Rankings and Tournaments: A new approach

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### Outline









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#### 2 The model





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Applications

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- Characterized axiomatically by Palacios-Huerta and Volij (2004)

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## Tournaments



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- Only makes sense for Round-Robin tournaments (because of IIA).

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 $r_i^2 := \sum_i rac{a_{ij}}{\sum_k a_{ki}} r_j^1$  "victories against stronger opponents have more weight" "all losses have the same weight"

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### Characterization (Sluzki and Volij, 2005)

Responsiveness with respect to the beating relation

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The ranking proposed for A is the inverse of the one proposed for  $A^t$ 

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### Completely different approach

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- Assume that there is a distribution function F such that the expected score of a player with strength r<sub>i</sub> in a match against a player with strength r<sub>j</sub> is given by F(r<sub>i</sub> - r<sub>j</sub>).
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- In chess tournaments also a logistic distribution has proved to fit the observed data quite well

## The Maximum Likelihood Approach



Given a tournament A and a rating function F, choose the vector of ratings r under which the probability of A being realized, when the matches in M are played, is maximized



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- What about non-asymptotic behavior?

## Outline



### 2 The model

3 Ranking Methods



## Idea



### -WE LIKE



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Fair-Bets: Asymmetric treatment of victories with respect to losses (formalized through the axiom concerning A and  $A^t$ ) Maximum-Likelihood: The problems derived from the non-linearity of the system to be solved (lack of robustness on F, computation costs)

### **Recursive** Performance

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Initially, we can regard all players as equally strong:  $r^0:=(1,\ldots,1)$ 

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 $r_i^1 =$  "performance of i"

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- Symmetric treatment of victories and losses. The ranking proposed for A is the inverse of the ranking proposed by  $A^t$
- The proposed rating is robust in F
- According to the proposed rating, the performance of each player coincides with his own rating

### Round Robin

### When restricting attention to round robin tournaments we get:



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 $\mathsf{Scores} = \mathsf{Maximum} \ \mathsf{Likelihood} = \mathsf{Recursive} \ \mathsf{Performance} \neq \mathsf{Fair} \ \mathsf{Bets}$ 

### Some numeric examples

Some numeric examples

 $A_1$ 

 $\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 0.9 & 0.9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$ 

#### (av.scores)RP FB ML 0.71.0101.0990.7030.6331.0371.0990.7030.1-1.017-1.0990.0780.1-1.0310.078-1.099

# Some numeric examples

	$A_1$					$(av.scores \ S$	<sup>)</sup> RP	ML	FB
1	0	1	0.9	0.9		0.7	1.010	1.099	0.703
1	1	0	0.9	0		0.633	1.037	1.099	0.703
	0.1	0.1	0	0		0.1	-1.017	-1.099	0.078
l	0.1	0	0	0		0.1	-1.031	-1.099	0.078
						(av scores	)		
		A	$_2$			$(av.scores \ S$	) RP	ML	FB
(	0	A 1	l <sub>2</sub> 90	0.9	)	(av.scores S 0.892	) RP 1.127	ML 1.099	FB 0.703
(	$0 \\ 1$	A 1 0	l <sub>2</sub> 90 0.9	$\begin{array}{c} 0.9 \\ 0 \end{array}$	)	(av.scores 8 0.892 0.633	<sup>)</sup> RP 1.127 0.971	ML 1.099 1.099	FB 0.703 0.703
(	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 10 \end{array}$	A 1 0 0.1	$ \begin{array}{c}         1_2 \\         90 \\         0.9 \\         0     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.9 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$		(av.scores) 0.892 0.633 0.1	) RP 1.127 0.971 -1.049	ML 1.099 1.099 -1.099	FB 0.703 0.703 0.078

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					(av.scores	) חח	N 4 I	FD
,		A	2	,	s	RP	IVIL	FB
(	0	1	90	0.9	0.892	1.127	1.099	0.703
	1	0	0.9	0	0.633	0.971	1.099	0.703
	10	0.1	0	0	0.1	-1.049	-1.099	0.078
(	0.1	0	0	0 /	0.1	-1.048	-1.099	0.078
					(av.scores	)		
		A	3		s	´ RP	ML	FB
1	0	0.9	90	0.9 \	0.891	1.087	1.055	0.637
	1.1	0	0.9	0	0.667	1.082	1.227	0.764
	10	0.1	0	0	0.1	-1.085	-1.140	0.071
	0.1	0	0	0 /	0.1	-1.084	-1.142	0.070

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• Axiomatic analysis of the recursive performance ranking method

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- Axiomatic analysis of the recursive performance ranking method
- Develop comparative studies of the different ranking methods in applied settings

Rankings and Tournaments: A new approach

#### Julio González-Díaz

Kellogg School of Management (CMS-EMS) Northwestern University and Research Group in Economic Analysis Universidad de Vigo

(joint with Miguel Brozos-Vázquez, Marco Antonio Campo-Cabana, and José Carlos Díaz-Ramos)















$A_1$					$(av.scores) \ S$	++	++	++
1	0	1	0.9	0.9	0.7			
	1	0	0.9	0	0.633			
0	).1	0.1	0	0	0.1			
\ 0	).1	0	0	0 /	0.1			
				,				
		A	-2		$(av.scores) \ S$	++	++	++
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1	Ο	1	 	00)	0 802	1 1 97	1 000	0 703
1	1	1	30	0.3	0.092	1.121	1.033	0.703
	1	0	0.9	0	0.633	0.971	1.099	0.703
	10	0.1	0	0	0.1	-1.049	-1.099	0.078
	0.1	0	0	0 /	0.1	-1.048	-1.099	0.078
					(av.scores)			
		A	3		s	RP	ML	FR
1	0	0.9	90	0.9	0.891	1.087	1.055	0.637
	1.1	0	0.9	0	0.667	1.082	1.227	0.764
	10	0.1	0	0	0.1	-1.085	-1.140	0.071
	0.1	0	0	0 /	0.1	-1.084	-1.142	0.070