

Federer — Insights Report

Nadal vs Federer · Nadal-Federer: 4-6 6-3 1-6 6-3 3-6
hybrid mode

AI Analysis

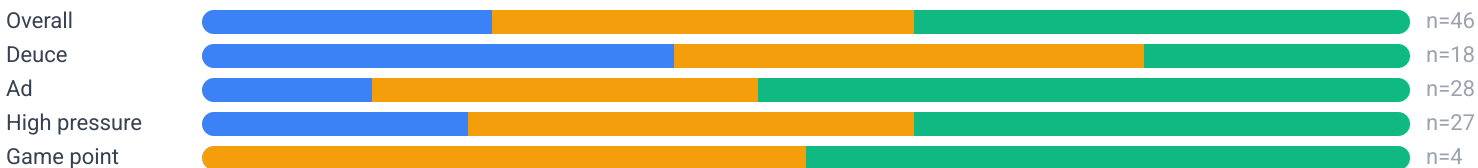
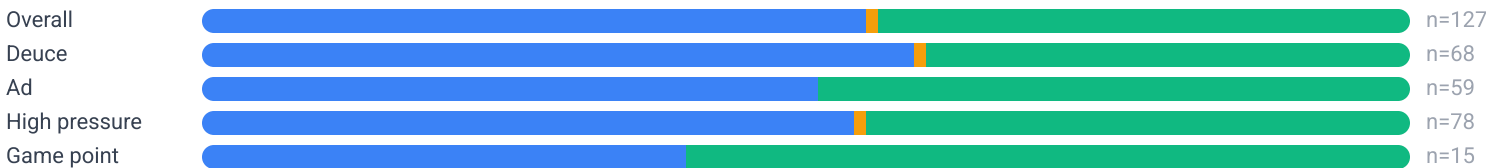
Why the subject won or lost (Q7)

Federer won a close point-level contest against Nadal, taking **150** of 289 points (52%) compared with Nadal's **139**. The 11-point margin was supported by several high-value performance areas:

- **Serve dominance:** Federer won **75%** of first-serve points (66/88), supported by **20** aces and **21** unreturnable serves. This gave him reliable access to free or controlled points.
- **Break-point conversion:** Federer converted **10** of 26 break points (38%). Creating 26 opportunities and converting 10 provided a decisive edge in the games that most directly affected the score.
- **Error management:** Federer made **57** unforced errors. The largest source was the forehand, with **30** errors (53% of all unforced errors). Nevertheless, his **78** winners—including **41** forehand winners—helped offset that error cost.
- **Clutch performance:** Federer won **85** of 163 high-pressure points (52%). This was positive but only marginally above an even split, so the result was not driven by overwhelming high-pressure superiority. His high-pressure unforced-error rate was **41%**, identical to his overall rate of **41%**, indicating no measured increase in errors specifically under pressure.
- **Match momentum:** Performance was uneven. The supplied consistency measure labels Federer's performance **"streaky,"** with variance **32.7**. In the larger charted stretches, he dropped **11–20** points in G6 (–9) but responded with positive stretches such as **G10 (+7)**, **G11 (+7)**, and **G18 (+11)**. The win therefore came from recovering strongly and producing decisive positive runs rather than maintaining a stable level throughout.

Recommendations (Q8)

- **Improve second-serve protection.** Federer won only **50%** of second-serve points (24/48), well below his **75%** first-serve win rate (66/88). Train a higher-margin second serve followed by a predetermined first-ball pattern, especially when the first serve is missed. The objective is to reduce the gap between first- and second-serve effectiveness.
- **Reduce forehand unforced errors without removing the forehand as a weapon.** The forehand produced **41** winners but also **30** unforced errors, accounting for **53%** of Federer's 57 unforced errors. Use pressure drills that require a higher net-clearance and larger cross-court target before changing direction, while preserving the forehand's attacking role.
- **Train break-point execution.** Federer converted **10/26** break points (38%), leaving 16 opportunities unused. Practise break-point patterns with a clear first-ball objective—such as a heavy return followed by a forehand target—rather than treating these points as ordinary neutral exchanges. The recommendation is specifically tied to the 38% conversion rate; the sample is sufficient at **n=26**.
- **Stabilize performance between positive and negative stretches.** The match was classified as **"streaky,"** with consistency variance of **32.7**. The charted swings included **G6** at 11–20 points (–9) and **G18** at 20–9 (+11). Use simulated momentum-change sets in which Federer must reset after two consecutive lost points and return to a defined serve-plus-one or return pattern, targeting the prevention of extended negative runs.
- **Do not overcorrect the pressure response.** Federer's high-pressure record was **85/163** (52%), and his pressure unforced-error rate (**41%**) matched his overall rate (**41%**). The data does not show a distinct pressure-specific error problem. Training should therefore prioritize the measurable weaknesses—second-serve points, forehand errors, break-point conversion, and performance swings—rather than adding a generic pressure intervention.



