

Formula 1 Analysis

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Project Outline

- Data
- Motivation
- Goals
 1. What effect has changing the point scoring system had?
 2. How has competitiveness changed over time?
 3. Predicting race results
- Methodology
- Results/Discussion



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Data

- Related datasets on a variety of information about Formula 1 drivers, races, and results:
 - Driver standings
 - Lap times
 - Pit stops
 - Races
 - Race Results
- Data range varies between May 1950 - July 2023
- Sourced from Kaggle¹ on 10/25/23

¹<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rohanrao/formula-1-world-championship-1950-2020/>



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Motivation

- Showcase data science skills
- Copious amounts of data in F1
- Real-world predictability
- Massive F1 fan for most of my life



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Goals

- What effect has changing the point scoring system had?
 - Retrospectively re-adjusting points based on original and modern scoring systems
 - Comparing difference in leaderboards between scoring systems
- How has competitiveness changed over time?
 - Driver Championship standings
 - Constructors Championship standings
 - Teammates
- Predicting race results
 - Simple linear models
 - Logistic regression model



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Methodology - Changing Point Systems

Original (1950s)

- Top 5 drivers get points
- 8 points for 1st
- 2 points for 5th
- 1 point for fastest lap
 - Only if driver is in top 5

Modern (2021-now)

- Top 10 drivers get points
- 25 points for 1st
- 1 points for 5th
- 1 point for fastest lap
 - Only if driver is in top 10

- Re-calculated points for each driver in history with each point system
- Only analyzed original and modern systems - not anything in between
- Arranged drivers in order of respectively re-adjusted points
- Compared positions differences for top 50 drivers
- Compared driver inclusion for top 50 drivers



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| forename | surname | points | podiums | wins |
|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|------|
| Lewis | Hamilton | 1494 | 195 | 103 |
| Michael | Schumacher | 1158 | 155 | 91 |
| Sebastian | Vettel | 952 | 122 | 53 |
| Fernando | Alonso | 779 | 104 | 32 |
| Alain | Prost | 738 | 106 | 51 |
| Kimi | Räikkönen | 735 | 103 | 21 |
| Max | Verstappen | 683 | 89 | 45 |
| Ayrton | Senna | 563 | 80 | 41 |
| Rubens | Barrichello | 475 | 68 | 11 |
| Valtteri | Bottas | 468 | 67 | 10 |

Top 10 with original scoring

| forename | surname | points | podiums | wins |
|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|------|
| Lewis | Hamilton | 4940 | 195 | 103 |
| Michael | Schumacher | 3910 | 155 | 91 |
| Sebastian | Vettel | 3325 | 122 | 53 |
| Fernando | Alonso | 3064 | 104 | 32 |
| Kimi | Räikkönen | 2831 | 103 | 21 |
| Alain | Prost | 2486 | 106 | 51 |
| Max | Verstappen | 2292 | 89 | 45 |
| Rubens | Barrichello | 1906 | 68 | 11 |
| Ayrton | Senna | 1885 | 80 | 41 |
| Jenson | Button | 1859 | 50 | 15 |

Top 10 with modern scoring



Results/Discussion - Adjusted Points Systems

- 10% of the top 50 drivers would not be in the top 50 if the point system stayed the same from 1950 to today
- 84% of the top 50 drivers would be in a different position in the leaderboards if the point system stayed the same from 1950 to today
- Differing point systems change rankings quite significantly



