

Modeling Oliver's Four Factors

Taaj Cheema

1. Loading and Exploring Data

1.1 Loading required libraries

```
library(car)
library(caret)
library(corrplot)
library(dplyr)
library(formattable)
library(gbm)
library(GGally)
library(ggplot2)
library(plotly)
library(randomForest)
library(readxl)
library(rmarkdown)
library(scales)
library(sjstats)
library(tidyr)
library(viridis)
```

1.2 Loading our dataset of interest as a dataframe

```
four_factors <- read_excel("four_factors_all_seasons.xlsx")
```

1.3 Data exploration

```
head(four_factors)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 13
##   Team Season WINS  MOV  NRTG `eFG%` `TOV%` `OREB%` FTF `OPPeFG%` `OPPTOV%`
##   <chr> <chr>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Milw... 2018 ...    60  8.87   8.6  0.55   12    20.8 0.197   0.503   11.5
## 2 Toro... 2018 ...    58  6.09    6   0.543  12.4   21.9 0.198   0.509   13.1
## 3 Gold... 2018 ...    57  6.46    6.4 0.565  12.6   22.5 0.182   0.508   11.7
## 4 Denv... 2018 ...    54  3.95    4.1 0.527  11.9   26.6 0.175   0.521   12.3
## 5 Hous... 2018 ...    53  4.77    4.8 0.542   12    22.8 0.221   0.525   13.4
## 6 Port... 2018 ...    53  4.2     4.2 0.528  12.1   26.6 0.21    0.516    11
## # ... with 2 more variables: `DREB%` <dbl>, OPPFTF <dbl>
```

```
summary(four_factors)
```

```
##      Team      Season      WINS      MOV
## Length:330      Length:330      Min.   : 8.697      Min.   : -13.910000
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.:31.295      1st Qu.: -3.260000
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median :42.000      Median : 0.245000
##                                     Mean  :40.997      Mean   : 0.000394
##                                     3rd Qu.:50.000      3rd Qu.: 3.432500
##                                     Max.   :73.000      Max.   : 11.630000
##      NRTG      eFG%      TOV%      OREB%
## Min.   : -15.200000 Min.   :0.4390      Min.   :10.70      Min.   :18.00
## 1st Qu.: -3.475000 1st Qu.:0.4890      1st Qu.:12.60      1st Qu.:23.10
## Median : 0.250000 Median :0.5020      Median :13.20      Median :25.10
## Mean    : 0.009697 Mean    :0.5038      Mean    :13.24      Mean    :25.07
## 3rd Qu.: 3.600000 3rd Qu.:0.5188      3rd Qu.:13.90      3rd Qu.:27.20
## Max.    : 11.600000 Max.    :0.5690      Max.    :16.00      Max.    :32.60
##      FTF      OPPeFG%      OPPTOV%      DREB%
## Min.   :0.1430      Min.   :0.4500      Min.   :10.50      Min.   :68.10
## 1st Qu.:0.1950      1st Qu.:0.4910      1st Qu.:12.60      1st Qu.:73.30
## Median :0.2100      Median :0.5050      Median :13.20      Median :74.80
## Mean    :0.2123      Mean    :0.5037      Mean    :13.24      Mean    :74.92
## 3rd Qu.:0.2280      3rd Qu.:0.5160      3rd Qu.:13.90      3rd Qu.:76.40
## Max.    :0.2990      Max.    :0.5640      Max.    :16.30      Max.    :81.20
##      OPPFTF
## Min.   :0.1000
## 1st Qu.:0.1940
## Median :0.2110
## Mean    :0.2121
## 3rd Qu.:0.2270
## Max.    :0.3150
```

1.4 Renaming columns containing special characters

```
four_factors_new <- four_factors %>% dplyr::rename(eFG = `eFG%`,
                                                    TOV = `TOV%`,
                                                    OREB = `OREB%`,
                                                    OPPeFG = `OPPeFG%`,
                                                    OPPTOV = `OPPTOV%`,
                                                    DREB = `DREB%`)

names(four_factors_new)
```

```
## [1] "Team" "Season" "WINS" "MOV" "NRTG" "eFG" "TOV" "OREB"
## [9] "FTF" "OPPeFG" "OPPTOV" "DREB" "OPPFTF"
```

