**FPL Optimization Formulation**

The given data consists of:

Our core table, a 525 x 31 dataframe consisting of player information including player name (cols 1, 2, and 3), total points, points per game, minutes played, and cost. The remaining twenty-four are dummy columns indicating which team (20 cols) and position (4 cols) a player played for in the 2021-2022 EPL Season.

The overall goal here is to maximize our expected points next season while staying within our cost constraint (under 800 cost units), team limit constraint (no more than three players from a given team), and position constraint (1 goalie, 3-5 defenders, 3-5 midfielders, and 1-3 forwards). The actual cost constraint is 1,000 units, with a total of 2 goalies, 5 defenders, 5 midfielders, and 3 forwards. But since we only field a lineup of 11 players most weeks in FPL, I thought it made sense to allocate 200 units for the 4 bench players which I discuss in part 2.

**Of the given data, note that ‘x’ below represents the player total points, and ‘p’ represents the player total cost or price of a given player.** A represents the goalkeeper column, b represents the defender column, d represents the midfielder column, e represents the forward column, and *t* represents each of the twenty columns of each team.

The problem formulation is the following:

The decision variable is:

1. *C:* whether or not we select player *I* or not.

In plainer English, what is happening in the above formulation is:

1. We are maximizing the binary choice of selecting player *I* times the total point value player *I* provided over the last season.
2. We are subject to the constraint that we must choose one goalies (vector *a*), three to five defenders (vector *b*), three to five midfielders (vector *c*), and one to three forwards (*vector d)* in our starting XI*.* Note this will impact our bench choices later
3. We are also constrained by having no more than 3 players per team, and the total cost of the selected players must be less than or equal to 800 units (80m in the game currency).

Ultimately, I got the following player outputs from this:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Then, I did essentially the same formulation, except now I excluded the same players from the optimization problem, and had a budget constraint of 200 units. I also had to change the player constraints, since my starting XI already had max defenders. So I needed two forwards, one midfielder, and one goalkeeper. This problem was:

\*\*Technically the above formulation’s team constraint could cause a problem, since I could have three players from the same team on my bench and starting XI in the optimizer, though this isn’t allowed in the game. This wasn’t a problem in my run, but it’s a bug that could cause issues. I think that would be a pretty easy solve, though.

From this, my bench 4 are:

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Pretty intuitive! Though I think Broja might not get a ton of time for Chelsea, despite his points last year.

So my final FPL lineup for now is:

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Of course, this has plenty of limitations. It assumes that past performance is the best way to pick your team. And it also ignores some nuance in the season, like how flexible the team is to week-over-week changes in opponent difficulty. It also assumes that a $20M bench budget is sufficient (I could have technically optimized that decision, but didn’t for now). But overall, I think this is a decent-looking FPL team to start 2022!