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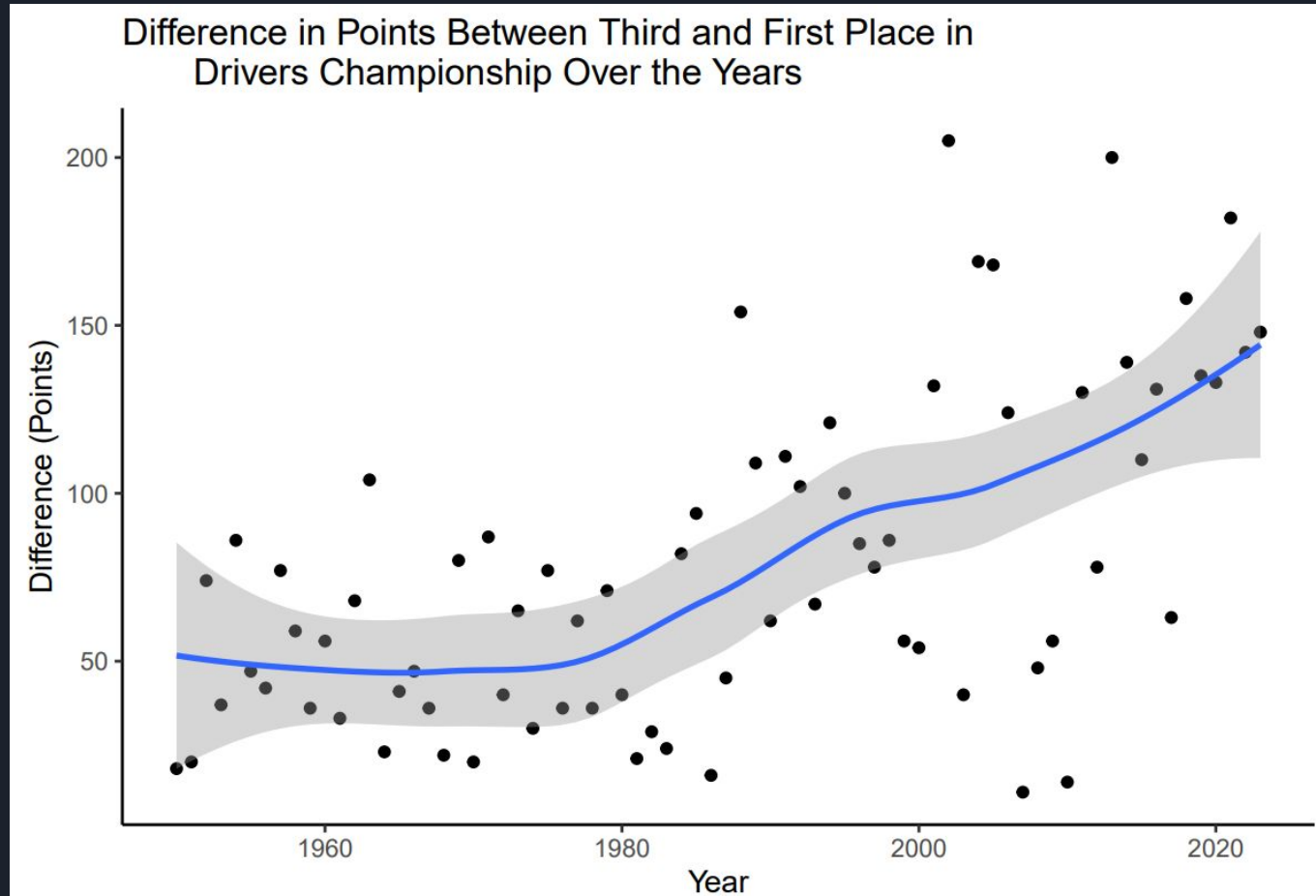
Methodology - Competitiveness Over Time

- Driver Championship standings
 - Calculate the difference in points between the top three drivers in the final Driver Championship standings for each year
- Constructors Championship standings
 - Calculate the difference in points between the top three constructors (teams) in the final Constructors Championship standings for each year
- Teammates
 - Calculate the average difference in points between the top two teammates for each constructor for each year
- Overall
 - Increased competitiveness defined as decreasing points differences over time
 - Plot point differences over time
 - All points are adjusted to reflect modern scoring system for consistency



