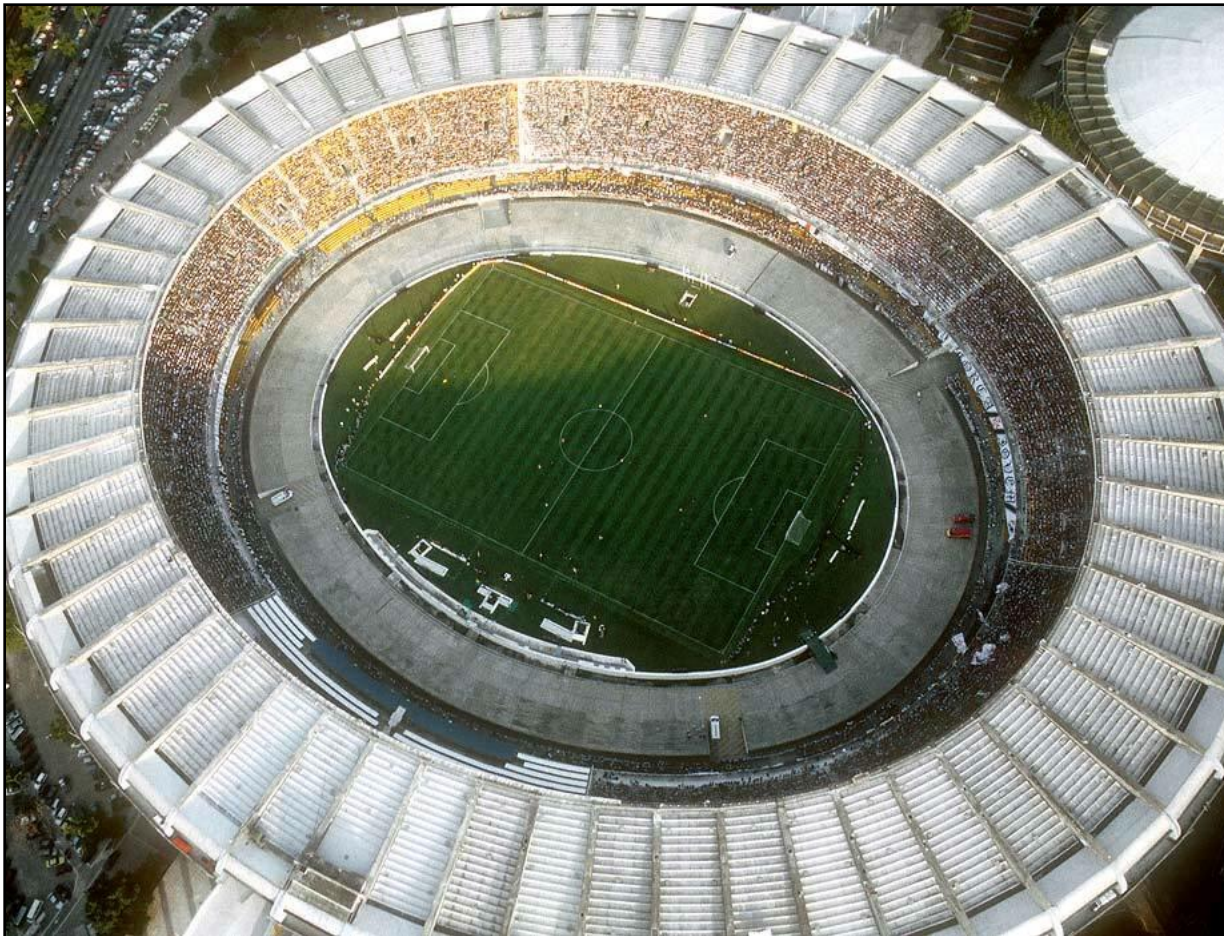


Dinâmica de torneios: começando pelo futebol



Renio
dos