1.5 Creating a new dataframe

```
four_factors_scaled = four_factors_new
four_factors_scaled
```

```
## # A tibble: 330 x 13
##   Team Season WINS MOV NRTG eFG TOV OREB FTF OPpEFG OPpTOV DREB
##   <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Milw... 2018 ... 60 8.87 8.6 0.55 12 20.8 0.197 0.503 11.5 80.3
## 2 Toro... 2018 ... 58 6.09 6 0.543 12.4 21.9 0.198 0.509 13.1 77.1
## 3 Gold... 2018 ... 57 6.46 6.4 0.565 12.6 22.5 0.182 0.508 11.7 77.1
## 4 Denv... 2018 ... 54 3.95 4.1 0.527 11.9 26.6 0.175 0.521 12.3 78
## 5 Hous... 2018 ... 53 4.77 4.8 0.542 12 22.8 0.221 0.525 13.4 74.4
## 6 Port... 2018 ... 53 4.2 4.2 0.528 12.1 26.6 0.21 0.516 11 77.9
## 7 Phil... 2018 ... 51 2.7 2.6 0.532 12.9 24.5 0.241 0.512 11.1 78.6
## 8 Utah... 2018 ... 50 5.26 5.2 0.538 13.4 22.9 0.217 0.507 12.4 80.3
## 9 Bost... 2018 ... 49 4.44 4.4 0.534 11.5 21.6 0.173 0.514 13.4 77
## 10 Okla... 2018 ... 49 3.4 3.3 0.514 11.7 26 0.19 0.523 14.4 78.2
## # ... with 320 more rows, and 1 more variable: OPPFTF <dbl>
```

1.6 Scaling the eFG, FTF, OPpEFG and OPPFTF features by a factor of 100

```
four_factors_scaled$eFG <- four_factors_new$eFG * 100
four_factors_scaled$FTF <- four_factors_new$FTF * 100
four_factors_scaled$OPpEFG <- four_factors_new$OPpEFG * 100
four_factors_scaled$OPPFTF <- four_factors_new$OPPFTF * 100

summary(four_factors_scaled)
```

```
##      Team           Season           WINS           MOV
## Length:330      Length:330      Min.   : 8.697      Min.   : -13.910000
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.:31.295      1st Qu.: -3.260000
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median :42.000      Median : 0.245000
##                                     Mean  :40.997      Mean  : 0.000394
##                                     3rd Qu.:50.000      3rd Qu.: 3.432500
##                                     Max.   :73.000      Max.   : 11.630000
##
##      NRTG           eFG           TOV           OREB
## Min.   : -15.200000 Min.   :43.90      Min.   :10.70      Min.   :18.00
## 1st Qu.: -3.475000 1st Qu.:48.90      1st Qu.:12.60      1st Qu.:23.10
## Median : 0.250000 Median :50.20      Median :13.20      Median :25.10
## Mean   : 0.009697 Mean   :50.38      Mean   :13.24      Mean   :25.07
## 3rd Qu.: 3.600000 3rd Qu.:51.88      3rd Qu.:13.90      3rd Qu.:27.20
## Max.   : 11.600000 Max.   :56.90      Max.   :16.00      Max.   :32.60
##
##      FTF           OPpEFG           OPpTOV           DREB
## Min.   :14.30      Min.   :45.00      Min.   :10.50      Min.   :68.10
## 1st Qu.:19.50      1st Qu.:49.10      1st Qu.:12.60      1st Qu.:73.30
## Median :21.00      Median :50.50      Median :13.20      Median :74.80
## Mean   :21.23      Mean   :50.37      Mean   :13.24      Mean   :74.92
## 3rd Qu.:22.80      3rd Qu.:51.60      3rd Qu.:13.90      3rd Qu.:76.40
## Max.   :29.90      Max.   :56.40      Max.   :16.30      Max.   :81.20
##
##      OPPFTF
## Min.   :10.00
## 1st Qu.:19.40
## Median :21.10
## Mean   :21.21
## 3rd Qu.:22.70
## Max.   :31.50
```

```
str(four_factors_scaled)
```

```
## tibble [330 × 13] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ Team : chr [1:330] "Milwaukee Bucks" "Toronto Raptors" "Golden State Warriors" "Denver Nuggets" ...
## $ Season: chr [1:330] "2018 - 2019" "2018 - 2019" "2018 - 2019" "2018 - 2019" ...
## $ WINS : num [1:330] 60 58 57 54 53 53 51 50 49 49 ...
## $ MOV : num [1:330] 8.87 6.09 6.46 3.95 4.77 4.2 2.7 5.26 4.44 3.4 ...
## $ NRTG : num [1:330] 8.6 6 6.4 4.1 4.8 4.2 2.6 5.2 4.4 3.3 ...
## $ eFG : num [1:330] 55 54.3 56.5 52.7 54.2 52.8 53.2 53.8 53.4 51.4 ...
## $ TOV : num [1:330] 12 12.4 12.6 11.9 12 12.1 12.9 13.4 11.5 11.7 ...
## $ OREB : num [1:330] 20.8 21.9 22.5 26.6 22.8 26.6 24.5 22.9 21.6 26 ...
## $ FTF : num [1:330] 19.7 19.8 18.2 17.5 22.1 21 24.1 21.7 17.3 19 ...
## $ OPpFG: num [1:330] 50.3 50.9 50.8 52.1 52.5 51.6 51.2 50.7 51.4 52.3 ...
## $ OPpTOV: num [1:330] 11.5 13.1 11.7 12.3 13.4 11 11.1 12.4 13.4 14.4 ...
## $ DREB : num [1:330] 80.3 77.1 77.1 78 74.4 77.9 78.6 80.3 77 78.2 ...
## $ OPpFTF: num [1:330] 16.2 19 20.5 19.4 21 19.5 20.6 18.9 19.8 20.6 ...
```

