

Sports Analytics

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About

This book serves as the course textbook for the following courses at Colorado State University:

- STAT 351 (Sports Statistics and Analytics 1)
- STAT 451 (Sports Statistics and Analytics 2)

CSU students contributed to the creation of this book. Many thanks to the following student collaborators:

- Levi Kipp
- Ellie Martinez
- Isaac Moorman

Current Tasks

Updated: “2022-06-02”

Team Tasks and Tips

1. Find datasets from various sports to use as examples for EDA and later chapters
2. Show how to get basic summary statistics from these datasets using dplyr, tidy
3. Describe and calculate useful team and individual (descriptive statistics).
Example: Baseball: calculate AVG, OBP, OPS, WOB
4. (High quality) Visualizations using ggplot
5. Look for relevant “sports” R packages
6. Include examples from CSU and Colorado sports teams when possible
7. Sports to be included: Baseball/Softball, Football, Basketball, Soccer, Hockey, Volleyball
8. Sports to be potentially included: Lacrosse, Cricket, Handball,

Aaron:

Sports:

Chapters: Currently working to add content to chapters 1-4

Ellie:

Sports: Soccer, Volleyball

Chapters: EDA, Probability

Levi:

Sports: Basketball, Hockey

Chapters: EDA, Probability

Isaac:

Sports: Baseball, Football, Tennis

Chapters: EDA, Scraping

Chapter 1

Exploratory Data Analysis

1.1 Getting Started With R

1.1.1 Installing R

For this class, you will be using R Studio to complete statistical analyses on your computer.

To begin using R Studio, you will need to install “R” first and then install “R Studio” on your computer.

Step 1: Download R

- (a) Visit <https://www.r-project.org/>
- (b) Click **CRAN** under **Download** (c) Select any of the mirrors
- (d) Click the appropriate link for your type of system (Mac, Windows, Linux)
- (e) Download R on this next page.
(For Windows, this will say **install R for the first time**. For Mac, this will be under **Latest release** and will be something like **R-4.1.0.pkg** – the numbers may differ depending on the most recent version)
- (f) Install R on your computer

Step 2: Download R Studio

- (a) Visit <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/#download>
- (b) Click to download
- (c) Install R Studio on your computer

Step 3: Verify R Studio is working

- (a) Open R Studio

(b) Let's enter a small dataset and calculate the average to make sure everything is working correctly.

(c) In the console, type in the following dataset of Sammy Sosa's season home run totals from 1998–2002:

```
sosa.HR <- c(66,63,50,64,49)
```

(d) In the console, calculate the average season home run total for Sammy Sosa between 1998–2002:

```
mean(sosa.HR)
```

```
## [1] 58.4
```

(e) Did you find Slammin' Sammy's average home run total from 1998–2002 was 58.4? If so, you should be set up correctly!

1.1.2 Some R Basics

For the following examples, let's consider Peyton Manning's career with the Denver Broncos. In his four seasons with the Broncos, Manning's passing yard totals were: 4659, 5477, 4727, 2249. Let's enter this data into R. To enter a vector of data, use the `c()` function.

```
peyton <- c(4659, 5477, 4727, 2249)
```

To look at the data you just put in the variable *peyton*, type *peyton* into the console and press enter.

```
peyton
```

```
## [1] 4659 5477 4727 2249
```

Some basic function for calculating summary statistics include **summary**, **mean()**, **median()**, **var()**, and **sd()**.

```
summary(peyton)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      2249    4056    4693    4278    4914    5477
```

```
mean(peyton)
```

```
## [1] 4278
```

```
sd(peyton)
```

```
## [1] 1402.522
```

R allows you to install additional packages (collections of functions) that aren't offered in the base version of R. To install a package, use `install.packages()` and to load a package, use `library()`.

One package that we will use frequently is **tidyverse**. This package includes several other packages and functions such as **ggplot** (plotting function), **dplyr** (data manipulation package), and **stringr** (string manipulation package).

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
library("tidyverse")
```

You will also need to know how to load datasets from files. For this class, we will typically provide data files in .csv format.

Here is how to load a file:

```
# load readr package and load example dataset
library(readr)
NFL_2021_Team_Passing <- read_csv("data/NFL_2021_Team_Passing.csv")

# we can look at the header (first few entries) using "head()"
head(NFL_2021_Team_Passing)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 25
##      Rk Tm      G  Cmp  Att `Cmp%`  Yds  TD `TD%`  Int `Int%`  Lng
##   <dbl> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1     1 Tampa Bay~  17  492  731   67.3  5229   43   5.9   12   1.6   62
## 2     2 Los Angel~  17  443  674   65.7  4800   38   5.6   15   2.2   72
## 3     3 Dallas Co~  17  444  647   68.6  4800   40   6.2   11   1.7   73
## 4     4 Kansas Ci~  17  448  675   66.4  4791   37   5.5   13   1.9   75
## 5     5 Los Angel~  17  406  607   66.9  4642   41   6.8   18    3   79
## 6     6 Las Vegas~  17  429  628   68.3  4567   23   3.7   14   2.2   61
## # ... with 13 more variables: `Y/A` <dbl>, `AY/A` <dbl>, `Y/C` <dbl>,
## #   `Y/G` <dbl>, Rate <dbl>, Sk <dbl>, SKYds <dbl>, `Sk%` <dbl>, `NY/A` <dbl>,
## #   `ANY/A` <dbl>, `4QC` <dbl>, GWD <dbl>, EXP <dbl>
```

1.2 Descriptive Statistics

1.2.1 Definitions

Definition 1.1. A *population* is a well-defined complete collection of objects.

Definition 1.2. A *sample* is a subset of the population.

Example 1.1. Suppose we are interested in studying Peyton's Manning's season passing yards totals. How could you define the population and what is one possible sample?

Definition 1.3. *Quantitative data* is numeric data or numbers. It can be broken into two further categories: discrete and continuous data.

Definition 1.4. *Discrete data* is quantitative data with a finite or countably infinite number of values.

Definition 1.5. *Continuous data* is quantitative data with an uncountably infinite number of values or data taken from an interval.

Example 1.2. What are possible discrete and continuous data associated with Peyton Manning?

Definition 1.6. *Qualitative data* refers to names, categories, or descriptions. It can also be broken down into two further categories, nominal data and ordinal data.

Definition 1.7. *Nominal data* is qualitative data with no natural ordering.

Definition 1.8. *Ordinal data* is qualitative data with a natural ordering.

Example 1.3. What are possible nominal and ordinal data associated with Peyton Manning?

1.2.2 Descriptive Statistics

While we will learn about some descriptive statistics that are unique to specific sports, there are some descriptive statistics that are frequently used in many applications.

1.2.2.1 Descriptive Statistics for Quantitative Data

There are different descriptive statistics depending on the type of data you are analyzing. We will begin by looking at descriptive statistics for quantitative data.

To begin, let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n represent a numerical dataset with a sample of size n , where x_i is the i^{th} value in the dataset.

Definition 1.9. The **sum** of the data values is given by: $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$

Definition 1.10. The **sample mean** (or sample average), \bar{x} , of the numerical dataset is given by $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

Definition 1.11. The **population mean** (or population average), μ , is the mean value for the entire population.

The mean can be thought of as a measure of center or more generally, a measure of location.

Example 1.4. Recall that Peyton Manning's season passing yards total while with the Broncos were: 4659, 5477, 4727, 2249. Calculate the sample mean of these values.

```
# Calculate the sample of Peyton Manning's passing yards season totals with Colts
peyton.broncos <- c(4659, 5477, 4727, 2249)
mean(peyton.broncos)
```

```
## [1] 4278
```

In sports statistics, we often have to choose between using a descriptive statistic that summarizes a quantity versus a descriptive statistic that summarizes a rate. For instance, in basketball, we can compare two players based on how many points they score in a game (total quantity) or we can compare two players based on how many points per minute played (rate statistic). Many applications in sports analytics focus more on rate statistics rather than quantity statistics. Why?

We can measure the spread or variability of a dataset using *variance* and *standard deviation*.

Definition 1.12. The **sample variance**, s^2 , of the numerical dataset is a measure of spread and is given by $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

Definition 1.13. The *sample standard deviation*, s , of the numerical dataset is a measure of spread and is given by $s = \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

Definition 1.14. The *population variance*, σ^2 , is the variance for an entire population.

Definition 1.15. The *population standard deviation*, σ , is the standard deviation for an entire population.

We often prefer to work with standard deviations as a measure of spread as opposed to variance because standard deviations are given in our original units.

```
# Calculate the variance and standard deviation of Peyton Manning's passing yards season totals
var(peyton.broncos) # units: yards^2
```

```
## [1] 1967068
```

```
sd(peyton.broncos) # units: yards
```

```
## [1] 1402.522
```

Definition 1.16. The *sample median*, \tilde{x} , of a numerical dataset is the middle value when the data are ordered from smallest to largest. In other words, let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be the (unordered) dataset and let $x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)}$ be the same dataset but ordered from smallest to largest. If n is odd, then $\tilde{x} = x_{(n+1)/2}$ and if n is even, then $\tilde{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [x_{(n/2)} + x_{(n/2+1)}]$.

Example 1.5. Calculate the sample median of Peyton Manning's season passing yards total while with the Colts (3739, 4135, 4413, 4131, 4200, 4267, 4557, 3747, 4397, 4040, 4002, 4500, 4700).

Like sample mean, sample median is a measure of center. It gives you an idea of where the “middle” of your dataset is.

We can calculate sample mean and sample median in R as follows:

```
# Calculate the median of Peyton Manning's passing yards season totals with Broncos and Colts
peyton.colts <- c(3739, 4135, 4413, 4131, 4200, 4267, 4557, 3747, 4397, 4040, 4002, 4500, 4700)
median(peyton.colts)
```

```
## [1] 4693
```

```
median(peyton.colts)
```

```
## [1] 4200
```


Definition 1.17. A *percentile* is a measure of relative standing. The p^{th} percentile is the number where at least $p\%$ of the data values are less than or equal to this number.

Definition 1.18. A *quantile* is a measure of relative standing and are the cut points for breaking a distribution of values into equal sized bins.

Definition 1.19. A *quartile* is a measure of relative standing and are the cut points for breaking a distribution of values into four equal parts.

Calculate the 10th and 90th percentile of Peyton Manning's passing yards season totals with Colts

```
quantile(peyton.colts,0.10)
```

```
## 10%
## 3798
```

```
quantile(peyton.colts,0.90)
```

```
## 90%
## 4545.6
```

```
quantile(peyton.colts,c(0.1,0.9))
```

```
## 10% 90%
## 3798.0 4545.6
```

Special percentiles:

1. 25th percentile = 1st quartile = Q_1
2. 50th percentile = 2nd quartile = $Q_2 = \tilde{x}$
3. 75th percentile = 3rd quartile = Q_3

Definition 1.20. *Range* is a measure of spread, measures the full width of a dataset, and is given by: $Range = Max - Min$.

Definition 1.21. *Interquartile range* is a measure of spread, measures the width of the middle 50% of a dataset, and is given by: $IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$.

Definition 1.22. A *five number summary* describes the center, spread, and edges of a dataset and is given by: $(Min, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, max)$.

```
summary(peyton.colts)
```

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 3739 4040 4200 4218 4413 4700
```

```
quantile(peyton.colts,c(0,0.25,0.5,0.75,1))
```

```
## 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
## 3739 4040 4200 4413 4700
```

1.2.2.2 Descriptive Statistics for Qualitative Data

In sports statistics, we also encounter qualitative (categorical) data which is names or labels which has its own descriptive statistics.

To begin, let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n represent a categorical dataset with a sample of size n , where x_i is the i^{th} value in the dataset.

Definition 1.23. The *proportion* of sampled data that fall into a category is given by: $p = \frac{\# \text{ in category}}{\# \text{ total}}$

“Proportion” and “Probability” are often used interchangeably. Both have a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1.

Definition 1.24. The *percentage* of sampled data that fall into a category is given by: $P\% = 100 \cdot p = 100 \cdot \frac{\# \text{ in category}}{\# \text{ total}}$

Percentages in this context can have a minimum value of 0% and a maximum value of 100%.

Example 1.6. In 2014, Peyton Manning started as quarterback for the Denver Broncos. The result of the Broncos’ 16-game season was:

Win, Win, Loss, Win, Win, Win, Win, Loss, Win, Loss, Win, Win, Win, Win, Loss, Win

Calculate the proportion and percentage of Broncos’ winning games in 2014.

```
broncos2014 <- c("Win", "Win", "Loss", "Win", "Win", "Win", "Win", "Loss", "Win", "Loss", "Win", "Win", "Win", "Win", "Loss", "Win")
broncos.prop <- sum(broncos2014 == "Win")/length(broncos2014); broncos.prop
```

```
## [1] 0.75
```

```
broncos.perc <- 100*broncos.prop; broncos.perc
```

```
## [1] 75
```

We can also build a frequency table that summarizes the categories and their occurrences using **table()** in R. Note that **table()** works for quantitative and qualitative data.

```
table(broncos2014)
```

```
## broncos2014
## Loss Win
##      4  12
```

1.3 Visualizations

Conveying information visually is also an important part in providing a description of a dataset.

R provides some basic plotting functions such as **plot**, **hist**, and **barplot**. These plotting functions are simple and not always very clean looking.

In this class, we will use analogous plotting functions in **ggplot2** that are much improved plotting functions.

If you have already installed the **tidyverse** package, it should have also installed the **ggplot2** package.

```
# You have likely already installed the tidyverse package but if not, use the following command
# install.packages("tidyverse")

# Load the tidyverse package (which includes ggplot2)
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.6      v dplyr   1.0.9
## v tibble  3.1.7      v stringr 1.4.0
## v tidyr   1.2.0      v forcats 0.5.1
## v purrr   0.3.4

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

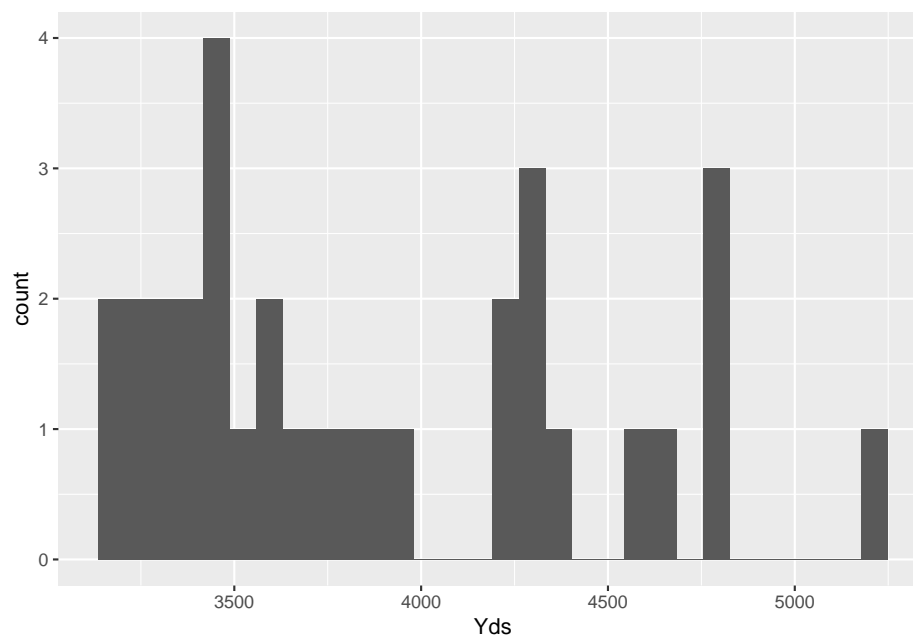
Let's load the file "NFL_2021_Team_Passing.csv" which contains NFL Team Passing Statistics, 2021

```
library(readr)
NFL_2021_Team_Passing <- read_csv("data/NFL_2021_Team_Passing.csv")
```

Histograms are one of the most common and basic ways to visualize a dataset's distribution of values. To make a histogram, you will use **ggplot** and **geom_histogram**.

Example 1.7. Create a histogram of the NFL Team Passing Yards in 2021.

```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>% ggplot(aes(x=Yds)) + geom_histogram()
```

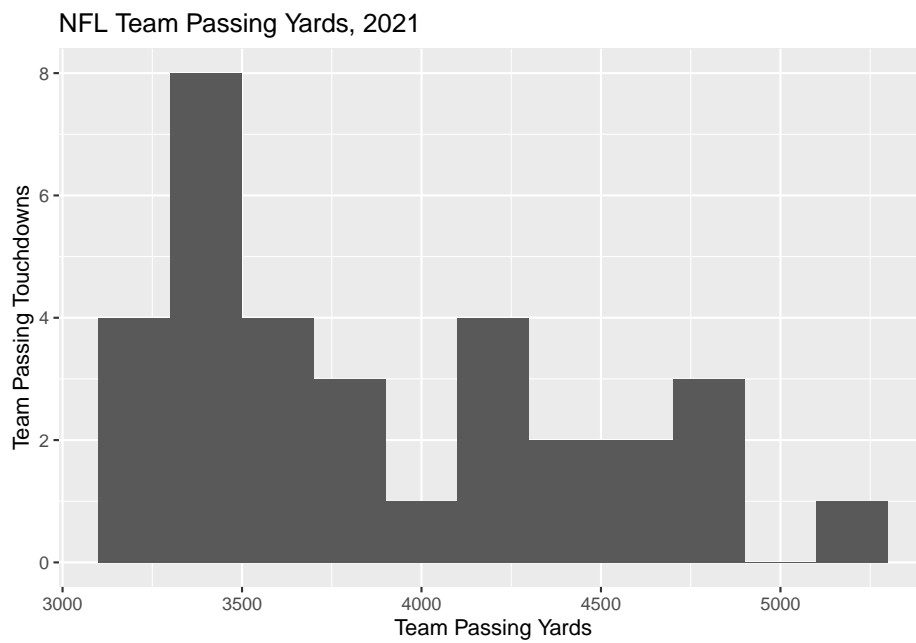


Notice how `%>%` is used to **pipe** the dataset into `ggplot`. This is using the pipe function from the **dplyr** package.

By default, `geom_histogram` uses 30 bins but this is customizable. Let's make the bins have a width of 200.

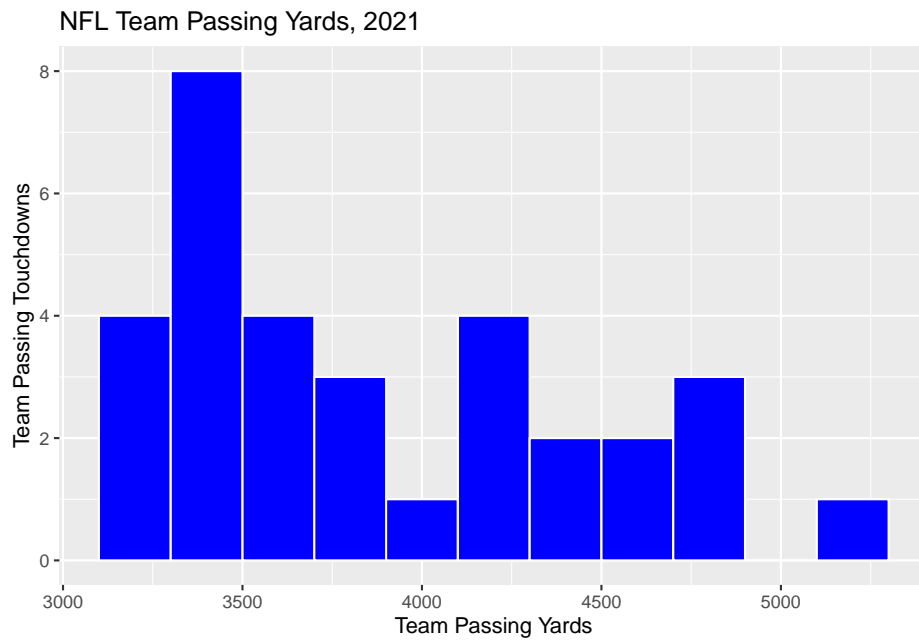
All good visualizations have good labels. Let's improve the axis labels and give the figure a title.

