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## A Practical Guide



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# The Exchange Sacrifice 

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by<br>Sergey Kasparov



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## Table of Contents

Signs \& Symbols ..... 4
Introduction ..... 5
Part I - The Games of Two World Champions
Chapter 1 The Exchange Sacrifice in Games of Tigran Petrosian ..... 7
Chapter 2 The Exchange Sacrifice in Games of Anatoly Karpov ..... 23
Part II: Common Themes in Exchange Sacrifices
Chapter 3 Domination ..... 46
Chapter 4 Fighting for the Initiative ..... 62
Chapter 5 Trying to "Muddy the Waters" ..... 87
Chapter 6 Utilizing an Advantage ..... 108
Chapter 7 Simply the Best ..... 120
Chapter 8 Launching an Attack against the King ..... 134
Chapter 9 Reducing Your Opponent's Offensive Potential ..... 150
Chapter 10 Destroying a Pawn Chain ..... 165
Chapter 11 Building a Fortress ..... 188
Chapter 12 Activating Your Bishop ..... 221
Conclusion ..... 243
Exercises ..... 244
Solutions ..... 250
Game Index ..... 252

## Signs and Symbols

| $!$ | a strong move |
| :--- | :--- |
| $!!$ | a brilliant or unobvious move |
| $?$ | a weak move, an error |
| $? ?$ | a grave error |
| $!?$ | a move worth consideration |
| $?!$ | a dubious move |
| $=$ | an equal position |
| $\pm$ | White stands slightly better |
| $\pm$ | White has a clear advantage |
| +- | White has a winning position |
| $\bar{\mp}$ | Black stands slightly better |
| $\mp$ | Black has a clear advantage |
| -+ | Black has a winning position |
| $\infty$ | an unclear position |
| $\#$ | mate |
| (D) | See the next diagram |

## Introduction

Dear Reader!
So, you have taken this book from the shelf in a bookstore to leaf through it and familiarize yourself with its contents, or you are considering purchasing online. Well, let me try and explain the subject as briefly as possible.

But, first allow me to introduce myself, though it is not impossible that we have already met each other on the pages of previous books and articles - or even during tournaments.

Working for you is grandmaster Sergey Kasparov from Belarus, an East European country and a former USSR republic. And now to chess.

We all have been told that every chess piece possesses an approximate strength measured "in pawns."

A rook is roughly equivalent to $41 / 2$ pawns, a bishop - to 3 and a knight to $21 / 2$ pawns. For different chess manuals, those estimates may vary in the range of plus or minus a half-pawn. They are certainly rather arbitrary as the real strength of pieces changes depending on many different factors. For example, a rook's strength increases in the endgames; in closed positions with strongpoints, it is knights that "build up their brawn," etc.

Let us divide the general contents of the book into various topics. In every one of them, you will find several examples taken from games played by strong grandmasters, and also some fragments from the author's personal experience.

As usual, I will be using many diagrams to give my busiest (or laziest $:$ ) readers a chance to do without an actual chessboard, making themselves comfortable with the book in a chair or sofa.

In the first two chapters you will find collections of examples taken from the games of Tigran Petrosian, the ninth world champion (1963-1969) and Anatoly Karpov, the twelfth world champion (1975-1985). The former was a universally recognized expert in exchange sacrifices, and the latter is one of the greatest all-time experts in positional play. It seems interesting to compare the games of those great champions and try to draw conclusions as to their views on our subject.

I hope that after reading this book you will be able to carry out promising exchange sacrifices (or, conversely, discourage them) with greater confidence.

In any event, I have always recommended to my students - and I have been working in a specialized chess school and now give online chess lessons - to employ this strategic weapon actively.

I am now going to reveal a small secret to you. While working on the book, I immersed myself in its principal subject more deeply as it may come in handy in my future chess practice. In this way I managed to mix business with pleasure. I do hope that my publishers remain ignorant about this...

At the end, you will be offered some positions for solving. I then take the liberty of estimating your real chess strength at this time based upon the number of points you score.

Just to give readers a chance to relax a bit, I am going to introduce some interesting "off-board" fragments from numerous tournaments somewhere in between the "dry chess" pages.

You are also welcome to email your questions, wishes and critique to the author at tkasparova@rambler.ru . I hope that your time spent with this book will turn out both pleasant and profitable.

