## SportsBettingChamp.com MLB Betting System

Here's the MLB betting system in detail. As long as you strictly follow my betting guidelines below, you will be winning almost all of your MLB bets.

In a nutshell, you will be betting that one team is going to win at least one game in either 3 or 4 game series versus an opposing team that has swept them in their most recent series. This is a bet that you will win more than $97 \%$ of the time.

Before I go into detail on how to make the bets, I will go over the money management system. There are only three bet values you should stick to: Bet A; Bet B; and Bet C.

Bet $\mathbf{A}=$ Your beginning bet. You can, for example, set your beginning bet to win $\$ 100$ when you first start out.

Bet $\mathbf{B}=\ln$ case Bet $A$ fails, you make bet $B$ to make up for any loss you've suffered from Bet $A$, plus any profit you would have achieved from bet $A$. So, if your to-win Bet $A$ was $\$ 100$, your to-win Bet B can be $\$ 200$.

Bet C = In case Bet B fails, you make bet C to make up for any loss you've suffered from Bet A plus Bet B, plus profit you would have achieved from bet A. So, if your to-win Bet A plus Bet B was $\$ 300$, your to-win Bet C can be $\$ 400$.

If you lose Bet $C$, you lose the bet. There may be an occasion when you place a "D" bet, but it's extremely rare. We will talk more on that later.

However, do not be concerned, because losing a Bet $C$ is something that will almost never happen. Here's the betting system:

1. Check the MLB results and mark down any series where one team goes winless versus the opposing team (a sweep)
2. For the teams that were swept (winless in those series), mark the schedule for their upcoming series versus the same team that swept them previously
3. On the first day of the rematch between the two teams, as long as the team that was swept previously has an RPI value of no less than .015 than the opposing team, AND the opposing team is not a top-2 RPI team, make a bet for the team that was swept. (Note: The RPI will be explained in greater details in a later section of this manual)
4. If you lose bet $A$, make bet $B$ on the next day for the same team
5. If you lose bet $B$, make bet $C$ on the next day for the same team

And keep this in mind: ALWAYS bet on the money line if the team you're betting on is the favorite to win (shows -1.5 on the run line). ALWAYS bet on the run line (+1.5 runs) if the team you're betting on is the underdog (shows +1.5 on the run line). You can check to see which team is the favorite or the underdog by looking at the run line in the
bet lineup. A team showing $a+1.5$ in the run line means they are the underdog. A team showing a -1.5 in the run line means they are the favorite.

If you are unfamiliar with betting, below is a screenshot of what you may see on BetUS (http://sportsbettingchamp.com/betus):

## Baseball

| MLB |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Game |  |  |  | Tue, Apr 07, 2009 EST |  |
| Rot \# | Team | Run Line | Moneyline | Total | Team Total |
| 4:05p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 951 | Milwaukee Brewers Jeff Suppan - R | +11/2-150 [ | +145 $\square$ | ${ }^{71 / 2}\left\{\begin{array}{lr}\mathbf{O} & \mathrm{Ev} ~ \\ \mathbf{U}-120 \\ \square\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{3}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{0}-125 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-105 \square\end{array}\right.$ |
| 952 | San Francisco Giants Tim Lincecum - R | $-11 / 2+130 \square$ | -165 $\square$ |  | $4\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{O}-115 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-115 \square \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | © Show All Props | National League. |  |  |  |
| 7:05p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 953 | Atlanta Braves <br> Jair Jurrjens - R | +11/2-200 X ] | Ev $\square$ | $81 / 2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{0}-120 \\ \mathbf{U} \text { Ev } \square\end{array}\right.$ | $4\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{O}-125 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-105 \\ \square\end{array}\right.$ |
| 954 | Philadelphia Phillies Jamie Moyer - L | $-11 / 2+170 \square$ | -120 $\square$ |  | $4\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{O - 1 3 0} \\ \mathbf{U} \text { Ev } \square\end{array}\right.$ |


