



Estimation of Skill Distribution from a Tournament

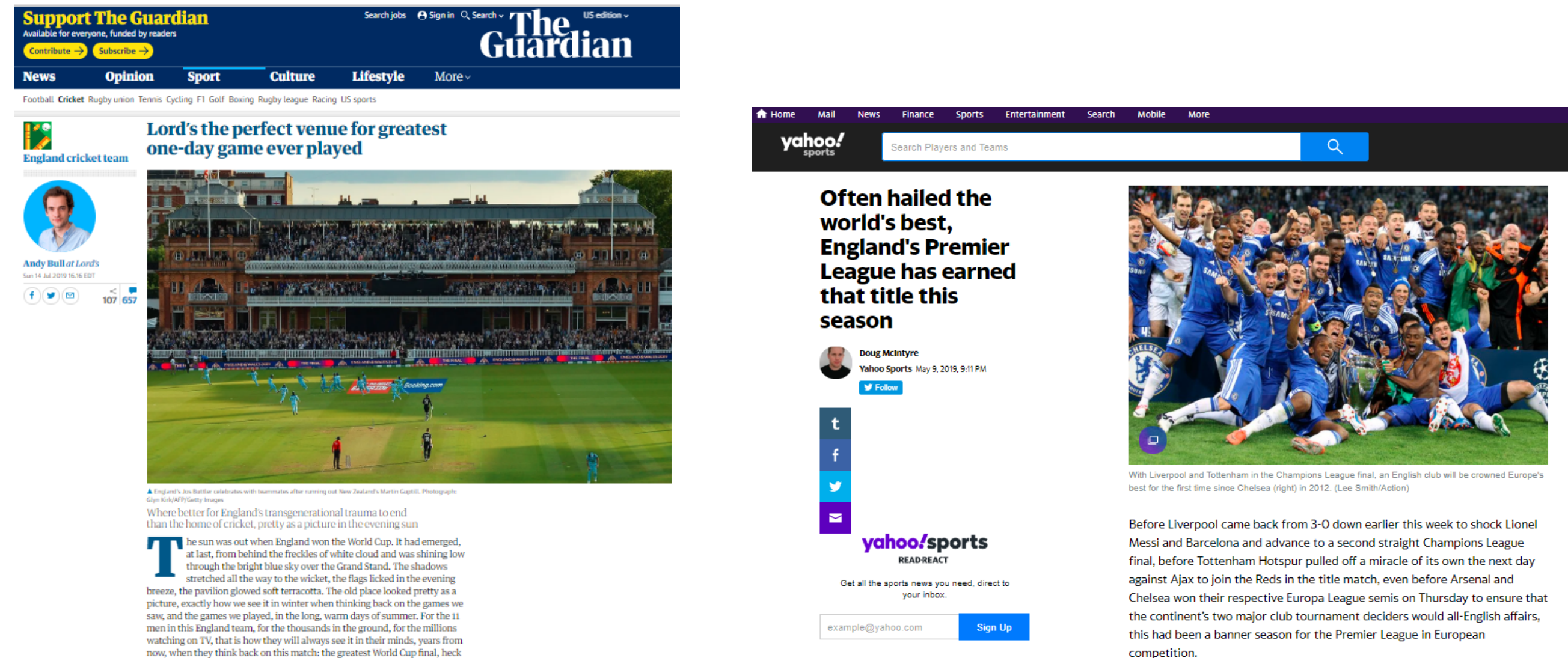
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Motivation



- Can we formalize such claims about sports using statistical analysis?
- Can we measure the overall level of skill in a game based on win-loss data from tournaments?