Trying to＂Muddy the Waters＂


#### Abstract

33．   36． $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{f} 436 . \hat{2} \times \mathrm{d} 4$ 㐫 $\times \mathrm{c} 437.0 \times \mathrm{c} 6 \mathrm{~b} \times \mathrm{c} 6$ $38 . \mathrm{b} 3$ 气e3 39． m d6＋©g5 $40 . 巴 \times \mathrm{c} 6$ is interesting enough：the position is unclear as both sides have their own advantages．

36．．．exf4＋36．．． $0 \times 44$ ！？37．气h5＋ ghy 38． g f1．The only move．（38．b3 Qe3－＋）38．．．e 4 with the initiative．  Hg6 40．${ }^{2} \times \mathrm{d} 4$ 气d5＋41．

Grishchuk acts rather wisely：he gives up his piece but eliminates his opponent＇s best＂trump card．＂Now White is quite safe，while Black has to display a certain vigilance．     45． $\mathrm{a} \times \mathrm{c} 6 \mathrm{~b} \times \mathrm{c} 646$ ． $\mathrm{e} \mathrm{d} 6=44 . \mathrm{a} 344$ ． $\mathrm{B} \mathrm{d} 6+$   

The struggle continues on the queenside only，and the black king practically takes no part in it．   51．벙c5 thg5 52．방 $\times \mathrm{c} 6$ tby 53．밥b7 Qc4 54．a4 a5 55．b×a5 55．b5 包b256． a 6 包 $\times \mathrm{a} 4=1 / 2-1 / 2$


The struggle against the rooks as interpreted by the leader of Indian chess is rather instructive．Despite his material advantage and lack of obvious defects in the pawn structure，Black was helpless．The knight on b6 obstructed the Ukrainian grandmaster＇s entire queenside practically single－handedly．
（76）Anand－Ivanchuk
Las Palmas 1996
Ruy Lopez［C78］



气xe5 7.14 Qxe4 8． 9．算 $\times$ e4 2 g 6 10．c4 0－0 11． 2 c 3 d 6 12． 0 C 5 D 413 ．留h5 c6（D）


A usual position that looks approximately equal：neither side has any weaknesses． $14 .{ }^{\text {en }} \times \mathbf{h} 4$ ！？

A topical move！The Indian player probably did not like 14.0 c3 b5 15． c 2 f 5 with an unclear position （15．．．b×c4？16．当 $\times$ h 4 聯 $\times h 4$
 15．${ }^{2} \mathrm{~g} 5 \mathrm{f} 616$ ．$\times \mathrm{h} 4 \mathrm{c} \times \mathrm{d} 517$ ． $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{d} 5+$
 16．0b6

Other continuations are no better： 16．．．引a7 17．县f ©f5 $18 . \mathrm{d} 5$ with compensation；the prisoner on a7 spoils Black＇s position；16．．．f5 17． $0 \times 38$
 －White has a pair of bishops and a pleasant position．

17． $\mathbf{1} 4$－ $4517 \ldots$ 朐 d 8 ？ 18． $\mathrm{g} 5+-\quad 18 . \mathrm{d} 5 \quad 18 . \mathrm{g} 4$ ？！$\quad$ 它 $\times \mathrm{d} 4$ 19．是 $\times \mathrm{d} 6$ 是 $\times \mathrm{g} 4 \mp$ ；18．h3！？管d8 19．c5 with compensation．18．．．癸e8 $18 . . \mathrm{cxd} 5$ 19．cxd5 号d8 20．${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{e} 1 \mathrm{~h} 6$ 21． d 1 是 $\mathrm{d} 7=19$ ．${ }^{6} \mathrm{f} 1 \mathrm{~h} 6$ ？

The following picturesque variations are＂left off－screen＂：19．．．h5 20．f3 g d8 $21 . \mathrm{c} 5 \mathrm{cxd} 522 . \mathrm{g} 4 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 4$ $23 . \mathrm{fxg} 4$ 亿d4 24． M d 1 with the initiative；19．．．量e4 20．量e1 管xe1＋ 21．${ }^{6} \times \mathrm{e} 1 \mathrm{cxd} 522 . \mathrm{cxd} 5 \mathrm{~h} 523$ ． C 2 with compensation．（D）


Let us have a look at the additional diagram here．A pictorial position，is not it？The black pieces look paralyzed！
 22．g4！

Vishy is machine－like in his precision；Black＇s problems snowball．

 23 ．$\times \mathrm{d} 6+-.23 .2 \times \mathbf{c} 4$ Vassily regains the exchange，but，in spite of his extra pawns，it does not alleviate Black＇s sufferings．Subsequent material losses are inevitable．There follows the technical part without comments．
$23 . . . d \times c 424$ ．${ }^{\text {分e1 }} 1$ e6 $25 . g \times f 5$
登d8 28．${ }^{2}$ e8
 33．Dd1 1d5 34．Dc2＋def
 thy 38．Dc2 Le 49 ．Dd1 Gd4