|  | © Show All Props | National League. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7:10p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 955 | Washington Nationals Scott Olsen - L | +11/2-150 $\square$ | +140 $\square$ | ${ }^{11 / 2}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{U}+125 \square \\ \mathbf{U}+105 \\ \square\end{array}\right.$ | $4\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { O-105 } \square \\ \mathbf{U - 1 2 5} \square\end{array}\right.$ |
| 956 | Florida Marlins Josh Johnson - R | $-11 / 2+130 \square$ | -160 [] |  | $4^{1 / 2}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { O-125 } \square \\ \mathbf{U}-105 \\ \square\end{array}\right.$ |


|  | ( Show All Props | National League. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8:05p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 957 | Chicago Cubs Ryan Dempster - R | $-11 / 2+135 \square$ | -130 $\square$ | ${ }^{81 / 2} \begin{cases}\mathbf{O} & \mathrm{Ev} \\ \mathbf{U}-120 \\ \square\end{cases}$ | $4\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{0}-125 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-105 \square \end{array}\right.$ |
| 958 | Houston Astros Wandy Rodriguez - L | +11/2-155 [X] | +110 $\square$ |  | $4\left[\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{0} & \mathrm{Ev} \\ \mathbf{U}-130 \end{array}\right]$ |
|  | © Show All Props | WGN TV, National League. |  |  |  |
| 8:15p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 959 | Pittsburgh Pirates <br> Ian Snell - R | +11/2-150 $\square$ | +145 $\square$ | ${ }^{81 / 2}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{O}+105 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-125 \square\end{array}\right.$ | $3^{1 / 2}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{O}-115 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-115 \square\end{array}\right.$ |
| 960 | St Louis Cardinals Kyle Lohse - R | $-11 / 2+130 \square$ | -165 |  | ${ }^{41 / 2}\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{0}-110 \\ \mathbf{U}-120 \end{array}\right.$ |


|  | © Show All Props | National League. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9:40p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 961 | Colorado Rockies Ubaldo Jimenez - R | +11/2-155 $\square$ | +140 $\square$ | $9\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{0}-105 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-115\end{array}\right.$ | $4\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{O}-120 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-110 \square\end{array}\right.$ |
| 962 | Arizona Diamondbacks Dan Haren - R | $-11 / 2+135 \square$ | -160 ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  | $41 / 2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{O}-120 \square \\ \mathbf{U}-110 \square\end{array}\right.$ |

The only two columns you're going to bet on are the Run Line and the Money Line. For example, if the picks on that day were Milwaukee, Atlanta, Florida, Houston, St. Louis, and Arizona, then you would bet where the $X$ 's are located above. We bet on the run line for Milwaukee because their run line shows +1.5 . We bet on the run line for Atlanta because their run line shows +1.5 . We bet on the money line for the Florida because their run line shows -1.5. We bet on the run line for Houston because their run line shows +1.5 . We bet on the money line for the St . Louis because their run line shows 1.5. We bet on the money line for Arizona because their run line shows -1.5.

Basically, the rule of thumb is bet on the run line if the run line shows +1.5 for the team you're betting on, and bet on the money line if the run line shows -1.5 for the team you're betting on.

In some extremely rare circumstances, a bookie may offer a - 1.5 run line even if your team is the underdog in the game. To be safe rather than sorry, you should always bet on the +1.5 run line if the Money Line odds for your team to win is -115 or less $(-110$ for example would be considered less). If the +1.5 run line is not offered if your team has a money line odd to win of -113 for example, then you should look for it in the "Alternate Run Line" or "Reverse Run Line" section of your bookmaker.

Keep in mind: Whenever you are betting on the $\mathbf{+ 1 . 5}$ run line, you'll win the bet even if your team loses by 1 run.

Check up on the injuries before making a bet. If your team's best hitter or pitcher is out due to an injury, then you should just pass on that series. Click here for a good place to check for injuries.