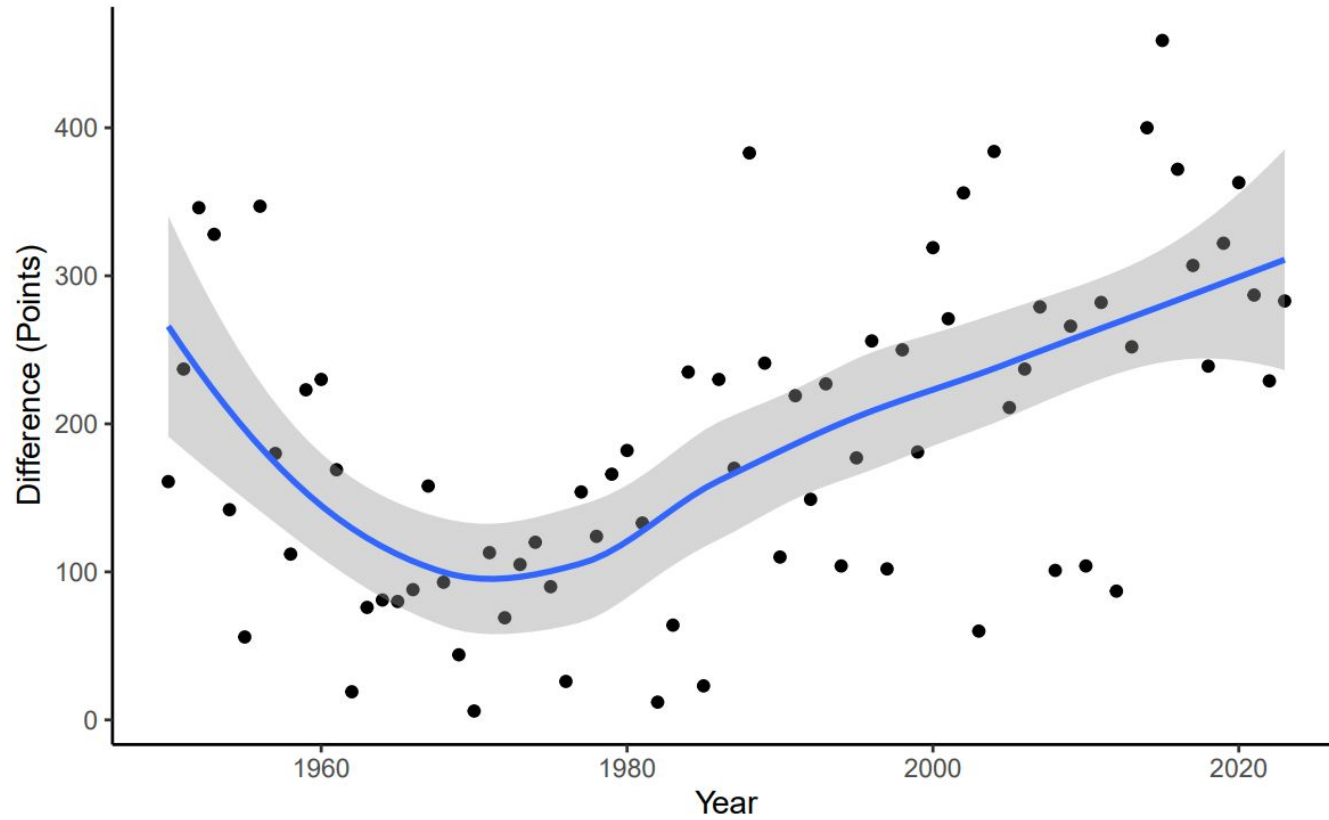
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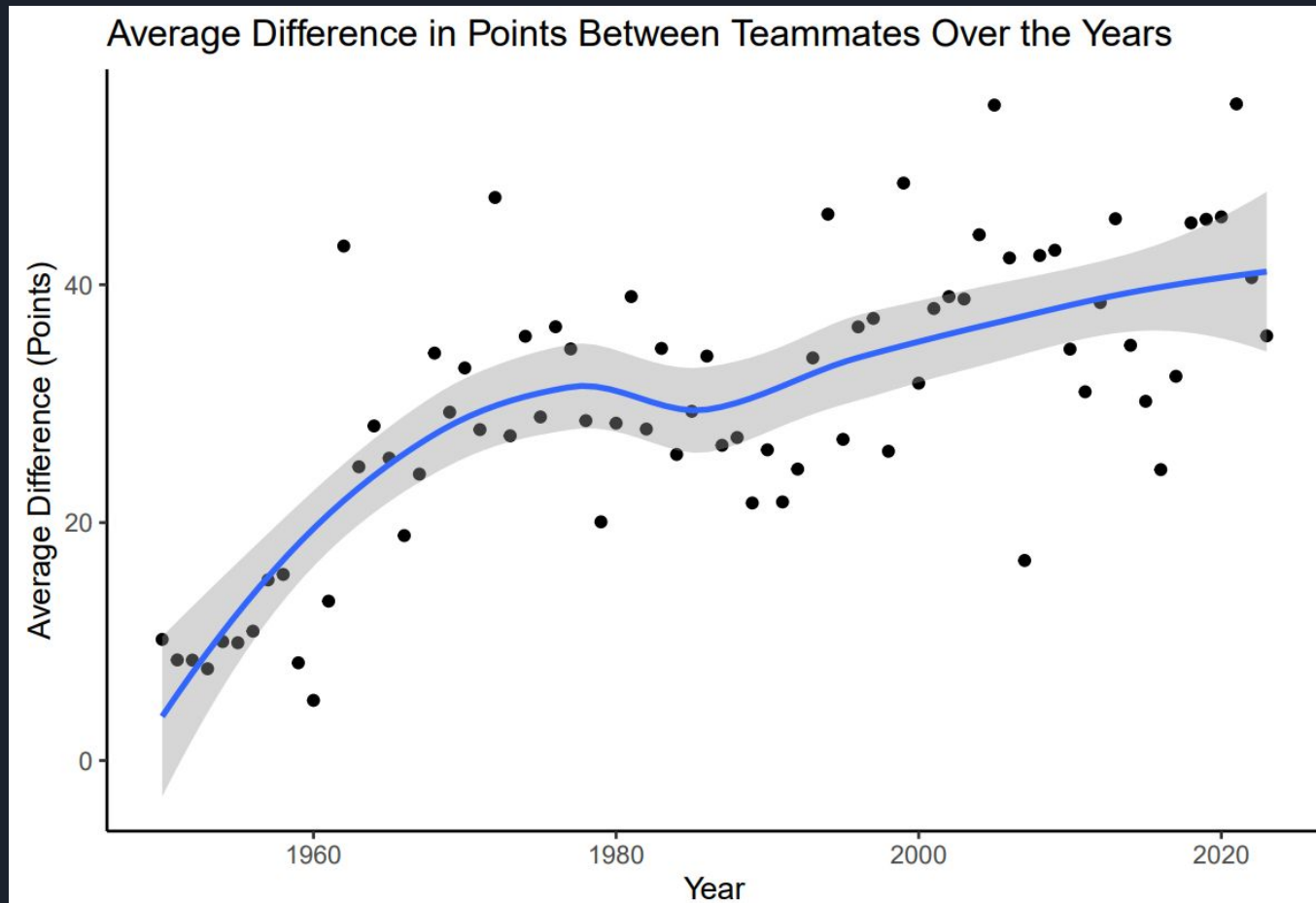