Santos
Mendes

UEM e INCTSC

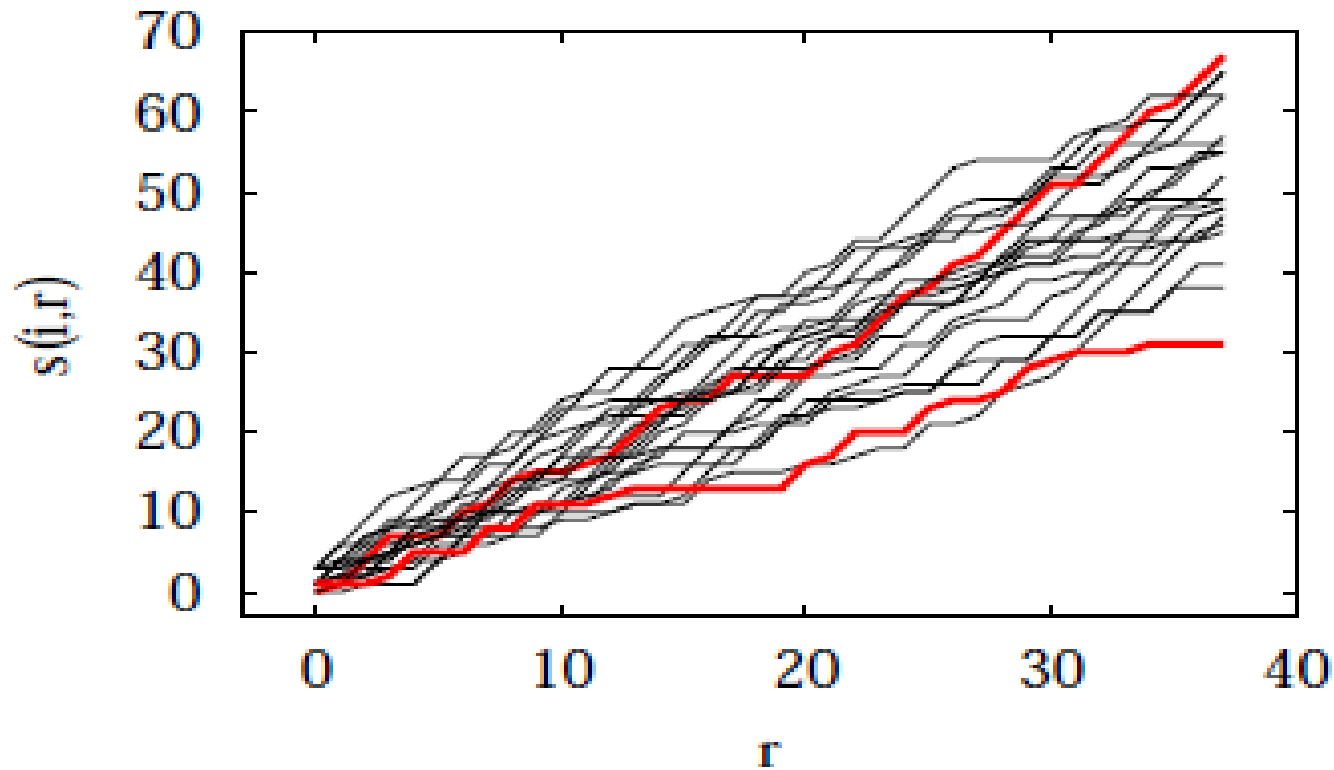
O meu time

Colaboradores:

