

Machine Learning Models to Predict 2028 Olympic Track and Field Performances

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Abstract – This paper's aim is to develop and evaluate machine learning models to predict both winning (first place) and medaling (top three) threshold times for the women's and men's sprint and mid-distance Track and Field events for the 2028 Olympics. Sprint events are defined to be the 100m, 200m, and 400m races. Mid-distance events are defined to be the 800m and 1500m races. Using a dataset of historic top three Olympic results spanning back to 1896, individualized log-linear regression, k-nearest neighbors (KNN), and autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models were developed and evaluated via normalized root mean squared error (RMSE) and mean absolute error (MAE). The creation of an optimal model for these predictive purposes furthers the field of Track and Field sports prediction, and provides useable metrics for athletes and coaching staff to consider while training.

The KNN model presented with on average the lowest normalized RMSE and normalized MAE compared to the other considered models, at 0.0154199 and 0.01293649 respectively, demonstrating that on average the KNN model's predictions were approximately 1.129% away from the actual historical values. 2028 Olympic predictions and respective 95% confidence intervals were generated and plotted using the KNN model.

Keywords – Olympic Games, Track and Field, performance prediction, machine learning, trend analysis, modeling

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The modern Olympic Games are the world's foremost sporting events, comprised of summer and winter competitions featuring thousands of athletes from across the globe [7]. This largely commercialized event is viewed by billions, with the 2024 Summer Olympics wracking up approximately 5 billion viewers [9]. Athletes and coaches face huge expectations from their home countries to earn medals, and nations invest heavily in training programs and sports analytics to optimize outcomes.

The Track and Field Athletics at the Olympic Games features a variety of running and field events. This work focuses on sprint and mid-distance events, for women and for men. Sprint events are defined to include the 100m, 200m, and 400m races, and mid-distance events are defined to include the 800m and 1500m races. Many of these races are among the most watched Olympic competitions, and are incredibly competitive, as medal placement can be determined by fractions of seconds.

These events were selected for this project in order to narrow the scope of the project, and to simplify finding the optimal machine learning model. The spread between the 100m sprint and the 1500m race is much narrower than between the 100m and 5000m, the next event in the lineup, and hurdle events, while also classified as sprint events, are different in strategy and final results time spread.

Each of these events have been around since either the first or second Olympics, providing 29 – 30 Olympics worth of data, whereas any other event at the longest has been a part of the Olympics for 26 games (besides the Marathon, which is technically apart of Track and Field at the Olympics). While this is not a huge difference, it would make a difference in the creation of each machine learning model. Therefore, events analyzed are narrowed to sprint and mid-distance events, excluding hurdles.

When training for these events, performance prediction is incredibly important for athletes, coaching staff, and support staff, to dually gain an insight as to what times can be anticipated from medalists (the top 3 finishers), and to develop goal-oriented training plans. Accurate predictive modeling can assist with resource allocation for athletes and teams, allowing those qualified for and competing in multiple events to focus their training on where they're likely to perform the best. For national teams and sports scientists, modeling supports long term strategic development and to help forecast realistic goals.

Despite advances in sports analytics, existing research into Track and Field performance prediction is limited, and research into Track and Field Olympics performance prediction is even more limited. As it stands, current research tends to focus on single events, oftentimes just the marathon or the 100m sprint, and within that, only on men's performances rather than women's.

Additionally, much current research uses environmental conditions or an athlete's attributes like season best, country of origin, and personal record for prediction, which, while incredibly useful, still leaves a gap for performance prediction accounting for long term historical patterns. This research aims to fill that gap by developing models based upon historical performance data, that can be applied to multiple events and both men and women's performances. The generalizability of these model's designs is

purposeful, so that the optimal one can be easily used as a tool moving forward for this range of events.

B. Literature Review

In developing this work, much prior work in sports performance prediction was first examined to gain an understanding of useful methodologies. This research was helpful in the selection and evaluation of this work's machine learning models, because the pros and cons of each solution could be identified. Additionally, this prior work demonstrated where there was room for growth in the field of Track and Field performance prediction.

One paper examined is Szmygin et al. (2023) [1], wherein a multi-layer perceptron (MLP) model is proposed to predict men's 100m sprint times. Researchers analyzed race data from every historical man's 100m performance faster than 10.55 seconds. The model incorporates both race conditions, such as wind speed and location of the race, and athlete specific attributes, such as their birth country, age, and personal best record.

The approach demonstrates how deep learning can capture non-linear relationships in performance data. Additionally though, it also highlights the challenges that come from using detailed individual level features that are not consistently or easily available for all events or historical time periods. With the intent of focusing on women's races as well as men's, and on more events than the 100m, this specific research was designed to focus on aggregated performance data. These detailed level features were not always recorded for women, or for events longer than the 100m, therefore, generalizability is maintained by removing the MLP model from the list of potential models.

Eifong et al (2019) [3], is another paper that focuses on Track and Field performance prediction. Like Szmygin et al, it also focuses on the men's 100m sprint. Using past Olympic results, this paper proposes a MATLAB simulated model to predict likely Olympic gold medalist times for the men's 100m sprint for the next 5 Olympic competitions.

Unlike Szmygin's deep learning model, Eifong's approach is focused on long term trends, demonstrating accurate how predictive modeling can be with historical trend analysis. This finding influenced the inclusion of ARIMA models in this work, as ARIMA models can be used to analyze patterns and trend over time, much like the MATLAB simulated model was designed to do.

Crowley et al. (202) was one of the most important papers in the development of this work. While it doesn't focus on Track and Field, it does focus on predictive modeling in elite swimming, and is still useful for the development of Track and Field performance prediction. Swimming competitions are set up much the same as Track and Field, with events of different lengths, conducted in heats of 8, with the same events for

women and for men, and the paper's overall goal is to develop result predictions based upon historical data, the exact same goal of this work.

The model discussed in the paper predicted winning times for the Tokyo 2024 Olympics using historical trends and event level features, and shows how historical trend modeling can yield robust predictions even with limited input features. Crowley et al. breaks down their predictions by performance categories (1st – 3rd place, 4th – 8th place, and 9th – 16th place), and then uses linear regression and forecasting models to examine trends and predictions.

This paper's work doesn't focus on trends in the same way that Crowley et al. does, but does take influence from the predictions based on performance categories, and creates predictions for first place performances and third place performances. Additionally, it takes influence from how Crowley et al. generated and plotted their 95% confidence intervals.

C. Objective Statement

Methods and insights from each of the above papers informed the modeling framework in this study. In particular, Crowley et al's approach of using previous times to predict performances by categories was useful to examine in the creation of a machine learning model to predict winning and medaling performances in Track and Field, by testing multiple modeling approaches. By using this cross-disciplinary approach, this project introduces a more generalizable framework for predicting Olympic medaling performances. Focus was also put on reproducibility.

Therefore, this paper aims to develop and evaluate several machine learning models to predict gold and bronze medal times for the Los Angeles 2028 Olympic Games, for the men's and women's 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, and 1500m events, in order to select the most effective one. This model will then be able to generalize performance prediction across multiple events and genders, contributing to the advancement of predictive analytics in Track and Field.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Description and Preprocessing

For this research, a dataset containing first, second, and third place results for all Track and Field Olympic events was used [6]. This dataset contains the variables gender, event, location, year, medal, athlete name, nationality, and result, and spans from 1896 to 2016. Women's results begin in 1928, when the women's 100m and 800m races were added, with the other women's races being added in later years.

Results from the Tokyo 2020 Olympics [8] and the Paris 2024 [10] were manually added. Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic,

the Tokyo games were postponed until 2021. Therefore, the year listed for those races is 2021, as opposed to 2020.

For the purposes of this work, unnecessary variables were removed from the dataset. Variables retained included Gender, Event, Year, Medal, and Result. Any results from a race resulting in a silver medal were removed from the dataset, as using bronze medal race results provides a medaling threshold. Predicting times needed to win a bronze medal will provide a medaling threshold, which upon hit is predicted to result in an Olympic medal. Events other than the listed sprint and mid-distance events were also removed from the dataset. The final large dataset included 458 observations.

Using this large dataset, smaller datasets for each of the sprint and mid-distance events were created. That way, events could be analyzed separately, as well as all together. From there, those smaller datasets were split even further into datasets containing either gold medal results or bronze medal results. This resulted in the creation of 20 individual datasets.

B. Model Creation

Using an 80/20 training testing split, training and testing datasets were created from each of the individual datasets to be used in the training of four machine learning models.

1. Model 1: General Log-Linear Regression

This model uses the log of race times, but it includes year, gender (male), medal type (gold or bronze), and event as predictors. It's applied to all races together.

$$\log(\text{Result}) \sim \text{Year} + \text{Male} + \text{Medal} + \text{Event}$$

- Model 2: Individualized Log-Linear Regression

This model also uses the log of race times and year as the only predictor. It is applied separately to each race, so each gender and medal specific event is fitted independently from other events.

$$\log(\text{Result}) \sim \text{Year}$$

- Model 3: Individualized K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), k = 3

This model uses the log of race times and finds the closest neighbors to make predictions. Like the individualized linear regression model, it is applied separately to each race.

$$\log(\text{Result}) \sim \text{Year}$$

- Model 4: Individualized Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA)

This time series model uses race times directly and captures trends over time. It is applied separately to each race to predict future times, and optimal ARIMA parameters are automatically selected based upon Akaike Information Criteria (AIC).

$$\text{Result} \sim \text{ARIMA}(p, d, q)$$

p = number of lagged observations included

d = number of differences to make the series stationary

q = number of past forecast errors included

Upon visually examining histograms of race results, it was determined that the majority were right-skewed and not normally distributed. Examples are shown in Figures A1 and A2 (other histogram examples can be found in Appendix B).

