

# Previsão de Resultados Exatos em Jogos de Futebol Europeu

IART – Trabalho 2

João Praça – up201704748

Liliana Almeida – up201706908

Sílvia Rocha – up201704684

# Especificação do Trabalho

O objetivo deste projeto é resolver um problema de regressão, nomeadamente a previsão de resultados exatos em jogos de futebol europeu.

## Match

- Id das equipas
- País
- Época
- Liga
- Jornada
- Data
- Número de golos de cada equipa
- Identificação e Posicionamento de cada um dos 22 jogadores
- Odds de casas de apostas

## Team attributes

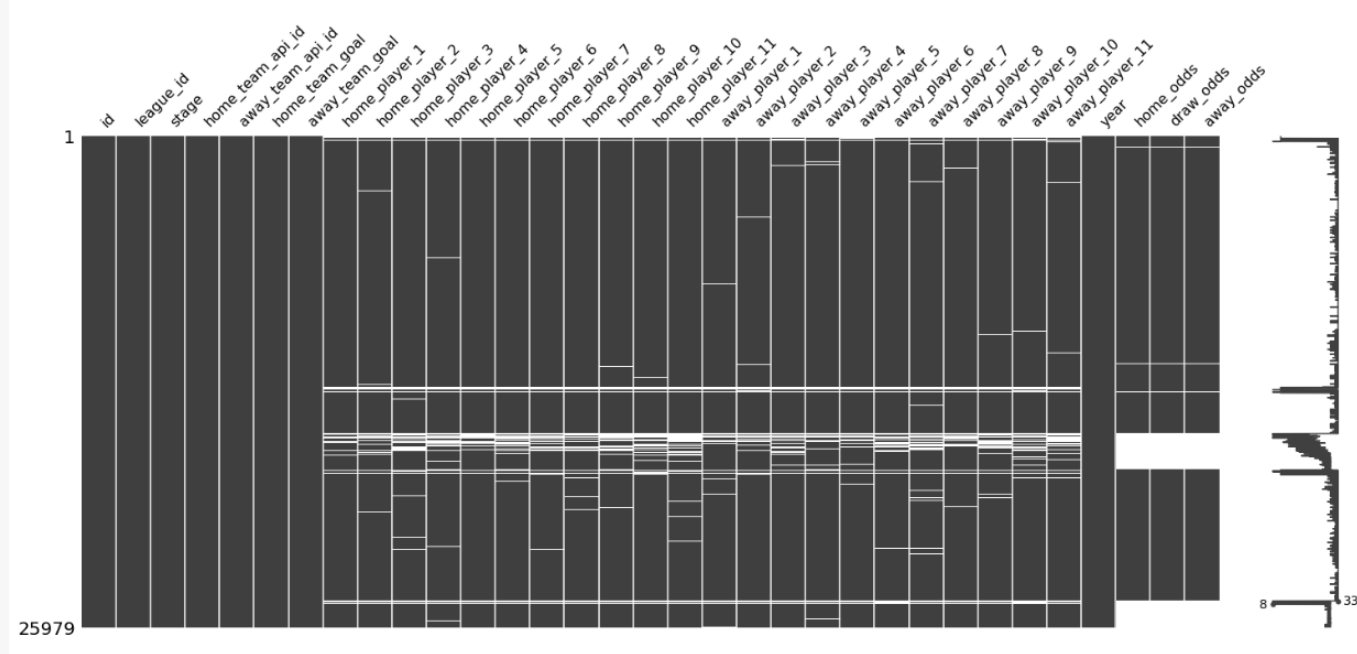
- Build-up play speed
- Build-up passing
- Build-up dribbling
- Probabilidade criação de passe
- Probabilidade criação de remates
- Probabilidade criação de cruzamentos
- Pressão defensiva
- Agressividade defensiva
- Largura da defesa

## Player attributes

- Overall rating
- Potencial
- Habilidades de guarda-redes
- Posicionamento e visão de jogo
- Agressividade e interceção de passe
- Remates
- Velocidade
- Entre outros

# Pré-processamento e transformação de dados

Nesta fase, os dados omissos foram uniformizados e, de seguida, foram removidas todas as linhas que os incluíam.