■ Wide ■ Body ■ T

Serve sequences (W/B/T by point):

1st · Deuce: WWTWTTTWWWTWWWTBWTWTWTTWTWTTWTWWWWTWWWWWTTTWWWWWWTTTWTWWWW

1st · Ad: WwTWwTTWTTTTWTTWTWtWwWwTWwTTTTTWtWTWwTTTTWtWwTTWwTWwTTTT

2nd · Deuce: BBBTTWBWTBBWBTWWWW

2nd · Ad: TBWTTBTTWwBBBTBBTTTTTTBTWBTT

2 · Serve Strengths & Weaknesses

1st serve in	65% (88/136)
1st serve won	75% (66/88)
2nd serve won	50% (24/48)
Aces	20
Double faults	3
Unreturnable serves	21
Fault tendency	mostly out (11 net / 37 out)

▲ **Strong first-serve win rate.** 75% won on 1st serve (66/88)

▲ **Effective ace / free-point serve.** 20 aces (15% of serve points)

3 · Baseline Strengths & Weaknesses

Unforced errors: 57 (net 25, out 30)

Stroke	Count	Percentage
Forehand	30	53%
Backhand	19	33%
Slice	2	4%
Volley	3	5%
Overhead	1	2%
Dropshot	1	2%

Winners & forced errors: 78

Forehand		41 (53%)
Backhand		22 (28%)
Slice		1 (1%)
Volley		9 (12%)
Overhead		3 (4%)

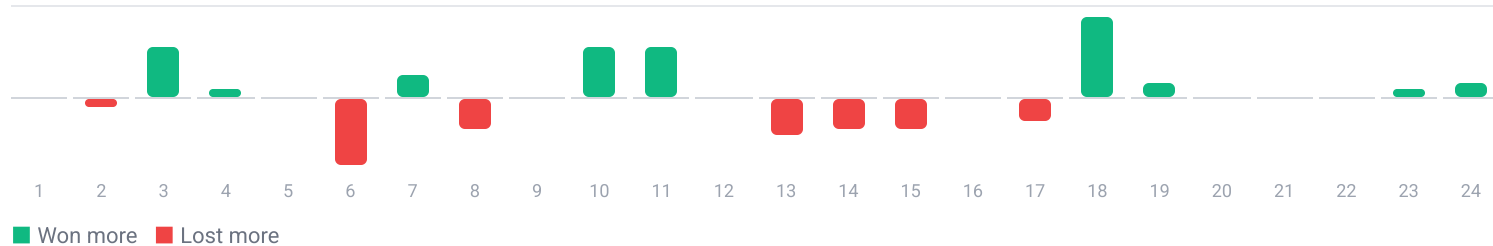
▲ Forehand is the bigger weapon. 41 forehand vs 22 backhand winners/forced errors

4 · Net Game

Net points played	19
Net points won	12/19 (63% (12/19))
Volley (won / UE)	9 / 3
Overhead (won / UE)	3 / 1

Strong at net. 12/19 net points won (63%)

5 · Momentum & Consistency



Streaky — performance swung between stretches. Mean point differential 1.3/bucket, variance 32.7.

No significant better/worse stretches detected.

6 · Clutch Performance

High-pressure points won	85/163 (52% (85/163))
HP on serve / return	80 / 83
HP first serve in	65% (52/80)
Unforced-error rate	41% under pressure vs 41% overall
Break points	10/26 (38% (10/26))
Game points	13/17 (76% (13/17))

Insufficient high-pressure data for a clutch assessment.

7 · Why the subject won or lost

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8 • Recommendations

CONSISTENCY

Reduce performance swings: the match had streaky stretches — work on between-point routine and steady tactical selection to avoid droughts.

↳ *Streaky — performance swung between stretches*