H. V. Ribeiro, S. Picoli Jr., L. C. Malacarne, P. A. Santoro



Caminhada aleatória



$$s(i, r + 1) = s(i, r) + \xi_i$$

$$s(j, r + 1) = s(j, r) + \xi_j$$

Analizando um torneio

$$\bar{s}(m) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N s_i(m, M).$$

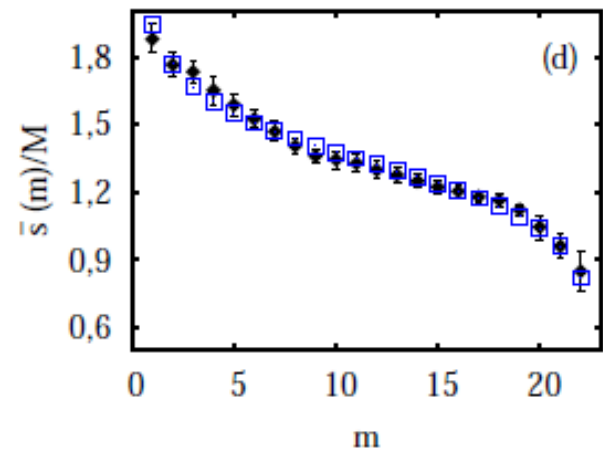
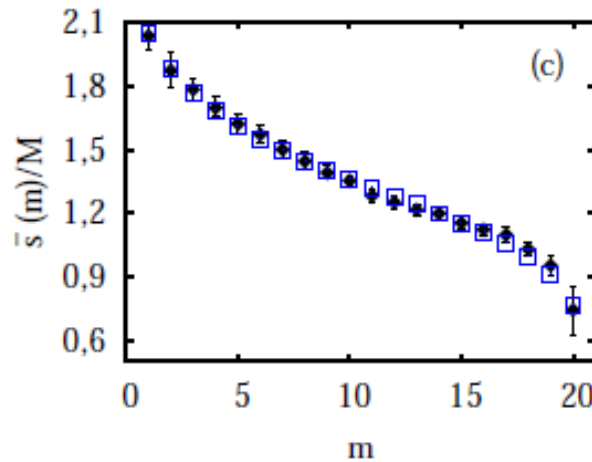
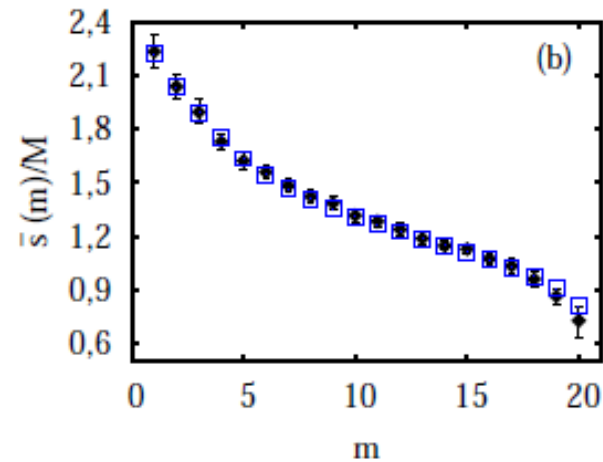
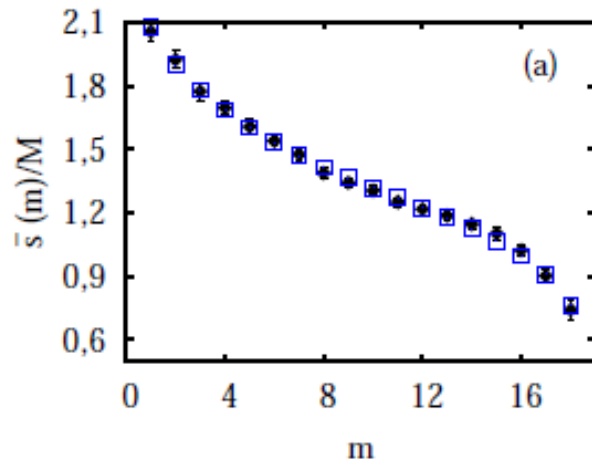
$$\sigma_s^2(m) = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N [s_i(m, M) - \bar{s}(m)]^2$$

$$\mu(r) = \frac{1}{NT} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^T s_i(m, r),$$

$$\sigma^2(r) = \frac{1}{NT-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^T (s_i(m, r) - \mu(r))^2$$