1.7 Creating octiles for the WINS feature

```
wins_octile <- ntile(four_factors_scaled$WINS, 8)
four_factors_scaled$octile <- as.factor(wins_octile)

str(four_factors_scaled)
```

```
## tibble [330 × 14] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ Team : chr [1:330] "Milwaukee Bucks" "Toronto Raptors" "Golden State Warriors" "Denver Nuggets" ...
## $ Season: chr [1:330] "2018 - 2019" "2018 - 2019" "2018 - 2019" "2018 - 2019" ...
## $ WINS : num [1:330] 60 58 57 54 53 53 51 50 49 49 ...
## $ MOV : num [1:330] 8.87 6.09 6.46 3.95 4.77 4.2 2.7 5.26 4.44 3.4 ...
## $ NRTG : num [1:330] 8.6 6 6.4 4.1 4.8 4.2 2.6 5.2 4.4 3.3 ...
## $ eFG : num [1:330] 55 54.3 56.5 52.7 54.2 52.8 53.2 53.8 53.4 51.4 ...
## $ TOV : num [1:330] 12 12.4 12.6 11.9 12 12.1 12.9 13.4 11.5 11.7 ...
## $ OREB : num [1:330] 20.8 21.9 22.5 26.6 22.8 26.6 24.5 22.9 21.6 26 ...
## $ FTF : num [1:330] 19.7 19.8 18.2 17.5 22.1 21 24.1 21.7 17.3 19 ...
## $ OPpFG: num [1:330] 50.3 50.9 50.8 52.1 52.5 51.6 51.2 50.7 51.4 52.3 ...
## $ OPpTOV: num [1:330] 11.5 13.1 11.7 12.3 13.4 11 11.1 12.4 13.4 14.4 ...
## $ DREB : num [1:330] 80.3 77.1 77.1 78 74.4 77.9 78.6 80.3 77 78.2 ...
## $ OPpFTF: num [1:330] 16.2 19 20.5 19.4 21 19.5 20.6 18.9 19.8 20.6 ...
## $ octile: Factor w/ 8 levels "1","2","3","4",...: 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 ...
```