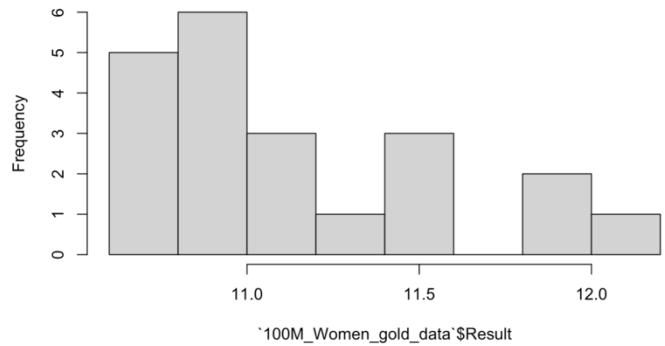


Fig. A1 Histogram of women's 100m gold medal Olympic finals race results

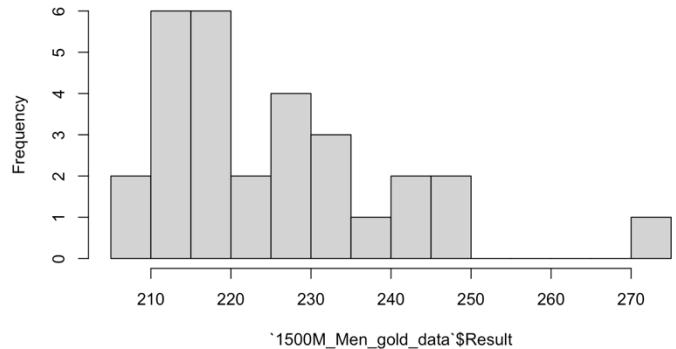


Fig. A2 Histogram of men's 1500m gold medal Olympic finals race results

Additionally, plots of historical gold medal and bronze medal times for each race display the improvement of times over the years at a decreasing rate. The relationship between result and year is non-linear. Plot examples are displayed in Figures A3, A4,

A5, and A6 (remaining figures for each race can be found in Appendix C).



Fig. A3 400m men's Olympic historical trends



Fig. A4 800m women's Olympic historical trends

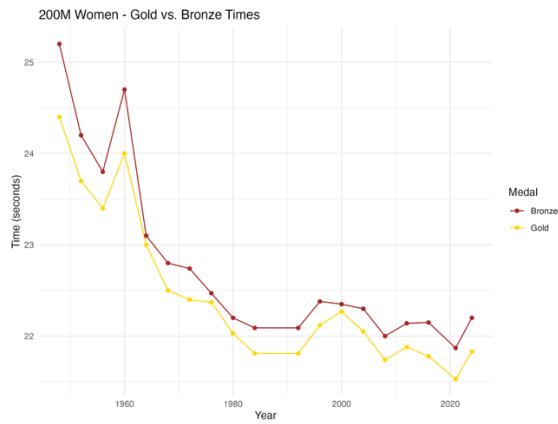


Fig. A5 200m women's Olympic historical trends

These factors limited the machine learning models that could be used, as well as how they could be implemented. Specifically, for the linear regression models and KNN model, a

log transformation was applied to the dependent variable time, so that the impact of extreme values could be reduced, and model performance could be improved. The log transformation ensures that percentage improvements in time are treated consistently, and linearizes displayed trends.

The ARIMA model is built to handle non-normal data, and therefore the log transformation was not applied.

C. Model Evaluation

These models were evaluated via root mean squared error (RMSE), mean absolute error (MAE), normalized RMSE (NRMSE), and normalized MAE (NMAE). These normalized metrics are created by dividing RMSE and MAE by average race time. For methods 1 through 3, where the regression is based on the log transformation of the results, RMSE and MAE are calculated based on the original result values, rather than the log transformed ones. This way, the normalized values can be compared across all four methods.

This normalization is necessary not just for valid comparison across all four methods, but for comparison within each method from event to event. For example, a MAE of 1.00 seconds might be significant for the men's 100m race, where at an Olympic level this race is now run below 10 seconds, but not for the women's 1500m, which was most recently won in 231 seconds. Each value shows approximately what percentage, relative to average race time, each models' predictions are off by, with NRMSE being more sensitive to large prediction errors than normalized MAE.

Raw results for Models 2, 3, and 4 are displayed in Table A1, Table A2, and Table A3. Model 1's raw results ended up not being comparable, due to the resulting relatively large RMSE and MAE (3.00689 and 1.603443 respectively) and difficulty in normalizing each statistic for comparison. Therefore, these results are not displayed or compared, though the model summary can be found in Appendix E as Figure E1.

D. Raw Results

Raw results for each method include RMSE, MAE, NRMSE, NMAE, 2028 Olympic time predictions, and values for the lower and upper confidence interval bounds for each of the events' models. In each Medal column, "B" refers to bronze and "G" refers to gold. Tables for models 2, 3, and 4 are displayed in Tables A1 – 3.

TABLE A1
MODEL 2 RAW RESULTS (INDIVIDUALIZED LOG-LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL)

Race	Model	LM_RMSE	LM_MAE	Normalized_LM_RMSE	Normalized_LM_MAE	LM_2028_Predictions	Lower_95_CI	Upper_95_CI
100M_Men	B	0.25716792485734	0.219206866079081	0.024647170981535	0.02100890333437	9.5618893397633	9.2672156523184	9.8565810272082
100M_Men	G	0.14756460116876	0.11501394952956	0.017155985894831	0.0112630386449443	9.5462885428374	9.2065740191882	9.8290303648653
100M_Women	B	0.19551431955856	0.1608047337737	0.017554956320282	0.014438133663544	10.5145669949283	10.1875132053353	10.841620729314
100M_Women	G	0.2490428103519	0.21828457616968	0.022039124434697	0.0192864972759903	10.5592347966405	10.1049945943908	11.1034746388902
1500M_Men	B	4.4212027640097	3.8603377984916	0.0244910485101317	0.015950351150783	206.0493486747047	198.300391618413	215.087781070402
1500M_Men	G	5.2209415653914	3.8626284180747	0.023886177439202	0.016828826956187	206.02821617948	198.3645654138	216.3413782093
1500M_Women	B	0.25716792485734	0.219206866079081	0.024647170981535	0.02100890333437	231.9852169495912	21.028176952427874	25.2792500500000
1500M_Women	G	4.8484216560772	4.5023188735836	0.0202761064180188	0.0184830021019645	236.942368417193	232.00737181082	241.181136503284
2000_Men	B	0.21707683205611	0.1015374	0.010321650351928	0.01052049101502444	19.3939115651676	18.963039222018	19.8247839013172
2000_Men	G	0.37842302561982	0.31972335216517	0.018428197010938	0.015569878608062	19.11337229305673	18.3000884699094	19.825760910333
2000_Women	B	0.405423878313909	0.386407395070521	0.018093492126548	0.017335884839408	21.3448518969495	20.46137635575	22.228377561412
2000_Women	G	0.244910485101317	0.02449104851013435	0.01849933591164	0.016240660593525	21.3354853794164	19.04867309350245	20.922447547374
4000_Men	B	0.765039324701238	0.666309780281411	0.01720271919882	0.014986870479390	24.82857207888	40.9204135666215	44.244740948545
4000_Men	G	0.563493671549872	0.01220623990267	0.010605920388028	0.010304120903816	42.230716095662	41.04887307165254	48.784521341077
4000_Women	B	1.0846175348858	0.9417726682355	0.016692811911677	0.01815838219408	40.02856712065469	50.151852100685	48.0864771183366
4000_Women	G	0.52981387997380	0.4272639903499	0.0108458671518596	0.008715394375225	48.242615333463	47.49178152563	48.9866471183366
8000_Men	B	2.995721391705	2.8399281946232	0.027524747594523	0.0263078278523	99.05551816166	94.188900590593	103.92122845743
8000_Men	G	2.9737038844059	2.1079688232268	0.028247599749902	0.025747836292361	99.086428330978	82.730756983357	99.086428330978
8000_Women	B	1.1839323020718	1.1305687109899	0.010810899356627	0.009672500673447	115.06448745986	115.08448745986	115.08448745986
8000_Women	G	2.251019397368	2.1123499506544	0.019342304051634	0.018158784113376	110.8864502254	109.13151247024	112.641939418028

TABLE A2
MODEL 3 RAW RESULTS (INDIVIDUALIZED KNN MODEL, K = 3)