```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>% ggplot(aes(x=Yds)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 200) +  
  labs(x="Team Passing Yards", y="Team Passing Touchdowns", title="NFL Team Passing Yards")
```



We also have numerous options to change the appearance of plots when using **ggplot**. Let's change the bins color to *blue* and change the bin borders to *white*.

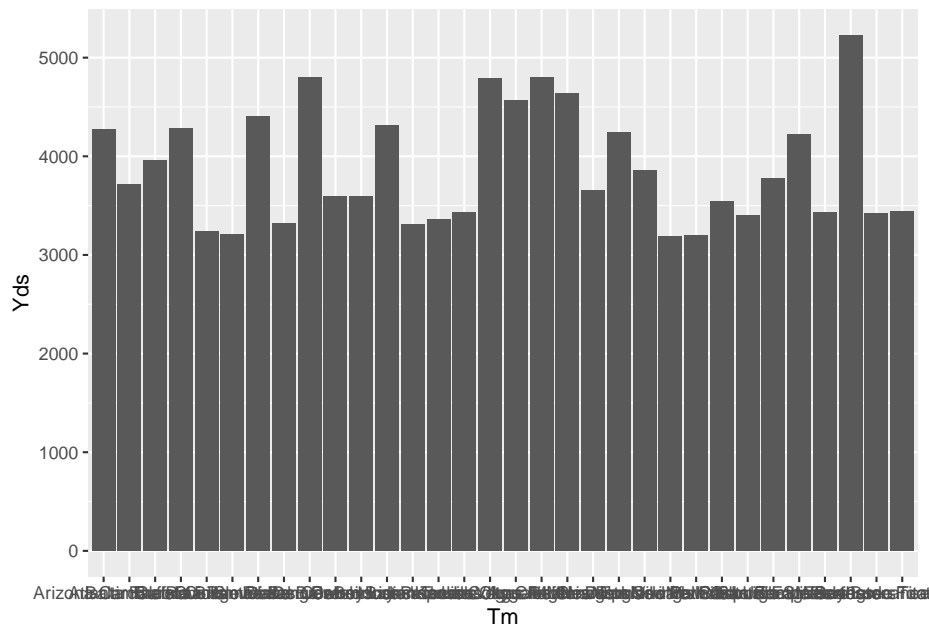
```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>% ggplot(aes(x=Yds)) +  
  geom_histogram(color = "white", fill = "blue", binwidth = 200) +  
  labs(x="Team Passing Yards", y="Team Passing Touchdowns", title="NFL Team Passing Yards, 2021")
```



We can also create bar plots using ggplot using the `geom_bar` function.

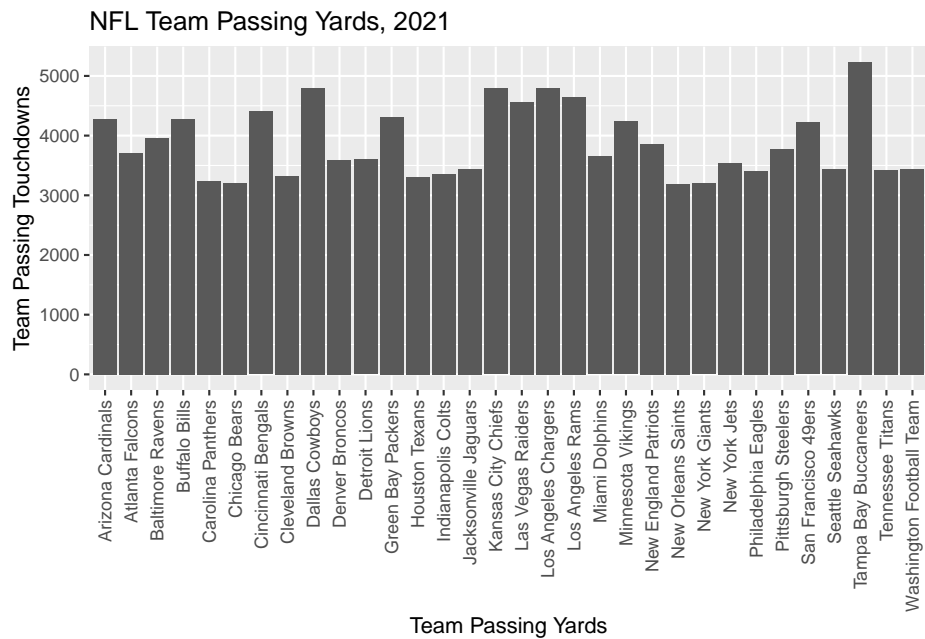
Example 1.8. Create a bar plot with teams on the horizontal axis and passing touchdowns on the vertical axis.

```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>% ggplot(aes(x=Tm,y=Yds)) +  
  geom_bar(stat="identity")
```



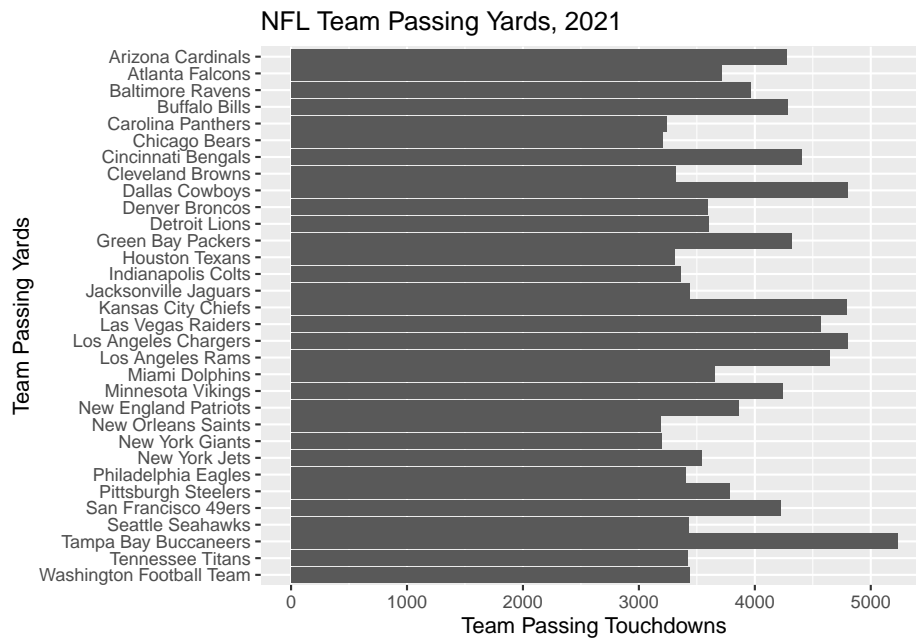
The team labels are a complete mess. Let's fix this and make some adjustments to the axis labels and figure title.

```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>% ggplot(aes(x=Tm,y=Yds)) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity") +
  labs(x="Team Passing Yards",y="Team Passing Touchdowns",title="NFL Team Passing Yards, 2021") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, vjust = 0.5, hjust=1))
```



We can flip this graph if we like as well. Note that when we flip the graph, our labels get in reverse ordering, so this can be fixed using `fct_rev()` which is part of the `forcats` package.

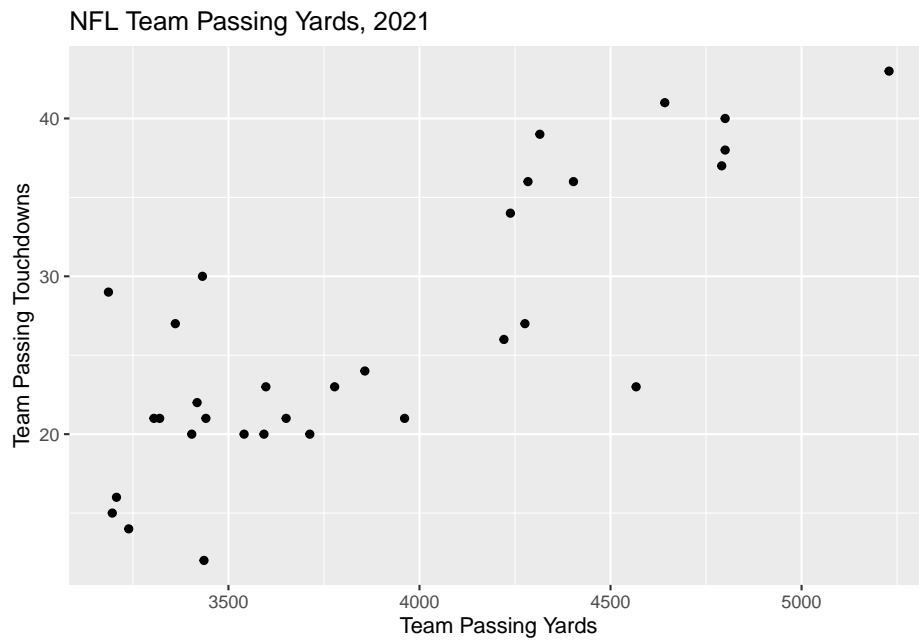
```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=fct_rev(Tm),y=Yds)) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity") +
  labs(x="Team Passing Yards",y="Team Passing Touchdowns",title="NFL Team Passing Yards") +
  coord_flip()
```

Another common and useful visualization is a scatterplot which shows the relationship between two numeric variable. In ggplot, you use `geom_point()`.

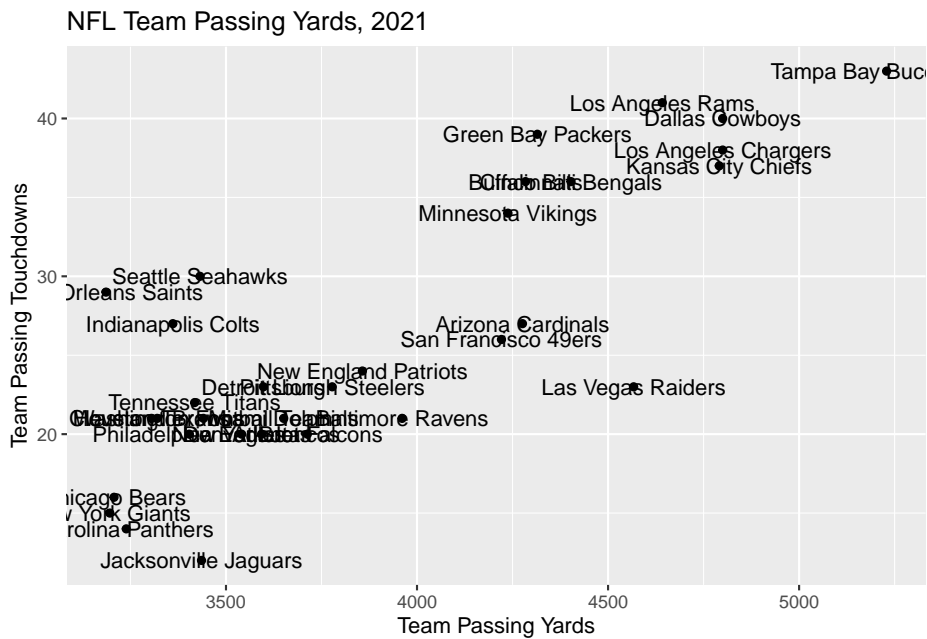
Example 1.9. Create a scatterplot of Team Passing Yards and Team Passing Touchdowns from the NFL 2021 dataset.

```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=Yds,y=TD,label=Tm)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x="Team Passing Yards",y="Team Passing Touchdowns",title="NFL Team Passing Yards, 2021")
```



We may want to include team labels on this plot, however, it can get messy very quickly with a lot of points.

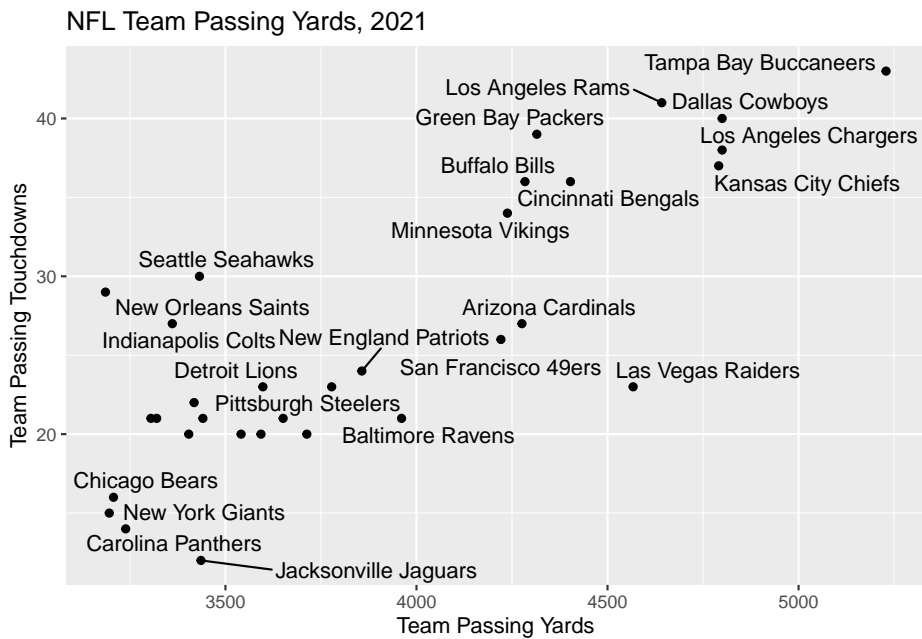
```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=Yds,y=TD,label=Tm)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x="Team Passing Yards",y="Team Passing Touchdowns",title="NFL Team Passing Yards")
  geom_text()
```



Many sports leagues have around 30 teams, so a clean scatterplot with labels can be tricky to make. Here are some options below.

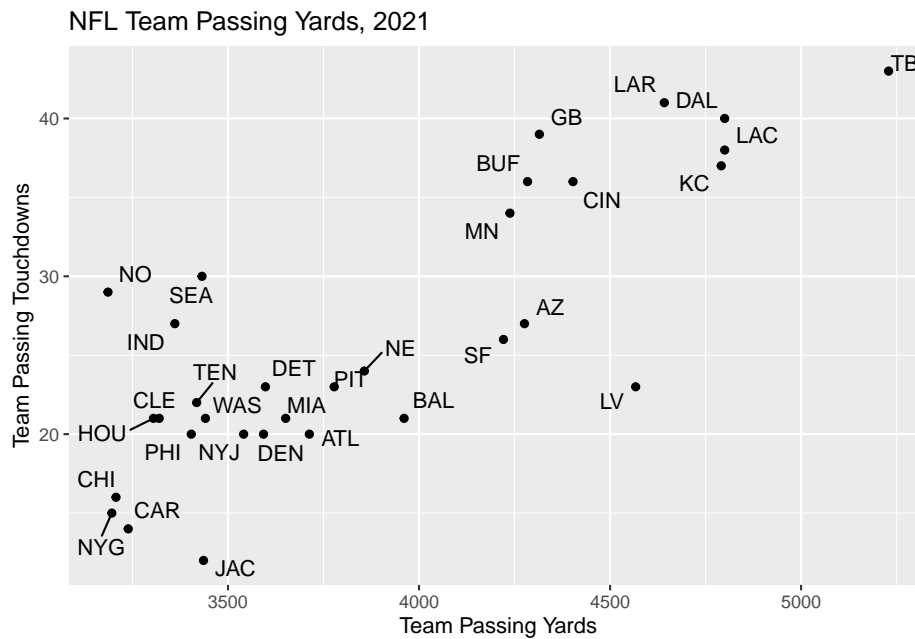
```
# install ggrepel package
library(ggrepel)
NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=Yds,y=TD,label=Tm)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x="Team Passing Yards",y="Team Passing Touchdowns",title="NFL Team Passing Yards, 2021") +
  geom_text_repel()
```

```
## Warning: ggrepel: 9 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider
## increasing max.overlaps
```



```
NFL_2021_Team_Passing$Abbr <- c("TB","LAC","DAL","KC","LAR","LV","CIN","GB","BUF","AZ",
                                "BAL","NE","PIT","ATL","MIA","DET","DEN","NYJ","WAS","",
                                "TEN","PHI","IND","CLE","HOU","CAR","CHI","NYG","NO")

NFL_2021_Team_Passing %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=Yds,y=TD,label=Abbr)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x="Team Passing Yards",y="Team Passing Touchdowns",title="NFL Team Passing Yards") +
  geom_text_repel(box.padding = 0.3)
```



1.4 Baseball

1.5 Football

1.6 Basketball

1.7 Soccer

1.8 Volleyball

1.9 Hockey

For this example, we'll use a set of NHL data from [money puck.com](https://money puck.com/money puck/playerData/seasonSummary/2021/regular/). First, let's load the data into R and open the data frame.

```
nhl_2022_data <- read_csv("https://money puck.com/money puck/playerData/seasonSummary/2021/regular/
```

```
head(nhl_2022_data)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 107
```

```
##   team...1 season name  team...4 position  situation games_played
```

```
##   <chr>      <dbl> <chr> <chr>      <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>
```

name	situation	games_played	xGoalsPercentage	corsiPercentage
WPG	other	82	0.49	0.50
WPG	all	82	0.49	0.50
WPG	5on5	82	0.49	0.49
WPG	4on5	82	0.16	0.14
WPG	5on4	82	0.86	0.86
CBJ	other	82	0.52	0.49
CBJ	all	82	0.45	0.48
CBJ	5on5	82	0.45	0.48

```
## 1 WPG      2021 WPG   WPG      Team Level other      82
## 2 WPG      2021 WPG   WPG      Team Level all      82
## 3 WPG      2021 WPG   WPG      Team Level 5on5      82
## 4 WPG      2021 WPG   WPG      Team Level 4on5      82
## 5 WPG      2021 WPG   WPG      Team Level 5on4      82
## 6 CBJ      2021 CBJ   CBJ      Team Level other      82
## # ... with 100 more variables: xGoalsPercentage <dbl>, corsiPercentage <dbl>,
## #   fenwickPercentage <dbl>, iceTime <dbl>, xOnGoalFor <dbl>, xGoalsFor <dbl>,
## #   xReboundsFor <dbl>, xFreezeFor <dbl>, xPlayStoppedFor <dbl>,
## #   xPlayContinuedInZoneFor <dbl>, xPlayContinuedOutsideZoneFor <dbl>,
## #   flurryAdjustedxGoalsFor <dbl>, scoreVenueAdjustedxGoalsFor <dbl>,
## #   flurryScoreVenueAdjustedxGoalsFor <dbl>, shotsOnGoalFor <dbl>,
## #   missedShotsFor <dbl>, blockedShotAttemptsFor <dbl>, ...
```

We can create nice looking tables using the “kableExtra” package. Let’s look at the first eight rows and a small selection of columns of the data frame and format the table output using a kable table.