Formal Setup and Goal

- Unknown **PDF of skill levels** P_α on interval $[\delta, 1]$ for $\delta > 0$, which is bounded and belongs to η -Hölder class.
- Teams $\{1, \dots, n\}$ play tournament with unknown i.i.d. skill levels $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \sim P_\alpha$.
- For $i \neq j$, with probability $p \in (0, 1]$, observe k independent pairwise games where $Z_m(i, j) = \mathbb{I}\{j \text{ beats } i \text{ in } m\text{th game}\}$.
- **Bradley-Terry-Luce (BTL)** or **multinomial logit** model [1]:

$$\mathbb{P}(Z_m(i, j) = 1 \mid \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_i + \alpha_j}.$$

- **Goal:** Learn P_α from observation matrix $Z \in [0, 1]^{n \times n}$ with

$$Z(i, j) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{m=1}^k Z_m(i, j), & \text{if games observed between } i \neq j, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- **Overall skill score:** Negative differential entropy of P_α

$$-h(P_\alpha) = \int_{\delta}^1 P_\alpha(x) \log(P_\alpha(x)) dx$$

measures the variation of skill levels of teams in a tournament.

- **Intuition:** Concentrated P_α has high score and outcomes of games are unpredictable; Balanced P_α has low score and there is more variation of skill levels.

Estimation Algorithm

Estimation of P_α from Z

Input: Observation matrix Z

Output: Estimator \hat{P}^* of P_α

Step 1: Skill parameter estimation using rank centrality algorithm [2]

1. Construct stochastic matrix $S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ with $S(i, j) = \frac{Z(i, j)}{2np}$ for $i \neq j$, whose rows sum to 1
2. Compute leading left eigenvector $\hat{\pi}_*$ of S such that $\hat{\pi}_* = \hat{\pi}_* S$
3. Compute skill level estimates $\hat{\alpha}_i = \frac{\hat{\pi}_*(i)}{\|\hat{\pi}_*\|_\infty}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$

Step 2: Kernel density estimation using Parzen-Rosenblatt method

4. Compute bandwidth $h = \Theta(\log(n)^{\frac{1}{2\eta+2}} n^{-\frac{1}{2\eta+2}})$
5. Construct \hat{P}^* using appropriate, fixed kernel $K : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\hat{P}^*(x) \triangleq \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{\hat{\alpha}_i - x}{h}\right)$$

6. **Return** \hat{P}^*

Theoretical Results

Theorem (Mean Squared Error Upper Bound)

If $p = \Omega(\log(n)/(\delta^5 n))$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta^{-1}(npk)^{-1/2} \log(n)^{1/2} = 0$, then for all P_α ,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\int_{\mathbb{R}} (\hat{P}^*(x) - P_\alpha(x))^2 dx\right] = O\left(\max\left\{\left(\frac{\log(n)}{\delta^2 pkn}\right)^{\frac{\eta}{\eta+1}}, \left(\frac{\log(n)}{n}\right)^{\frac{\eta}{\eta+1}}\right\}\right).$$