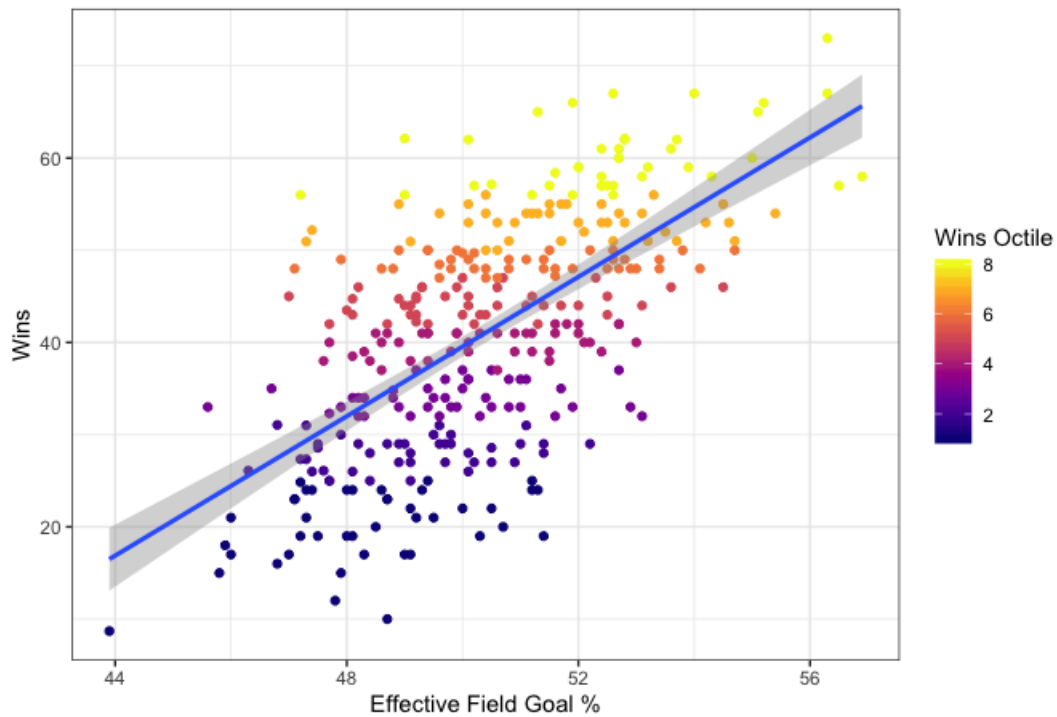
2. Graphical Analysis

2.1 Scatter Plots

Checking graphically to see if there is a relationship between our response variable and predictor variables

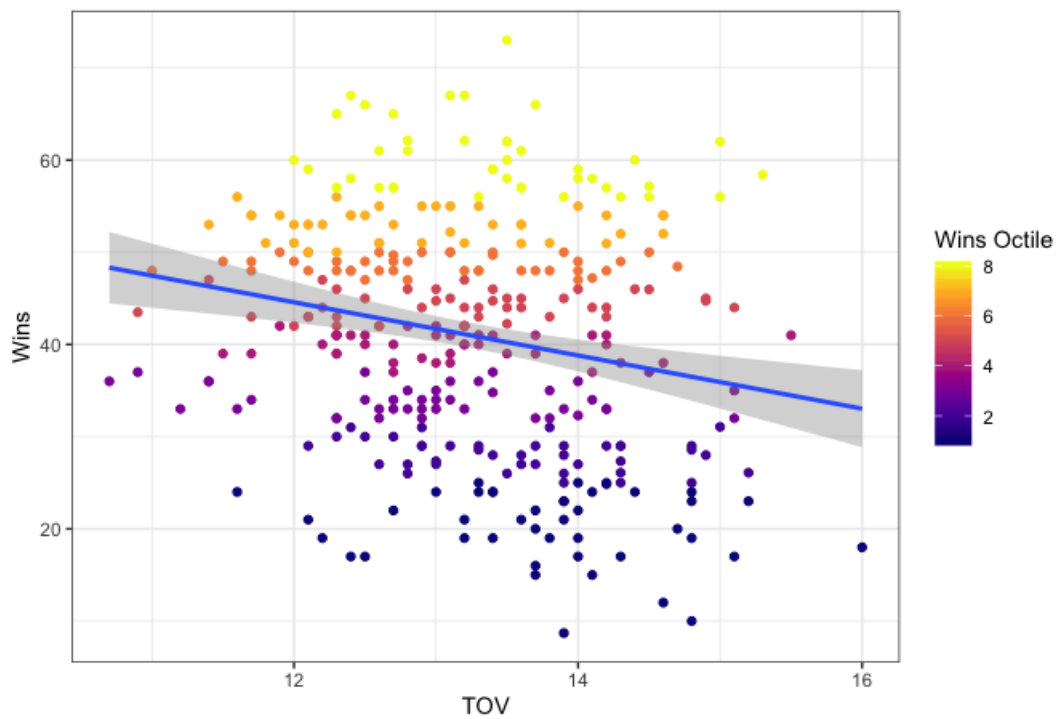
```
ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(eFG, WINS)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = wins_octile)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ggtitle("Wins vs. Effective Field Goal %") +
  xlab("Effective Field Goal %") +
  ylab("Wins") +
  labs(color = "Wins Octile") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_viridis(option = "C") +
  theme_bw()
```