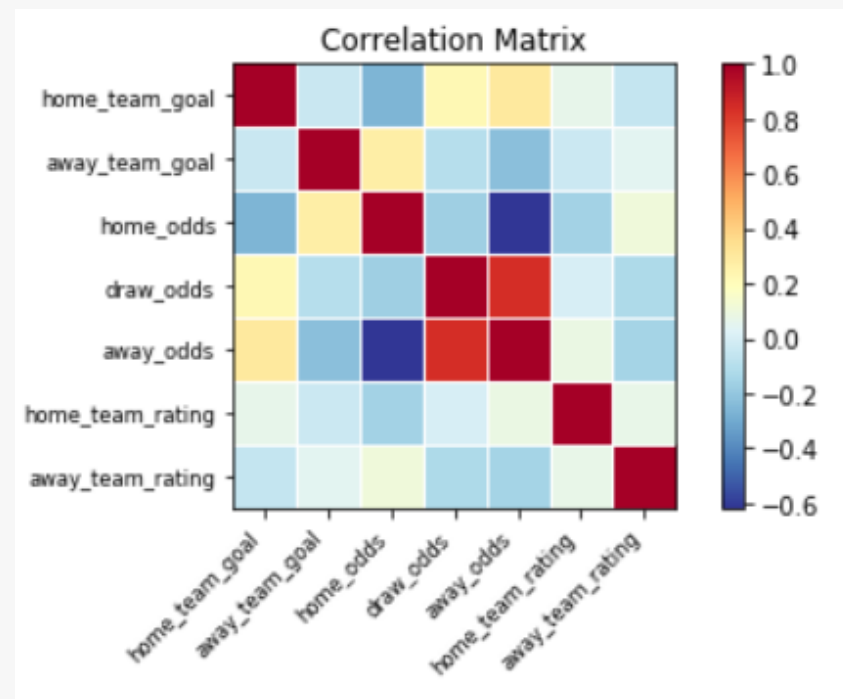


De seguida, foi aplicada uma normalização sobre os valores das variáveis a serem utilizadas pelos algoritmos de cálculo de regressão.

# Análise de correlações e variâncias dos dados

## PCA - Principal Component Analysis

	home_odds	draw_odds	away_odds	home_team_rating	away_team_rating
PC-1	-0.454502	0.557266	0.664816	0.100483	-0.175518
PC-2	0.268835	0.189396	0.005382	-0.785551	-0.524155



# Algoritmos Implementados

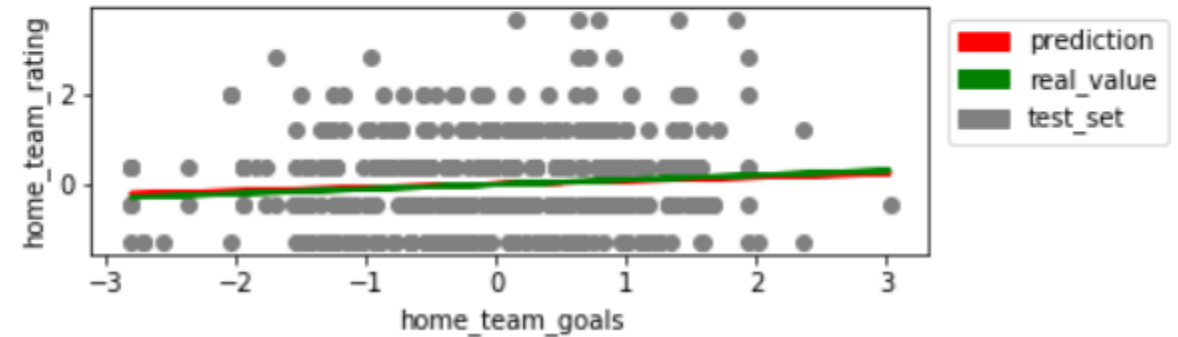
A nível de algoritmos, foram implementadas soluções recorrendo aos seguintes algoritmos:

- Regressão Linear;
- Árvores de Decisão;
- Redes Neurais;
- K-Nearest Neighbour;
- Support Vector Machines.