```
library("kableExtra")
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'kableExtra'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   group_rows
nhl_2022_data[1:8, c(3,6:9)] %>% kbl() %>% kable_styling()
```

This dataset includes a *lot* of covariates. It also splits these data by different game situations: even-strength (5 on 5), power play (5 on 4), etc. Let’s subset the data to include all game situations.

Use the `nrow` command to check the number of columns in the new data frame. Check: Is it the same as the number of teams in the league for the 2021-2022 season?

```
nhl_data_all <- filter(nhl_2022_data, situation == "all")

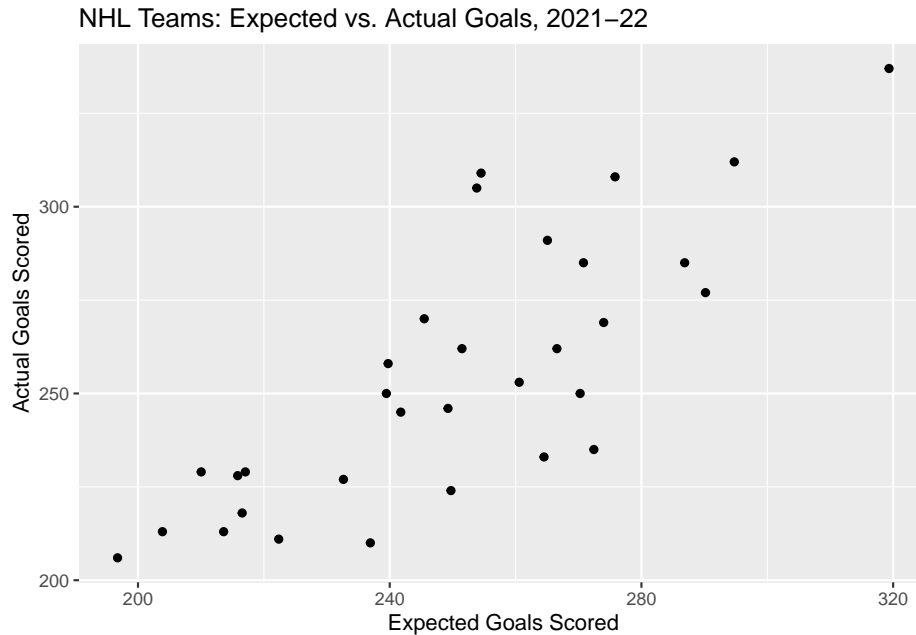
nrow(nhl_data_all)
```

```
## [1] 32
```

The dataset includes an Expected Goals statistic for each team in the `xGoalsFor` column. Let's plot this quantity against the team's actual number of goals scored; this is given by the `goalsFor` column.

(Remember to always have a good title and axis labels!)

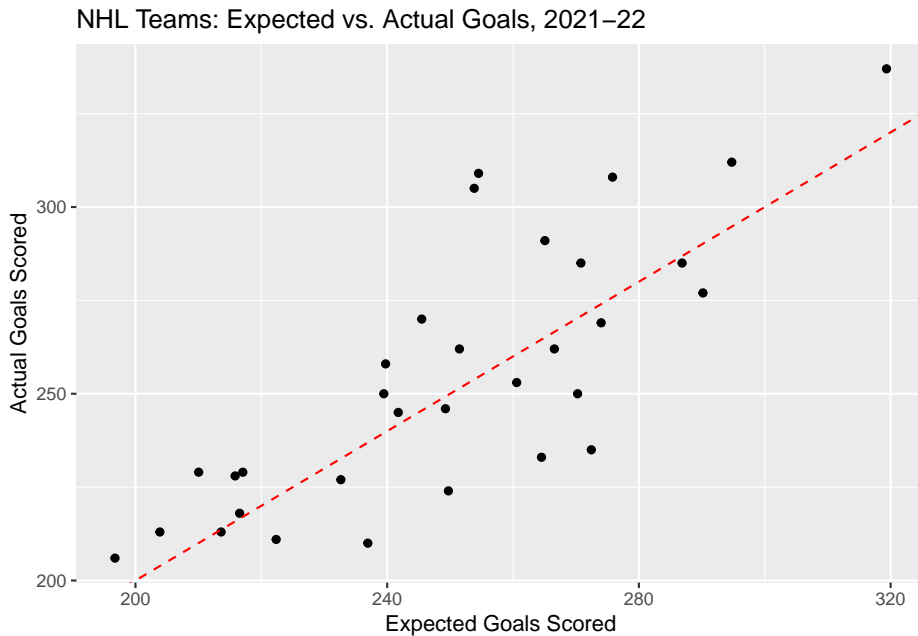
```
ggplot(data=nhl_data_all, aes(x=xGoalsFor, y=goalsFor)) + labs(x="Expected Goals Scored", y="Actual Goals Scored")
```



As expected, there is a general positive correlation between expected and actual goals ($r \approx 0.8$). However, there is some variability - for example, the Kings only scored 7 more actual goals than the Ducks, despite having 56.6 more expected goals.

Let's add a line to the graph using the `geom_abline` function corresponding to the line $y = x$, the line on which data points would fall if expected goals were equal to actual goals. We can also customize the line's color and type.

```
ggplot(data=nhl_data_all, aes(x=xGoalsFor, y=goalsFor)) + labs(x="Expected Goals Scored"
```



Note: A slope of 0 and an intercept of 1 are actually the default parameters for the function.

Q: What does it mean for a team's data point to fall below this line? Above it?

A: If the data point is below the line, it means the expected goals were greater than the actual goals; if the data point is above the line, it means the actual goals were greater than the expected goals.

Q: Do you think that a team's expected goals would be more likely to be closer to its actual goals for a ten-game stretch, an entire season, or five consecutive seasons? Why?

A: We would expect that as sample size increases, the result would become closer to expectation. So, actual goals would be most likely closer to expected goals over a span of five seasons.

Chapter 2

Probability

Chapter Preview

Simply put, probability is the study of randomness. In this chapter, we will define probability, learn rules of probability, and apply these rules to sports data.

2.1 Definitions

Definition 2.1. An *experiment* is any activity or process whose outcome is subject to uncertainty.

Definition 2.2. The *sample space* of an experiment, denoted by Ω or \mathcal{S} , is the set of all possible outcomes of that experiment.

Definition 2.3. An *event* is any collection (subset) of outcomes contained in the sample space, Ω .

Example 2.1.

Example 2.2.

2.2 Set Theory

For the following examples, suppose that we are interested in the batting outcomes of a plate appearance in softball.

Let A be the event that the batter gets walked, let B be the event that the batter gets a hit, let C be the event that the batter strikes out, and let D be the event that the batter makes it to first base at the end of their at bat.

We will define a handful of set operations to help us when we begin calculating the probability of different events occurring.

Definition 2.4. The *compliment* of an event A , denoted by A^c or A' , is the set of all outcomes in Ω that are not contained in A .

Example 2.3. Draw a Venn diagram illustrating A^c and describe the event.

Definition 2.5. The *union* of two events A and B , denoted by $A \cup B$ and read “ A or B ”, is the event consisting of all outcomes that are either in A or B or in both.

Example 2.4. Draw a Venn diagram illustrating $A \cup D$ and describe the event.

Definition 2.6. The *intersection* of two events A and B , denoted by $A \cap B$ and read “ A and B ”, is the event consisting of all outcomes that are in both A and B .

Example 2.5. Draw a Venn diagram illustrating $A \cap D$ and describe the event.

Definition 2.7. The *difference* of two events A and B , denoted by A / B and read “difference of A and B ”, is the event consisting of all outcomes that are in A but not in B .

Example 2.6. Draw a Venn diagram illustrating D / A and describe the event.

Definition 2.8. Two events A and B are said to be *disjoint* (or *mutually exclusive*) if $A \cap B = \emptyset$

Example 2.7. Are the events A and B disjoint? How about A and D ?

2.3 Probability Axioms and Properties

There are some basic assumptions of “axioms” which are the foundation of the theory of probability. Andrey Kolmogorov first described these axioms in 1933.

2.3.1 Axioms of Probability

1. $P(A) \geq 0$, for any event A
2. $P(\Omega) = 1$
3. If A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots is a collection of disjoint events, then:

$$P(\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$$

Note that all probabilities are between 0 and 1, that is, for any event A , $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$.

We can convert to percentages by multiplying probabilities by 100, however, this is a set that is only done after all calculations have been completed.

2.3.2 Properties of Probability

- $P(\emptyset) = 0$
- $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$
- $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
- $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$
- $P([A \cup B]^c) = P(A^c \cap B^c)$
- $P([A \cap B]^c) = P(A^c \cup B^c)$

2.4 Laws of Probability

Definition 2.9. Let A and B be two events such that $P(B) > 0$. Then the **conditional probability** of A given B , written $P(A|B)$, is given by: $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

Example 2.8. In 2001, Barry Bonds broke the single season home run record with 73 home runs. In this season, he had 664 plate appearances, 156 hits, 177 walks and 9 hit by pitches. Given that Bonds reached base (via hit, walk, or HBP), what was the probability that he got a hit?

Theorem 2.1 (Multiplication Rule). *For any two events A and B , $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$.*

Definition 2.10. Events A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n are said to form a **partition** of a sample space Ω if both:

- (i) $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ ($i \neq j$)
- (ii) $\cup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega$

Theorem 2.2 (Law of Total Probability). *Suppose events A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n form a partition of Ω , then: $P(B) = P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + \dots P(B|A_n)P(A_n)$*

Theorem 2.3 (Bayes Theorem: simple version). *Suppose events B and C form a partition of Ω , then: $P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|C)P(C)}$*

Theorem 2.4 (Bayes Theorem). *Suppose events B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n form a partition of Ω , then: $P(B_k|A) = \frac{P(B_k \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B_k)P(B_k)}{P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n)}$*

2.5 Combinatorics

Combinatorics is the mathematical study of counting, particularly with respect to permutations and combinations.

Definition 2.11. The **factorial function** ($n!$) is defined for all positive integers by: $n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1$

Note that $0! \equiv 1$ and $1! \equiv 1$.

Definition 2.12. An ordered subset is called a **permutation**. The number of permutations of size k that can be formed from the n elements in a set is given by: $P_{n,k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$

Definition 2.13. An unordered subset is called a **combination**. The number of combinations of size k that can be formed from the n elements in a set is given by: $C_{n,k} = \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$

Theorem 2.5 (Product Rule for Ordered Pairs). *If the first element of an ordered pair can be selected in n_1 ways and for each of these n_1 ways the second element of the pair can be selected in n_2 ways, then the number of pairs is $n_1 \cdot n_2$.*

Theorem 2.6 (Generalized Product Rule). *Suppose a set consists of k elements (k -tuples) and that there are n_1 possible choices for the first element, n_2 possible choices for the second element, \dots , and n_k possible choices for the k^{th} element, then there are $n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot \dots \cdot n_k$ possible k -tuples.*

2.6 Random Variables

2.7 Some examples

Over the course of a season, a hockey player scored a goal 30% of the time during a home game, and $P(\text{player scores} | \text{away game}) = .18$. Assume all games are either home or away.

Q: What is the probability the player scored a goal in any game if there were an equal number of home and away games?

A: $P(\text{score}) = P(\text{score}|\text{home})P(\text{home}) + P(\text{score}|\text{away})P(\text{away}) = .3(.5) + .18(.5) = .24$

Q: What is the probability the player scored a goal in any game if there were twice as many home games as away games?

$$A: P(\text{score}) = P(\text{score}|\text{home})P(\text{home}) + P(\text{score}|\text{away})P(\text{away}) = .3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + .18\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = .26$$

Q: What is the probability the player scored a goal in any game if the ratio of home games to away games is 2:3?

$$A: P(\text{score}) = P(\text{score}|\text{home})P(\text{home}) + P(\text{score}|\text{away})P(\text{away}) = .3\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + .18\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = .228$$

2.7.1 Sets and Conditional Probability

100 sports fans in Colorado were polled and it was found that 64 had attended either a Denver Nuggets or Colorado Avalanche game at Ball Arena (formerly Pepsi Center). 34 people had seen only a Nuggets game, while 17 had seen both a Nuggets and an Avalanche game.

Q: How many people saw an Avalanche game but not a Nuggets game?

$$A: 64 - 34 - 17 = 13$$

Q: What is the probability that a randomly selected person in the poll had been to a Nuggets game?

$$A: (34 + 17) / 100 = .51$$

Q: What is the probability that a randomly selected person that had been to a game at Ball Arena had been to a Nuggets game?

$$A: (34 + 17) / 64 = .797$$

Q: What is the probability that a randomly selected person had been to a Nuggets game given they had been to an Avalanche game?

$$A: 17 / (17 + 13) = .567$$

2.7.2 Binomial Probability

Two baseball teams are playing a 4-game series. The home team has a .65 probability of winning each game, and the away team a .35 probability. Assume each game is independent.

I used baseball in this example because it's the sport that most often has 4-game series, but it could easily be replaced by another sport.

Find the following probabilities.

(a) The road team wins exactly 1 game.

$$\binom{4}{1} .65^3 .35^1 = \binom{4}{3} .65^3 .35^1 \approx .384$$

```
dbinom(1, 4, .35)
```

```
## [1] 0.384475
```

```
dbinom(3, 4, .65)
```

```
## [1] 0.384475
```

(b) The home team wins exactly 2 games.

$$\binom{4}{2} .65^2 .35^2 \approx .311$$

```
dbinom(2, 4, .65)
```

```
## [1] 0.3105375
```

```
dbinom(2, 4, .35)
```

```
## [1] 0.3105375
```

(c) The road team wins at least 2 games.

$$\binom{4}{2} .65^2 .35^2 + \binom{4}{3} .65^1 .35^3 + .35^4 = 1 - [.65^4 + \binom{4}{1} .65^3 .35^1] \approx .437$$

```
pbinom(1.9, 4, .35, lower.tail=F)
```

```
## [1] 0.4370187
```

```
pbinom(2, 4, .65, lower.tail=T)
```

```
## [1] 0.4370187
```

(d) The series ends in a sweep.

$$.65^4 + .35^4 \approx .194$$

```
dbinom(4, 4, .65) + dbinom(4, 4, .35)
```

```
## [1] 0.1935125
```

```
.65^4 + .35^4
```

```
## [1] 0.1935125
```

2.7.3 Binomial Coefficient Symmetry

Playoff series for a certain sports league are played as a best-of-seven series, with one team hosting four games and the opposing team hosing three. An executive for the league wishes to know the number of ways the home and away games can be assigned. (One such combination is A-A-B-B-A-B-A, the format used by the NBA and NHL for their best-of-seven series.) What is the total number of combinations?

Answer: Since there are a fixed number of games (seven) and a fixed number of games that must be given to the lower-seeded team (four), there are $\binom{7}{4} = \frac{7!}{4! \cdot (7-4)!} = 35$ ways to create a home-away pattern for the seven-game series.

However, instead of thinking about the number of ways to assign the games to the team that gets four home games, what if we thought about the number of ways to assign games to the team that gets three home games?

That would be $\binom{7}{3}$. We can use the `choose` command in R to find this quantity.

```
choose(7,3)
```

```
## [1] 35
```

It turns out that this binomial coefficient is also equal to 35.

Theorem: $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{n-k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! \cdot (n-(n-k))!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! \cdot k!} = \binom{n}{k}$$

2.7.4 Binomials and Multinomials

Suppose we are curious about probabilities regarding the results of a soccer team's next five games.

Wait!!! A soccer game has three possible outcomes (win, lose, draw)! We can't use the binomial distribution, since it limits us to two possible outcomes!

It depends. If we are interested in the probability that a soccer team wins 2 of their next 5 games, we can use the binomial distribution. We can create the following partition of the sample space of outcomes: (Win) and (Win^C) , where the second set includes both losing and drawing.

Then, the formula would be represented as:

$$\binom{5}{2} P(Win)^2 P(Win^C)^{(5-2)}$$

If we are interested in the probability of the team winning two of the next five games, drawing two, and losing one, we cannot use the binomial theorem. That involves three outcomes, and would be represented as a multinomial.

2.7.5 Geometric (First Success) RVs

Caution: Some references parameterize the Geometric distribution based on the number of failures before the first success, rather than the trial on which the first success occurs. This changes the PMF, mean, and variance, so be careful.

```
set.seed(2022)
geometric <- rgeom(100, 1/3)
head(geometric, 20)
```



```
## [1] 2 5 1 3 12 7 1 4 2 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 4 3 0
```

Some of the values were 0, which could not happen if R was considering the number of the trial on which the first success occurred. You can add 1 to the values given by R to arrive at the First Success distribution.

```
first_success <- geometric + 1
head(first_success, 20)
```

```
## [1] 3 6 2 4 13 8 2 5 3 3 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 5 4 1
```

```
mean(first_success)
```

```
## [1] 3.03
```

The mean of this sample of variables is 3.03, which is close to the expected mean of $\frac{1}{p} = 3$.

2.7.6 Geometric Distribution - Hockey

Suppose the number of shots needed by a hockey team in order to score their first goal, X , is modeled by a Geometric($\frac{1}{10}$) random variable.

Q: What is the probability that it takes more than 3 shots to score the first goal?

A: $P(X > 3) = P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) + P(X = 6) + \dots$

This is an infinite series, so let's use the Law of Total Probability.

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - [P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3)] = 1 - \left[\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^1\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)\right] = .729$$

Chapter 3

Monte Carlo Simulation

Chapter 4

Statistical Inference

4.1 One Sample and Two Sample t-tests and confidence intervals

Chapter 5

Correlation

Chapter 6

Linear Regression

Chapter 7

Data Scraping

Chapter 8

Principal Component Analysis

Chapter 9

Clustering

Chapter 10

Classification

Chapter 11

Decision Trees

11.1 Random Forests

11.2 Gradient Boosting

Chapter 12

Non-parametric Statistics

Chapter 13

Baseball

Chapter 14

Football

Chapter 15

Basketball

Chapter 16

Soccer

Chapter 17

Hockey

Chapter 18

Volleyball

18.1 Resources

Women's Volleyball D1 Statistics

Chapter 19

Other Sports

Chapter 20

Ellie's Stuff

20.1 To Be Added

20.1.1 Topic 1

