GM Branko Tadić

KNIGHT ENDGAMES WORKBOOK



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ISBN 978-86-82410-08-9

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
1. Knight versus One Pawn	6
2. Knight versus Two Pawns	9
3. Knight versus Three Pawns	12
4. Two Knights versus One Pawn	14
5. Knight and Pawn versus One Pawn	16
6. Knight and Pawn versus Two Pawns	20
7. Knight and Pawn versus Three Pawns	23
8. Knight and Pawns versus More Pawns	25
9. Knight and Pawn on the Seventh Rank versus Knight	29
10. Knight and Pawn on the Sixth Rank versus Knight	31
11. Knight and Pawn Distant from Promotion versus Knight	34
12. Knight and Two Pawns versus Knight	37
13. Knight and One Pawn versus Knight and One Pawn	39
14. Knight and Two Pawns versus Knight and One Pawn	42
15. Knight and Two Pawns versus Knight and Two Pawns	54
16. Knight and Three Pawns versus Knight and Two Pawns	58
17. Knight and Three Pawns versus Knight and Three Pawns	62
18. Complex Knight Endings	65
SOLUTIONS	79

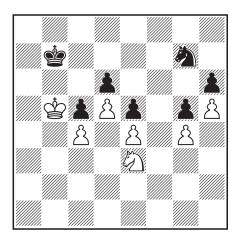
KEY TO SYMBOLS

- ± White stands slightly better
- **=** Black stands slightly better
- ± White is better
- ∓ Black is better
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- equality
- ∞ unclear
- $\overline{\overline{\infty}}$ with compensation
- → with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- zugzwang
- # mate
- ! a good move
- !! an excellent move
- ? a weak move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- \triangle with the idea
- □ only move
- △ better is
- ⊕ time
- N a novelty
- (ch) championship

INTRODUCTION

Second in the series of seven workbooks, this workbook contains **300** *knight endings exercises* carefully selected by GM Branko Tadić. Just like the first workbook, it follows the division inspired by Grandmaster Vlado Kovačević's book on knight endgames.

Solving exercises in the workbook is crucial for practically applying your knowledge, as it reinforces theoretical concepts and hones your ability to strategize and make informed decisions in real-game scenarios.



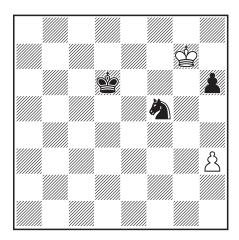
It is essential not to forget the rule that knight endings resemble pawn endings the most, which should imply that if a pawn ending is winning, so should be the knight ending! However, bear in mind that every rule has exceptions!

In order to understand the strategy and specificity of individual moves, it is necessary to familiarize oneself with the capabilities and tactical characteristics of knights in endgames. It should be understood from the start that — considering their much greater mobility, speed, and striking power — the knight's value is on average three times greater than that of a pawn.

Knight's activity depends exclusively on the pawn structure, and it develops its greatest strength in restricted spaces and in blocked positions, thanks to its unique ability to leap over other pieces.

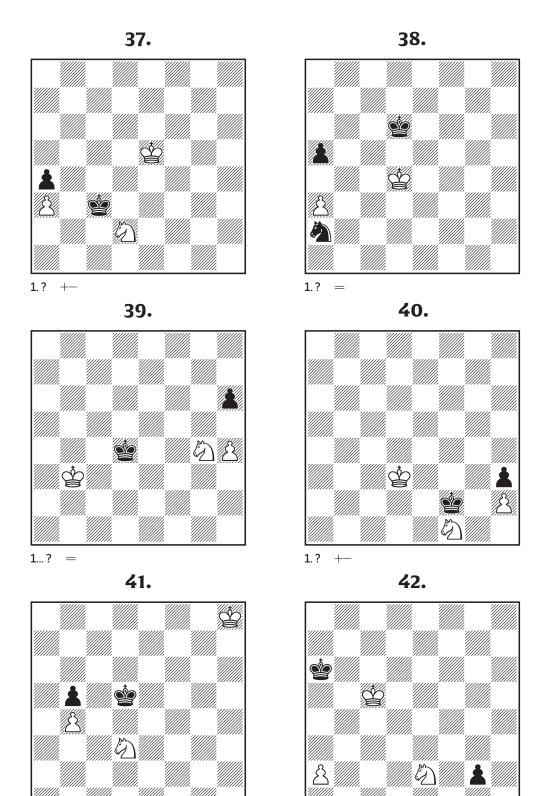
5. Knight and One Pawn versus One Pawn

When the stronger side in addition to the knight also has one or more pawns, the win against one or more pawns is usually quite simple. However, there are many exceptional cases where the weaker side may avoid defeat in a study-like manner.