# Resultados Regressão Linear

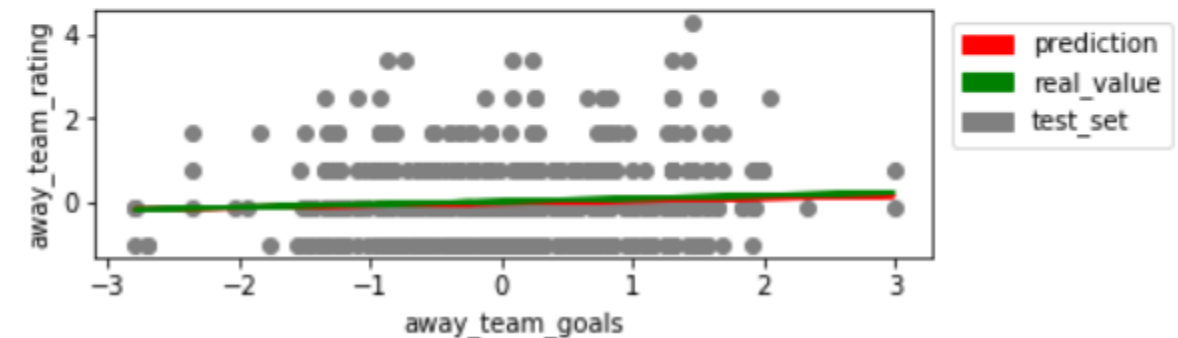
## Linear Regression

```
regression score = 0.12690532714618508  
mean squared error = 0.9441655799369569  
explained variance score = 0.12693230972454494  
mean absolute error = 0.7814915830470249  
max error = 3.696827616164721
```



## Linear Regression

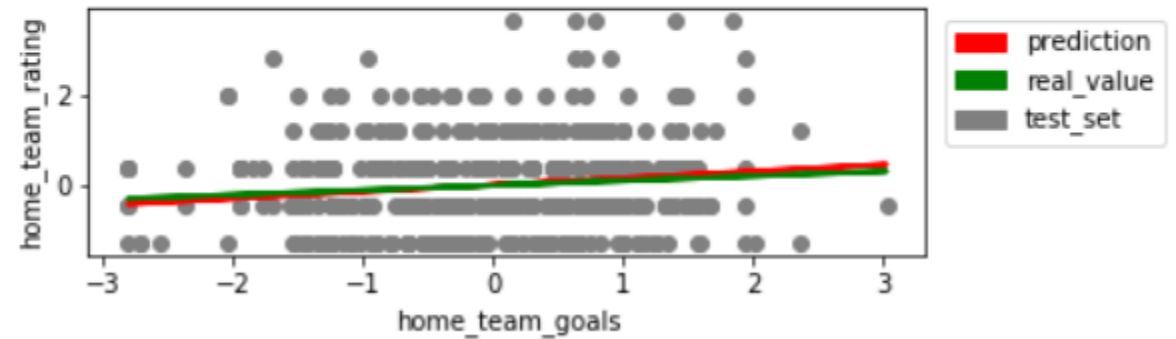
```
regression score = 0.07673667325916622  
mean squared error = 0.9572181985458849  
explained variance score = 0.07837088953547255  
mean absolute error = 0.7504047377448795  
max error = 4.166824773757788
```