Distribuição de probabilidade

Pontuação média



(a) alemã, (b) inglesa, (c) espanhola A, (d) espanhola B

Modelo

- **Competidores distintos**
(seguem uma distribuição)
- **Caminhada aleatória**
(cada competidor tem o seu peso)

Modelo: detalhes

$$x_i \rightsquigarrow \text{Unif}[0, Q(i)] \quad x_j \rightsquigarrow \text{Unif}[0, Q(j)]$$

$$\text{SE } |x_i - x_j| \leq \delta \frac{Q(i)}{Q(j)}$$

o jogo termina empatado ($\xi_i = \xi_j = 1$);

SE NÃO

$$\text{SE } x_i > x_j$$

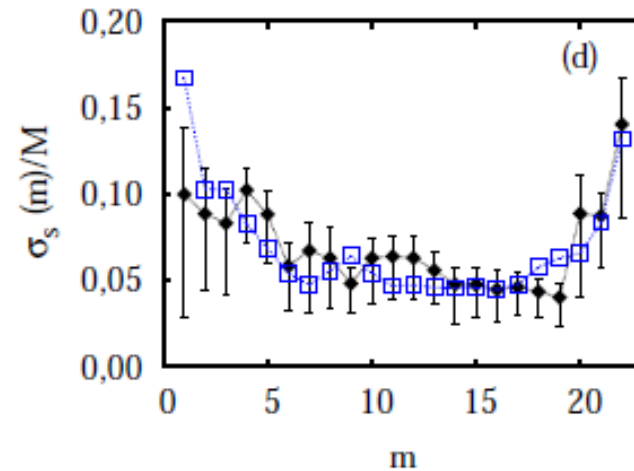
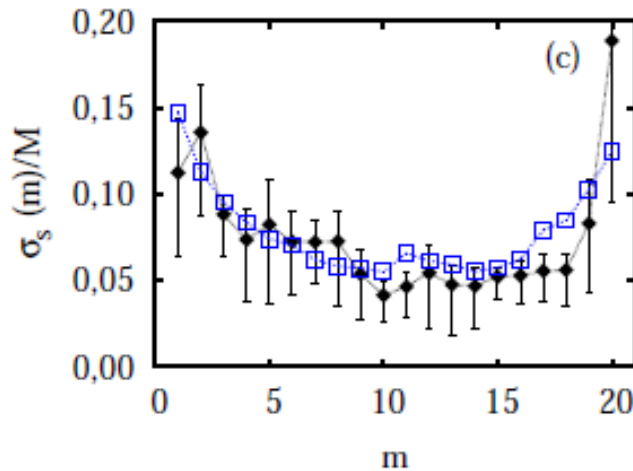
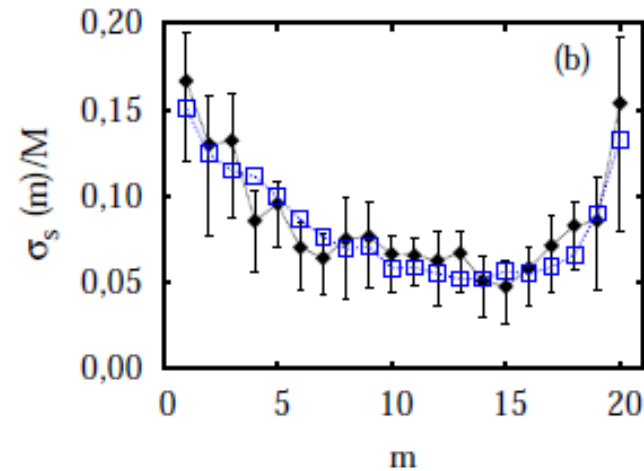
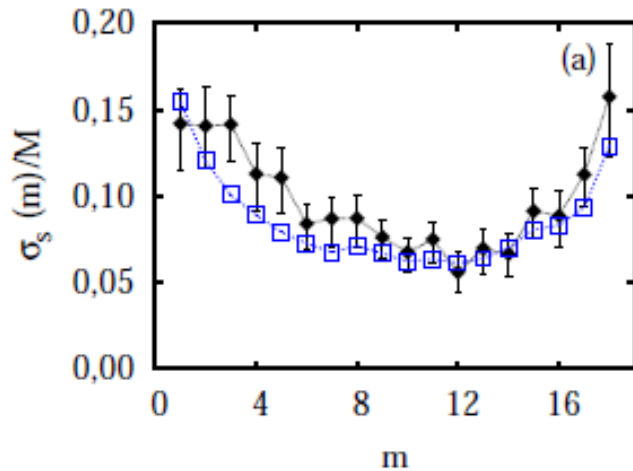
vence a equipe i ($\xi_i = 3$ e $\xi_j = 0$);