```
library(worldfootballR)
```

```
# Get "Squad Standard Stats" Data
```

```
fb_big5_advanced_season_stats(season_end_year = 2021, stat_type = "standard", team_or_player = "t
```

	Season_End_Year	Squad	Comp	Team_or_Opponent	Num_Players
## 1	2021	Alavés	La Liga	team	30
## 2	2021	Alavés	La Liga	opponent	30
## 3	2021	Angers	Ligue 1	team	31
## 4	2021	Angers	Ligue 1	opponent	31
## 5	2021	Arminia	Bundesliga	team	26
## 6	2021	Arminia	Bundesliga	opponent	26
## 7	2021	Arsenal	Premier League	team	29
## 8	2021	Arsenal	Premier League	opponent	29
## 9	2021	Aston Villa	Premier League	team	24
## 10	2021	Aston Villa	Premier League	opponent	24
## 11	2021	Atalanta	Serie A	team	30
## 12	2021	Atalanta	Serie A	opponent	30
## 13	2021	Athletic Club	La Liga	team	27
## 14	2021	Athletic Club	La Liga	opponent	27
## 15	2021	Atlético Madrid	La Liga	team	25
## 16	2021	Atlético Madrid	La Liga	opponent	25
## 17	2021	Augsburg	Bundesliga	team	25

## 18	2021	Augsburg	Bundesliga	opponent	25
## 19	2021	Barcelona	La Liga	team	25
## 20	2021	Barcelona	La Liga	opponent	25
## 21	2021	Bayern Munich	Bundesliga	team	29
## 22	2021	Bayern Munich	Bundesliga	opponent	29
## 23	2021	Benevento	Serie A	team	29
## 24	2021	Benevento	Serie A	opponent	29
## 25	2021	Betis	La Liga	team	25
## 26	2021	Betis	La Liga	opponent	25
## 27	2021	Bologna	Serie A	team	37
## 28	2021	Bologna	Serie A	opponent	37
## 29	2021	Bordeaux	Ligue 1	team	28
## 30	2021	Bordeaux	Ligue 1	opponent	28
## 31	2021	Brest	Ligue 1	team	26
## 32	2021	Brest	Ligue 1	opponent	26
## 33	2021	Brighton	Premier League	team	27
## 34	2021	Brighton	Premier League	opponent	27
## 35	2021	Burnley	Premier League	team	25
## 36	2021	Burnley	Premier League	opponent	25
## 37	2021	Cádiz	La Liga	team	34
## 38	2021	Cádiz	La Liga	opponent	34
## 39	2021	Cagliari	Serie A	team	32
## 40	2021	Cagliari	Serie A	opponent	32
## 41	2021	Celta Vigo	La Liga	team	30
## 42	2021	Celta Vigo	La Liga	opponent	30
## 43	2021	Chelsea	Premier League	team	27
## 44	2021	Chelsea	Premier League	opponent	27
## 45	2021	Crotone	Serie A	team	31
## 46	2021	Crotone	Serie A	opponent	31
## 47	2021	Crystal Palace	Premier League	team	24
## 48	2021	Crystal Palace	Premier League	opponent	24
## 49	2021	Dijon	Ligue 1	team	33
## 50	2021	Dijon	Ligue 1	opponent	33
## 51	2021	Dortmund	Bundesliga	team	26
## 52	2021	Dortmund	Bundesliga	opponent	26
## 53	2021	Eibar	La Liga	team	30
## 54	2021	Eibar	La Liga	opponent	30
## 55	2021	Eint Frankfurt	Bundesliga	team	25
## 56	2021	Eint Frankfurt	Bundesliga	opponent	25
## 57	2021	Elche	La Liga	team	30
## 58	2021	Elche	La Liga	opponent	30
## 59	2021	Everton	Premier League	team	29
## 60	2021	Everton	Premier League	opponent	29
## 61	2021	Fiorentina	Serie A	team	30
## 62	2021	Fiorentina	Serie A	opponent	30
## 63	2021	Freiburg	Bundesliga	team	24

## 64	2021	Freiburg	Bundesliga	opponent	24
## 65	2021	Fulham	Premier League	team	28
## 66	2021	Fulham	Premier League	opponent	28
## 67	2021	Genoa	Serie A	team	34
## 68	2021	Genoa	Serie A	opponent	34
## 69	2021	Getafe	La Liga	team	31
## 70	2021	Getafe	La Liga	opponent	31
## 71	2021	Granada	La Liga	team	34
## 72	2021	Granada	La Liga	opponent	34
## 73	2021	Hellas Verona	Serie A	team	32
## 74	2021	Hellas Verona	Serie A	opponent	32
## 75	2021	Hertha BSC	Bundesliga	team	32
## 76	2021	Hertha BSC	Bundesliga	opponent	32
## 77	2021	Hoffenheim	Bundesliga	team	30
## 78	2021	Hoffenheim	Bundesliga	opponent	30
## 79	2021	Huesca	La Liga	team	27
## 80	2021	Huesca	La Liga	opponent	27
## 81	2021	Inter	Serie A	team	25
## 82	2021	Inter	Serie A	opponent	25
## 83	2021	Juventus	Serie A	team	30
## 84	2021	Juventus	Serie A	opponent	30
## 85	2021	Köln	Bundesliga	team	28
## 86	2021	Köln	Bundesliga	opponent	28
## 87	2021	Lazio	Serie A	team	30
## 88	2021	Lazio	Serie A	opponent	30
## 89	2021	Leeds United	Premier League	team	23
## 90	2021	Leeds United	Premier League	opponent	23
## 91	2021	Leicester City	Premier League	team	27
## 92	2021	Leicester City	Premier League	opponent	27
## 93	2021	Lens	Ligue 1	team	27
## 94	2021	Lens	Ligue 1	opponent	27
## 95	2021	Levante	La Liga	team	29
## 96	2021	Levante	La Liga	opponent	29
## 97	2021	Leverkusen	Bundesliga	team	30
## 98	2021	Leverkusen	Bundesliga	opponent	30
## 99	2021	Lille	Ligue 1	team	21
## 100	2021	Lille	Ligue 1	opponent	21
## 101	2021	Liverpool	Premier League	team	28
## 102	2021	Liverpool	Premier League	opponent	28
## 103	2021	Lorient	Ligue 1	team	27
## 104	2021	Lorient	Ligue 1	opponent	27
## 105	2021	Lyon	Ligue 1	team	29
## 106	2021	Lyon	Ligue 1	opponent	29
## 107	2021	M'Gladbach	Bundesliga	team	23
## 108	2021	M'Gladbach	Bundesliga	opponent	23
## 109	2021	Mainz 05	Bundesliga	team	31

## 110	2021	Mainz 05	Bundesliga	opponent	31
## 111	2021	Manchester City	Premier League	team	24
## 112	2021	Manchester City	Premier League	opponent	24
## 113	2021	Manchester Utd	Premier League	team	29
## 114	2021	Manchester Utd	Premier League	opponent	29
## 115	2021	Marseille	Ligue 1	team	31
## 116	2021	Marseille	Ligue 1	opponent	31
## 117	2021	Metz	Ligue 1	team	27
## 118	2021	Metz	Ligue 1	opponent	27
## 119	2021	Milan	Serie A	team	29
## 120	2021	Milan	Serie A	opponent	29
## 121	2021	Monaco	Ligue 1	team	30
## 122	2021	Monaco	Ligue 1	opponent	30
## 123	2021	Montpellier	Ligue 1	team	25
## 124	2021	Montpellier	Ligue 1	opponent	25
## 125	2021	Nantes	Ligue 1	team	25
## 126	2021	Nantes	Ligue 1	opponent	25
## 127	2021	Napoli	Serie A	team	25
## 128	2021	Napoli	Serie A	opponent	25
## 129	2021	Newcastle Utd	Premier League	team	27
## 130	2021	Newcastle Utd	Premier League	opponent	27
## 131	2021	Nice	Ligue 1	team	31
## 132	2021	Nice	Ligue 1	opponent	31
## 133	2021	Nîmes	Ligue 1	team	33
## 134	2021	Nîmes	Ligue 1	opponent	33
## 135	2021	Osasuna	La Liga	team	28
## 136	2021	Osasuna	La Liga	opponent	28
## 137	2021	Paris S-G	Ligue 1	team	33
## 138	2021	Paris S-G	Ligue 1	opponent	33
## 139	2021	Parma	Serie A	team	42
## 140	2021	Parma	Serie A	opponent	42
## 141	2021	RB Leipzig	Bundesliga	team	25
## 142	2021	RB Leipzig	Bundesliga	opponent	25
## 143	2021	Real Madrid	La Liga	team	30
## 144	2021	Real Madrid	La Liga	opponent	30
## 145	2021	Real Sociedad	La Liga	team	30
## 146	2021	Real Sociedad	La Liga	opponent	30
## 147	2021	Reims	Ligue 1	team	29
## 148	2021	Reims	Ligue 1	opponent	29
## 149	2021	Rennes	Ligue 1	team	32
## 150	2021	Rennes	Ligue 1	opponent	32
## 151	2021	Roma	Serie A	team	31
## 152	2021	Roma	Serie A	opponent	31
## 153	2021	Saint-Étienne	Ligue 1	team	40
## 154	2021	Saint-Étienne	Ligue 1	opponent	40
## 155	2021	Sampdoria	Serie A	team	27

## 156	2021	Sampdoria	Serie A	opponent	27			
## 157	2021	Sassuolo	Serie A	team	28			
## 158	2021	Sassuolo	Serie A	opponent	28			
## 159	2021	Schalke 04	Bundesliga	team	42			
## 160	2021	Schalke 04	Bundesliga	opponent	42			
## 161	2021	Sevilla	La Liga	team	26			
## 162	2021	Sevilla	La Liga	opponent	26			
## 163	2021	Sheffield Utd	Premier League	team	27			
## 164	2021	Sheffield Utd	Premier League	opponent	27			
## 165	2021	Southampton	Premier League	team	29			
## 166	2021	Southampton	Premier League	opponent	29			
## 167	2021	Spezia	Serie A	team	35			
## 168	2021	Spezia	Serie A	opponent	35			
## 169	2021	Strasbourg	Ligue 1	team	26			
## 170	2021	Strasbourg	Ligue 1	opponent	26			
## 171	2021	Stuttgart	Bundesliga	team	29			
## 172	2021	Stuttgart	Bundesliga	opponent	29			
## 173	2021	Torino	Serie A	team	29			
## 174	2021	Torino	Serie A	opponent	29			
## 175	2021	Tottenham	Premier League	team	24			
## 176	2021	Tottenham	Premier League	opponent	24			
## 177	2021	Udinese	Serie A	team	33			
## 178	2021	Udinese	Serie A	opponent	33			
## 179	2021	Union Berlin	Bundesliga	team	27			
## 180	2021	Union Berlin	Bundesliga	opponent	27			
## 181	2021	Valencia	La Liga	team	30			
## 182	2021	Valencia	La Liga	opponent	30			
## 183	2021	Valladolid	La Liga	team	32			
## 184	2021	Valladolid	La Liga	opponent	32			
## 185	2021	Villarreal	La Liga	team	29			
## 186	2021	Villarreal	La Liga	opponent	29			
## 187	2021	Werder Bremen	Bundesliga	team	27			
## 188	2021	Werder Bremen	Bundesliga	opponent	27			
## 189	2021	West Brom	Premier League	team	30			
## 190	2021	West Brom	Premier League	opponent	30			
## 191	2021	West Ham	Premier League	team	24			
## 192	2021	West Ham	Premier League	opponent	24			
## 193	2021	Wolfsburg	Bundesliga	team	26			
## 194	2021	Wolfsburg	Bundesliga	opponent	26			
## 195	2021	Wolves	Premier League	team	27			
## 196	2021	Wolves	Premier League	opponent	27			
##	Age	Poss	MP_Playing	Starts_Playing	Min_Playing	Mins_Per_90_Playing	Gls	Ast
## 1	28.7	42.7	38	418	3420	38	35	21
## 2	27.5	57.3	38	418	3420	38	57	44
## 3	27.9	46.2	38	418	3420	38	39	23
## 4	26.0	53.8	38	418	3420	38	57	41

## 5	26.0	42.2	34	374	3060	34	23	16
## 6	25.9	57.8	34	374	3060	34	51	36
## 7	25.9	53.8	38	418	3420	38	53	38
## 8	26.7	46.2	38	418	3420	38	35	25
## 9	25.2	48.1	38	418	3420	38	52	38
## 10	26.7	51.9	38	418	3420	38	45	30
## 11	27.3	54.9	38	418	3420	38	89	65
## 12	27.0	45.1	38	418	3420	38	46	36
## 13	26.6	49.8	38	418	3420	38	43	31
## 14	27.6	50.2	38	418	3420	38	41	29
## 15	27.3	52.4	38	418	3420	38	65	54
## 16	27.5	47.6	38	418	3420	38	22	15
## 17	27.0	41.3	34	374	3060	34	35	23
## 18	26.0	58.7	34	374	3060	34	51	37
## 19	26.4	65.8	38	418	3420	38	80	51
## 20	27.4	34.2	38	418	3420	38	36	20
## 21	27.3	61.1	34	374	3060	34	98	75
## 22	25.9	38.9	34	374	3060	34	44	41
## 23	28.7	42.3	38	418	3420	38	40	26
## 24	27.2	57.7	38	418	3420	38	69	52
## 25	27.9	53.9	38	418	3420	38	50	35
## 26	27.4	46.1	38	418	3420	38	47	31
## 27	27.2	50.9	38	418	3420	38	49	38
## 28	27.3	49.1	38	418	3420	38	63	40
## 29	27.6	49.7	38	418	3420	38	41	32
## 30	25.8	50.3	38	418	3420	38	55	37
## 31	24.9	49.3	38	418	3420	38	47	31
## 32	26.0	50.7	38	418	3420	38	64	43
## 33	25.8	51.3	38	418	3420	38	39	24
## 34	26.4	48.7	38	418	3420	38	44	30
## 35	28.3	41.7	38	418	3420	38	32	20
## 36	26.6	58.3	38	418	3420	38	54	47
## 37	28.8	34.3	38	418	3420	38	33	16
## 38	27.5	65.7	38	418	3420	38	57	41
## 39	26.5	44.6	38	418	3420	38	43	30
## 40	27.3	55.4	38	418	3420	38	59	45
## 41	26.6	53.7	38	418	3420	38	55	39
## 42	27.4	46.3	38	418	3420	38	56	37
## 43	26.0	61.4	38	418	3420	38	56	38
## 44	26.3	38.6	38	418	3420	38	35	26
## 45	27.8	46.4	38	418	3420	38	44	27
## 46	27.1	53.6	38	418	3420	38	90	68
## 47	29.1	40.1	38	418	3420	38	39	29
## 48	26.4	59.9	38	418	3420	38	66	47
## 49	25.7	46.2	38	418	3420	38	25	15
## 50	26.0	53.8	38	418	3420	38	69	44

## 51	25.6	59.8	34	374	3060	34	74	57
## 52	26.0	40.2	34	374	3060	34	45	33
## 53	28.2	49.6	38	418	3420	38	29	20
## 54	27.5	50.4	38	418	3420	38	52	40
## 55	27.2	54.0	34	374	3060	34	63	52
## 56	25.8	46.0	34	374	3060	34	51	40
## 57	28.1	47.6	38	418	3420	38	33	25
## 58	27.4	52.4	38	418	3420	38	54	43
## 59	26.3	46.5	38	418	3420	38	45	32
## 60	26.4	53.5	38	418	3420	38	47	33
## 61	26.6	46.2	38	418	3420	38	44	31
## 62	27.4	53.8	38	418	3420	38	57	39
## 63	26.2	47.0	34	374	3060	34	51	34
## 64	26.0	53.0	34	374	3060	34	50	35
## 65	25.2	49.9	38	418	3420	38	26	18
## 66	26.6	50.1	38	418	3420	38	52	34
## 67	28.3	44.7	38	418	3420	38	46	32
## 68	27.2	55.3	38	418	3420	38	56	40
## 69	26.7	42.8	38	418	3420	38	27	14
## 70	27.4	57.2	38	418	3420	38	40	26
## 71	27.4	41.0	38	418	3420	38	46	30
## 72	27.6	59.0	38	418	3420	38	64	41
## 73	26.2	49.8	38	418	3420	38	38	30
## 74	27.0	50.2	38	418	3420	38	46	31
## 75	25.4	49.4	34	374	3060	34	40	29
## 76	26.1	50.6	34	374	3060	34	51	35
## 77	25.7	51.1	34	374	3060	34	51	38
## 78	26.0	48.9	34	374	3060	34	52	38
## 79	28.0	48.3	38	418	3420	38	32	23
## 80	27.3	51.7	38	418	3420	38	51	37
## 81	27.7	52.4	38	418	3420	38	84	62
## 82	26.9	47.6	38	418	3420	38	34	19
## 83	27.7	57.1	38	418	3420	38	76	59
## 84	27.0	42.9	38	418	3420	38	36	21
## 85	24.9	46.3	36	374	3060	34	33	23
## 86	26.2	53.7	36	374	3060	34	60	43
## 87	29.4	53.1	38	418	3420	38	59	40
## 88	26.9	46.9	38	418	3420	38	53	33
## 89	26.1	57.6	38	418	3420	38	60	45
## 90	26.5	42.4	38	418	3420	38	52	36
## 91	26.5	54.6	38	418	3420	38	64	45
## 92	26.5	45.4	38	418	3420	38	48	29
## 93	26.4	51.4	38	418	3420	38	53	35
## 94	26.0	48.6	38	418	3420	38	51	25
## 95	28.0	52.4	38	418	3420	38	45	35
## 96	27.4	47.6	38	418	3420	38	55	42

## 97	25.4	59.9	34	374	3060	34	52	41
## 98	25.9	40.1	34	374	3060	34	37	27
## 99	25.4	53.9	38	418	3420	38	62	39
## 100	26.2	46.1	38	418	3420	38	21	17
## 101	26.8	62.4	38	418	3420	38	65	43
## 102	26.6	37.6	38	418	3420	38	42	29
## 103	26.8	44.6	38	418	3420	38	48	26
## 104	25.8	55.4	38	418	3420	38	67	44
## 105	25.8	54.9	38	418	3420	38	76	46
## 106	26.3	45.1	38	418	3420	38	41	24
## 107	26.9	51.9	34	374	3060	34	63	44
## 108	25.6	48.1	34	374	3060	34	56	44
## 109	25.8	40.5	34	374	3060	34	39	23
## 110	25.9	59.5	34	374	3060	34	55	35
## 111	26.1	63.9	38	418	3420	38	82	55
## 112	26.4	36.1	38	418	3420	38	31	17
## 113	25.6	55.8	38	418	3420	38	70	51
## 114	26.6	44.2	38	418	3420	38	42	28
## 115	27.2	53.9	38	418	3420	38	53	45
## 116	25.8	46.1	38	418	3420	38	46	36
## 117	25.7	45.3	38	418	3420	38	42	28
## 118	26.3	54.7	38	418	3420	38	46	25
## 119	24.4	51.9	38	418	3420	38	72	47
## 120	27.4	48.1	38	418	3420	38	40	26
## 121	24.8	56.0	38	418	3420	38	76	52
## 122	26.2	44.0	38	418	3420	38	41	25
## 123	28.0	45.3	38	418	3420	38	60	42
## 124	25.9	54.7	38	418	3420	38	60	39
## 125	25.8	43.7	40	418	3420	38	47	28
## 126	26.0	56.3	40	418	3420	38	54	29
## 127	27.1	55.2	38	418	3420	38	83	56
## 128	27.1	44.8	38	418	3420	38	40	26
## 129	27.1	38.2	38	418	3420	38	44	26
## 130	26.6	61.8	38	418	3420	38	59	41
## 131	23.5	54.5	38	418	3420	38	49	26
## 132	26.1	45.5	38	418	3420	38	53	28
## 133	25.8	44.4	38	418	3420	38	40	26
## 134	25.9	55.6	38	418	3420	38	71	52
## 135	27.9	43.1	38	418	3420	38	36	25
## 136	27.4	56.9	38	418	3420	38	45	31
## 137	26.7	63.5	38	418	3420	38	85	52
## 138	25.9	36.5	38	418	3420	38	27	17
## 139	28.0	47.7	38	418	3420	38	39	26
## 140	27.1	52.3	38	418	3420	38	80	62
## 141	25.0	60.0	34	374	3060	34	59	44
## 142	26.1	40.0	34	374	3060	34	32	27

## 143	27.9	59.7	38	418	3420	38	64	53
## 144	27.5	40.3	38	418	3420	38	27	17
## 145	25.0	55.1	38	418	3420	38	58	39
## 146	27.4	44.9	38	418	3420	38	37	24
## 147	24.6	44.8	38	418	3420	38	39	23
## 148	26.0	55.2	38	418	3420	38	49	34
## 149	25.5	59.5	38	418	3420	38	50	39
## 150	26.1	40.5	38	418	3420	38	40	30
## 151	26.7	52.5	38	418	3420	38	67	51
## 152	27.3	47.5	38	418	3420	38	52	36
## 153	25.4	48.3	38	418	3420	38	40	28
## 154	25.8	51.7	38	418	3420	38	52	34
## 155	27.9	45.1	38	418	3420	38	52	37
## 156	27.1	54.9	38	418	3420	38	53	35
## 157	26.5	60.8	38	418	3420	38	61	36
## 158	27.2	39.2	38	418	3420	38	55	46
## 159	25.9	44.6	34	374	3060	34	24	20
## 160	26.0	55.4	34	374	3060	34	81	65
## 161	28.1	61.2	38	418	3420	38	52	36
## 162	27.3	38.8	38	418	3420	38	31	20
## 163	26.7	41.5	38	418	3420	38	19	13
## 164	26.7	58.5	38	418	3420	38	60	45
## 165	26.6	52.2	38	418	3420	38	47	33
## 166	26.5	47.8	38	418	3420	38	67	44
## 167	25.2	52.2	38	418	3420	38	52	37
## 168	27.3	47.8	38	418	3420	38	72	50
## 169	26.8	45.6	38	418	3420	38	49	26
## 170	26.1	54.4	38	418	3420	38	57	38
## 171	24.1	51.5	34	374	3060	34	54	42
## 172	26.1	48.5	34	374	3060	34	54	38
## 173	26.9	47.2	38	418	3420	38	49	28
## 174	27.1	52.8	38	418	3420	38	68	48
## 175	27.2	51.7	38	418	3420	38	66	50
## 176	26.5	48.3	38	418	3420	38	42	24
## 177	27.2	46.1	38	418	3420	38	40	30
## 178	27.1	53.9	38	418	3420	38	58	35
## 179	27.3	44.9	34	374	3060	34	50	39
## 180	26.0	55.1	34	374	3060	34	41	31
## 181	25.2	46.9	38	418	3420	38	48	35
## 182	27.6	53.1	38	418	3420	38	51	29
## 183	28.1	45.1	38	418	3420	38	34	21
## 184	27.4	54.9	38	418	3420	38	57	44
## 185	28.0	55.6	38	418	3420	38	57	33
## 186	27.5	44.4	38	418	3420	38	42	25
## 187	26.3	43.8	34	374	3060	34	35	25
## 188	26.0	56.2	34	374	3060	34	54	41

##	189	26.4	37.6		38		418		3420		38	33	20
##	190	26.6	62.4		38		418		3420		38	73	52
##	191	27.8	42.9		38		418		3420		38	60	46
##	192	26.6	57.1		38		418		3420		38	43	34
##	193	25.6	51.4		34		374		3060		34	57	48
##	194	26.1	48.6		34		374		3060		34	36	27
##	195	26.3	49.3		38		418		3420		38	34	21
##	196	26.6	50.7		38		418		3420		38	49	34
##		G_minus_PK	PK	PKatt	CrdY	CrdR	Gls_Per	Ast_Per	G+A_Per	G_minus_PK_Per			
##	1	30	5	8	96	8	0.92	0.55	1.47	0.79			
##	2	54	3	3	80	3	1.50	1.16	2.66	1.42			
##	3	34	5	6	65	2	1.03	0.61	1.63	0.89			
##	4	50	7	8	73	3	1.50	1.08	2.58	1.32			
##	5	22	1	2	52	1	0.68	0.47	1.15	0.65			
##	6	46	5	6	63	2	1.50	1.06	2.56	1.35			
##	7	47	6	6	49	5	1.39	1.00	2.39	1.24			
##	8	33	2	3	74	2	0.92	0.66	1.58	0.87			
##	9	47	5	6	71	4	1.37	1.00	2.37	1.24			
##	10	40	5	6	73	7	1.18	0.79	1.97	1.05			
##	11	83	6	7	67	3	2.34	1.71	4.05	2.18			
##	12	41	5	8	87	4	1.21	0.95	2.16	1.08			
##	13	39	4	5	82	3	1.13	0.82	1.95	1.03			
##	14	36	5	6	80	5	1.08	0.76	1.84	0.95			
##	15	60	5	7	100	0	1.71	1.42	3.13	1.58			
##	16	21	1	4	59	3	0.58	0.39	0.97	0.55			
##	17	33	2	5	70	4	1.03	0.68	1.71	0.97			
##	18	45	6	9	54	1	1.50	1.09	2.59	1.32			
##	19	76	4	8	72	2	2.11	1.34	3.45	2.00			
##	20	31	5	5	76	6	0.95	0.53	1.47	0.82			
##	21	89	9	10	44	3	2.88	2.21	5.09	2.62			
##	22	43	1	3	50	0	1.29	1.21	2.50	1.26			
##	23	35	5	7	95	5	1.05	0.68	1.74	0.92			
##	24	65	4	5	76	6	1.82	1.37	3.18	1.71			
##	25	42	8	11	93	8	1.32	0.92	2.24	1.11			
##	26	39	8	10	83	2	1.24	0.82	2.05	1.03			
##	27	46	3	4	82	4	1.29	1.00	2.29	1.21			
##	28	56	7	9	84	1	1.66	1.05	2.71	1.47			
##	29	37	4	4	78	4	1.08	0.84	1.92	0.97			
##	30	48	7	8	66	3	1.45	0.97	2.42	1.26			
##	31	44	3	4	62	4	1.24	0.82	2.05	1.16			
##	32	55	9	11	78	5	1.68	1.13	2.82	1.45			
##	33	33	6	9	49	6	1.03	0.63	1.66	0.87			
##	34	38	6	7	51	2	1.16	0.79	1.95	1.00			
##	35	29	3	3	48	0	0.84	0.53	1.37	0.76			
##	36	51	3	3	32	2	1.42	1.24	2.66	1.34			
##	37	29	4	4	81	3	0.87	0.42	1.29	0.76			

## 38	48	9	10	87	4	1.50	1.08	2.58	1.26
## 39	39	4	5	77	3	1.13	0.79	1.92	1.03
## 40	54	5	5	76	5	1.55	1.18	2.74	1.42
## 41	48	7	7	109	5	1.45	1.03	2.47	1.26
## 42	49	7	8	102	6	1.47	0.97	2.45	1.29
## 43	48	8	10	51	3	1.47	1.00	2.47	1.26
## 44	32	3	4	56	3	0.92	0.68	1.61	0.84
## 45	35	9	9	89	4	1.16	0.71	1.87	0.92
## 46	85	5	5	90	5	2.37	1.79	4.16	2.24
## 47	36	3	4	56	2	1.03	0.76	1.79	0.95
## 48	63	3	4	44	4	1.74	1.24	2.97	1.66
## 49	22	3	5	76	5	0.66	0.39	1.05	0.58
## 50	62	7	10	54	1	1.82	1.16	2.97	1.63
## 51	71	3	7	44	1	2.18	1.68	3.85	2.09
## 52	39	6	6	62	1	1.32	0.97	2.29	1.15
## 53	25	4	9	71	3	0.76	0.53	1.29	0.66
## 54	49	3	5	66	2	1.37	1.05	2.42	1.29
## 55	55	8	8	82	1	1.85	1.53	3.38	1.62
## 56	47	4	6	64	0	1.50	1.18	2.68	1.38
## 57	31	2	3	99	3	0.87	0.66	1.53	0.82
## 58	48	6	10	79	2	1.42	1.13	2.55	1.26
## 59	41	4	5	59	2	1.18	0.84	2.03	1.08
## 60	44	3	4	66	1	1.24	0.87	2.11	1.16
## 61	38	6	6	86	5	1.16	0.82	1.97	1.00
## 62	49	8	11	81	2	1.50	1.03	2.53	1.29
## 63	45	6	6	62	0	1.50	1.00	2.50	1.32
## 64	46	4	6	54	0	1.47	1.03	2.50	1.35
## 65	23	3	6	67	3	0.68	0.47	1.16	0.61
## 66	45	7	7	40	1	1.37	0.89	2.26	1.18
## 67	42	4	4	87	2	1.21	0.84	2.05	1.11
## 68	49	7	7	69	1	1.47	1.05	2.53	1.29
## 69	24	3	5	120	7	0.71	0.37	1.08	0.63
## 70	33	7	8	106	6	1.05	0.68	1.74	0.87
## 71	43	3	5	97	6	1.21	0.79	2.00	1.13
## 72	58	6	12	104	6	1.68	1.08	2.76	1.53
## 73	35	3	3	91	1	1.00	0.79	1.79	0.92
## 74	40	6	7	81	2	1.21	0.82	2.03	1.05
## 75	36	4	6	67	3	1.18	0.85	2.03	1.06
## 76	44	7	8	68	3	1.50	1.03	2.53	1.29
## 77	46	5	6	68	4	1.50	1.12	2.62	1.35
## 78	46	6	9	47	2	1.53	1.12	2.65	1.35
## 79	29	3	4	69	2	0.84	0.61	1.45	0.76
## 80	46	5	5	64	2	1.34	0.97	2.32	1.21
## 81	76	8	9	61	2	2.21	1.63	3.84	2.00
## 82	29	5	7	84	3	0.89	0.50	1.39	0.76
## 83	68	8	10	80	6	2.00	1.55	3.55	1.79

## 84	30	6	9	85	2	0.95	0.55	1.50	0.79
## 85	29	4	6	63	1	0.97	0.68	1.65	0.85
## 86	52	8	9	67	0	1.76	1.26	3.03	1.53
## 87	53	6	10	107	5	1.55	1.05	2.61	1.39
## 88	43	10	10	87	3	1.39	0.87	2.26	1.13
## 89	56	4	4	61	1	1.58	1.18	2.76	1.47
## 90	44	8	9	49	2	1.37	0.95	2.32	1.16
## 91	54	10	12	61	0	1.68	1.18	2.87	1.42
## 92	44	4	4	61	1	1.26	0.76	2.03	1.16
## 93	43	10	12	94	7	1.39	0.92	2.32	1.13
## 94	40	11	11	76	7	1.34	0.66	2.00	1.05
## 95	42	3	6	68	1	1.18	0.92	2.11	1.11
## 96	52	3	4	87	7	1.45	1.11	2.55	1.37
## 97	49	3	3	58	0	1.53	1.21	2.74	1.44
## 98	36	1	2	50	3	1.09	0.79	1.88	1.06
## 99	57	5	5	68	2	1.63	1.03	2.66	1.50
## 100	20	1	2	76	7	0.55	0.45	1.00	0.53
## 101	59	6	6	40	0	1.71	1.13	2.84	1.55
## 102	38	4	8	56	2	1.11	0.76	1.87	1.00
## 103	39	9	10	69	3	1.26	0.68	1.95	1.03
## 104	57	10	11	77	6	1.76	1.16	2.92	1.50
## 105	65	11	11	66	10	2.00	1.21	3.21	1.71
## 106	36	5	7	77	8	1.08	0.63	1.71	0.95
## 107	53	10	11	61	2	1.85	1.29	3.15	1.56
## 108	50	6	6	75	3	1.65	1.29	2.94	1.47
## 109	34	5	5	63	1	1.15	0.68	1.82	1.00
## 110	49	6	7	73	4	1.62	1.03	2.65	1.44
## 111	77	5	9	46	2	2.16	1.45	3.61	2.03
## 112	23	8	10	61	2	0.82	0.45	1.26	0.61
## 113	60	10	11	64	1	1.84	1.34	3.18	1.58
## 114	38	4	4	64	3	1.11	0.74	1.84	1.00
## 115	49	4	7	98	9	1.39	1.18	2.58	1.29
## 116	43	3	3	81	6	1.21	0.95	2.16	1.13
## 117	35	7	11	84	4	1.11	0.74	1.84	0.92
## 118	34	12	13	76	6	1.21	0.66	1.87	0.89
## 119	57	15	20	83	4	1.89	1.24	3.13	1.50
## 120	37	3	5	83	4	1.05	0.68	1.74	0.97
## 121	64	12	15	78	7	2.00	1.37	3.37	1.68
## 122	36	5	5	89	12	1.08	0.66	1.74	0.95
## 123	58	2	5	65	7	1.58	1.11	2.68	1.53
## 124	48	12	12	79	4	1.58	1.03	2.61	1.26
## 125	39	8	9	70	4	1.24	0.74	1.97	1.03
## 126	44	10	12	88	3	1.42	0.76	2.18	1.16
## 127	76	7	8	76	3	2.18	1.47	3.66	2.00
## 128	35	5	5	107	6	1.05	0.68	1.74	0.92
## 129	38	6	7	65	3	1.16	0.68	1.84	1.00

## 130	55	4	5	60	3	1.55	1.08	2.63	1.45
## 131	42	7	7	73	4	1.29	0.68	1.97	1.11
## 132	46	7	7	66	1	1.39	0.74	2.13	1.21
## 133	33	7	8	60	5	1.05	0.68	1.74	0.87
## 134	65	6	10	87	9	1.87	1.37	3.24	1.71
## 135	31	5	6	80	5	0.95	0.66	1.61	0.82
## 136	40	5	8	65	0	1.18	0.82	2.00	1.05
## 137	73	12	13	79	7	2.24	1.37	3.61	1.92
## 138	26	1	2	59	9	0.71	0.45	1.16	0.68
## 139	34	5	5	91	1	1.03	0.68	1.71	0.89
## 140	77	3	3	71	1	2.11	1.63	3.74	2.03
## 141	51	8	10	57	0	1.74	1.29	3.03	1.50
## 142	29	