Levon Aronian is a very creative player，and the organizers of elite tournaments certainly love him．Against a background of frequently ponderous play of the celestials，Levon is the one who，in my opinion，likes positions with unusual material balance．I happened to play against him in a couple of tournaments and I never noticed anything like this then，because it was I
who had to defend myself in somewhat worse technical positions．But that was many years ago，and it is not improbable that the style of one of the best（at present）players of the world has undergone certain changes．
（77）Nakamura－Aronian
Moscow 2011
Queen＇s Gambit［D31］
1．d4 d5 2．c4 e6 3．©c3 县e7 $4 . c \times d 5$ exd5 5．© 44 c6 $6 . e 3$ D 15 7.94 De6 8．h4 气d7 9．0g3 ©b6
 Ee7 13．D3 h5 14．g5 $\quad$ 0－0－0 15． 2 ge 2 Gb 16． $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{G}} \mathrm{f} 2 \mathrm{~g} 6$ 17．a4 a 5
 （D）


Quite a normal situation；the self－ suggesting continuation is $20 \ldots$ ．．． f 5 ， followed by annihilation of the surrounded f6－pawn．And here，out of the blue，Aronian makes the move．．．

20．．．${ }^{[ } \times \mathbf{f} 6$ ！？If it were not Levon the Great，I would take it for a banal blunder（20．．．ضf5 21．$\triangleq \mathrm{ge} 2$ 留 $\mathrm{d} 8=$ ）．

21． 2 ce 4 dxe $422.0 \times e 4$ The queen has no chance to retreat and to defend the rook，but，while giving up the material，Black creates a certain discomfort for his opponent＇s king．
$22 .$. 笪 $\times \mathbf{f} 3+23$ ．붕 $\times f 3$ 贸d5？ The correct continuation is $23 \ldots$ ．．．gf $8+$
 ©f5．The rooks on a1 and h1 are cut off from each other，which makes the

## Trying to＂Muddy the Waters＂

＂metabolism＂of the white organism much more difficult．

24．씁h2＋cha7 25．씁e5？！
Returning the favor．Better is 25 ．M M d 6 ！？
 27．M $\mathrm{M}-5 \pm$ ，but we are not entitled to condemn the players as the position is rather＂computerish．＂25．．．${ }^{\text {unf }} \mathbf{8}^{+}$ 26．He2 Mige5 27．d×e5 compensation．（D）


Now the white pawn is doomed， and his opponent＇s knight acquires an excellent post on e5．And all this is a result of the American grandmaster＇s unhappy 25 th move．

28．2d2 $2 \times \mathbf{e} 5$ 28．．． $\mathrm{g} 4+29$ ． e e1 $0 \times e 5$ is better．

29．Qe4？！29．e4！？，though it is unpleasant to put the pawn on a light square．29．．．日 d 8 （29．．．昷g4＋30．e3） 30．ana．

29．．． $\mathbf{d 4 +} 30$. the1 0 d5 More precise is $30 \ldots$ ．．． 55 ！31．$\times \mathrm{ff} 5$（ $31 . \mathrm{Ma}$ ？ ©g3 32．gh 気xe4－＋） $31 \ldots \times f 5 \mp$ ．


 38．气c4 そe8 39．そ̌e2 The subsequent struggle took place within the limits of rough equality．






 compensation．




 move．52．．．${ }^{\mu} \times \mathbf{g} 4$ 53．${ }^{(\mu)} h 21 / 2-1 / 2$

Michail Gurevich managed to hold his inferior position confidently by means of a timely exchange sacrifice． To avoid the worst，his opponent promptly transformed his advantage into an＂extra pawn＂which，as a result of the insecure kings，was difficult to convert into a win．
（78）M．Gurevich－Ehlvest
Reggio Emilia 1991
English Opening［A25］
$1 . c 4$ e5 2．g3 2 c 6 3． D 2 g 6 $4.0 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{~g} 75 . \mathrm{g} \mathrm{g} 1 \mathrm{a} 56 . \mathrm{d} 3 \mathrm{~d} 67 . \mathrm{e} 3$ f5 8．©ge2 0 f6 9．b3 0－0 10．©b2 ©h5！？11．©f 3 县e6 12．0－0 1 13．g2 そe8 14．씅d2 $\searrow \mathrm{f} 6$ 15．e4 f4

 $21 . d \times e 5 \mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{g} 222$ ． $\mathrm{G} \times \mathrm{g} 2 \mathrm{~d} \times \mathrm{e} 523 . \mathrm{f} 4$

 g5（D）


