Doing Pairings (CAA System)

Basic

Question 1

Do a round 1 pairing for the following. The top seed has been randomly given Black.

Pin1 Grade 2000	Pin 2 Grade 1989	Pin 3 Grade 1976
Pin 4 Grade 1945	Pin 5 Grade 1934	Pin 6 Grade 1921
Pin 7 Grade 1899	Pin 8 Grade 1877	Pin 9 Grade 1863

Question 2

Do the round 2 pairing

1	A			Grade	145
Total	½				
Opponent	6				
Colour	b				
Result	½				
3	B			Grade	139
Total	½				
Opponent	10				
Colour	b				
Result	½				
5	C			Grade	126
Total	½				
Opponent	12				
Colour	B				
Result	½				
8	D			Grade	120
Total	½				
Opponent	2				
Colour	W				
Result	½				
10	E			Grade	119
Total	½				
Opponent	3				
Colour	w				
Result	½				
14	F			Grade	111
Total	½				
Opponent	6				
Colour	W				
Result	½				

Question 3

Pair these cards for the next round. It is a 5 round tournament

1	A			Grade	200
Total	1				
Opponent	10				
Colour	w				
Result	1				
2	B			Grade	198
Total	1				
Opponent	11				
Colour	b				
Result	1				
3	C			Grade	192
Total	1				
Opponent	12				
Colour	b				
Result	1				
4				Grade	190
Total	½				
Opponent	13				
Colour	b				
Result	½				
5				Grade	189
Total	½				
Opponent	14				
Colour	w				
Result	½				
6				Grade	176
Total	½				
Opponent	15				
Colour	w				
Result	½				
7				Grade	164
Total	½				
Opponent	16				
Colour	b				
Result	½				
8				Grade	163
Total	½				
Opponent	17				
Colour	W				
Result	½				

Question 4

Pair these cards to give the round 4 pairing.

1				Grade	1589
Total	1	2	3		
Opponent	25	13	7		
Colour	B	W	B		
Result	1	1	1		
2				Grade	1555
Total	1	2	3		
Opponent	26	14	8		
Colour	W	B	W		
Result	1	1	1		
3				Grade	1546
Total	1	2	3		
Opponent	27	15	9		
Colour	B	W	B		
Result	1	1	1		
4				Grade	1534
Total	1	2	3		
Opponent	28	16	10		
Colour	W	B	W		
Result	1	1	1		
5				Grade	1500
Total	1	2	3		
Opponent	29	17	11		
Colour	B	W	B		
Result	1	1	1		
36				Grade	1200
Total	1	2	3		
Opponent	6	18	12		
Colour	B	B	W		
Result	1	1	1		

Question 5

Consider the same 6 cards as above but in round 1 Pin won by default as his opponent failed to turn up. What should the card for Pin 1 look like?

Question 6

Redo the pairing for Question 4 with the changed Pin 1 information.

Question 7

Pair the following

1	A			Grade	200
Total	1				
Opponent	10				
Colour	w				
Result	1				
2	B			Grade	198
Total	1				
Opponent	11				
Colour	b				
Result	1				
3	C			Grade	192
Total	1				
Opponent	12				
Colour	w				
Result	1				
4				Grade	190
Total	½				
Opponent	13				
Colour	b				
Result	½				
5				Grade	189
Total	½				
Opponent	14				
Colour	w				
Result	½				
6				Grade	176
Total	½				
Opponent	15				
Colour	w				
Result	½				
7				Grade	164
Total	½				
Opponent	16				
Colour	w				
Result	½				
8				Grade	163
Total	½				
Opponent	17				
Colour	W				
Result	½				

Answers

Question 1

The first thing is to look for the bye. This should be the middle player. This is Pin 5.

The first seed is Pin 1 and has Black so the next seed has White.

So the full draw is:

6 v 1, 2 v 7, 8 v 3, 4 v 9 with 5 having the bye.

Question 2

The ideal pairing is 1 v 8, 3 v 10, 5 v 14 but 3 and 10 have already played.

An alternative pairing is 1 v 8, 2 v 14 and 5 v 10 but this is not the best. The difference between 8 and 10 is only one point but between 8 and 14 is 8 points so it is better to switch 8 and 10.

Therefore the best pairing is 1 v 10, 3 v 8 and 5 v 14.

Question 3

We have three players on 1 point and 5 on ½. Arranging the players gives.

White	Black
Pin 1	
	Pin 2
	Pin 3
	Pin 4
Pin 5	
Pin 6	
	Pin 7
Pin 8	

We arrange the cards as shown.   We have 1 White seeker in the top score group. The downfloat should come from the larger colour group and should be the one just below the midline. So 2 is the downfloat. This leaves 1 v 3 as the top pairing.

We now look for the highest graded opponent of the appropriate colour to play Pin 2. This is Pin 5. This gives 5 v 2. We then pair top half against bottom half so we have Pin 8 v Pin 4 and Pin 6 v Pin 7.

The draw is therefore 1 v 3, 5 v 2, 4 v 8 and 6 v 7.

Question 4

Here we have a colour imbalance on the score group. (Even though Pin 36 had White in the last round it still needs White again to balance the colours).

We have 4 White seekers but only 2 Black seekers. We need to transfer someone across from White to Black. Pin 36 had White most recently so it moves over.

White	Black
Pin 1	
	Pin 2
Pin 3	
	Pin 4
Pin 5	
Pin 36 →	

The pairing therefore becomes 1 v 4, 5 v 2, 3 v 36.

Question 5

1				Grade	1589
Total	1	2	3		
Opponent	Def	13	7		
Colour		W	B		
Result	1	1	1		

Question 6

Even though it is the top seed, Pin 1 is the one to change to Black. This is because it will only be a 2-1 colour split which is better than a 3-1 colour split.

This will give the pairing 5 v 1, 35 v 2, 3 v 4.

Question 7

White	Black
	Pin 1
Pin 2	
	Pin 3
Pin 4	
	Pin 5
	Pin 6
	Pin 7
	Pin 8

There are no obvious candidates to change colour so we try to pair top half v bottom half with the top half maintaining their colour sequence.

The first pairing will be 5 v 1 then 2 v 6. Then we have 7 v 3 and finally 4 v 8.

To automatically transfer Pins 7 and 8 to the opposite because they are the lowest graded players would be wrong.