3	3	64	2	0.94	0.79	1.74	0.85
## 143	61	3	3	59	2	1.68	1.39	3.08	1.61
## 144	20	7	8	87	3	0.71	0.45	1.16	0.53
## 145	49	9	12	81	1	1.53	1.03	2.55	1.29
## 146	34	3	5	91	6	0.97	0.63	1.61	0.89
## 147	34	5	5	77	8	1.03	0.61	1.63	0.89
## 148	44	5	8	58	3	1.29	0.89	2.18	1.16
## 149	47	3	3	79	5	1.32	1.03	2.34	1.24
## 150	37	3	4	70	6	1.05	0.79	1.84	0.97
## 151	60	7	8	91	3	1.76	1.34	3.11	1.58
## 152	47	5	6	80	6	1.37	0.95	2.32	1.24
## 153	34	6	9	76	2	1.05	0.74	1.79	0.89
## 154	46	6	9	77	1	1.37	0.89	2.26	1.21
## 155	47	5	6	83	3	1.37	0.97	2.34	1.24
## 156	46	7	9	77	1	1.39	0.92	2.32	1.21
## 157	48	13	14	79	4	1.61	0.95	2.55	1.26
## 158	51	4	5	82	4	1.45	1.21	2.66	1.34
## 159	24	0	3	74	2	0.71	0.59	1.29	0.71
## 160	74	7	8	59	2	2.38	1.91	4.29	2.18
## 161	46	6	7	79	2	1.37	0.95	2.32	1.21
## 162	27	4	6	109	1	0.82	0.53	1.34	0.71
## 163	16	3	4	73	3	0.50	0.34	0.84	0.42
## 164	57	3	4	39	1	1.58	1.18	2.76	1.50
## 165	42	5	6	52	3	1.24	0.87	2.11	1.11
## 166	59	8	9	58	3	1.76	1.16	2.92	1.55
## 167	48	4	5	100	5	1.37	0.97	2.34	1.26
## 168	63	9	10	83	3	1.89	1.32	3.21	1.66
## 169	39	10	12	58	3	1.29	0.68	1.97	1.03
## 170	51	6	8	68	2	1.50	1.00	2.50	1.34
## 171	48	6	8	65	2	1.59	1.24	2.82	1.41
## 172	49	5	7	69	3	1.59	1.12	2.71	1.44
## 173	44	5	6	78	4	1.29	0.74	2.03	1.16
## 174	59	9	10	101	6	1.79	1.26	3.05	1.55
## 175	61	5	5	57	2	1.74	1.32	3.05	1.61

## 176	32	10	10	77	1	1.11	0.63	1.74	0.84
## 177	36	4	4	65	2	1.05	0.79	1.84	0.95
## 178	44	14	14	84	4	1.53	0.92	2.45	1.16
## 179	45	5	7	57	2	1.47	1.15	2.62	1.32
## 180	37	4	5	64	2	1.21	0.91	2.12	1.09
## 181	40	8	10	82	5	1.26	0.92	2.18	1.05
## 182	46	5	8	99	5	1.34	0.76	2.11	1.21
## 183	27	7	8	93	4	0.89	0.55	1.45	0.71
## 184	51	6	7	96	2	1.50	1.16	2.66	1.34
## 185	45	12	13	67	5	1.50	0.87	2.37	1.18
## 186	35	7	9	78	4	1.11	0.66	1.76	0.92
## 187	30	5	5	67	3	1.03	0.74	1.76	0.88
## 188	50	4	6	68	3	1.59	1.21	2.79	1.47
## 189	29	4	4	51	4	0.87	0.53	1.39	0.76
## 190	66	7	11	50	1	1.92	1.37	3.29	1.74
## 191	58	2	4	50	3	1.58	1.21	2.79	1.53
## 192	40	3	5	52	1	1.13	0.89	2.03	1.05
## 193	55	2	3	58	3	1.68	1.41	3.09	1.62
## 194	33	3	5	61	2	1.06	0.79	1.85	0.97
## 195	30	4	4	55	1	0.89	0.55	1.45	0.79
## 196	42	7	8	62	6	1.29	0.89	2.18	1.11
##	G+A_minus_PK_Per		xG_Expected		npxG_Expected		xA_Expected		npxG+xA_Expected
## 1	1.34		42.4		36.5		25.5		62.0
## 2	2.58		50.8		48.5		37.0		85.5
## 3	1.50		41.7		37.2		27.4		64.6
## 4	2.39		50.9		45.6		35.0		80.6
## 5	1.12		30.7		29.2		22.1		51.3
## 6	2.41		55.7		51.2		40.8		92.1
## 7	2.24		53.5		49.0		36.6		85.5
## 8	1.53		44.3		42.1		29.9		71.9
## 9	2.24		52.9		48.5		37.1		85.6
## 10	1.84		52.9		48.4		32.7		81.1
## 11	3.89		77.2		72.0		55.9		128.0
## 12	2.03		42.3		36.2		25.6		61.8
## 13	1.84		44.4		40.7		31.1		71.8
## 14	1.71		36.3		31.9		24.6		56.5
## 15	3.00		52.4		46.8		37.8		84.6
## 16	0.95		32.7		29.7		23.2		52.9
## 17	1.65		36.1		32.3		24.5		56.9
## 18	2.41		55.6		49.0		37.2		86.2
## 19	3.34		78.9		72.6		57.4		130.0
## 20	1.34		39.6		35.8		24.2		60.0
## 21	4.82		75.8		68.2		53.3		121.5
## 22	2.47		41.0		38.7		31.7		70.4
## 23	1.61		41.6		36.2		27.3		63.5
## 24	3.08		66.1		62.5		44.0		106.5

## 25	2.03	46.0	37.8	29.9	67.7
## 26	1.84	45.5	38.0	29.6	67.7
## 27	2.21	53.4	50.5	37.4	87.9
## 28	2.53	64.7	58.4	42.7	101.0
## 29	1.82	41.9	38.9	30.2	69.1
## 30	2.24	56.7	50.8	38.9	89.7
## 31	1.97	47.5	44.4	33.7	78.2
## 32	2.58	55.6	47.3	34.9	82.2
## 33	1.50	51.6	44.8	33.0	77.8
## 34	1.79	37.7	32.4	23.9	56.3
## 35	1.29	39.9	37.6	27.1	64.8
## 36	2.58	57.6	55.4	43.6	99.0
## 37	1.18	34.0	31.0	19.0	50.0
## 38	2.34	55.0	47.5	38.1	85.6
## 39	1.82	45.5	41.8	30.6	72.4
## 40	2.61	63.1	59.4	48.2	107.6
## 41	2.29	47.7	42.4	33.2	75.6
## 42	2.26	49.5	43.4	32.5	76.0
## 43	2.26	64.0	56.4	42.4	98.8
## 44	1.53	32.8	29.8	22.0	51.8
## 45	1.63	38.5	31.8	24.5	56.3
## 46	4.03	71.6	67.9	51.6	119.5
## 47	1.71	32.4	29.5	20.9	50.4
## 48	2.89	57.5	54.4	39.8	94.2
## 49	0.97	31.5	27.7	20.3	48.0
## 50	2.79	75.3	67.7	48.8	116.6
## 51	3.76	68.6	62.9	51.0	113.9
## 52	2.12	40.4	35.8	25.7	61.5
## 53	1.18	41.5	34.7	26.2	60.8
## 54	2.34	47.0	43.2	33.8	77.0
## 55	3.15	56.1	50.0	43.1	93.1
## 56	2.56	48.4	43.6	33.3	76.9
## 57	1.47	30.5	28.2	21.9	50.1
## 58	2.39	58.4	51.2	43.2	94.4
## 59	1.92	47.1	43.4	32.9	76.3
## 60	2.03	52.0	48.9	33.5	82.5
## 61	1.82	45.2	40.7	30.5	71.2
## 62	2.32	55.1	46.6	38.9	85.5
## 63	2.32	46.2	41.7	29.2	70.9
## 64	2.38	53.7	49.2	37.3	86.5
## 65	1.08	41.3	36.8	27.8	64.6
## 66	2.08	52.9	47.7	36.2	83.9
## 67	1.95	37.8	34.8	25.1	59.9
## 68	2.34	54.5	49.4	38.3	87.7
## 69	1.00	32.7	28.9	20.1	48.9
## 70	1.55	40.3	34.1	25.0	59.1

## 71	1.92	39.5	35.9	23.8	59.6
## 72	2.61	53.7	44.8	34.6	79.4
## 73	1.71	43.5	41.3	31.1	72.4
## 74	1.87	50.3	45.2	33.8	79.0
## 75	1.91	42.4	37.9	29.8	67.7
## 76	2.32	47.0	40.9	32.1	73.0
## 77	2.47	51.8	47.3	35.9	83.2
## 78	2.47	53.3	46.7	37.5	84.2
## 79	1.37	35.3	32.5	23.8	56.2
## 80	2.18	44.3	40.7	29.5	70.2
## 81	3.63	74.8	68.0	53.4	121.4
## 82	1.26	38.6	33.0	24.7	57.6
## 83	3.34	74.2	66.7	51.4	118.1
## 84	1.34	38.2	31.5	23.1	54.6
## 85	1.53	39.1	34.7	24.6	59.3
## 86	2.79	55.3	48.5	37.9	86.4
## 87	2.45	59.8	52.4	40.2	92.7
## 88	2.00	47.8	40.3	28.4	68.7
## 89	2.66	57.5	54.5	42.5	97.0
## 90	2.11	62.9	56.0	41.6	97.6
## 91	2.61	56.0	46.9	33.1	80.0
## 92	1.92	47.7	44.7	34.2	78.9
## 93	2.05	56.0	46.9	34.7	81.6
## 94	1.71	47.6	39.2	27.3	66.5
## 95	2.03	41.0	36.4	28.5	64.9
## 96	2.47	53.9	51.0	38.7	89.8
## 97	2.65	47.2	45.0	33.8	78.8
## 98	1.85	40.4	38.8	27.7	66.5
## 99	2.53	50.0	46.2	36.1	82.4
## 100	0.97	26.7	25.2	19.4	44.6
## 101	2.68	72.6	68.1	50.0	118.1
## 102	1.76	45.3	39.3	29.7	69.1
## 103	1.71	48.8	41.6	31.2	72.7
## 104	2.66	53.1	44.9	33.2	78.1
## 105	2.92	84.6	76.4	55.0	131.5
## 106	1.58	43.2	37.9	25.1	63.1
## 107	2.85	55.2	47.0	34.6	81.7
## 108	2.76	44.7	40.1	30.8	70.9
## 109	1.68	47.1	43.4	34.7	78.1
## 110	2.47	50.9	45.8	36.0	81.7
## 111	3.47	73.3	66.6	51.0	117.5
## 112	1.05	31.4	23.7	15.6	39.2
## 113	2.92	60.2	51.9	40.5	92.4
## 114	1.74	42.2	39.3	28.2	67.5
## 115	2.47	47.5	42.2	34.5	76.7
## 116	2.08	46.0	43.7	32.6	76.3

## 117	1.66	41.3	33.2	25.6	58.8
## 118	1.55	49.3	39.6	30.2	69.7
## 119	2.74	71.2	56.6	43.4	100.0
## 120	1.66	45.7	42.0	31.5	73.6
## 121	3.05	66.9	55.4	44.7	100.1
## 122	1.61	33.1	29.4	20.6	50.0
## 123	2.63	47.9	44.2	30.7	74.9
## 124	2.29	65.7	56.6	44.8	101.4
## 125	1.76	48.9	42.1	26.7	68.8
## 126	1.92	55.8	46.9	33.6	80.4
## 127	3.47	67.7	61.5	45.5	107.0
## 128	1.61	41.6	37.8	26.4	64.2
## 129	1.68	41.0	35.5	26.1	61.6
## 130	2.53	54.0	50.2	37.9	88.1
## 131	1.79	46.9	41.7	26.3	68.1
## 132	1.95	52.1	46.8	34.3	81.2
## 133	1.55	41.4	35.8	27.3	63.1
## 134	3.08	64.9	57.1	44.2	101.3
## 135	1.47	37.6	33.2	23.4	56.7
## 136	1.87	51.3	45.4	34.8	80.2
## 137	3.29	82.4	73.1	54.6	127.7
## 138	1.13	37.3	35.8	27.1	62.8
## 139	1.58	40.0	36.2	28.6	64.9
## 140	3.66	61.4	59.4	45.3	104.7
## 141	2.79	65.3	58.0	44.7	102.7
## 142	1.65	29.1	26.8	22.1	48.9
## 143	3.00	61.5	59.2	46.0	105.3
## 144	0.97	36.5	30.4	23.8	54.2
## 145	2.32	60.4	51.6	39.2	90.7
## 146	1.53	36.6	32.8	24.4	57.3
## 147	1.50	33.3	29.7	20.9	50.5
## 148	2.05	61.1	55.4	40.3	95.6
## 149	2.26	50.0	47.7	37.5	85.2
## 150	1.76	40.0	37.0	26.2	63.2
## 151	2.92	68.9	62.9	49.2	112.2
## 152	2.18	51.4	46.7	34.0	80.7
## 153	1.63	48.2	41.4	30.8	72.2
## 154	2.11	48.5	41.7	30.5	72.2
## 155	2.21	46.2	41.7	30.0	71.7
## 156	2.13	56.9	50.3	35.7	86.0
## 157	2.21	59.2	48.8	35.5	84.4
## 158	2.55	54.9	51.1	38.8	89.9
## 159	1.29	27.0	24.5	18.3	42.9
## 160	4.09	68.0	62.1	48.9	111.0
## 161	2.16	50.9	45.6	34.8	80.4
## 162	1.24	35.0	30.6	20.5	51.1

## 163	0.76	31.4	28.4	22.6	51.0
## 164	2.68	62.4	59.5	43.4	102.8
## 165	1.97	42.4	37.9	27.4	65.3
## 166	2.71	54.2	47.4	36.3	83.7
## 167	2.24	46.7	42.9	28.9	71.8
## 168	2.97	69.3	61.8	48.9	110.7
## 169	1.71	52.6	43.2	30.0	73.2
## 170	2.34	46.6	40.6	31.2	71.8
## 171	2.65	53.2	47.1	38.1	85.1
## 172	2.56	53.3	48.0	35.4	83.4
## 173	1.89	50.2	45.5	32.5	78.1
## 174	2.82	59.0	51.5	37.3	88.8
## 175	2.92	54.5	50.7	35.5	86.2
## 176	1.47	49.5	41.9	33.0	75.0
## 177	1.74	42.9	40.1	27.4	67.4
## 178	2.08	52.1	41.6	31.4	73.0
## 179	2.47	45.8	40.4	31.1	71.5
## 180	2.00	41.3	37.3	28.9	66.2
## 181	1.97	43.9	36.4	27.2	63.6
## 182	1.97	53.9	47.7	32.5	80.2
## 183	1.26	37.1	31.2	22.1	53.3
## 184	2.50	51.8	46.5	35.7	82.1
## 185	2.05	58.0	48.3	40.5	88.9
## 186	1.58	43.5	36.7	25.4	62.0
## 187	1.62	33.8	30.0	21.5	51.5
## 188	2.68	51.0	46.3	35.2	81.5
## 189	1.29	33.8	30.7	21.2	52.0
## 190	3.11	67.7	59.4	44.1	103.5
## 191	2.74	53.9	50.7	36.8	87.5
## 192	1.95	48.3	44.5	35.3	79.8
## 193	3.03	49.5	47.4	37.6	85.0
## 194	1.76	42.0	38.1	29.5	67.6
## 195	1.34	39.9	36.8	26.5	63.3
## 196	2.00	45.8	39.8	30.2	69.9
##	xG_Per	xA_Per	xG+xA_Per	npxG_Per	npxG+xA_Per
## 1	1.12	0.67	1.79	0.96	1.63
## 2	1.34	0.97	2.31	1.28	2.25
## 3	1.10	0.72	1.82	0.98	1.70
## 4	1.34	0.92	2.26	1.20	2.12
## 5	0.90	0.65	1.55	0.86	1.51
## 6	1.64	1.20	2.84	1.51	2.71
## 7	1.41	0.96	2.37	1.29	2.25
## 8	1.17	0.79	1.95	1.11	1.89
## 9	1.39	0.98	2.37	1.28	2.25
## 10	1.39	0.86	2.25	1.27	2.13
## 11	2.03	1.47	3.50	1.90	3.37

## 12	1.11	0.67	1.79	0.95	1.63
## 13	1.17	0.82	1.99	1.07	1.89
## 14	0.96	0.65	1.60	0.84	1.49
## 15	1.38	0.99	2.37	1.23	2.23
## 16	0.86	0.61	1.47	0.78	1.39
## 17	1.06	0.72	1.78	0.95	1.67
## 18	1.63	1.09	2.73	1.44	2.54
## 19	2.08	1.51	3.59	1.91	3.42
## 20	1.04	0.64	1.68	0.94	1.58
## 21	2.23	1.57	3.80	2.01	3.57
## 22	1.21	0.93	2.14	1.14	2.07
## 23	1.10	0.72	1.81	0.95	1.67
## 24	1.74	1.16	2.90	1.64	2.80
## 25	1.21	0.79	2.00	1.00	1.78
## 26	1.20	0.78	1.98	1.00	1.78
## 27	1.41	0.98	2.39	1.33	2.31
## 28	1.70	1.12	2.82	1.54	2.66
## 29	1.10	0.80	1.90	1.02	1.82
## 30	1.49	1.02	2.52	1.34	2.36
## 31	1.25	0.89	2.14	1.17	2.06
## 32	1.46	0.92	2.38	1.24	2.16
## 33	1.36	0.87	2.23	1.18	2.05
## 34	0.99	0.63	1.62	0.85	1.48
## 35	1.05	0.71	1.76	0.99	1.70
## 36	1.52	1.15	2.66	1.46	2.60
## 37	0.89	0.50	1.39	0.82	1.31
## 38	1.45	1.00	2.45	1.25	2.25
## 39	1.20	0.81	2.00	1.10	1.91
## 40	1.66	1.27	2.93	1.56	2.83
## 41	1.25	0.87	2.13	1.11	1.99
## 42	1.30	0.86	2.16	1.14	2.00
## 43	1.68	1.12	2.80	1.48	2.60
## 44	0.86	0.58	1.44	0.78	1.36
## 45	1.01	0.64	1.66	0.84	1.48
## 46	1.89	1.36	3.24	1.79	3.14
## 47	0.85	0.55	1.40	0.78	1.33
## 48	1.51	1.05	2.56	1.43	2.48
## 49	0.83	0.53	1.36	0.73	1.26
## 50	1.98	1.29	3.27	1.78	3.07
## 51	2.02	1.50	3.52	1.85	3.35
## 52	1.19	0.76	1.94	1.05	1.81
## 53	1.09	0.69	1.78	0.91	1.60
## 54	1.24	0.89	2.13	1.14	2.03
## 55	1.65	1.27	2.92	1.47	2.74
## 56	1.42	0.98	2.40	1.28	2.26
## 57	0.80	0.58	1.38	0.74	1.32

## 58	1.54	1.14	2.67	1.35	2.48
## 59	1.24	0.87	2.11	1.14	2.01
## 60	1.37	0.88	2.25	1.29	2.17
## 61	1.19	0.80	1.99	1.07	1.87
## 62	1.45	1.02	2.47	1.23	2.25
## 63	1.36	0.86	2.22	1.23	2.09
## 64	1.58	1.10	2.68	1.45	2.54
## 65	1.09	0.73	1.82	0.97	1.70
## 66	1.39	0.95	2.34	1.26	2.21
## 67	0.99	0.66	1.66	0.92	1.58
## 68	1.43	1.01	2.44	1.30	2.31
## 69	0.86	0.53	1.39	0.76	1.29
## 70	1.06	0.66	1.72	0.90	1.56
## 71	1.04	0.63	1.67	0.94	1.57
## 72	1.41	0.91	2.32	1.18	2.09
## 73	1.15	0.82	1.97	1.09	1.91
## 74	1.32	0.89	2.21	1.19	2.08
## 75	1.25	0.88	2.13	1.11	1.99
## 76	1.38	0.94	2.33	1.20	2.15
## 77	1.52	1.06	2.58	1.39	2.45
## 78	1.57	1.10	2.67	1.37	2.48
## 79	0.93	0.63	1.55	0.85	1.48
## 80	1.17	0.78	1.94	1.07	1.85
## 81	1.97	1.40	3.37	1.79	3.19
## 82	1.02	0.65	1.66	0.87	1.52
## 83	1.95	1.35	3.30	1.76	3.11
## 84	1.01	0.61	1.61	0.83	1.44
## 85	1.15	0.72	1.88	1.02	1.74
## 86	1.63	1.12	2.74	1.43	2.54
## 87	1.57	1.06	2.63	1.38	2.44
## 88	1.26	0.75	2.00	1.06	1.81
## 89	1.51	1.12	2.63	1.43	2.55
## 90	1.66	1.10	2.75	1.47	2.57
## 91	1.47	0.87	2.35	1.23	2.11
## 92	1.25	0.90	2.16	1.18	2.08
## 93	1.47	0.91	2.39	1.23	2.15
## 94	1.25	0.72	1.97	1.03	1.75
## 95	1.08	0.75	1.83	0.96	1.71
## 96	1.42	1.02	2.44	1.34	2.36
## 97	1.39	0.99	2.38	1.32	2.32
## 98	1.19	0.81	2.00	1.14	1.96
## 99	1.32	0.95	2.27	1.22	2.17
## 100	0.70	0.51	1.21	0.66	1.17
## 101	1.91	1.32	3.23	1.79	3.11
## 102	1.19	0.78	1.97	1.04	1.82
## 103	1.29	0.82	2.11	1.09	1.91

## 104	1.40	0.87	2.27	1.18	2.06
## 105	2.23	1.45	3.67	2.01	3.46
## 106	1.14	0.66	1.80	1.00	1.66
## 107	1.62	1.02	2.64	1.38	2.40
## 108	1.31	0.91	2.22	1.18	2.09
## 109	1.39	1.02	2.41	1.28	2.30
## 110	1.50	1.06	2.55	1.35	2.40
## 111	1.93	1.34	3.27	1.75	3.09
## 112	0.83	0.41	1.24	0.62	1.03
## 113	1.58	1.07	2.65	1.37	2.43
## 114	1.11	0.74	1.85	1.03	1.78
## 115	1.25	0.91	2.16	1.11	2.02
## 116	1.21	0.86	2.07	1.15	2.01
## 117	1.09	0.67	1.76	0.87	1.55
## 118	1.30	0.79	2.09	1.04	1.83
## 119	1.87	1.14	3.02	1.49	2.63
## 120	1.20	0.83	2.03	1.11	1.94
## 121	1.76	1.18	2.94	1.46	2.63
## 122	0.87	0.54	1.41	0.77	1.32
## 123	1.26	0.81	2.07	1.16	1.97
## 124	1.73	1.18	2.91	1.49	2.67
## 125	1.29	0.70	1.99	1.11	1.81
## 126	1.47	0.88	2.35	1.23	2.12
## 127	1.78	1.20	2.98	1.62	2.82
## 128	1.09	0.69	1.79	1.00	1.69
## 129	1.08	0.69	1.77	0.93	1.62
## 130	1.42	1.00	2.42	1.32	2.32
## 131	1.24	0.69	1.93	1.10	1.79
## 132	1.37	0.90	2.27	1.23	2.14
## 133	1.09	0.72	1.81	0.94	1.66
## 134	1.71	1.16	2.87	1.50	2.67
## 135	0.99	0.62	1.61	0.87	1.49
## 136	1.35	0.92	2.27	1.19	2.11
## 137	2.17	1.44	3.61	1.92	3.36
## 138	0.98	0.71	1.69	0.94	1.65
## 139	1.05	0.75	1.81	0.95	1.71
## 140	1.62	1.19	2.81	1.56	2.76
## 141	1.92	1.32	3.24	1.70	3.02
## 142	0.86	0.65	1.51	0.79	1.44
## 143	1.62	1.21	2.83	1.56	2.77
## 144	0.96	0.63	1.59	0.80	1.43
## 145	1.59	1.03	2.62	1.36	2.39
## 146	0.96	0.64	1.61	0.86	1.51
## 147	0.88	0.55	1.43	0.78	1.33
## 148	1.61	1.06	2.67	1.46	2.52
## 149	1.31	0.99	2.30	1.25	2.24

## 150	1.05	0.69	1.74	0.97	1.66
## 151	1.81	1.30	3.11	1.66	2.95
## 152	1.35	0.89	2.25	1.23	2.12
## 153	1.27	0.81	2.08	1.09	1.90
## 154	1.28	0.80	2.08	1.10	1.90
## 155	1.21	0.79	2.00	1.10	1.89
## 156	1.50	0.94	2.44	1.32	2.26
## 157	1.56	0.94	2.49	1.29	2.22
## 158	1.44	1.02	2.47	1.34	2.37
## 159	0.79	0.54	1.33	0.72	1.26
## 160	2.00	1.44	3.44	1.83	3.26
## 161	1.34	0.92	2.26	1.20	2.12
## 162	0.92	0.54	1.46	0.80	1.34
## 163	0.83	0.60	1.42	0.75	1.34
## 164	1.64	1.14	2.78	1.56	2.71
## 165	1.11	0.72	1.84	1.00	1.72
## 166	1.43	0.96	2.38	1.25	2.20
## 167	1.23	0.76	1.99	1.13	1.89
## 168	1.82	1.29	3.11	1.63	2.91
## 169	1.38	0.79	2.17	1.14	1.93
## 170	1.23	0.82	2.05	1.07	1.89
## 171	1.56	1.12	2.68	1.38	2.50
## 172	1.57	1.04	2.61	1.41	2.45
## 173	1.32	0.86	2.18	1.20	2.05
## 174	1.55	0.98	2.53	1.35	2.34
## 175	1.43	0.93	2.37	1.33	2.27
## 176	1.30	0.87	2.17	1.10	1.97
## 177	1.13	0.72	1.85	1.05	1.77
## 178	1.37	0.83	2.20	1.10	1.92
## 179	1.35	0.91	2.26	1.19	2.10
## 180	1.22	0.85	2.06	1.10	1.95
## 181	1.15	0.72	1.87	0.96	1.67
## 182	1.42	0.86	2.27	1.25	2.11
## 183	0.98	0.58	1.56	0.82	1.40
## 184	1.36	0.94	2.30	1.22	2.16
## 185	1.53	1.07	2.59	1.27	2.34
## 186	1.14	0.67	1.81	0.97	1.63
## 187	0.99	0.63	1.63	0.88	1.52
## 188	1.50	1.04	2.54	1.36	2.40
## 189	0.89	0.56	1.45	0.81	1.37
## 190	1.78	1.16	2.94	1.56	2.72
## 191	1.42	0.97	2.39	1.33	2.30
## 192	1.27	0.93	2.20	1.17	2.10
## 193	1.45	1.11	2.56	1.39	2.50
## 194	1.24	0.87	2.10	1.12	1.99
## 195	1.05	0.70	1.75	0.97	1.67

## 196	1.21	0.79	2.00	1.05	1.84	
##						Url
## 1						https://fbref.com/en/squads/8d6fd021/2020-2021/Alaves-Stats
## 2						https://fbref.com/en/squads/8d6fd021/2020-2021/Alaves-Stats
## 3						https://fbref.com/en/squads/69236f98/2020-2021/Angers-Stats
## 4						https://fbref.com/en/squads/69236f98/2020-2021/Angers-Stats
## 5						https://fbref.com/en/squads/247c4b67/2020-2021/Arminia-Stats
## 6						https://fbref.com/en/squads/247c4b67/2020-2021/Arminia-Stats
## 7						https://fbref.com/en/squads/18bb7c10/2020-2021/Arsenal-Stats
## 8						https://fbref.com/en/squads/18bb7c10/2020-2021/Arsenal-Stats
## 9						https://fbref.com/en/squads/8602292d/2020-2021/Aston-Villa-Stats
## 10						https://fbref.com/en/squads/8602292d/2020-2021/Aston-Villa-Stats
## 11						https://fbref.com/en/squads/922493f3/2020-2021/Atalanta-Stats
## 12						https://fbref.com/en/squads/922493f3/2020-2021/Atalanta-Stats
## 13						https://fbref.com/en/squads/2b390eca/2020-2021/Athletic-Club-Stats
## 14						https://fbref.com/en/squads/2b390eca/2020-2021/Athletic-Club-Stats
## 15						https://fbref.com/en/squads/db3b9613/2020-2021/Atletico-Madrid-Stats
## 16						https://fbref.com/en/squads/db3b9613/2020-2021/Atletico-Madrid-Stats
## 17						https://fbref.com/en/squads/0cdc4311/2020-2021/Augsburg-Stats
## 18						https://fbref.com/en/squads/0cdc4311/2020-2021/Augsburg-Stats
## 19						https://fbref.com/en/squads/206d90db/2020-2021/Barcelona-Stats
## 20						https://fbref.com/en/squads/206d90db/2020-2021/Barcelona-Stats
## 21						https://fbref.com/en/squads/054efa67/2020-2021/Bayern-Munich-Stats
## 22						https://fbref.com/en/squads/054efa67/2020-2021/Bayern-Munich-Stats
## 23						https://fbref.com/en/squads/4fcb34fd/2020-2021/Benevento-Stats
## 24						https://fbref.com/en/squads/4fcb34fd/2020-2021/Benevento-Stats
## 25						https://fbref.com/en/squads/fc536746/2020-2021/Real-Betis-Stats
## 26						https://fbref.com/en/squads/fc536746/2020-2021/Real-Betis-Stats
## 27						https://fbref.com/en/squads/1d8099f8/2020-2021/Bologna-Stats
## 28						https://fbref.com/en/squads/1d8099f8/2020-2021/Bologna-Stats
## 29						https://fbref.com/en/squads/123f3efe/2020-2021/Bordeaux-Stats
## 30						https://fbref.com/en/squads/123f3efe/2020-2021/Bordeaux-Stats
## 31						https://fbref.com/en/squads/fb08dbb3/2020-2021/Brest-Stats
## 32						https://fbref.com/en/squads/fb08dbb3/2020-2021/Brest-Stats
## 33						https://fbref.com/en/squads/d07537b9/2020-2021/Brighton-and-Hove-Albion-Stats
## 34						https://fbref.com/en/squads/d07537b9/2020-2021/Brighton-and-Hove-Albion-Stats
## 35						https://fbref.com/en/squads/943e8050/2020-2021/Burnley-Stats
## 36						https://fbref.com/en/squads/943e8050/2020-2021/Burnley-Stats
## 37						https://fbref.com/en/squads/ee7c297c/2020-2021/Cadiz-Stats
## 38						https://fbref.com/en/squads/ee7c297c/2020-2021/Cadiz-Stats
## 39						https://fbref.com/en/squads/c4260e09/2020-2021/Cagliari-Stats
## 40						https://fbref.com/en/squads/c4260e09/2020-2021/Cagliari-Stats
## 41						https://fbref.com/en/squads/f25da7fb/2020-2021/Celta-Vigo-Stats
## 42						https://fbref.com/en/squads/f25da7fb/2020-2021/Celta-Vigo-Stats
## 43						https://fbref.com/en/squads/cff3d9bb/2020-2021/Chelsea-Stats
## 44						https://fbref.com/en/squads/cff3d9bb/2020-2021/Chelsea-Stats

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## 45      https://fbref.com/en/squads/3074d7b1/2020-2021/Crotone-Stats
## 46      https://fbref.com/en/squads/3074d7b1/2020-2021/Crotone-Stats
## 47      https://fbref.com/en/squads/47c64c55/2020-2021/Crystal-Palace-Stats
## 48      https://fbref.com/en/squads/47c64c55/2020-2021/Crystal-Palace-Stats
## 49      https://fbref.com/en/squads/8dfb7350/2020-2021/Dijon-Stats
## 50      https://fbref.com/en/squads/8dfb7350/2020-2021/Dijon-Stats
## 51      https://fbref.com/en/squads/add600ae/2020-2021/Dortmund-Stats
## 52      https://fbref.com/en/squads/add600ae/2020-2021/Dortmund-Stats
## 53      https://fbref.com/en/squads/bea5c710/2020-2021/Eibar-Stats
## 54      https://fbref.com/en/squads/bea5c710/2020-2021/Eibar-Stats
## 55      https://fbref.com/en/squads/f0ac8ee6/2020-2021/Eintracht-Frankfurt-Stats
## 56      https://fbref.com/en/squads/f0ac8ee6/2020-2021/Eintracht-Frankfurt-Stats
## 57      https://fbref.com/en/squads/6c8b07df/2020-2021/Elche-Stats
## 58      https://fbref.com/en/squads/6c8b07df/2020-2021/Elche-Stats
## 59      https://fbref.com/en/squads/d3fd31cc/2020-2021/Everton-Stats
## 60      https://fbref.com/en/squads/d3fd31cc/2020-2021/Everton-Stats
## 61      https://fbref.com/en/squads/421387cf/2020-2021/Fiorentina-Stats
## 62      https://fbref.com/en/squads/421387cf/2020-2021/Fiorentina-Stats
## 63      https://fbref.com/en/squads/a486e511/2020-2021/Freiburg-Stats
## 64      https://fbref.com/en/squads/a486e511/2020-2021/Freiburg-Stats
## 65      https://fbref.com/en/squads/fd962109/2020-2021/Fulham-Stats
## 66      https://fbref.com/en/squads/fd962109/2020-2021/Fulham-Stats
## 67      https://fbref.com/en/squads/658bf2de/2020-2021/Genoa-Stats
## 68      https://fbref.com/en/squads/658bf2de/2020-2021/Genoa-Stats
## 69      https://fbref.com/en/squads/7848bd64/2020-2021/Getafe-Stats
## 70      https://fbref.com/en/squads/7848bd64/2020-2021/Getafe-Stats
## 71      https://fbref.com/en/squads/a0435291/2020-2021/Granada-Stats
## 72      https://fbref.com/en/squads/a0435291/2020-2021/Granada-Stats
## 73      https://fbref.com/en/squads/0e72edf2/2020-2021/Hellas-Verona-Stats
## 74      https://fbref.com/en/squads/0e72edf2/2020-2021/Hellas-Verona-Stats
## 75      https://fbref.com/en/squads/2818f8bc/2020-2021/Hertha-BSC-Stats
## 76      https://fbref.com/en/squads/2818f8bc/2020-2021/Hertha-BSC-Stats
## 77      https://fbref.com/en/squads/033ea6b8/2020-2021/Hoffenheim-Stats
## 78      https://fbref.com/en/squads/033ea6b8/2020-2021/Hoffenheim-Stats
## 79      https://fbref.com/en/squads/c6c493e6/2020-2021/Huesca-Stats
## 80      https://fbref.com/en/squads/c6c493e6/2020-2021/Huesca-Stats
## 81      https://fbref.com/en/squads/d609edc0/2020-2021/Internazionale-Stats
## 82      https://fbref.com/en/squads/d609edc0/2020-2021/Internazionale-Stats
## 83      https://fbref.com/en/squads/e0652b02/2020-2021/Juventus-Stats
## 84      https://fbref.com/en/squads/e0652b02/2020-2021/Juventus-Stats
## 85      https://fbref.com/en/squads/bc357bf7/2020-2021/Koln-Stats
## 86      https://fbref.com/en/squads/bc357bf7/2020-2021/Koln-Stats
## 87      https://fbref.com/en/squads/7213da33/2020-2021/Lazio-Stats
## 88      https://fbref.com/en/squads/7213da33/2020-2021/Lazio-Stats
## 89      https://fbref.com/en/squads/5bfb9659/2020-2021/Leeds-United-Stats
## 90      https://fbref.com/en/squads/5bfb9659/2020-2021/Leeds-United-Stats