SE NÃO

vence a equipe j ($\xi_i = 0$ e $\xi_j = 3$).

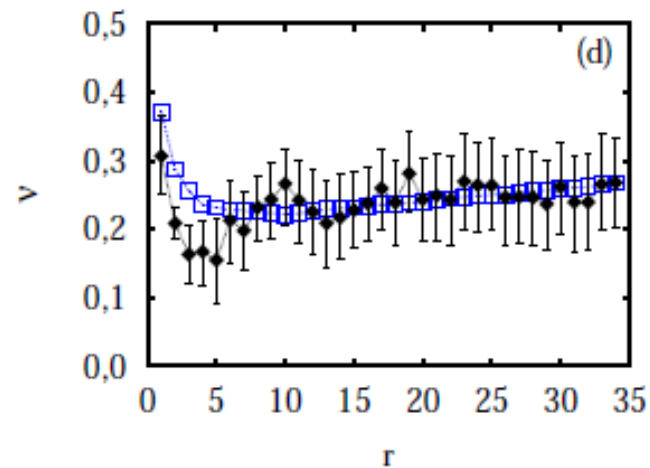
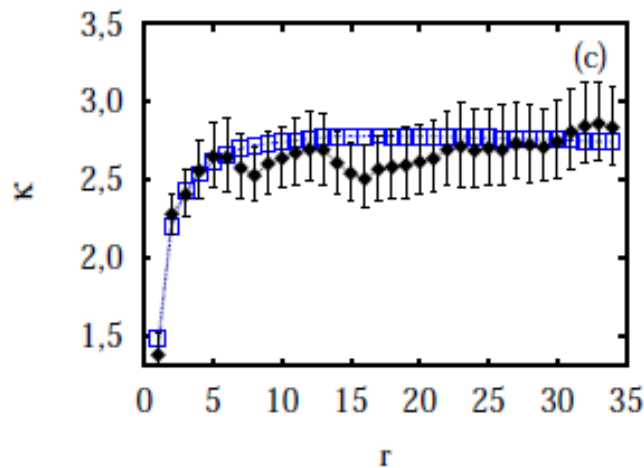
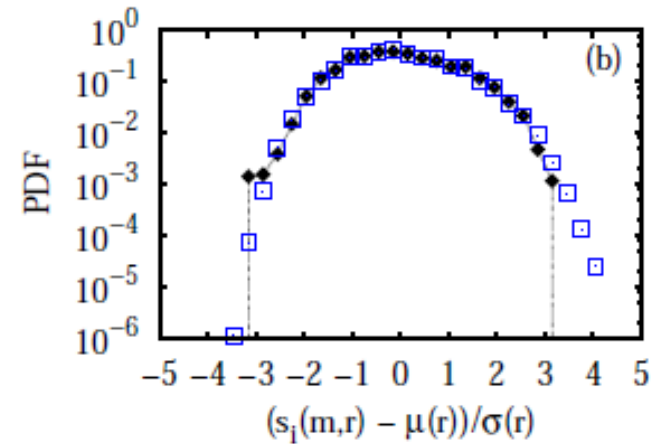
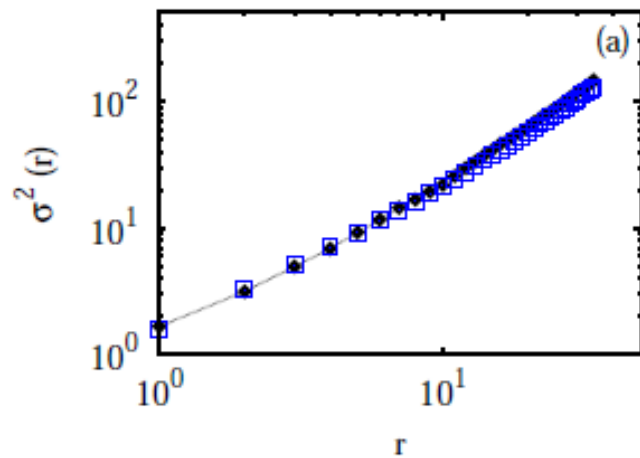
$$Q(m) = 2 + \frac{T - 2m - \epsilon - \beta/2}{T} \left| \left(\frac{T - 2m - \epsilon - \beta/2}{T} \right)^{\alpha-1} \right|$$