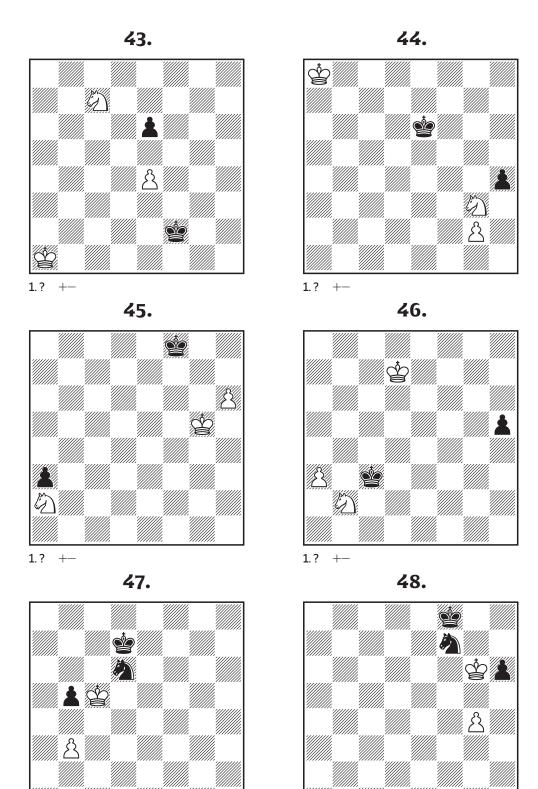
Considering the essentially different strategy in different types of position, we may divide these endings into four basic groups:

- 1. Knight and One Pawn vs. One Pawn
- 2. Knight and One Pawn vs. Two Pawns
- 3. Knight and One Pawn vs. Three Pawns
- 4. Knight and Two or Three Pawns vs. More Pawns.



1.? +-

1.? +-



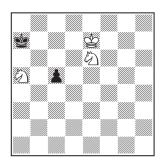


SOLUTIONS

增h2 幻e2 11. 增h1 幻f3 12. g5 幻g3#

♦

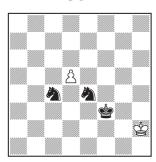
33.



- 1. ②c4! ��a6 2. ②c7+ ��b7 3. ��d7 ��b8 4. ��c6 ��c8
- 4... ģa7 5. Øb5+ ஓa6 6. Øbd6 ஓa7 7. ஓb5 ቌb8 8. ቌb6 ቌa8 9. Øe5 c4 10. Ød7 c3 11. Øb5 c2 12. Øc7#
- 5. 4e6 \$b8 6. 4d6 c4
- 6... 含a7 7. 含b5 c4 8. 公d8 c3 9. 公c6+ 含a8 10. 含b6 c2 11. 公b5 c1豐 12. 公c7#
- 7. 含b6 c3 8. 公d8 c2 9. 公c6+ 含a8 10. 公b5 c1營 11. 公c7#

34.

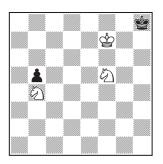
1. ፟ᡚf6! a3 2. ፟ᡚd3 a2 3. ፟ᡚe5 a1∰ 4. ፟ᡚf7# 35.



1. d6!=

♦

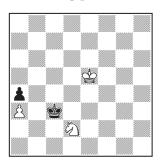
36.



- 1. 幻d5! 含h7
- 1... b4 2. ₺f6 b3 3. ₺e7 b2 4. ₺g6#
- 2. Øf6+ &h8 3. Øe7 b4 4. Øg6#

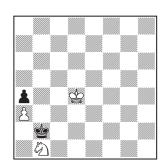
♦

37.



1. **幻b1+!**

- 1. \$\ddot d5? \$\ddot xd2 2. \$\ddot c4 \$\ddot e3 3. \$\ddot b4\$ 1... \$\ddot e4! \$\dd 4. \dd xa4 \dd c5=
- 1... \$\psi_b2 2. \$\psi_d4!\$



2... \$\dag{\psi}xb1 3. \$\dag{\psi}c3 \$\dag{\psi}a2 4. \$\dag{\psi}b4 \$\dag{\psi}b2 5. **☆xa4 ☆c3 6. ☆b5**+−



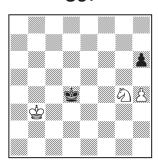
38.



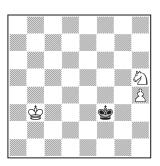
∲b6=



39.



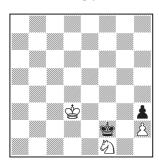
- 1... h5? 2. \$\alpha\$f6 \$\dinger\$e3 3. \$\alpha\$xh5 \$\dinger\$f3



- 4. ∅g3!+- (4. ∅g7? ஜg4 5. h5 ஜg5
- 6. \$\displaysquare\$c4 \$\displaysquare\$h6=)
- 2. ②xh6 \$\dip f4 3. \$\dip c4 \$\dip g3 4. h5 \$\dip h4=



40.



⊈h1 4. 幻f1 h2 5. 幻g3#

41.