```

```
## 91      https://fbref.com/en/squads/a2d435b3/2020-2021/Leicester-City-Stats
## 92      https://fbref.com/en/squads/a2d435b3/2020-2021/Leicester-City-Stats
## 93      https://fbref.com/en/squads/fd4e0f7d/2020-2021/Lens-Stats
## 94      https://fbref.com/en/squads/fd4e0f7d/2020-2021/Lens-Stats
## 95      https://fbref.com/en/squads/9800b6a1/2020-2021/Levante-Stats
## 96      https://fbref.com/en/squads/9800b6a1/2020-2021/Levante-Stats
## 97      https://fbref.com/en/squads/c7a9f859/2020-2021/Bayer-Leverkusen-Stats
## 98      https://fbref.com/en/squads/c7a9f859/2020-2021/Bayer-Leverkusen-Stats
## 99      https://fbref.com/en/squads/cb188c0c/2020-2021/Lille-Stats
## 100     https://fbref.com/en/squads/cb188c0c/2020-2021/Lille-Stats
## 101     https://fbref.com/en/squads/822bd0ba/2020-2021/Liverpool-Stats
## 102     https://fbref.com/en/squads/822bd0ba/2020-2021/Liverpool-Stats
## 103     https://fbref.com/en/squads/d2c87802/2020-2021/Lorient-Stats
## 104     https://fbref.com/en/squads/d2c87802/2020-2021/Lorient-Stats
## 105     https://fbref.com/en/squads/d53c0b06/2020-2021/Lyon-Stats
## 106     https://fbref.com/en/squads/d53c0b06/2020-2021/Lyon-Stats
## 107     https://fbref.com/en/squads/32f3ee20/2020-2021/Monchengladbach-Stats
## 108     https://fbref.com/en/squads/32f3ee20/2020-2021/Monchengladbach-Stats
## 109     https://fbref.com/en/squads/a224b06a/2020-2021/Mainz-05-Stats
## 110     https://fbref.com/en/squads/a224b06a/2020-2021/Mainz-05-Stats
## 111     https://fbref.com/en/squads/b8fd03ef/2020-2021/Manchester-City-Stats
## 112     https://fbref.com/en/squads/b8fd03ef/2020-2021/Manchester-City-Stats
## 113     https://fbref.com/en/squads/19538871/2020-2021/Manchester-United-Stats
## 114     https://fbref.com/en/squads/19538871/2020-2021/Manchester-United-Stats
## 115     https://fbref.com/en/squads/5725cc7b/2020-2021/Marseille-Stats
## 116     https://fbref.com/en/squads/5725cc7b/2020-2021/Marseille-Stats
## 117     https://fbref.com/en/squads/f83960ae/2020-2021/Metz-Stats
## 118     https://fbref.com/en/squads/f83960ae/2020-2021/Metz-Stats
## 119     https://fbref.com/en/squads/dc56fe14/2020-2021/Milan-Stats
## 120     https://fbref.com/en/squads/dc56fe14/2020-2021/Milan-Stats
## 121     https://fbref.com/en/squads/fd6114db/2020-2021/Monaco-Stats
## 122     https://fbref.com/en/squads/fd6114db/2020-2021/Monaco-Stats
## 123     https://fbref.com/en/squads/281b0e73/2020-2021/Montpellier-Stats
## 124     https://fbref.com/en/squads/281b0e73/2020-2021/Montpellier-Stats
## 125     https://fbref.com/en/squads/d7a486cd/2020-2021/Nantes-Stats
## 126     https://fbref.com/en/squads/d7a486cd/2020-2021/Nantes-Stats
## 127     https://fbref.com/en/squads/d48ad4ff/2020-2021/Napoli-Stats
## 128     https://fbref.com/en/squads/d48ad4ff/2020-2021/Napoli-Stats
## 129     https://fbref.com/en/squads/b2b47a98/2020-2021/Newcastle-United-Stats
## 130     https://fbref.com/en/squads/b2b47a98/2020-2021/Newcastle-United-Stats
## 131     https://fbref.com/en/squads/132ebc33/2020-2021/Nice-Stats
## 132     https://fbref.com/en/squads/132ebc33/2020-2021/Nice-Stats
## 133     https://fbref.com/en/squads/1cbf5f9e/2020-2021/Nimes-Stats
## 134     https://fbref.com/en/squads/1cbf5f9e/2020-2021/Nimes-Stats
## 135     https://fbref.com/en/squads/03c57e2b/2020-2021/Osasuna-Stats
## 136     https://fbref.com/en/squads/03c57e2b/2020-2021/Osasuna-Stats
```

```

## 137      https://fbref.com/en/squads/e2d8892c/2020-2021/Paris-Saint-Germain-Stats
## 138      https://fbref.com/en/squads/e2d8892c/2020-2021/Paris-Saint-Germain-Stats
## 139              https://fbref.com/en/squads/eab4234c/2020-2021/Parma-Stats
## 140              https://fbref.com/en/squads/eab4234c/2020-2021/Parma-Stats
## 141              https://fbref.com/en/squads/acbb6a5b/2020-2021/RB-Leipzig-Stats
## 142              https://fbref.com/en/squads/acbb6a5b/2020-2021/RB-Leipzig-Stats
## 143              https://fbref.com/en/squads/53a2f082/2020-2021/Real-Madrid-Stats
## 144              https://fbref.com/en/squads/53a2f082/2020-2021/Real-Madrid-Stats
## 145      https://fbref.com/en/squads/e31d1cd9/2020-2021/Real-Sociedad-Stats
## 146      https://fbref.com/en/squads/e31d1cd9/2020-2021/Real-Sociedad-Stats
## 147              https://fbref.com/en/squads/7fdd64e0/2020-2021/Reims-Stats
## 148              https://fbref.com/en/squads/7fdd64e0/2020-2021/Reims-Stats
## 149              https://fbref.com/en/squads/b3072e00/2020-2021/Rennes-Stats
## 150              https://fbref.com/en/squads/b3072e00/2020-2021/Rennes-Stats
## 151              https://fbref.com/en/squads/cf74a709/2020-2021/Roma-Stats
## 152              https://fbref.com/en/squads/cf74a709/2020-2021/Roma-Stats
## 153      https://fbref.com/en/squads/d298ef2c/2020-2021/Saint-Etienne-Stats
## 154      https://fbref.com/en/squads/d298ef2c/2020-2021/Saint-Etienne-Stats
## 155              https://fbref.com/en/squads/8ff9e3b3/2020-2021/Sampdoria-Stats
## 156              https://fbref.com/en/squads/8ff9e3b3/2020-2021/Sampdoria-Stats
## 157              https://fbref.com/en/squads/e2befd26/2020-2021/Sassuolo-Stats
## 158              https://fbref.com/en/squads/e2befd26/2020-2021/Sassuolo-Stats
## 159      https://fbref.com/en/squads/c539e393/2020-2021/Schalke-04-Stats
## 160      https://fbref.com/en/squads/c539e393/2020-2021/Schalke-04-Stats
## 161              https://fbref.com/en/squads/ad2be733/2020-2021/Sevilla-Stats
## 162              https://fbref.com/en/squads/ad2be733/2020-2021/Sevilla-Stats
## 163      https://fbref.com/en/squads/1df6b87e/2020-2021/Sheffield-United-Stats
## 164      https://fbref.com/en/squads/1df6b87e/2020-2021/Sheffield-United-Stats
## 165      https://fbref.com/en/squads/33c895d4/2020-2021/Southampton-Stats
## 166      https://fbref.com/en/squads/33c895d4/2020-2021/Southampton-Stats
## 167              https://fbref.com/en/squads/68449f6d/2020-2021/Spezia-Stats
## 168              https://fbref.com/en/squads/68449f6d/2020-2021/Spezia-Stats
## 169      https://fbref.com/en/squads/c0d3eab4/2020-2021/Strasbourg-Stats
## 170      https://fbref.com/en/squads/c0d3eab4/2020-2021/Strasbourg-Stats
## 171              https://fbref.com/en/squads/598bc722/2020-2021/Stuttgart-Stats
## 172              https://fbref.com/en/squads/598bc722/2020-2021/Stuttgart-Stats
## 173              https://fbref.com/en/squads/105360fe/2020-2021/Torino-Stats
## 174              https://fbref.com/en/squads/105360fe/2020-2021/Torino-Stats
## 175      https://fbref.com/en/squads/361ca564/2020-2021/Tottenham-Hotspur-Stats
## 176      https://fbref.com/en/squads/361ca564/2020-2021/Tottenham-Hotspur-Stats
## 177              https://fbref.com/en/squads/04eea015/2020-2021/Udinese-Stats
## 178              https://fbref.com/en/squads/04eea015/2020-2021/Udinese-Stats
## 179      https://fbref.com/en/squads/7a41008f/2020-2021/Union-Berlin-Stats
## 180      https://fbref.com/en/squads/7a41008f/2020-2021/Union-Berlin-Stats
## 181              https://fbref.com/en/squads/dcc91a7b/2020-2021/Valencia-Stats
## 182              https://fbref.com/en/squads/dcc91a7b/2020-2021/Valencia-Stats