Here's a picture walkthrough of how to place a wager at BetUs
(http://sportsbettingchamp.com/betus):


Just follow the instructions above by first clicking on "Sportsbook" at the top of the screen- then "Baseball" on the left side of the screen - then click on "Game" under the MLB section.

On the next page is where you select your team. For example, let's say that you want to bet on the Milwaukee Brewers in their game versus the San Francisco Giants, you would need to do as follows:


Note that you'll be betting on the +1.5 run line for Milwaukee since the +1.5 run line is offered.

Finally, it's time to set your wager amount:


After this, you'll be asked to enter in your password again to confirm the bet. And that's it!

Your MLB betting season ends at some point in August, depending on the teams playing. I will let you know each year when you should stop making wagers. You
shouldn't bet on games under the system in September because by that time, the playoffs may be decided for a number of teams, and not all teams will give $100 \%$ into their games. In addition, new rookies will be used late in the season as it is a time when teams enlarge their rosters.

To check on the MLB schedule, you can do so here.

To check on the sweep records, click here and then at the top left corner where you find the "Team Schedules" dropdown box, just go through each individual teams that are playing on that day (or the upcoming day). There, you will be able to view a complete listing of all their games played that season, and the results.

Ignore 2-game series unless the results from the 2-game series further adds to the previous 3 or 4 game sweep. For example:

Example\#1: Atlanta sweeps Florida in a 3-game series, then sweeps them again in a 2game series. If they play a 3 game series next time, then that would qualify for a system play on Florida.

Example\#2: Atlanta sweeps Florida in a 3-game series, then goes 1-1 against Florida a 2-game series. If they play a 3 game series next time, then that would not qualify for a system play.

Here is an example from the 2005 season. Let's say that on $7 / 29$, the Detroit Tigers went $0-3$ vs the Oakland Athletics in their 3-game series. So, you'll look at the schedule and see that these two teams will play each other again on $8 / 23$. This means that on
$8 / 23$, you will bet on the Detroit Tigers to beat the Oakland Athletics in the 3 -game series rematch, starting with a $\$ 100$ bet (or Bet A). On $8 / 23$, Detroit did beat Oakland, therefore you have won bet A. Stop at this point and do not make any more bets in this series. Move on to the next one.

But what if Detroit lost to Oakland on $8 / 23$ ? Then, on the next day ( $8 / 24$ ), you'll make a bet for Detroit again, this time with a $\$ 250$ (or Bet B ) to make up for the loss you've suffered yesterday, as well as to win a profit.

If Detroit lost to Oakland again on $8 / 24$, then on $8 / 25$ bet $\$ 650$ (or Bet C) to make up for the losses you've suffered on the last 2 days, as well as to win a $\$ 100$ profit

You must be wondering, what if Detroit loses to Oakland again on $8 / 25$ ? Well, then that means you lose the bet. I can assure you, however, you will almost never see this happen. In an entire MLB season, as long as you follow my guidelines, your chances of losing Bet B in any series is less than $10 \%$. Your chances of losing bet C in any game is close to 0\%. Bet under these rules and you will profit. Whenever you win a bet in any series, stop and move on to the next one.

One rare exception where it is okay to bet beyond $C$ level is if your team is playing a 4game series in their rematch, and ends up losing the C bet. In this case, you can make the extremely rare "D" bet on the final game. Such a situation is quite extraordinary because losing a $C$ bet is awfully rare as it already is, and for it to fall on series that spans 4 games instead of 3 games is something that almost never happens! But if it does, you can make a $D$ bet on the final game to complete the win in the series.

If you have a larger bankroll, your Bet A amount can start out higher, provided that you have enough in your bankroll to make a Bet B and a Bet C if needed. Similarly, if you have a smaller bankroll, your Bet A amount can be lower.

