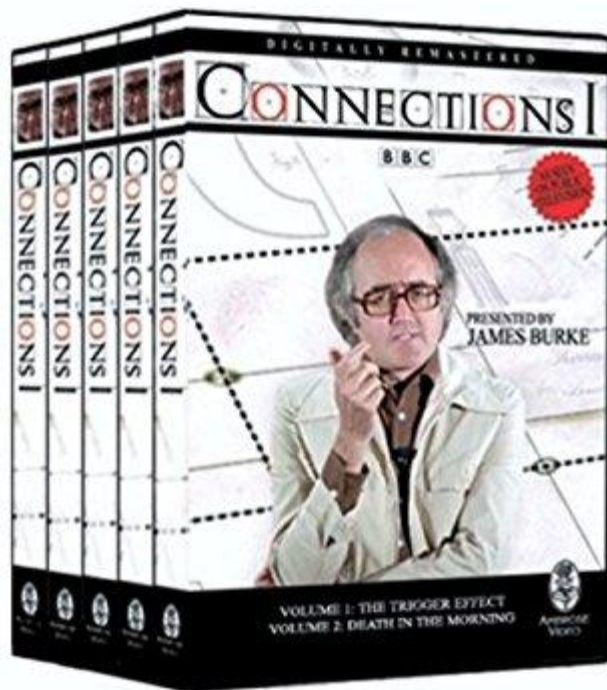


# Ranking Algorithms!



Graphing Connections



**Start: Senegal!**



# Senegal national football team

## World Cup

MATCHES

NEWS

STANDINGS

PLAYERS

### Group H

Team		MP	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts
1	 Colombia	3	2	0	1	5	2	3	6
2	 Japan	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	4
3	 Senegal	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	4
4	 Poland	3	1	0	2	2	5	-3	3

# FIFA Tiebreakers

- Highest number of points
- Goal difference
- Goals scored
- Points obtained in group games between teams concerned
- Goal difference from games involving teams concerned
- Number of goals scored in games between teams concerned
- Fair play points
- Drawing of lots by FIFA

# **Spoiler - No good solution**

## **Arrow's impossibility theorem:**



















No ranked voting scheme meets a surprisingly modest set of criteria:

1. Universal (always works, regardless of number of voters/choices)
2. Fair and consistent (if everyone prefers a to b, ranking prefers a to b)
3. Non-dictatorial

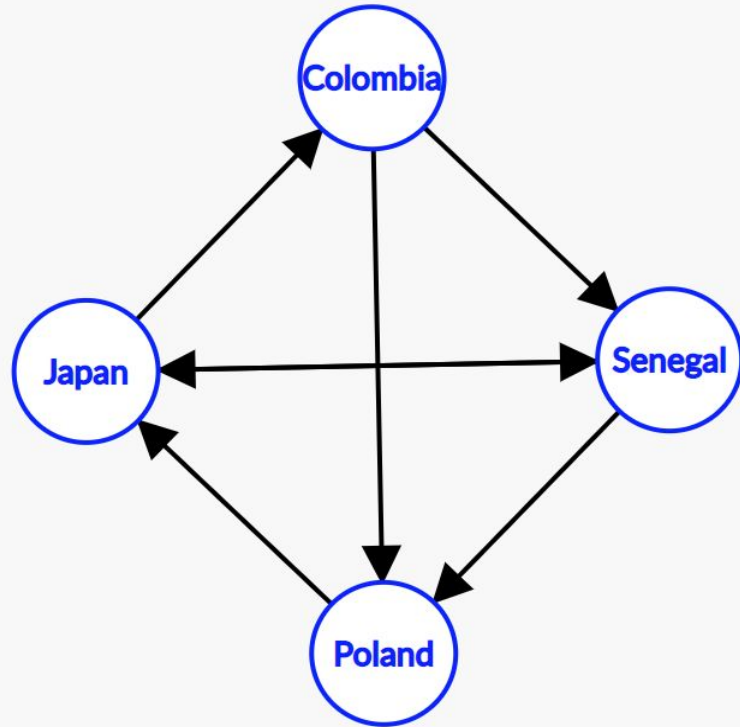
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/arrows-theorem/>