```

```
## 183      https://fbref.com/en/squads/17859612/2020-2021/Valladolid-Stats
## 184      https://fbref.com/en/squads/17859612/2020-2021/Valladolid-Stats
## 185      https://fbref.com/en/squads/2a8183b3/2020-2021/Villarreal-Stats
## 186      https://fbref.com/en/squads/2a8183b3/2020-2021/Villarreal-Stats
## 187      https://fbref.com/en/squads/62add3bf/2020-2021/Werder-Bremen-Stats
## 188      https://fbref.com/en/squads/62add3bf/2020-2021/Werder-Bremen-Stats
## 189      https://fbref.com/en/squads/60c6b05f/2020-2021/West-Bromwich-Albion-Stats
## 190      https://fbref.com/en/squads/60c6b05f/2020-2021/West-Bromwich-Albion-Stats
## 191      https://fbref.com/en/squads/7c21e445/2020-2021/West-Ham-United-Stats
## 192      https://fbref.com/en/squads/7c21e445/2020-2021/West-Ham-United-Stats
## 193      https://fbref.com/en/squads/4eaa11d7/2020-2021/Wolfsburg-Stats
## 194      https://fbref.com/en/squads/4eaa11d7/2020-2021/Wolfsburg-Stats
## 195      https://fbref.com/en/squads/8cec06e1/2020-2021/Wolverhampton-Wanderers-Stats
## 196      https://fbref.com/en/squads/8cec06e1/2020-2021/Wolverhampton-Wanderers-Stats
```

Chapter 21

Levi's stuff

21.1 Added

21.1.1 Hockey - ggplot

For this example, we'll use a set of NHL data from money puck.com. First, let's load the data into R and open the data frame.

```
nhl_2022_data <- read.csv("https://money puck.com/moneypuck/playerData/seasonSummary/2021/regular/  
#view(nhl_2022_data)
```

This dataset includes a *lot* of covariates. It also splits these data by different game situations: even-strength (5 on 5), power play (5 on 4), etc. Let's subset the data to include all game situations.