Race	Model	KNN_RMSE	KNN_MAE	Normalized_KNN_RMSE	Normalized_KNN_MAE	KNN_2028_Predictions	Lower_95_CI	Upper_95_CI
100M_Men	B	0.44080498558361	0.33249671199185	0.042276518940963	0.031864070537778	8.8699052722005	9.0343195198628	10.673390542328
100M_Men	G	0.205453535173349	0.16197958325625	0.020194019013535	0.0158541976271217	9.79995698363828	9.4908747376397	10.10945845126
100M_Women	B	0.110653878144151	0.09338781443084	0.01060597728675	0.0085375994668314	10.9520445547334	10.78773957567841	11.192451537296
100M_Women	G	0.237914855214841	0.206236386145297	0.0210209959833	0.01822791788679354	10.7984271762171	10.1694955111317	10.29525005239242
1500M_Men	B	1.95712388620485	1.7928800303034	0.0089484025104807	0.0079507219193075	21.565117983496	21.2673072271272	21.844622805719
1500M_Men	G	4.77307948734827	4.20707301320971	0.02181190104338	0.018223567116664	21.828643091199	20.89911598743	22.985817935668
1500M_Women	B	5.693710099534	5.34878678242461	0.023754377504467	0.021335665927308	241.5671929524694	229.85353397033	253.248406406165
1500M_Women	G	4.5420578473698	5.13780955203214	0.0225503407304597	0.02107539958010	23.645345175794	233.459740410708	241.82898210797
2000_Men	B	0.2225867222224	0.173207305472224	0.0067072235977612	0.005718947222224	19.8255668722224	19.67072235977612	20.150288454599
2000_Men	G	0.25587482810973	0.196247971424866	0.012460409970545	0.0095567553651992	19.46628049135	18.33139451459	20.0152274893
2000_Women	B	0.3713851693556	0.29086842845499	0.01653554248661	0.0126298116915956	22.11652031690561	21.3631527662159	22.869535718339
2000_Women	G	0.37097124108981	0.27711769919807	0.0183787512623873	0.012233717005381	21.723957381671	21.000584911742	22.425387506000
4000_Men	B	0.255107125112148	0.19674943749566	0.00569260512897	0.0042447850213697	44.35103121253	43.834865298042	44.8675093644001
4000_Men	G	0.7285695010555	0.51347700031955	0.01578324333308	0.011723705074494	43.7393005351	42.239827158800	45.219735441174
4000_Women	B	0.53505194786558	0.54248001130712	0.0106996615900351	0.0106996615900351	49.487815941899	49.186751658296	49.676760230008
4000_Women	G	0.411704644114071	0.37891723597761441	0.0064304932853815	0.0064304932853815	49.036712264278	48.4476303914131	49.676760230008
8000_Men	B	1.07330731633537	0.99931888145097	0.009442306771024	0.0092569232378469	103.260678635792	100.971320009641	105.505227300203
8000_Men	G	1.88887126286239	1.79926816286239	0.027951120924908	0.024411917822629	101.415278292362	97.4768133099849	105.2464860544605
8000_Women	B	0.886747609577839	0.79322282287202	0.0075761778770724	0.0067547062805747	127.228766648016	115.1650071680848	119.39772931318
8000_Women	G	0.89204554908214	0.83322788461841	0.0076651032193347	0.0071596721798536	115.62061785214	114.186613850382	117.05462380042

TABLE A3
MODEL 4 RAW RESULTS (INDIVIDUALIZED ARIMA MODEL)

Race	Model	ARIMA_RMSE	ARIMA_MAE	Normalized_ARIMA_RMSE	Normalized_ARIMA_MAE	ARIMA_2028_Predictions	ARIMA_95CI_Lower	ARIMA_95CI_Upper
100M_Men	B	0.5270032302724	0.505741666667	0.04067009333333	0.04067009333333	10.50700933333333	9.71323826942155	11.445986101414
100M_Men	G	0.23981784782803	0.19137861194251	0.023484703002042	0.01874099768663	10.391054347828	9.71233826942155	10.50700933333333
100M_Women	B	0.84020021222904	0.47406230000000	0.0434858866024866	0.0425465342312034	11.32315000000000	47.470331671577	12.1669183200104
100M_Women	G	0.53652625473734	0.383875	0.047044680571688	0.033912261517403	11.10875	10.30336653883388	11.914893103467
1500M_Men	B	9.6272053890388	9.88230516338317	0.0422119021192498	0.04114917982269	226.19828651577	196.623478400704	232.253478400704
1500M_Men	G	14.1547532330881	13.25485671324887	0.0646880013680949	0.0603719326675753	204.00000000000000	198.12237028609	213.334263114067
1500M_Women	B	5.5823573946867	5.348000000000001	0.0233133944444483	0.0223313394444483	223.84444444444444	227.989999132436	249.341954704945
1500M_Women	G	5.5545117903892	5.138899999999999	0.0227870519212519	0.0226844444444444	238.06444444444444	237.989999132436	249.341954704945
2000_Men	B	0.77116129962643	0.43485714265132	0.0300604720210742	0.02042857142857	20.8042857142857	19.0115714345132	22.59700084765395
2000_Men	G	0.91517783967123	0.48433333333333	0.04466671817226	0.04466671817226	20.55	18.64187485363	22.458142510686
2000_Women	B	0.6789616208933	0.5184999999999999	0.027951656208933	0.026389199710402	22.86199999999999	20.779971596489	24.94402409440499
2000_Women	G	1.088874268533	0.5409665535383	0.047488846424167	0.042500842176975	22.514482825867	21.436345086867	23.5941583495193
4000_Men	B	2.27220576639954	2.2382055359999954	0.0510113539843	0.05070479165026871	46.307809084562	41.458543764286	51.079344732421
4000_Men	G	2.6294669583073	2.3066666666666667	0.0569416871759767	0.0497117116424251	45.8665217973105	40.65910230000000	51.079344732421
4000_Women	B	1.1461564050932	1.1233339330000000	0.022442763075091	0.022442763075091	50.25	47.76161350204593	52.73806637303
4000_Women	G	0.992719515684	0.94333333333343	0.02035799999999999	0.0193438140006543	47.99999999999999	47.150205244406543	52.657947467976519
8000_Men	B	4.7433124667223	4.57683333333333	0.0439385445683676	0.0422273997990108	10.399307169408	9.0442326121668	12.65370259928
8000_Men	G	4.701324857333	4.2483504000000001	0.0446887772026	0.0402666959712181	11.49967573187458	98.15770582140000	124.841583414548
8000_Women	B	5.23756304655768	5.1599999999999999	0.04499777994893	0.04363799720274	12.6	11.902397275785	12.29709027421
8000_Women	G	2.717558305174	2.5648078923112	0.02335120047973	0.02203866040245	118.9423076923112	106.83330542253	131.0506

the KNN model's ability to show local patterns for each race, so it has greater flexibility in examining trends for individual races.

In terms of stability, Model 2 tends to be more stable, with less variation in its performance across different events. This is reflected in its smaller range of NRMSE and NMAE values. Model 3, while more accurate, shows slightly higher variability, which suggests it may be more sensitive to the specific data points in each event. Despite this, Model 3's overall accuracy makes it a more reliable choice for prediction, though Model 2's stability provides an advantage in scenarios where consistency across different events is more important.

Using NMAE, as MAE is less prone to influence from outliers than RMSE, Model 3's predictions on average reflect a 1.294% error rate.

C. 2028 Olympic Predictions

Time predictions along with 95% confidence intervals generated using Model 3, the KNN model, are shown below in Table A6.

TABLE A6

2028 OLYMPIC TIME PREDICTIONS AND 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Race	Medal	Prediction s (secs)	95% Confidence Interval
100M Men	B	9.8699	[9.0634, 10.6764]
	G	9.8000	[9.4908, 10.1091]
100M Women	B	10.9520	[10.7877, 11.1164]
	G	10.6799	[10.1695, 11.1903]
1500M Men	B	215.4561	[212.2677, 218.6445]
	G	218.9286	[208.8991, 228.9582]
1500M Women	B	241.5291	[229.8334, 253.2249]
	G	237.6435	[233.4579, 241.8290]
200M Men	B	19.9326	[19.6701, 20.1950]
	G	19.4663	[18.9310, 20.0015]
200M Women	B	22.1165	[21.3632, 22.8699]
	G	21.7129	[21.0005, 22.4254]
400M Men	B	44.3511	[43.8345, 44.8676]
	G	43.7294	[42.2395, 45.2192]
400M Women	B	49.4287	[49.1807, 49.6768]
	G	49.0493	[48.1441, 49.9545]
800M Men	B	103.2609	[100.9712, 105.5505]
	G	101.4153	[97.4761, 105.3544]
800M Women	B	117.2797	[115.1616, 119.3978]
	G	115.6206	[114.1866, 117.0546]

Confidence intervals were calculated using the following formula:

$$\hat{y}_{2028} \pm 1.96 \times \hat{\sigma}_{\text{residual}}$$

Individual plots were generated for each race, gender, and medal type, displaying historical results, 2028 predictions, and 2028 95% confidence intervals in the same line graph. One example is shown in Figure A6 (the remaining plots can be found in Appendix D).