Relatively consistent decreasing trend in competitiveness in Drivers Championship over time

Difference in Points Between Third and First Place in Constructors Championship Over the Years



Initial increase followed by consistent decreasing trend in competitiveness in Constructors Championship over time



Initial sharp decrease followed by gradual decreasing trend in competitiveness between teammates over time



Result/Discussion - Competitiveness Over Time

- Increasing trend for point differences indicating reduced competitiveness across all three metrics
- Drivers and Constructors Championships loss in competitiveness likely stemming from increased reliance on vehicle performance
 - Single constructors' vehicle dominance has been common in recent years
 - More gradual decrease in competitiveness between teammates in recent years supports this idea
- Indicates that F1 should focus on increasing competitiveness



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Methodology - Predicting Race Results

- Data preparation
 - Joining multiple related datasets together
 - Manipulating and selecting variables of interest
 - Points won, win/no win, qualifying position, number of pit stops during race, average time of pit stops, Driver Championship position, fastest lap ranking
- Create simple linear models with all/some predictors of interest
 - Evaluate model fit
- Create logistic regression model to predict winner of an F1 race
 - Only use variables known before race start
 - Binary response variable: win/no win
 - Evaluate accuracy with train/test sets
 - Evaluate accuracy on 10/29/23 F1 race vs. expert predictions




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Results/Discussion - Prediction using Simple Linear Models

- Full model using all variables - qualifying position, number of pit stops, average pit stop time, driver standing, and fastest lap ranking to predict points won in a race
 - $Points = 18.8 - 0.23 * Quali\ Position - 0.39 * \# of\ Stops - 0.08 * Avg\ Stop\ Time - 0.44 * Driver\ Standing - 0.35 * Fastest\ Lap\ Rank$
 - Adjusted R^2 of 0.593
 - All variables p-value < 0.01
- Partial model using most significant variables - qualifying position, driver standing, and fastest lap ranking to predict points won in a race
 - $Points = 16.2 - 0.23 * Quali\ Position - 0.45 * Driver\ Standing - 0.33 * Fastest\ Lap\ Rank$
 - Adjusted R^2 of 0.589
- Useable model using variables known prior to race start - qualifying position and driver standing to predict points won in a race
 - $Points = 15.2 - 0.29 * Quali\ Position - 0.63 * Driver\ Standing$
 - Adjusted R^2 of 0.552