- **Summary of all minimax estimation results:**

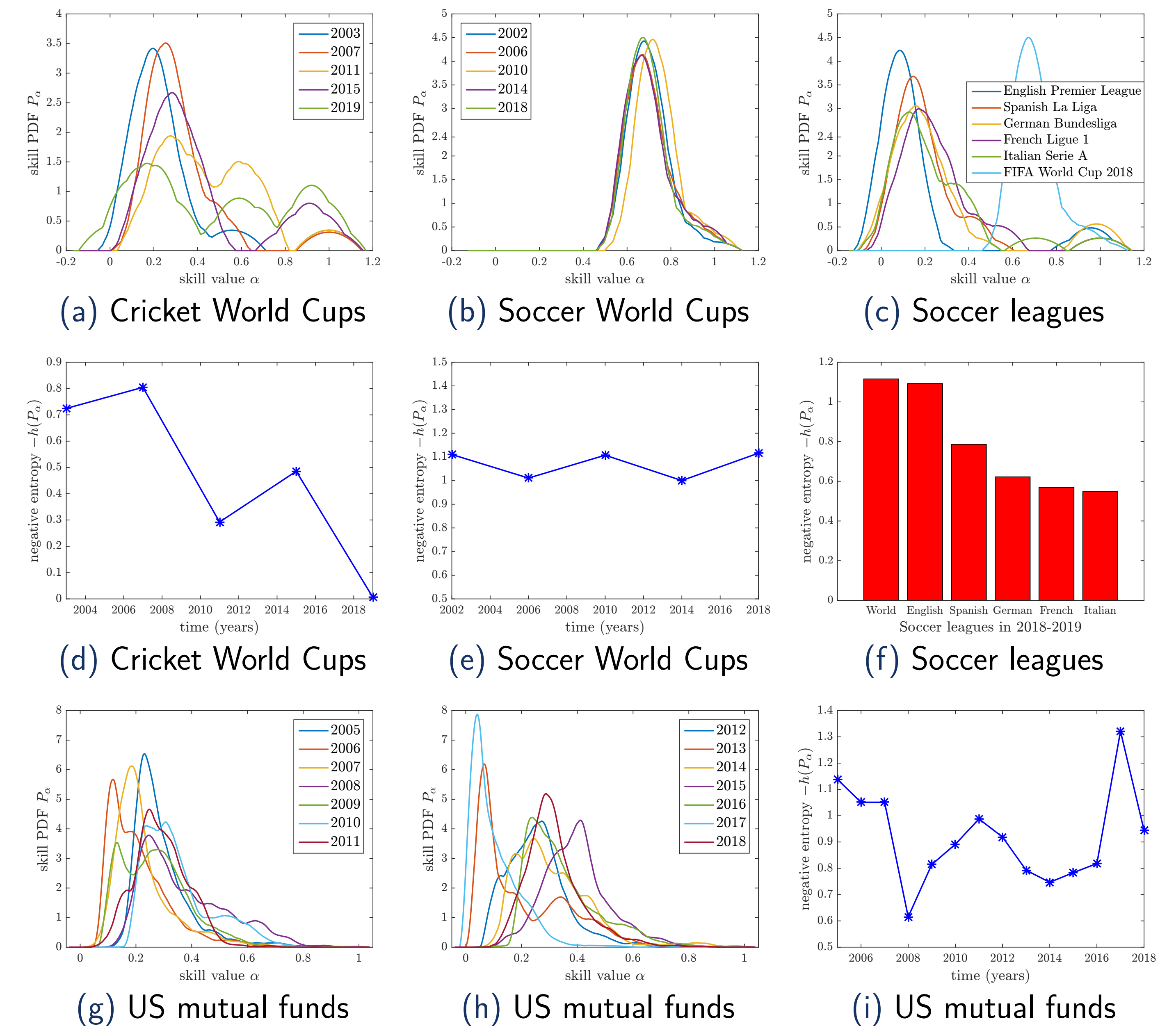
Estimation prob.	Loss func.	Upp. bound	Low. bound
Smooth skill PDF	MSE	$\tilde{O}(n^{-1+\varepsilon})$	$\Omega(n^{-1})$
BTL skill levels	ℓ^∞ -norm	$\tilde{O}(n^{-1/2})$	$\tilde{\Omega}(n^{-1/2})$
BTL skill levels	ℓ^1 -norm	$O(n^{-1/2})$	$\tilde{\Omega}(n^{-1/2})$

- Note: Our results are in **red**; other results are known in the literature. Notation \tilde{O} and $\tilde{\Omega}$ hide $\text{polylog}(n)$ terms, and $\varepsilon > 0$ is any arbitrarily small constant.

Experiments

- **Cricket world cups:** Skill scores of cricket world cup tournaments are decreasing over time.
- **Soccer world cups:** Soccer world cups have remained quite unpredictable over the years.
- **Soccer leagues in 2018-2019:** Recover ranking of soccer leagues that is consistent with fan experience.
- **US mutual funds:** Skill score is minimum during the *Great Recession* of 2008.

Figure: Plots (a), (b), (c), (g), and (h) illustrate *estimated skill PDFs*, and plots (d), (e), (f), and (i) depict corresponding *negative differential entropies*.



References

- [1] R. A. Bradley and M. E. Terry, "Rank analysis of incomplete block designs. I. The method of paired comparisons," *Biometrika*, vol. 39, no. 3/4, pp. 324-345, December 1952.
- [2] S. Negahban, S. Oh, and D. Shah, "Rank centrality: Ranking from pairwise comparisons," *Operations Research, INFORMS*, vol. 65, no. 1, pp. 266-287, January-February 2017.