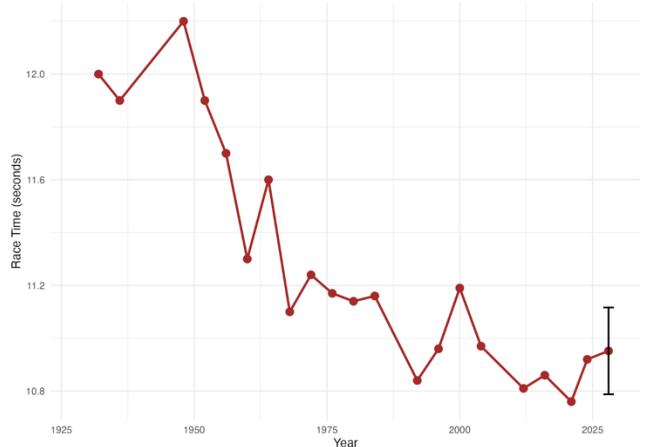


Fig. A6 Women's 100m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

III. RESULTS

Even though Model 3, the KNN model, demonstrated strong predicted performance based on NRMSE and NMAE, there are still several limitations to consider. One limitation is the distribution of residuals. Even though $\log(\text{time})$ was used in the creation of the model, errors still skewed positive as shown by the QQ plots in Figure A7.

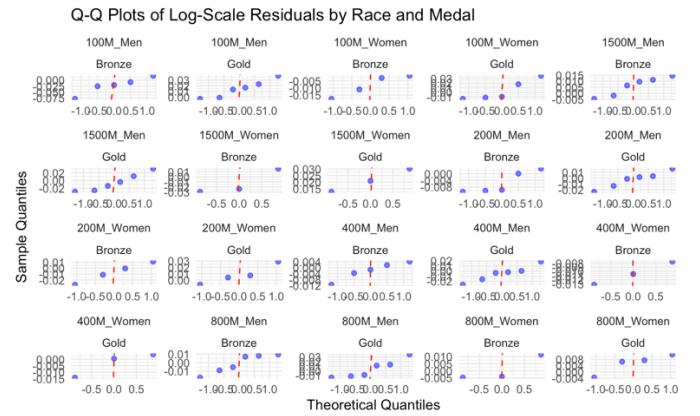


Fig. A7 QQ plots of log-scale residuals by race and medal

The positive skew suggests that the model tends to underpredict fast race times and overpredict slow race times. Therefore, the 95% confidence intervals generated and reported in Table A5 may not be reliable. To improve error distribution, a different transformation and/or additional transformations may be necessary in the future.

Another limitation of the KNN model is its reliance on local similarity, which can make it sensitive to variations in training data. Its predictions are influenced by nearby historical observations, which could lead to instability when predicting future results, like in the case of predicting times for the 2028 Olympics. Additionally, the choice of $k = 3$ introduces bias-variance tradeoff. While $k = 3$ was determined to be the optimal choice for this model, adjusting model parameters and transformations in future work may mean a different k value should be used to create a model that isn't too sensitive to noise, but also isn't reducing responsiveness.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This paper describes the development of 4 machine learning models, designed to predict winning and medaling times for the sprint and mid-distance events at the 2028 LA Olympics. Using historical Olympic results, log-linear regression models, a KNN model, and an ARIMA model were built. After assessing each model via NRMSE, NMAE, and range of NRMSE and NMAE values, Model 3, the KNN model, was assessed to be optimal.

While this work is valuable, there are limitations. Model 3 relies solely on historical results, and does not include any outside factors such as environment or an athlete's training. Future work could expand upon these models by incorporating outside factors, and/or applying additional data transformations to limit positively skewed errors.

Taking into consideration the limitations of this work, future work could also include customizing the chosen k value per each race category. Building this into the model would be a complex solution to help improve accuracy with more regard to the differences for each smaller data set.

Overall methodology provides a framework by which to predict Olympic race performances, for multiple events and for both men and women. This framework can aid athletes, coaches, and analysts in understanding expected medaling and winning thresholds for the 2028 Olympic Games.

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APPENDIX A ASSETS FROM MAIN BODY

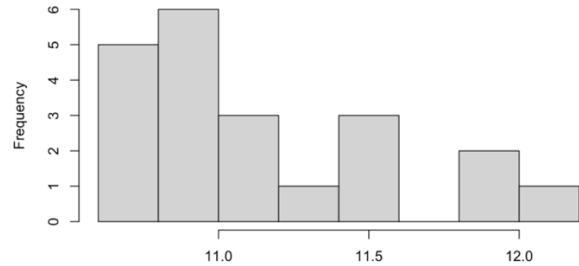


Fig. A1 Histogram of women's 100m gold medal Olympic finals race results

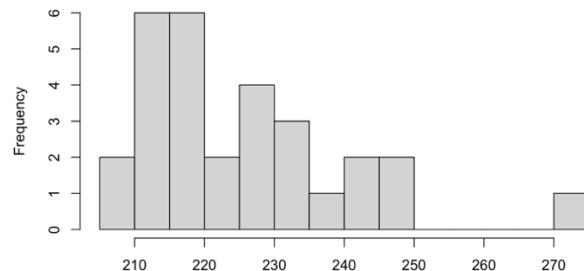


Fig. A2 Histogram of men's 1500m gold medal Olympic finals race results

400M Men - Gold vs. Bronze Times

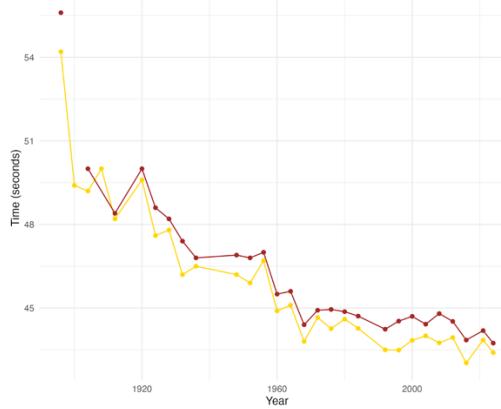


Fig. A3 400m men's Olympic historical trends

800M Women - Gold vs. Bronze Times

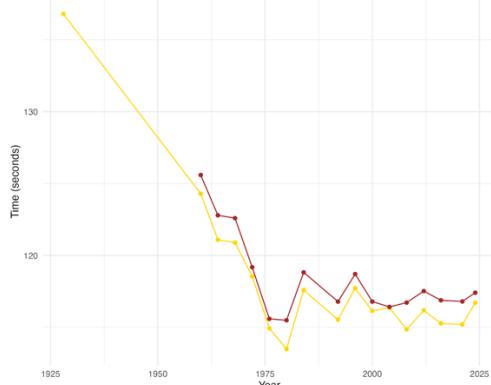


Fig. A4 800m women's Olympic historical trends

200M Women - Gold vs. Bronze Times

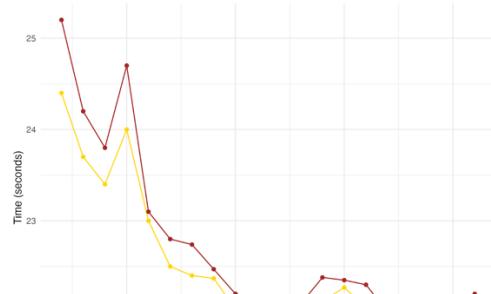


Fig. A5 200m women's Olympic historical trends

TABLE A1
MODEL 2 RAW RESULTS (INDIVIDUALIZED LOG-LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL)

Race	Medal	LM_RMSE	LM_MAE	Normalized_LM_RMSE	Normalized_LM_MAE	LM_2028_Predictions	Lower_95_CI	Upper_95_CI
100M_Men	B	0.25716974852734	0.21926086670981	0.024647107988153	0.02108983353437	9.5618963397653	8.267158523184	9.8656810272082
100M_Men	G	0.14475640011667	0.115014396295956	0.017417598898481	0.01263038844943	9.5462885248734	9.265704918832	8.8290303648563
100M_Women	B	0.19551431955868	0.16208471307737	0.01754598593208	0.01443813655454	10.514569992823	10.187512306553	10.841207209314
100M_Women	G	0.249402810319	0.21828457616958	0.02023091243469	0.019286497273990	10.559234796402	10.04994954306	11.034745388902
1500M_Men	B	4.42120276400907	3.860337798494916	0.0252148351013174	0.01785035151078	206.0434882747047	189.3091618443	215.07878107042
1500M_Men	G	5.2209415563914	3.8628628418074	0.023856177493920	0.01682882056187	206.02941617946	196.8645654158	216.341372262023
1500M_Women	B	5.4672157043729	5.22858337348013	0.0218302719453912	0.0182303712012503	231.95815920425	233.2285205817	233.2285205817
1500M_Women	G	4.894216550772	3.862518873536	0.02070106418018	0.018483061201965	236.9423864173	232.0737118102	241.181176520384
200M_Men	B	0.27107268136031	0.191439851015374	0.00537959515280	0.00537959515280	19.389115651676	18.399115651676	19.389115651676
200M_Men	G	0.37843203251962	0.2172332016517	0.01842197010393	0.01559670600002	19.113722930571	18.300984900094	18.2575094001035
200M_Women	B	0.406423878313809	0.389407395070521	0.018030436212034	0.017335884839409	21.344851895849	20.461371603557	22.283275761412
200M_Women	G	0.55472507869063	0.41501096624435	0.0182449173461540	0.018125069506352	21.355453391164	20.116871768744	21.355453391164
400M_Men	B	0.76509932476282	0.66893078328111	0.017202719159863	0.0170982803267	42.8257160500662	40.921035699215	42.443740498385
400M_Men	G	0.635023209093267	0.522810796493912	0.017202719159863	0.0170982803267	42.2307160500662	40.921035699215	42.443740498385
400M_Women	B	1.0846187534886	0.9477266822335	0.021669261191167	0.018815382019408	48.7845231341077	47.05212068548	50.181820216685
400M_Women	G	0.528913879973409	0.42785999380499	0.016845075181280	0.016845075181280	48.246201353463	47.9191738333	48.246201353463
800M_Men	B	2.9959721391005	2.889962194632	0.027755247579542	0.02763072827373	99.055518161616	94.18989090893	103.9212265473
800M_Men	G	2.797368844552	2.71098455232268	0.025743838295112	0.025743838295112	99.08540833097	92.7307688385	102.04469263
800M_Women	B	1.1839220302371	1.1053638790969	0.010081089595027	0.009825000734767	115.0644785984	112.22955412344	117.8994029792
800M_Women	G	2.251019039379	2.1132499500544	0.0103942390451634	0.0181585784113376	110.88645042546	109.13131427064	112.84139418028