Use the `nrow` command to check the number of columns in the new data frame. Check: Is it the same as the number of teams in the league for the 2021-2022 season?

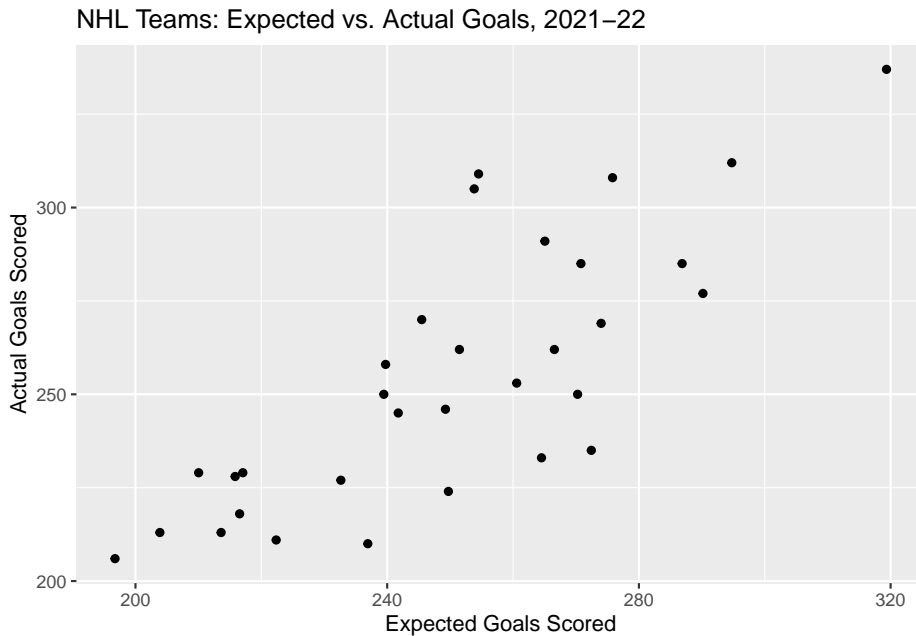
```
nhl_data_all <- filter(nhl_2022_data, situation == "all")  
#view(nhl_data_all)  
  
nrow(nhl_data_all)
```

```
## [1] 32
```

The dataset includes an Expected Goals statistic for each team in the `xGoalsFor` column. Let's plot this quantity against the team's actual number of goals scored; this is given by the `goalsFor` column.

(Remember to always have a good title and axis labels!)

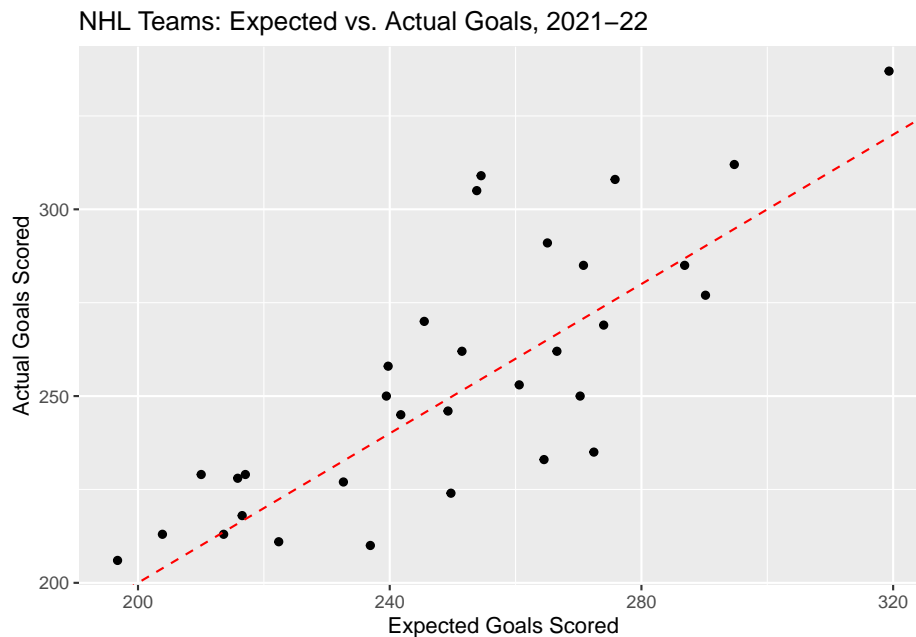
```
ggplot(data=nhl_data_all, aes(x=xGoalsFor, y=goalsFor)) + labs(x="Expected Goals Scored"
```



As expected, there is a general positive correlation between expected and actual goals ($r \approx 0.8$). However, there is some variability - for example, the Kings only scored 7 more actual goals than the Ducks, despite having 56.6 more expected goals.

Let's add a line to the graph using the `geom_abline` function corresponding to the line $y = x$, the line on which data points would fall if expected goals were equal to actual goals. We can also customize the line's color and type.

```
ggplot(data=nhl_data_all, aes(x=xGoalsFor, y=goalsFor)) + labs(x="Expected Goals Scored"
```



Note: A slope of 0 and an intercept of 1 are actually the default parameters for the function.

Q: What does it mean for a team's data point to fall below this line? Above it?

A: If the data point is below the line, it means the expected goals were greater than the actual goals; if the data point is above the line, it means the actual goals were greater than the expected goals.

Q: Do you think that a team's expected goals would be more likely to be closer to its actual goals for a ten-game stretch, an entire season, or five consecutive seasons? Why?

A: We would expect that as sample size increases, the result would become closer to expectation. So, actual goals would be most likely closer to expected goals over a span of five seasons.

21.2 To Be Added

21.2.1 Law of Total Probability - Hockey

Over the course of a season, a hockey player scored a goal 30% of the time during a home game, and $P(\text{player scores} \mid \text{away game}) = .18$. Assume all games are either home or away.

Q: What is the probability the player scored a goal in any game if there were an equal number of home and away games?

A: $P(\text{score}) = P(\text{score}|\text{home})P(\text{home}) + P(\text{score}|\text{away})P(\text{away}) = .3(.5) + .18(.5) = .24$

Q: What is the probability the player scored a goal in any game if there were twice as many home games as away games?

A: $P(\text{score}) = P(\text{score}|\text{home})P(\text{home}) + P(\text{score}|\text{away})P(\text{away}) = .3(\frac{2}{3}) + .18(\frac{1}{3}) = .26$

Q: What is the probability the player scored a goal in any game if the ratio of home games to away games is 2:3?

A: $P(\text{score}) = P(\text{score}|\text{home})P(\text{home}) + P(\text{score}|\text{away})P(\text{away}) = .3(\frac{2}{5}) + .18(\frac{3}{5}) = .228$

21.2.2 Sets and Conditional Probability

100 sports fans in Colorado were polled and it was found that 64 had attended either a Denver Nuggets or Colorado Avalanche game at Ball Arena (formerly Pepsi Center). 34 people had seen only a Nuggets game, while 17 had seen both a Nuggets and an Avalanche game.

Q: How many people saw an Avalanche game but not a Nuggets game?

A: $64 - 34 - 17 = 13$

Q: What is the probability that a randomly selected person in the poll had been to a Nuggets game?

A: $(34 + 17) / 100 = .51$

Q: What is the probability that a randomly selected person that had been to a game at Ball Arena had been to a Nuggets game?

A: $(34 + 17) / 64 = .797$

Q: What is the probability that a randomly selected person had been to a Nuggets game given they had been to an Avalanche game?

A: $17 / (17 + 13) = .567$

21.2.3 Binomial Probability

Two baseball teams are playing a 4-game series. The home team has a .65 probability of winning each game, and the away team a .35 probability. Assume each game is independent.

I used baseball in this example because it's the sport that most often has 4-game series, but it could easily be replaced by another sport.

Find the following probabilities.

- (a) The road team wins exactly 1 game.

$$\binom{4}{1} .65^3 .35^1 = \binom{4}{3} .65^3 .35^1 \approx .384$$

```
dbinom(1, 4, .35)
```

```
## [1] 0.384475
```

```
dbinom(3, 4, .65)
```

```
## [1] 0.384475
```

(b) The home team wins exactly 2 games.

$$\binom{4}{2} .65^2 .35^2 \approx .311$$

```
dbinom(2, 4, .65)
```

```
## [1] 0.3105375
```

```
dbinom(2, 4, .35)
```

```
## [1] 0.3105375
```

(c) The road team wins at least 2 games.

$$\binom{4}{2} .65^2 .35^2 + \binom{4}{3} .65^1 .35^3 + .35^4 = 1 - [.65^4 + \binom{4}{1} .65^3 .35^1] \approx .437$$

```
pbinom(1.9, 4, .35, lower.tail=F)
```

```
## [1] 0.4370187
```

```
pbinom(2, 4, .65, lower.tail=T)
```

```
## [1] 0.4370187
```

(d) The series ends in a sweep.

$$.65^4 + .35^4 \approx .194$$

```
dbinom(4, 4, .65) + dbinom(4, 4, .35)
```

```
## [1] 0.1935125
```

```
.65^4 + .35^4
```

```
## [1] 0.1935125
```

21.2.4 Binomial Coefficient Symmetry

Playoff series for a certain sports league are played as a best-of-seven series, with one team hosting four games and the opposing team hosing three. An executive for the league wishes to know the number of ways the home and away games can be assigned. (One such combination is A-A-B-B-A-B-A, the format used by the NBA and NHL for their best-of-seven series.) What is the total number of combinations?

Answer: Since there are a fixed number of games (seven) and a fixed number of games that must be given to the lower-seeded team (four), there are $\binom{7}{4} = \frac{7!}{4! \cdot (7-4)!} = 35$ ways to create a home-away pattern for the seven-game series.

However, instead of thinking about the number of ways to assign the games to the team that gets four home games, what if we thought about the number of ways to assign games to the team that gets three home games?

That would be $\binom{7}{3}$. We can use the `choose` command in R to find this quantity.

```
choose(7,3)
```

```
## [1] 35
```

It turns out that this binomial coefficient is also equal to 35.

Theorem: $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{n-k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! \cdot (n-(n-k))!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! \cdot k!} = \binom{n}{k}$$

21.2.5 Binomials and Multinomials

Suppose we are curious about probabilities regarding the results of a soccer team's next five games.

Wait!!! A soccer game has three possible outcomes (win, lose, draw)! We can't use the binomial distribution, since it limits us to two possible outcomes!

It depends. If we are interested in the probability that a soccer team wins 2 of their next 5 games, we can use the binomial distribution. We can create the following partition of the sample space of outcomes: (Win) and (Win^C) , where the second set includes both losing and drawing.

Then, the formula would be represented as:

$$\binom{5}{2} P(Win)^2 P(Win^C)^{(5-2)}$$

If we are interested in the probability of the team winning two of the next five games, drawing two, and losing one, we cannot use the binomial theorem. That involves three outcomes, and would be represented as a multinomial.

21.2.6 Geometric (First Success) RVs

Caution: Some references parameterize the Geometric distribution based on the number of failures before the first success, rather than the trial on which the first success occurs. This changes the PMF, mean, and variance, so be careful.

```
set.seed(2022)
geometric <- rgeom(100, 1/3)
head(geometric, 20)
```

```
## [1] 2 5 1 3 12 7 1 4 2 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 4 3 0
```

Some of the values were 0, which could not happen if R was considering the number of the trial on which the first success occurred. You can add 1 to the values given by R to arrive at the First Success distribution.

```
first_success <- geometric + 1
head(first_success, 20)
```

```
## [1] 3 6 2 4 13 8 2 5 3 3 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 5 4 1
```

```
mean(first_success)
```

```
## [1] 3.03
```

The mean of this sample of variables is 3.03, which is close to the expected mean of $\frac{1}{p} = 3$.

21.2.7 Geometric Distribution - Hockey

Suppose the number of shots needed by a hockey team in order to score their first goal, X , is modeled by a Geometric($\frac{1}{10}$) random variable.

Q: What is the probability that it takes more than 3 shots to score the first goal?

A: $P(X > 3) = P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) + P(X = 6) + \dots$

This is an infinite series, so let's use the Law of Total Probability.

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - [P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3)] = 1 - \left[\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^1\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)\right] = .729$$

Chapter 22

Isaac's stuff

22.1 To Be Added

22.1.1 Topic 1

Chapter 23

Aaron's stuff

23.1 Notes for Chapter 2 (Probability)

Axioms of Probability:

1. $P(A) \geq 0$
2. $P(\Omega) = 1$
3. If A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n are disjoint events, then $P(\cup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$

Theorem 23.1 (Bayes theorem). *Let A and B be events in Ω such that $P(B) > 0$. Then we have the following:*

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

23.2 Suggested Readings

23.2.1 Moneyball

Moneyball, Chapter 2, How to Find a Ballplayer (Lewis, 2004)

Near the end of the chapter (page 40), Michael Lewis give a list of players the Oakland Athletics hoped to draft. How did these players turn out? Find the WAR for each of the players in their pre-free agency years and compare it against the Rockies draft picks in the same rounds from the same draft.

23.2.2 Future Value

Future Value, Chapter 7, How to Scout (Longenhagen and McDaniel, 2020)

If a player receives a running grade of 40, approximately what proportion of MLB players have a lower have a lower running grade?

For a given tool, about 95% of all player grades fall between what two bounds? (Consider the middle 95% of the distribution of grades.)

23.3 Notes for Chapter 4 (Simulation)

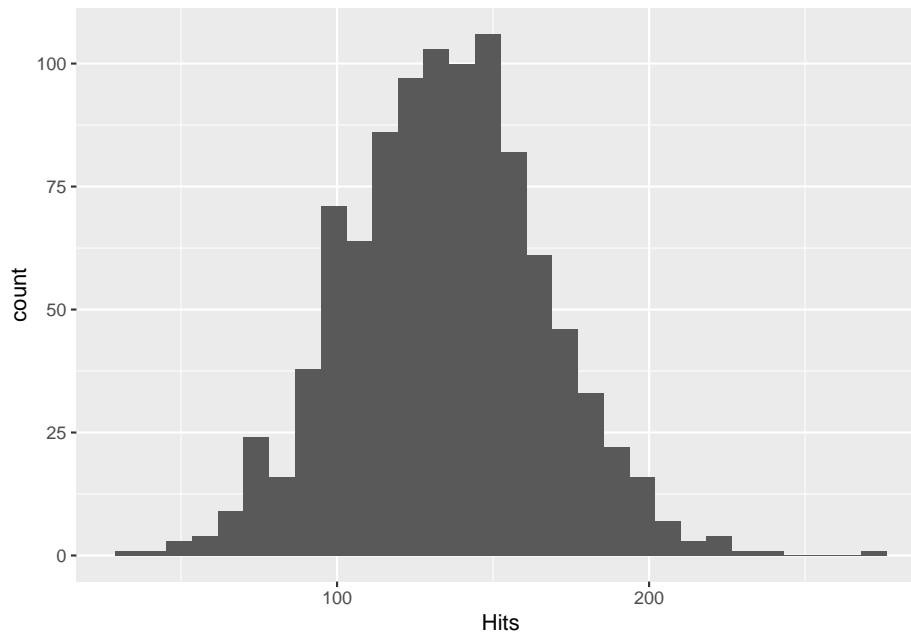
23.3.1 Baseball Simulation Example

```
library(tidyverse)
```

This is a baseball example for chapter 4.

```
set.seed(2022)
n.sims <- 1000
hits <- rep(0,n.sims)
avg <- 0.300
atbats.mean <- 450
atbats.sd <- 100
sim.atbats <- round(rnorm(n.sims,atbats.mean,atbats.sd))

for(i in 1:n.sims){
  sim.hits <- rbinom(1,sim.atbats[i],avg)
  hits[i] = sim.hits
}
hits.df <- data.frame(Hits=hits)
hits.df %>% ggplot(aes(x=Hits)) + geom_histogram()
```



Reference: Blocks

23.4 Equations

Here is an equation.

$$f(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad (23.1)$$

You may refer to using `\@ref{eq:binom}`, like see Equation (23.1).

23.5 Theorems and proofs

Labeled theorems can be referenced in text using `\@ref{thm:tri}`, for example, check out this smart theorem 23.2.

Theorem 23.2. *For a right triangle, if c denotes the length of the hypotenuse and a and b denote the lengths of the **other** two sides, we have*

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Read more here <https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/markdown-extensions-by-bookdown.html>.

23.6 Callout blocks

The R Markdown Cookbook provides more help on how to use custom blocks to design your own callouts: <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/custom-blocks.html>

Reference: Footnotes and citations

23.7 Footnotes

Footnotes are put inside the square brackets after a caret `^[]`. Like this one ¹.

23.8 Citations

Reference items in your bibliography file(s) using `@key`.

For example, we are using the **bookdown** package (Xie, 2016) (check out the last code chunk in `index.Rmd` to see how this citation key was added) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** (Xie, 2015) (this citation was added manually in an external file `book.bib`). Note that the `.bib` files need to be listed in the `index.Rmd` with the YAML `bibliography` key.

The RStudio Visual Markdown Editor can also make it easier to insert citations: <https://rstudio.github.io/visual-markdown-editing/#/citations>

¹This is a footnote.

Chapter 24

References

Bibliography

Lewis, M. (2004). *Moneyball: The art of winning an unfair game*. WW Norton & Company.

Longenhagen, E. and McDaniel, K. (2020). *Future Value: The battle for baseball's soul and how teams will find the next superstar*. Triumph Books.

Xie, Y. (2015). *Dynamic Documents with R and knitr*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, Florida, 2nd edition. ISBN 978-1498716963.

Xie, Y. (2016). *bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown*. R package version 0.3.9.