Desvio padrão

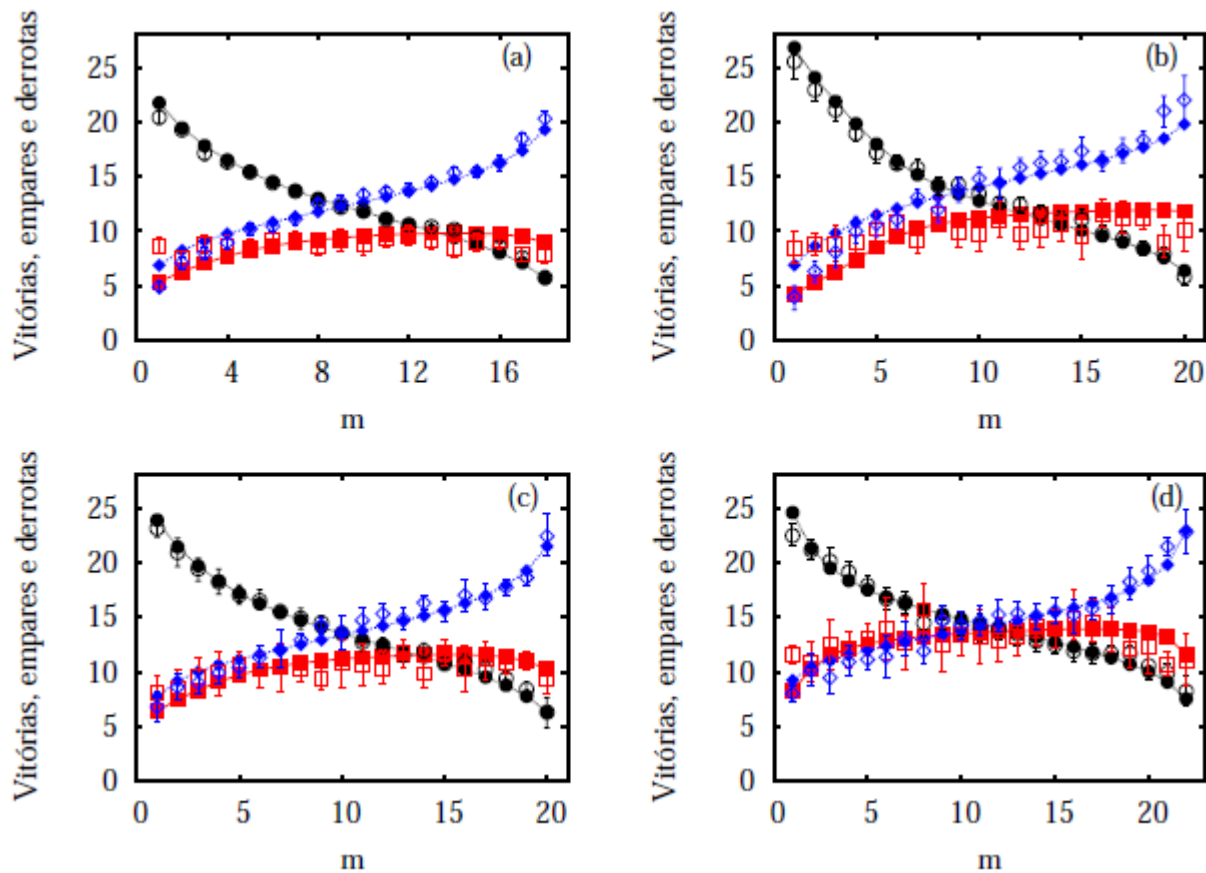


(a) alemã, (b) inglesa, (c) espanhola A, (d) espanhola B

Difusão e distribuição de probabilidade