TABLE A2
MODEL 3 RAW RESULTS (INDIVIDUALIZED KNN MODEL, K = 3)

Race	Medal	KNN_RMSE	KNN_MAE	Normalized_KNN_RMSE	Normalized_KNN_MAE	KNN_2028_Predictions	Lower_95_CI	Upper_95_CI
100M_Men	B	0.454697484955361	0.332469711991185	0.027255165037774	0.01836407522005	8.689052722005	8.0341959816928	9.33041959816928
100M_Men	G	0.250453530572652	0.161897384196271	0.015194917303583	0.0158671496271217	9.7999950682628	9.4949717317639	10.191454851105
100M_Women	B	0.118005381451451	0.030388781443024	0.010056672727075	0.008376994968814	10.202044574734	10.202044574734	11.1164153739
100M_Women	G	0.237914865124181	0.20636817745097	0.01803065610009853	0.01821970587058	10.798942721111	10.1699451013	11.1920200302
1500M_Men	B	1.9571238864802	1.73862886863034	0.0086942015454807	0.00759781709827	215.4671785436	212.2673727272	218.64442655857
1500M_Men	G	4.7375473873492	4.07071931205071	0.01811981187664	0.016125474718664	218.9268435916	228.95871159873	228.95871159873
1500M_Women	B	5.6937200789934	5.347862194632	0.023753477372075	0.023106662720705	241.5291292394	229.833248046195	243.22858401095
1500M_Women	G	5.2450787473968	5.17308955203414	0.022525404722075	0.022073753093816	237.64354571224	237.64354571224	241.8299621007
200M_Men	B	0.16471064195388	0.14729887406633	0.01703753151078	0.016751074196102	19.32566827224	19.670762048885	19.670762048885
200M_Men	G	0.25587492149797	0.19624797142054	0.0164804294970354	0.016957550559192	19.466630481531	18.31639154387	20.0012522499
200M_Women	B	0.23792282172051	0.19363162063039	0.0213394451486	0.021096247388351	21.1260376537	20.0726734203	22.423300730061
200M_Women	G	0.2709712182713	0.16363162063039	0.0213394451486	0.02095232373784	20.1152152922	19.74733098803	20.5534425454465
200M_Women	B	0.888718402782	0.73022282172051	0.017939701495881	0.0215504549570582	100.971310719305	100.550022705302	102.360675371052
200M_Women	G	0.8997405077830	0.73022282172051	0.017939701495881	0.020575420547574	100.726574270587	97.74133908803	102.04469263
200M_Women	B	0.8920554990321	0.833223788461441	0.01705927193547	0.0205196720178636	115.620318756214	114.18613820082	117.05423800407

TABLE A3
MODEL 4 RAW RESULTS (INDIVIDUALIZED ARIMA MODEL)

Race	Medal	ARIMA_RMSE	ARIMA_MAE	Normalized_ARIMA_RMSE	Normalized_ARIMA_MAE	ARIMA_2028_Predictions	ARIMA_SICL_Lower	ARIMA_SICL_Upper
100M_Men	B	0.4707003235072	0.350567587093778	0.04876519127932	0.04876519127932	10.5073333303	9.9404769312053	11.771781077814
100M_Men	G	0.23981837324808	0.19137611943951	0.023468748083442	0.023468748083442	10.3091304382	9.723520942155	11.4496210144
100M_Women	B	0.40482023502205	0.474062540002008	0.024647107988153	0.024647107988153	11.3212500000	10.04710903200000	12.609132000000
100M_Women	G	0.358362254777374	0.338357	0.02474680571868	0.02474680571868	11.103675	10.303880693388	11.9148913046
1500M_Men	B	0.62705252964867	0.54930011924004	0.0230998524160305	0.0230998524160305	22.9168995651224	22.3525711158000	23.473511441944
1500M_Men	G	0.535025254777374	0.383875	0.02474680571868	0.02474680571868	22.724780606996	19.94863312436	24.544793719645
1500M_Women	B	0.62705252964867	0.54930011924004	0.0230998524160305	0.0230998524160305	22.9168995651224	22.3525711158000	23.473511441944
1500M_Women	G	0.535025254777374	0.383875	0.02474680571868	0.02474680571868	22.724780606996	19.94863312436	24.544793719645
200M_Men	B	0.27255073946869	0.22560509996665	0.02110273946869	0.02027373946869	22.514486250000	22.114486250000	22.877000000000
200M_Men	G	0.27255073946869	0.22560509996665	0.02110273946869	0.02027373946869	22.514486250000	22.114486250000	22.877000000000
200M_Women	B	0.2709712182713	0.22560509996665	0.02110273946869	0.02027373946869	22.514486250000	22.114486250000	22.877000000000
200M_Women	G	0.2709712182713	0.22560509996665	0.02110273946869	0.02027373946869	22.514486250000	22.114486250000	22.877000000000
400M_Men	B	0.27107268136031	0.209840600120000	0.0213394451486	0.0204284140543	47.7909999999999	47.1543027400000	48.371765195
400M_Men	G	0.27107268136031	0.209840600120000	0.0213394451486	0.0204284140543	47.7909999999999	47.1543027400000	48.371765195
400M_Women	B	0.27107268136031	0.209840600120000	0.0213394451486	0.0204284140543	47.7909999999999	47.1543027400000	48.371765195
400M_Women	G	0.27107268136031	0.209840600120000	0.0213394451486	0.0204284140543	47.7		

TABLE A6

2028 OLYMPIC TIME PREDICTIONS AND 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Race	Medal	Prediction s (secs)	95% Confidence Interval
100M Men	B	9.8699	[9.0634, 10.6764]
	G	9.8000	[9.4908, 10.1091]
100M Women	B	10.9520	[10.7877, 11.1164]
	G	10.6799	[10.1695, 11.1903]
1500M Men	B	215.4561	[212.2677, 218.6445]
	G	218.9286	[208.8991, 228.9582]
1500M Women	B	241.5291	[229.8334, 253.2249]
	G	237.6435	[233.4579, 241.8290]
200M Men	B	19.9326	[19.6701, 20.1950]
	G	19.4663	[18.9310, 20.0015]
200M Women	B	22.1165	[21.3632, 22.8699]
	G	21.7129	[21.0005, 22.4254]
400M Men	B	44.3511	[43.8345, 44.8676]
	G	43.7294	[42.2395, 45.2192]
400M Women	B	49.4287	[49.1807, 49.6768]
	G	49.0493	[48.1441, 49.9545]
800M Men	B	103.2609	[100.9712, 105.5505]
	G	101.4153	[97.4761, 105.3544]
800M Women	B	117.2797	[115.1616, 119.3978]
	G	115.6206	[114.1866, 117.0546]