# Mathematical representation: graph!

**4 Teams**  
**6 Games**

MATCHES	NEWS	BRACKETS	PLAYERS	STATS	STANDINGS
Group H · Matchday 1 of 3			Group H · Matchday 1 of 3		
 Colombia	1	FT 6/19/18	 Poland	1	FT 6/19/18
 Japan	2	 2:11	 Senegal	2	 2:11
Group H · Matchday 2 of 3			Group H · Matchday 2 of 3		
 Japan	2	FT 6/24/18	 Poland	0	FT 6/24/18
 Senegal	2	 2:11	 Colombia	3	 2:22
Group H · Matchday 3 of 3			Group H · Matchday 3 of 3		
 Senegal	0	FT 6/28/18	 Japan	0	FT 6/28/18
 Colombia	1	 4:34	 Poland	1	 4:08

# Mathematical representation: graph!





# Mathematical representation: Matrix!

	Colombia	Senegal	Poland	Japan
Colombia	-	1	1	-1
Senegal	-1	-	1	0
Poland	-1	-1	-	1
Japan	1	0	-1	-

# Many applications

- Sports -> Tournament
  - Nodes = Teams, Vertices = Wins
- Google -> Rank pages
  - Nodes = Pages, Vertices = Inbound links
- Twitter -> Rank influential people in social graph
  - Nodes = Users, Vertices = Follow (Facebook=undirected graph)
- Biology
  - Nodes = Patients, Vertices = Who caught an STD from whom

## 2 Ranking Schemes!

ELO - Arpad Elo:

$$E_a = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{(R_b - R_a)/400}}$$

$$E_b = 1 - E_a$$

<http://stephenwan.net/thoughts/2012/10/02/elo-rating-system.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elo\\_rating\\_system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elo_rating_system)

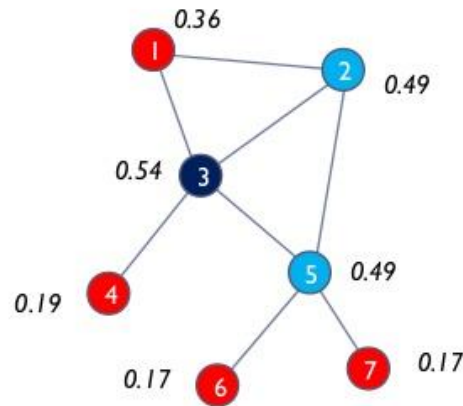
# **“The Social Network”**



# Eigenvector centrality -> PageRank

## Eigenvector centrality

- ▶ A node's **eigenvector centrality** is proportional to the sum of the eigenvector centralities of all nodes directly connected to it
- ▶ In other words, a node with a high eigenvector centrality is connected to other nodes with high eigenvector centrality
- ▶ This is similar to how Google ranks web pages: links from highly linked-to pages count more
- ▶ Useful in determining who is connected to the most connected nodes



Node 3 has the highest eigenvector centrality, closely followed by 2 and 5

Note: The term 'eigenvector' comes from mathematics (matrix algebra), but it is not necessary for understanding how to interpret this measure

Values computed with the sna package in the R programming environment. Definitions of centrality measures may vary slightly in other software.

# PageRank: The \$100 Billion Eigenvector

You have a billion pages to rank: it's a very large matrix.

Enter the damping factor:

**Damping factor** [ [edit](#) ]

The PageRank theory holds that an imaginary surfer who is randomly clicking on links will eventually stop clicking. The probability, at any step, that the person will continue is a damping factor  $d$ . Various studies have tested different damping factors, but it is generally assumed that the damping factor will be set around 0.85.<sup>[5]</sup> In applications of PageRank to biological data, a Bayesian analysis finds the optimal value of  $d$  to be 0.31.<sup>[23]</sup>

<https://www.rose-hulman.edu/~bryan/googleFinalVersionFixed.pdf>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PageRank>

# Questions?