# Resultados K-Nearest Neighbour

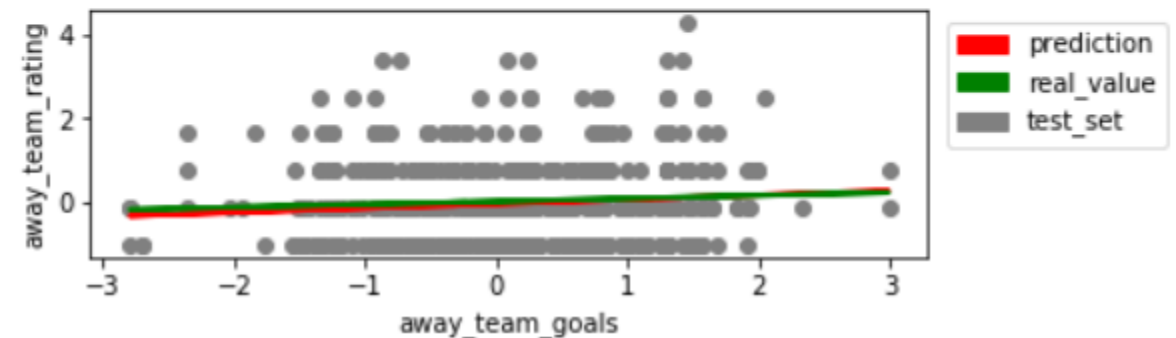
## K-Nearest Neighbour

regression score = 0.46382829676489723  
mean squared error = 0.5798166944210841  
explained variance score = 0.4639477506196904  
mean absolute error = 0.5002889501867569  
max error = 3.2832305938291637



## K-Nearest Neighbour

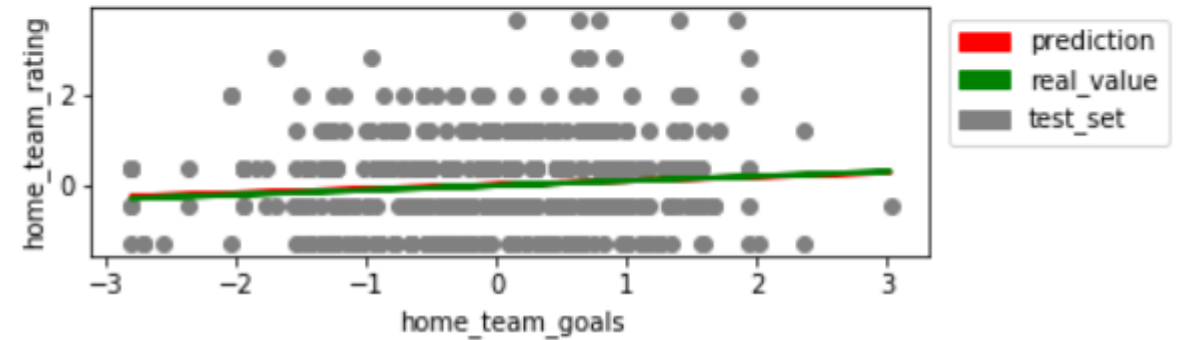
regression score = 0.3246397510190163  
mean squared error = 0.7001979848816687  
explained variance score = 0.3276780746410256  
mean absolute error = 0.527312103296286  
max error = 4.655551307187784



# Resultados Neural Networks

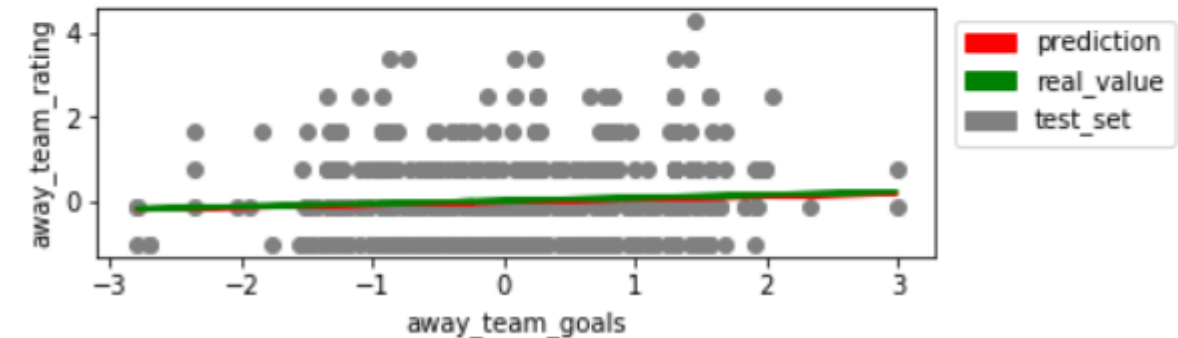
## Neural Network

regression score = 0.16163940604460725  
mean squared error = 0.9066041072051269  
explained variance score = 0.16182755968899465  
mean absolute error = 0.7576837809172315  
max error = 3.463444828418588