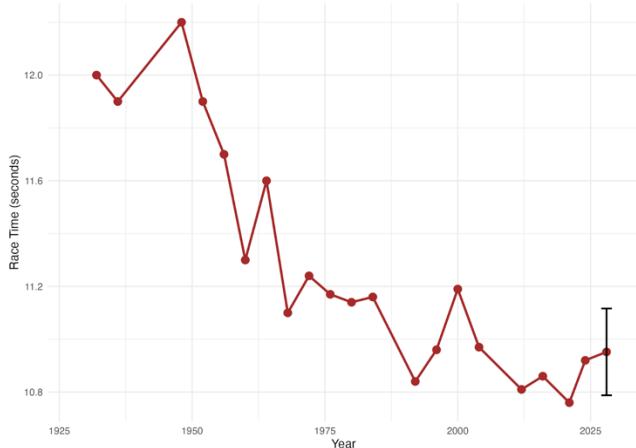


Fig. A6 Women's 100m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

Q-Q Plots of Log-Scale Residuals by Race and Medal

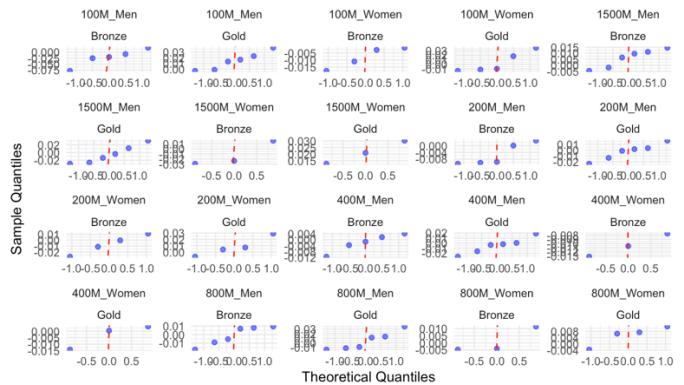


Fig. A7 QQ plots of log-scale residuals by race and medal

APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL HISTOGRAMS OF HISTORICAL RACE TIMES, BY RACE, GENDER, AND MEDAL

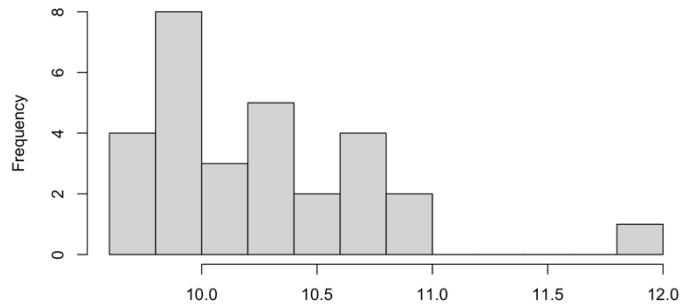


Fig. B1 Histogram of men's 100m gold medal Olympic finals race results

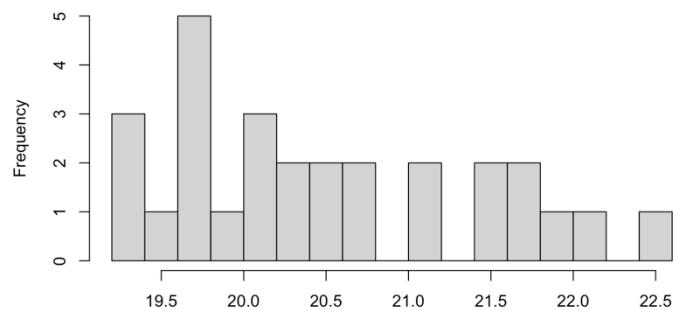


Fig. B2 Histogram of men's 200m gold medal Olympic finals race results

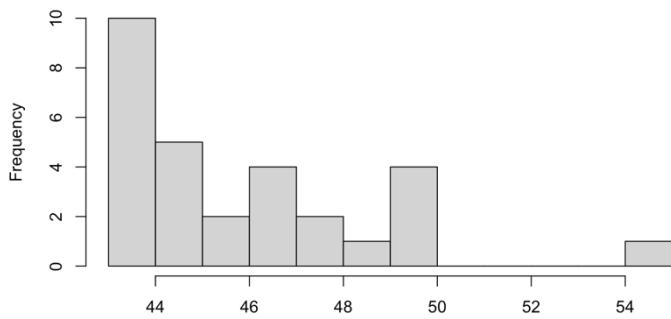


Fig. B3 Histogram of men's 400m gold medal Olympic finals race results

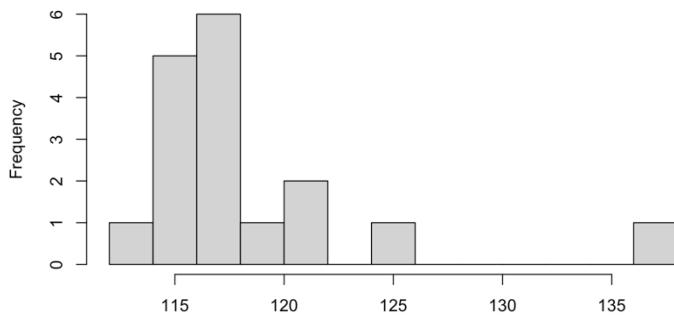


Fig. B4 Histogram of women's 800m gold medal Olympic finals race results

APPENDIX C ADDITIONAL FIGURES DISPLAYING HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE PLOTS, FOR GOLD AND BRONZE MEDAL TRENDS

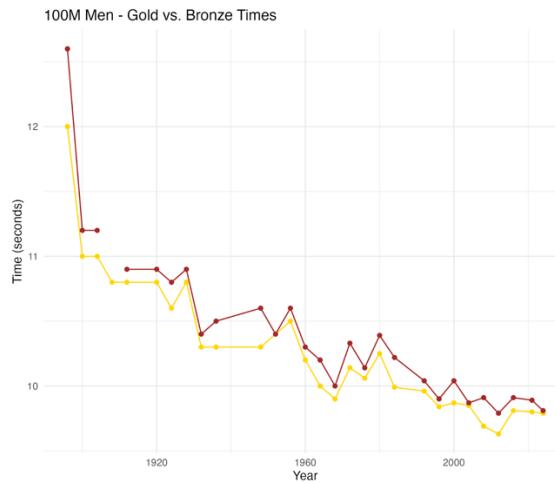


Fig. C1 100m men's Olympic historical trends



Fig. C2 100m women's Olympic historical trends

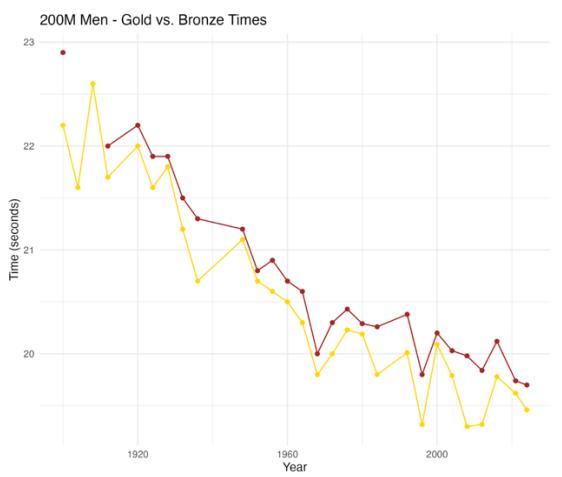


Fig. C3 200m men's Olympic historical trends

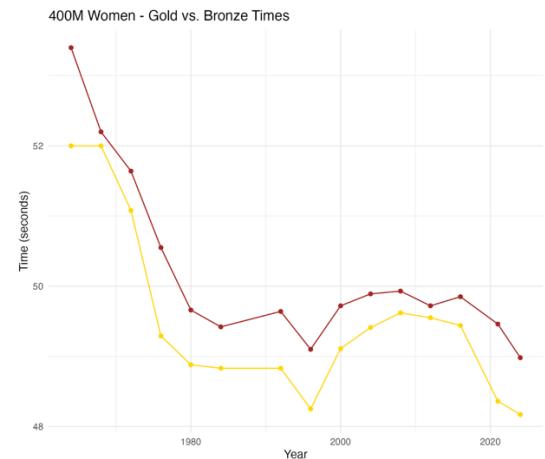


Fig. C4 400m women's Olympic historical trends

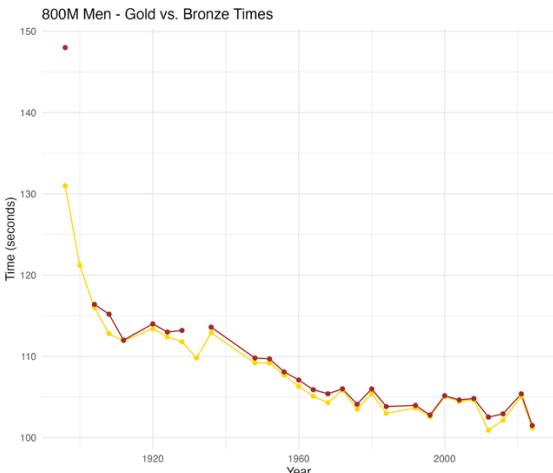


Fig. C5 800m men's Olympic historical trends



Fig. C6 1500m men's Olympic historical trends



Fig. C7 1500m women's Olympic historical trends

APPENDIX D ADDITIONAL FIGURES DISPLAYING HISTORICAL RESULTS, 2028 PREDICTIONS, AND 2028 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