Results/Discussion - Prediction using Logistic Regression Model

- $Win = 1.54 - 0.33 * Quali\ Position - 0.75 * Driver\ Standing$
 - Log odds of winning
 - Probability > 50% considered win
- Model evaluation
 - In-sample accuracy using 70% train set = 96%
 - Out-of-sample accuracy using 30% test set = 96.5%
 - Seems super accurate
- Misleading overall accuracy
 - Accurately predicts winner 54% of the time
 - Exceptional at predicting non-winners (99%)
 - Overall, very good considering only two predictors

| | True Win | True Loss | % Correct |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Predicted Win | 45 | 14 | 76.3% |
| Predicted Loss | 38 | 1390 | 97.3% |
| % Correct | 54.2% | 99% | 96.5% |

Results/Discussion - Real-Life Application of Logistic Regression Model

- Model prediction of chance of winning
 - Verstappen 59.5% chance
 - Predicted finish based on chance of winning
- Predictions ran on 10/28/23 post-qualifying

| driver_name | quali | driver_standing | predicted | expert | predicted_finish |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|--------|------------------|
| Verstappen | 3 | 1 | 0.5952393 | 1 | 1 |
| Perez | 5 | 2 | 0.2218148 | 3 | 2 |
| Hamilton | 6 | 3 | 0.0848482 | 2 | 3 |
| Sainz | 2 | 5 | 0.0703186 | 6 | 4 |
| Leclerc | 1 | 7 | 0.0224630 | 8 | 5 |
| Alonso | 14 | 4 | 0.0031298 | 9 | 6 |
| Russel | 8 | 8 | 0.0010947 | 5 | 7 |
| Piastri | 7 | 9 | 0.0007150 | 7 | 8 |
| Norris | 17 | 6 | 0.0002614 | 4 | 9 |
| Gasly | 11 | 10 | 0.0000913 | 11 | 10 |
| Bottas | 9 | 14 | 0.0000086 | 17 | 11 |
| Ocon | 15 | 12 | 0.0000055 | 10 | 12 |
| Albon | 13 | 13 | 0.0000050 | 13 | 13 |
| Stroll | 20 | 11 | 0.0000023 | 14 | 14 |
| Hulkenberg | 12 | 15 | 0.0000015 | 18 | 15 |
| Zhou | 10 | 17 | 0.0000007 | 16 | 16 |
| Ricciardo | 4 | 22 | 0.0000001 | 15 | 17 |
| Tsunoda | 18 | 16 | 0.0000001 | 12 | 18 |
| Magnussen | 16 | 18 | 0.0000000 | 19 | 19 |
| Sargeant | 19 | 20 | 0.0000000 | 20 | 20 |

Driver name, qualifying position, driver standings, model prediction, expert predictions², and predicted finish. Arranged in order of model predicted chance of winning.

²<https://www.cbssports.com/motor-sports/news/formula-1-picks-odds-race-time-2023-mexico-city-grand-prix-predictions-f1-best-bets-from-computer-model/>

Results/Discussion - Real-Life Application of Logistic Regression Model

- Accurately predicted winner of 10/29/23 Mexico Grand Prix
- Raw predictions
 - Expert correct predictions: 25%
 - Model correct predictions: 15%
 - Expert average absolute error: 1.55
 - Model average absolute error: 1.85
- Removing DNF drivers
 - Expert correct predictions: 20%
 - Model correct predictions: 20%
 - Expert average absolute error: 2.27
 - Model average absolute error: 2
- For such a simple model, performed quite well relative to expert predictions

| driver_name | expert | predicted_finish | true |
|-------------|--------|------------------|------|
| Verstappen | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Leclerc | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Sainz | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Norris | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Russel | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Ricciardo | 15 | 17 | 7 |
| Piastrri | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Albon | 13 | 13 | 9 |
| Ocon | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Gasly | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Tsunoda | 12 | 18 | 12 |
| Hulkenberg | 18 | 15 | 13 |
| Bottas | 17 | 11 | 14 |
| Zhou | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| Perez | 3 | 2 | NA |
| Alonso | 9 | 6 | NA |
| Stroll | 14 | 14 | NA |
| Magnussen | 19 | 19 | NA |
| Sargeant | 20 | 20 | NA |

Driver name, expert predictions, model predictions, and actual finish. Arranged in order of actual finish.



Recap

- Differing point systems change leaderboard rankings quite significantly
- Increasing trend for point differences indicating reduced competitiveness across all three metrics
- Logistic regression model can predict race winners with relatively good accuracy using only two predictors



Future Analysis

- Exploring how the differing point scoring systems would have changed the winner of Drivers and Constructors Championships
- Investigating which factors influence competitiveness in Formula 1
- Testing more/different predictors to increase performance of predicting race winners using logistic regression models