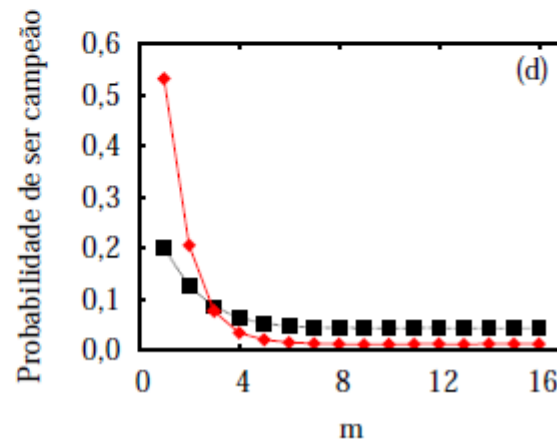
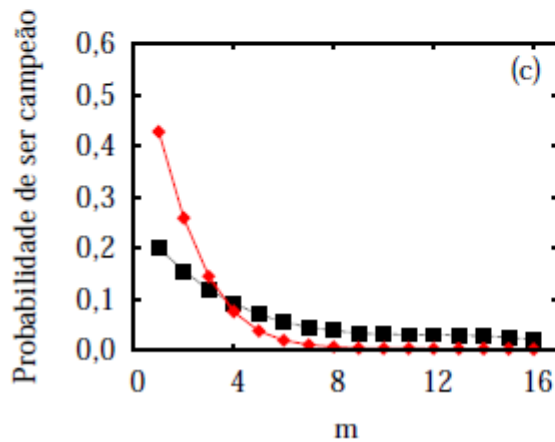
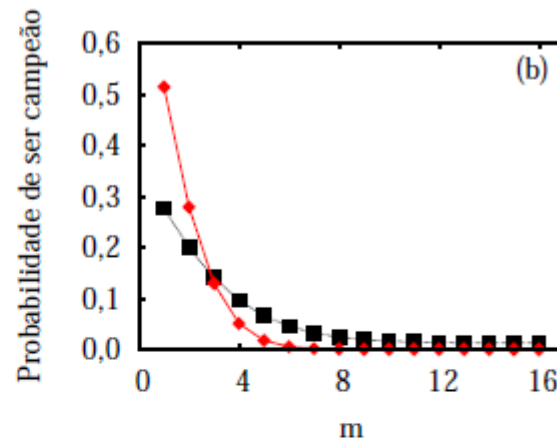
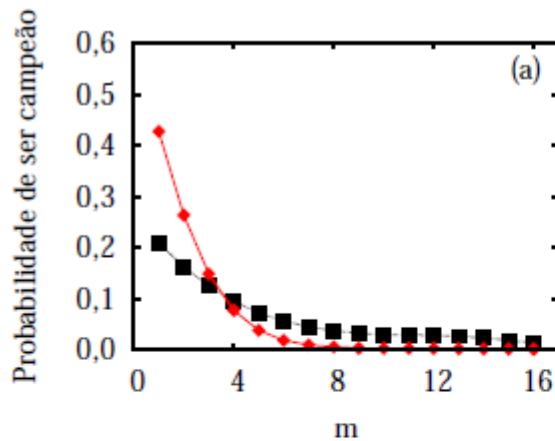