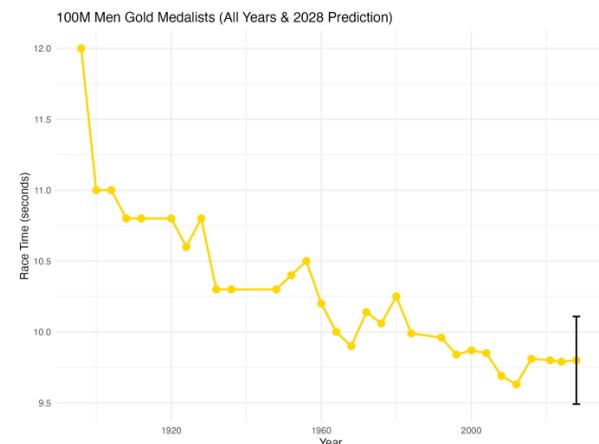


Fig. D1 Men's 100m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

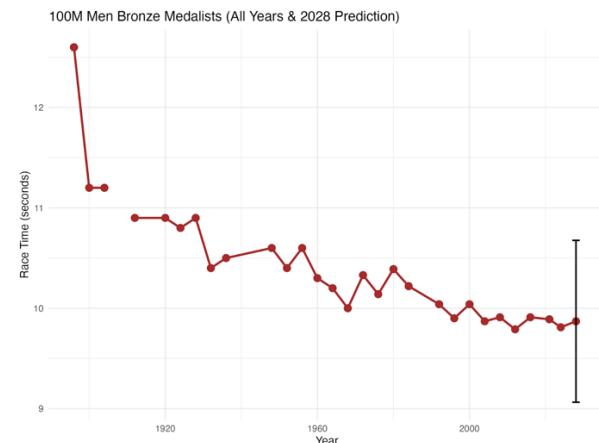


Fig. D2 Men's 100m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

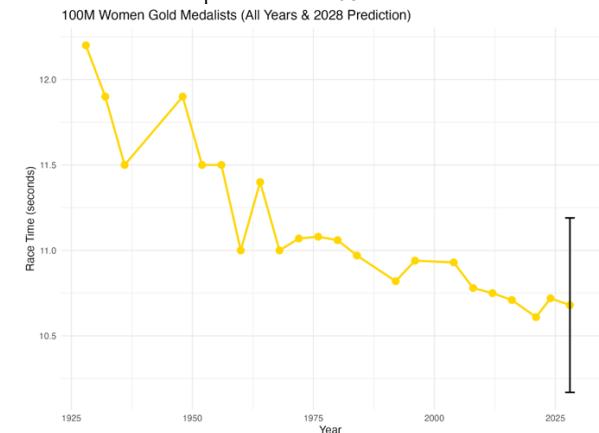


Fig. D3 Women's 100m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

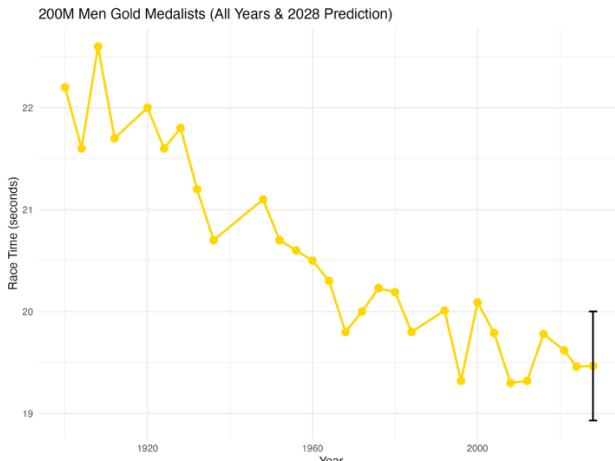


Fig. D4 Men's 200m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

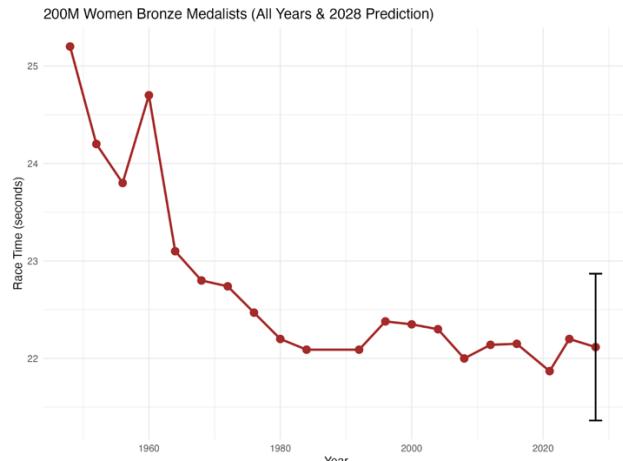


Fig. D7 Women's 200m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

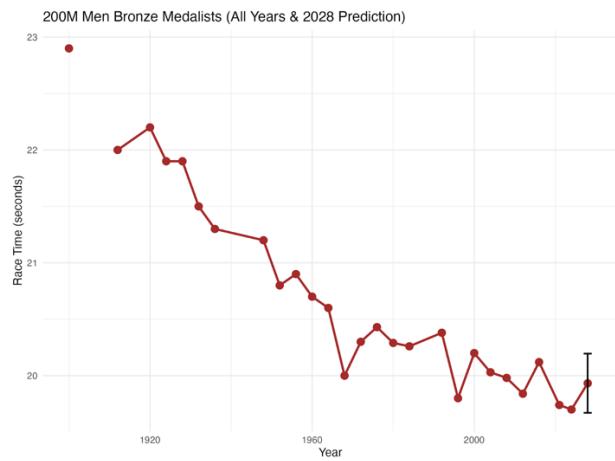


Fig. D5 Men's 200m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

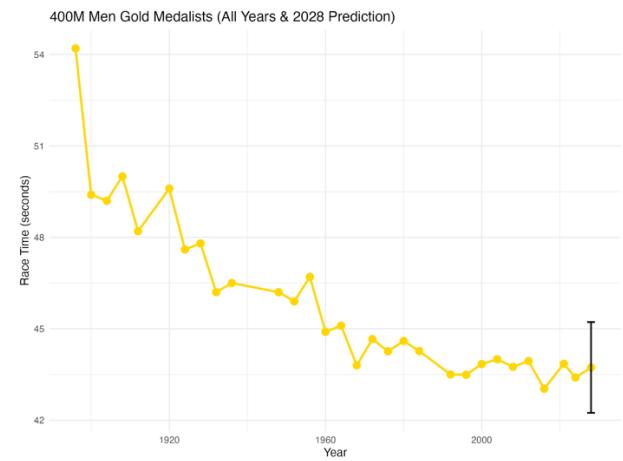


Fig. D8 Men's 400m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

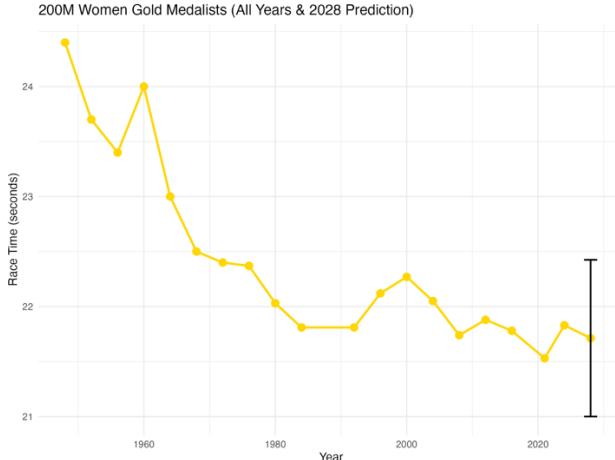


Fig. D6 Women's 200m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

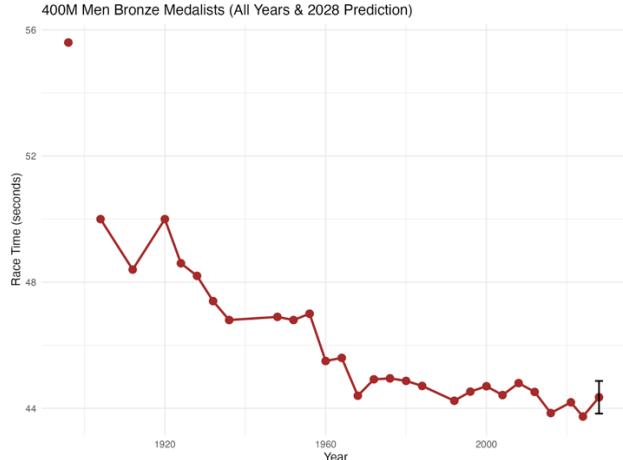


Fig. D9 Men's 400m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

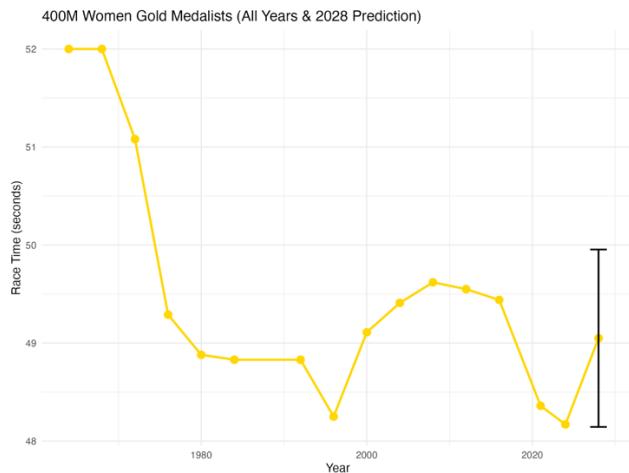


Fig. D10 Women's 400m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

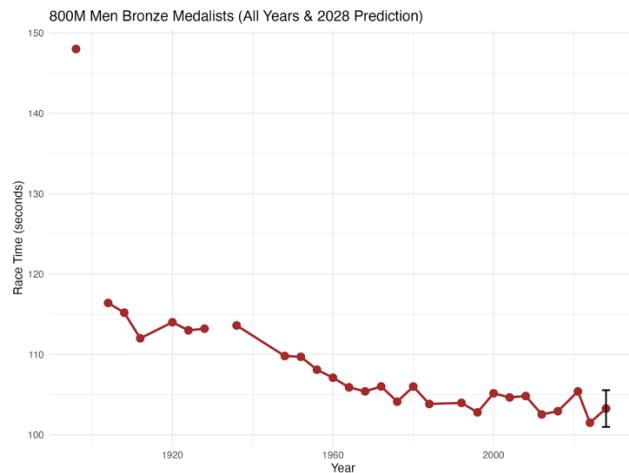


Fig. D13 Men's 800m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

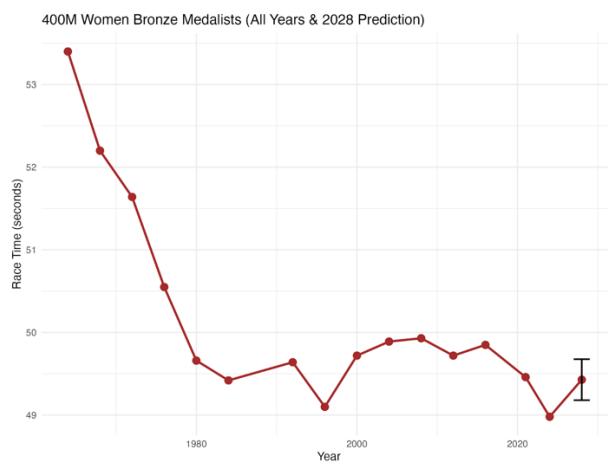


Fig. D11 Women's 400m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

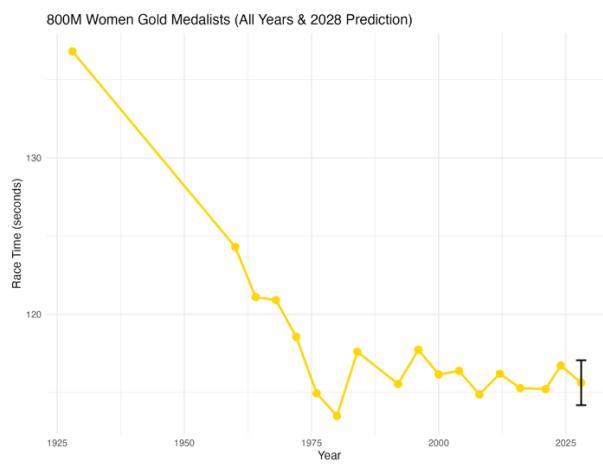


Fig. D14 Women's 800m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

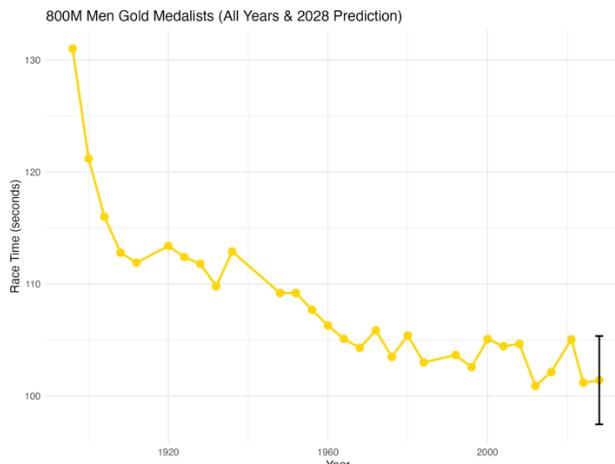


Fig. D12 Men's 800m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

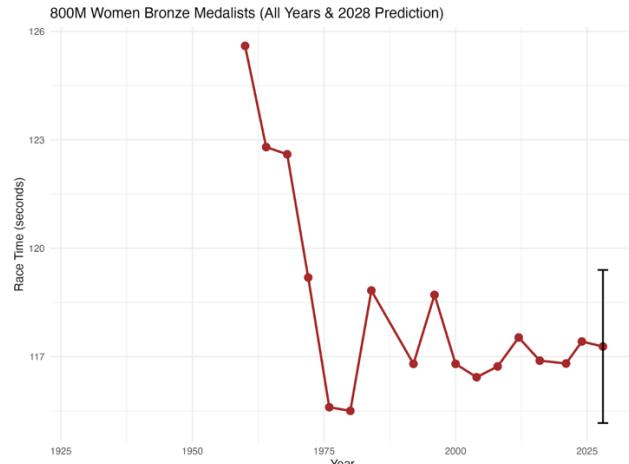


Fig. D15 Women's 800m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