## Neural Network

regression score = 0.09322711719042676  
mean squared error = 0.9401212852645735  
explained variance score = 0.09439389561832001  
mean absolute error = 0.7410204908019123  
max error = 4.196634568426302

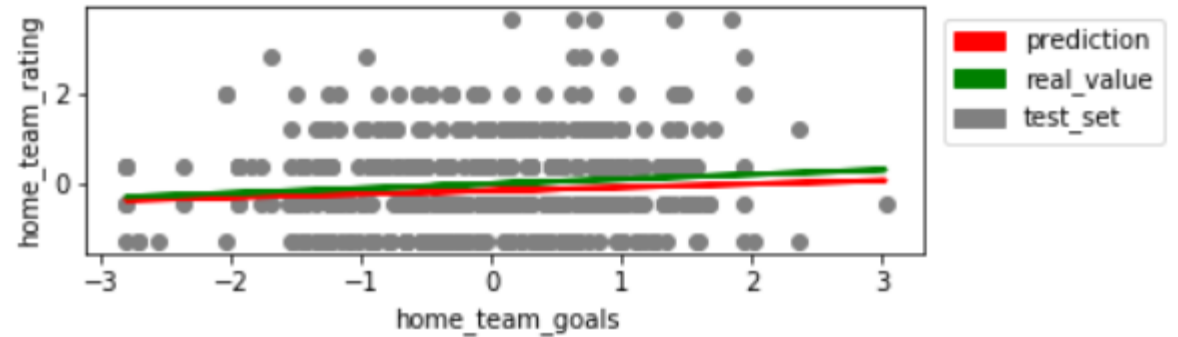




# Resultados Support Vector Machines

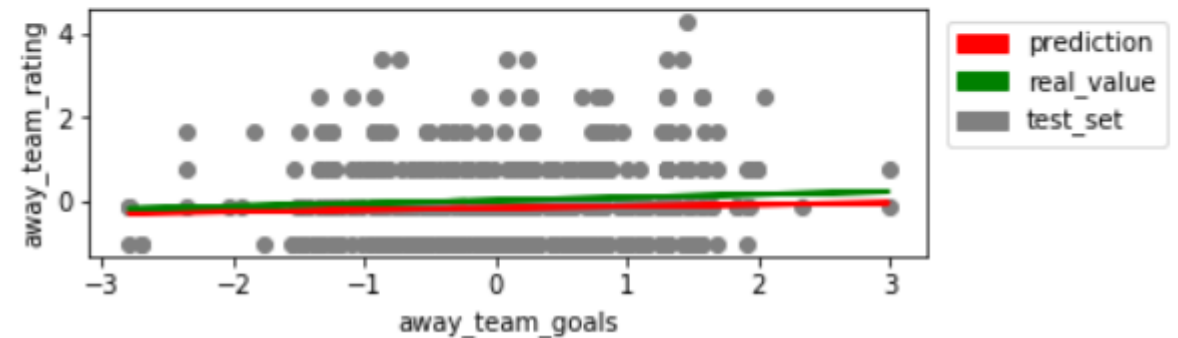
## Support Vector Machines

regression score = 0.11991746366208222  
mean squared error = 0.9517222635179288  
explained variance score = 0.14217651884121774  
mean absolute error = 0.7350985548521618  
max error = 3.9791681992358545



## Support Vector Machines

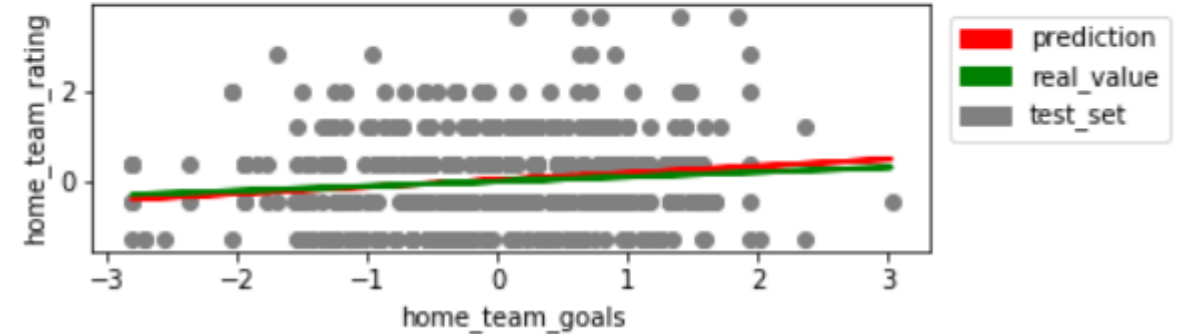
regression score = 0.04499699241837518  
mean squared error = 0.9901251701940416  
explained variance score = 0.07892394108506129  
mean absolute error = 0.7259257843421816  
max error = 4.643701979790694