Vitórias, empates e derrotas



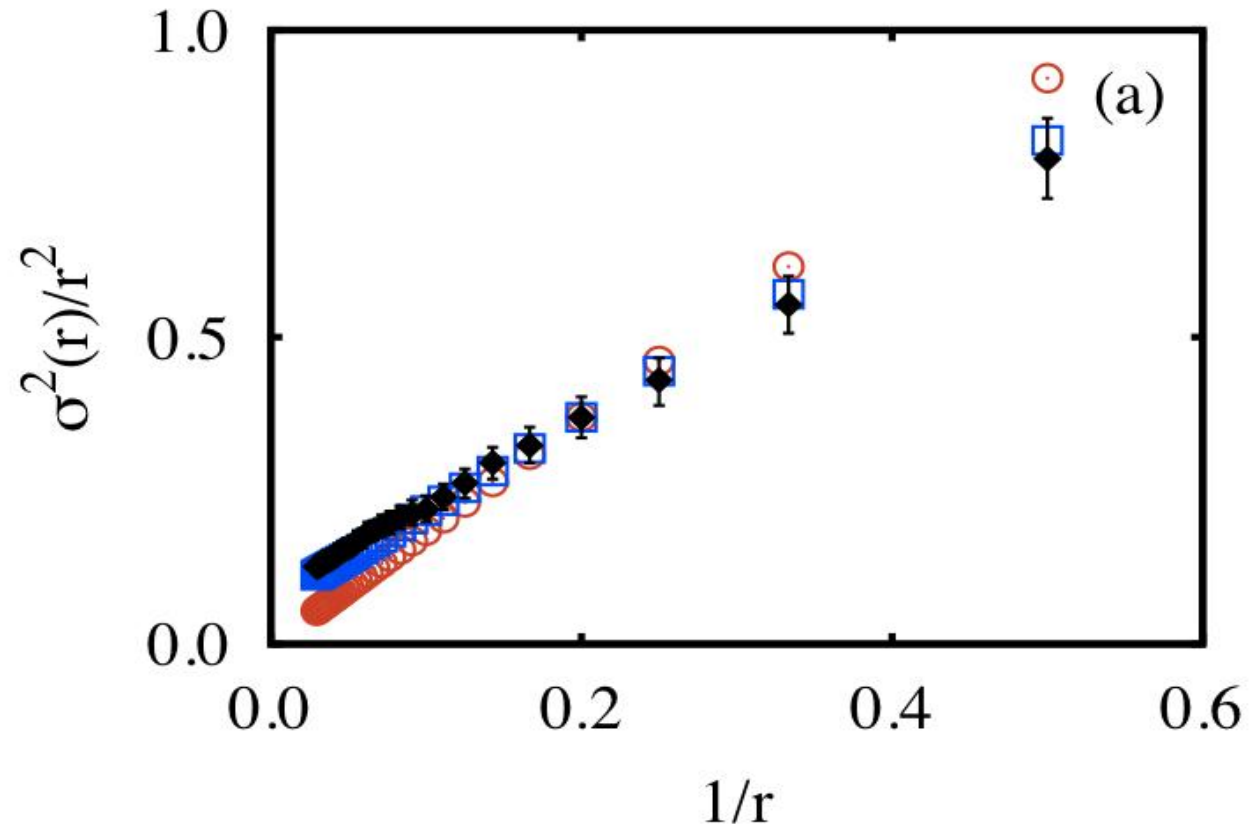
(a) alemã, (b) inglesa, (c) espanhola A, (d) espanhola B

Dois tipos de torneios (pontos corridos e mata-mata)



(a) alemã, (b) inglesa, (c) espanhola A, (d) espanhola B

Desvio padrão



$$\frac{\sigma^2(r)}{r^2} = a + \frac{b}{r}$$