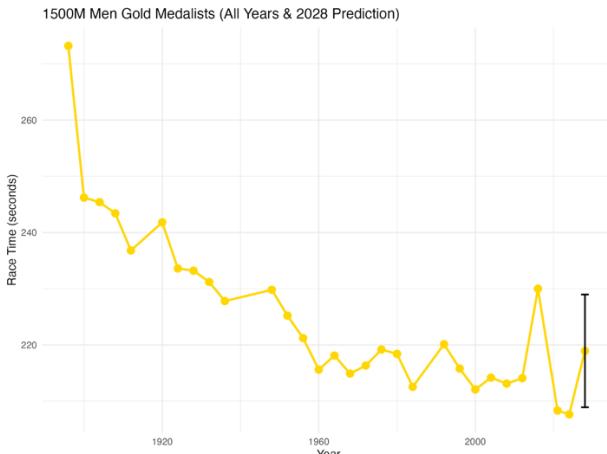


Fig. D16 Men's 1500m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

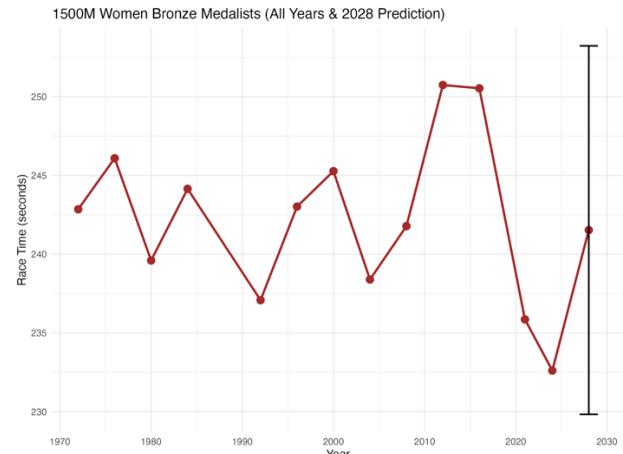


Fig. D19 Women's 1500m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

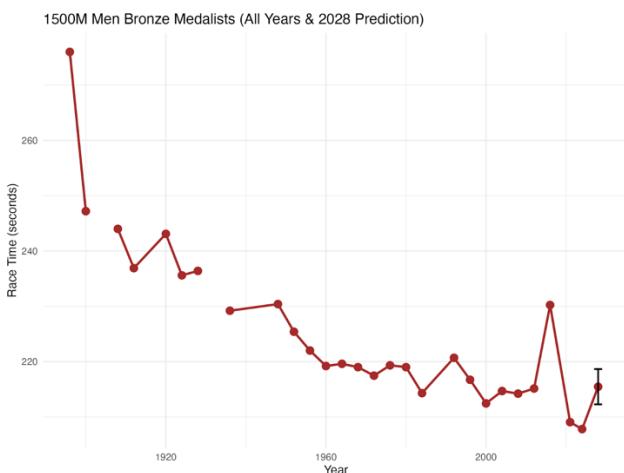


Fig. D17 Men's 1500m bronze medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

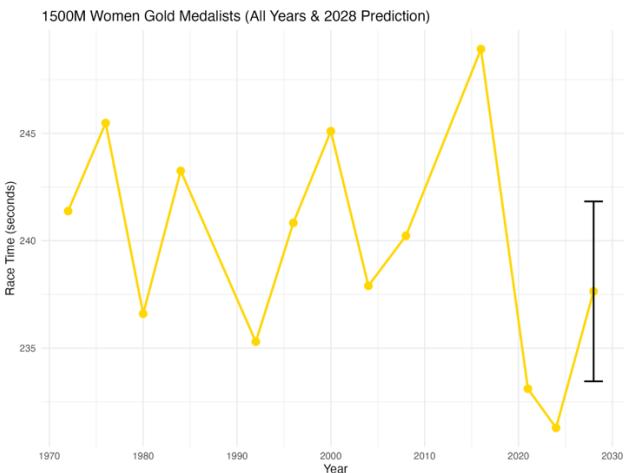


Fig. D18 Women's 1500m gold medalist race times vs year, including 2028 predictions and 95% CI's

APPENDIX E ADDITIONAL FIGURES

Call:
`lm(formula = log(Result) ~ Year + male + Medal + Event, data = Train_olympics)`

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.046457	-0.014899	-0.002468	0.010242	0.218538

Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	7.254e+00	8.520e-02	85.145	< 2e-16 ***
Year	-1.244e-03	4.275e-05	-29.100	< 2e-16 ***
male	-2.471e+00	6.808e-03	-362.933	< 2e-16 ***
MedalG	-1.255e-02	2.832e-03	-4.431	1.26e-05 ***
Event100M Women	-2.369e+00	6.686e-03	-354.290	< 2e-16 ***
Event1500M Men	3.087e+00	6.050e-03	510.209	< 2e-16 ***
Event1500M Women	7.197e-01	7.992e-03	90.056	< 2e-16 ***
Event200M Men	6.974e-01	6.027e-03	115.697	< 2e-16 ***
Event200M Women	-1.660e+00	6.919e-03	-239.864	< 2e-16 ***
Event400M Men	1.495e+00	5.847e-03	255.627	< 2e-16 ***
Event400M Women	-8.582e-01	7.261e-03	-118.202	< 2e-16 ***
Event800M Men	2.354e+00	5.803e-03	405.731	< 2e-16 ***
Event800M Women	NA	NA	NA	NA

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.02666 on 346 degrees of freedom
(8 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.9994, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9994

F-statistic: 5.356e+04 on 11 and 346 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Fig. E1 Model 1 summary