# Resultados Decision Trees

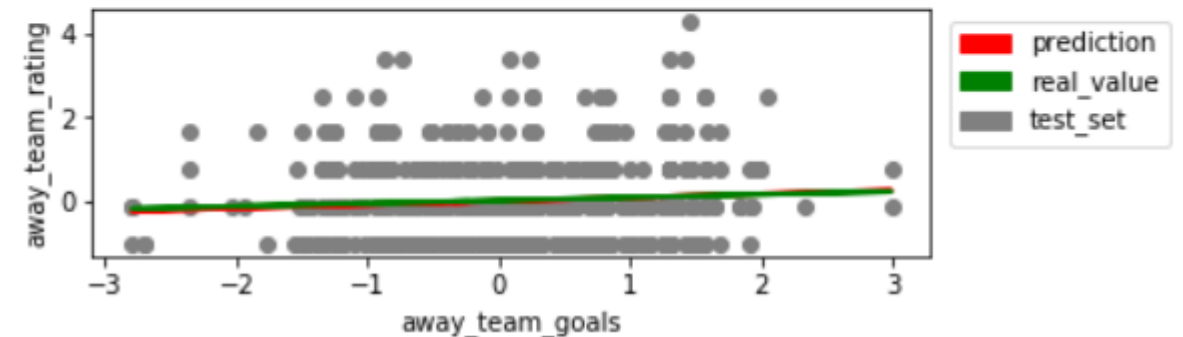
## Decision Tree

regression score = 0.7985846817041095  
mean squared error = 0.21781075606089162  
explained variance score = 0.7996925187088799  
mean absolute error = 0.12691202596628798  
max error = 4.104038242286455



## Decision Tree

regression score = 0.8668873870453337  
mean squared error = 0.13800809789119708  
explained variance score = 0.8671911306857013  
mean absolute error = 0.09582747336530101  
max error = 2.651226763106659



# Conclusões

O algoritmo que consegue obter uma regressão mais precisa para os dados utilizados é Decision Trees, seguido pelo K-Nearest Neighbour.

O uso de K-Fold Cross Validation neste conjunto de dados, método recomendado para datasets com mais de 1000 exemplos, não permitiu uma melhoria do modelo obtido.

# Referências

[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model\\_selection.cross\\_val\\_predict.html#sklearn.model\\_selection.cross\\_val\\_predict](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model_selection.cross_val_predict.html#sklearn.model_selection.cross_val_predict)

[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/supervised\\_learning.html#supervised-learning](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/supervised_learning.html#supervised-learning)

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/classes.html#module-sklearn.metrics>

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.neighbors.KNeighborsRegressor.html>

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeRegressor.html>

# Referências

<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2018/08/k-nearest-neighbor-introduction-regression-python/>

<https://towardsdatascience.com/train-test-split-and-cross-validation-in-python-80b61beca4b6>

<https://towardsdatascience.com/https-medium-com-lorrl-classification-and-regression-analysis-with-decision-trees-c43cdb58054>

[https://www.saedsayad.com/decision\\_tree\\_reg.htm](https://www.saedsayad.com/decision_tree_reg.htm)

[https://medium.com/@AI\\_with\\_Kain/understanding-of-multilayer-perceptron-mlp-8f179c4a135](https://medium.com/@AI_with_Kain/understanding-of-multilayer-perceptron-mlp-8f179c4a135)

<https://medium.com/@denzilsequeira/data-pre-processing-for-deep-learning-for-classification-or-regression-2bddb0b9183b>

<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/frame.html>