Relative Power Index (RPI)

I want to introduce you to the Relative Power Index (RPI). Each team in the MLB is rated by an RPI score - the higher the score, the better the team. The RPI is calculated using the team's winning percentage with consideration of the quality of their opponents / strength of their schedule. Luckily, the RPI is calculated for you and kept up-to-date at all time. You can check for each team's RPI score at:
http://sports.espn.go.com/mlb/stats/rpi

What you want to do is:

1. Pass on any series where the team you're supposed to wager on has an RPI value that's more than .015 lower than our opponent's.
2. Pass on any series where the team you're supposed to wager on is playing against a team who's within the top 2 highest ranked RPI teams.

Here's an example. Let's say that the RPI chart looks like this:

| MLB RPI Rankings |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RK | TEAM | RPI | $\underline{\text { w }}$ | $\underline{L}$ | P( |
| 1 | New York Yankees | . 538 | 103 | 59 | .6: |
| 2 | Los Angeles Angels | . 532 | 97 | 65 | . 5 ! |
| 3 | Boston Red Sox | . 526 | 95 | 67 | . 51 |
| 4 | Los Angeles Dodgers | . 526 | 95 | 67 | . 51 |
| 5 | Texas Rangers | . 517 | 87 | 75 | .5: |
| 6 | Colorado Rockies | . 516 | 92 | 70 | . 51 |
| 7 | Seattle Mariners | . 514 | 85 | 77 | .5: |
| 8 | San Francisco Giants | . 513 | 88 | 74 | . 5. |
| 9 | Philadelphia Phillies | . 513 | 93 | 69 | . 5 |
| 10 | Tampa Bay Rays | . 510 | 84 | 78 | . 5 |
| 11 | Minnesota Twins | . 506 | 87 | 76 | . 5 |
| 12 | St. Louis Cardinals | . 506 | 91 | 71 | . 5 |
| 13 | Florida Marlins | . 505 | 87 | 75 | . 5 |
| 14 | Atlanta Braves | . 504 | 86 | 76 | . 5 |
| 15 | Oakland Athletics | . 503 | 75 | 87 | . 41 |
| 16 | Detroit Tigers | . 503 | 86 | 77 | .5: |
| 17 | Chicago Cubs | . 498 | 83 | 78 | . 5 |
| 18 | Toronto Blue Jays | . 498 | 75 | 87 | . 41 |
| 19 | San Diego Padres | . 495 | 75 | 87 | . 41 |
| 20 | Milwaukee Brewers | . 493 | 80 | 82 | . $4!$ |
| 21 | Chicago White Sox | . 493 | 79 | 83 | . 41 |
| 22 | Cincinnati Reds | . 487 | 78 | 84 | . 41 |
| 23 | Arizona Diamondbacks | . 487 | 70 | 92 | .4! |
| 24 | Houston Astros | . 483 | 74 | 88 | .4! |
| 25 | New York Mets | . 482 | 70 | 92 | .4: |
| 26 | Baltimore Orioles | . 481 | 64 | 98 | . 3 ! |
| 27 | Cleveland Indians | . 474 | 65 | 97 | . 41 |
| 28 | Kansas City Royals | . 473 | 65 | 97 | . 41 |
| 29 | Pittsburgh Pirates | . 464 | 62 | 99 | . 31 |
| 30 | Washington Nationals | . 463 | 59 | 103 | . 31 |

Let's say that Detroit started a 3-game series against Boston, who had swept them previously. Playing according to the system means that we would wager on Detroit under the $A-B-C$ money management formula.

However, taking a look at the RPI chart we can see that Detroit has an RPI score of .503 while Boston has an RPI score of .526 . That means Boston is better than Detroit by an RPI margin of . 023 .

Since Detroit's RPI is more than .015 below their opponent's RPI, we can conclude that they are not reasonably capable of winning against Boston under acceptable risks, therefore we should pass on this series.

There has only been one occasion where this MLB system actually lost a series in the last 6 years of MLB baseball (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009)!