Wins vs. Effective Field Goal %

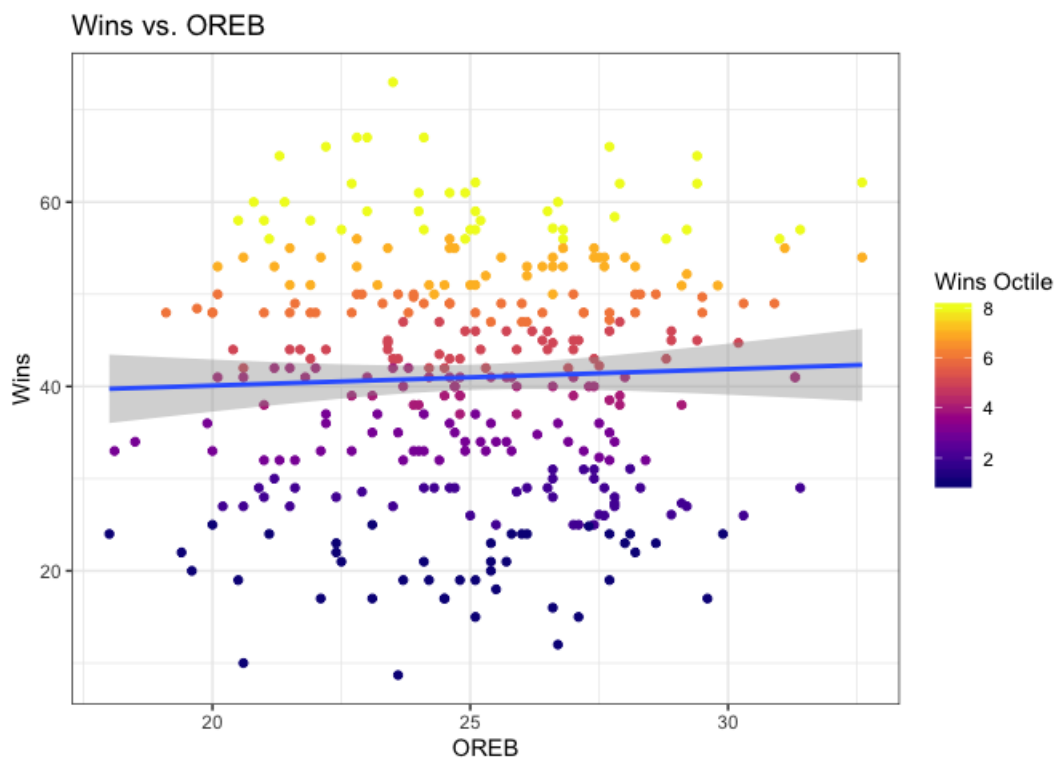


```
ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(TOV, WINS)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = wins_octile)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ggtitle("Wins vs. TOV") +
  xlab("TOV") +
  ylab("Wins") +
  labs(color = "Wins Octile") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_viridis(option = "C") +
  theme_bw()
```

Wins vs. TOV

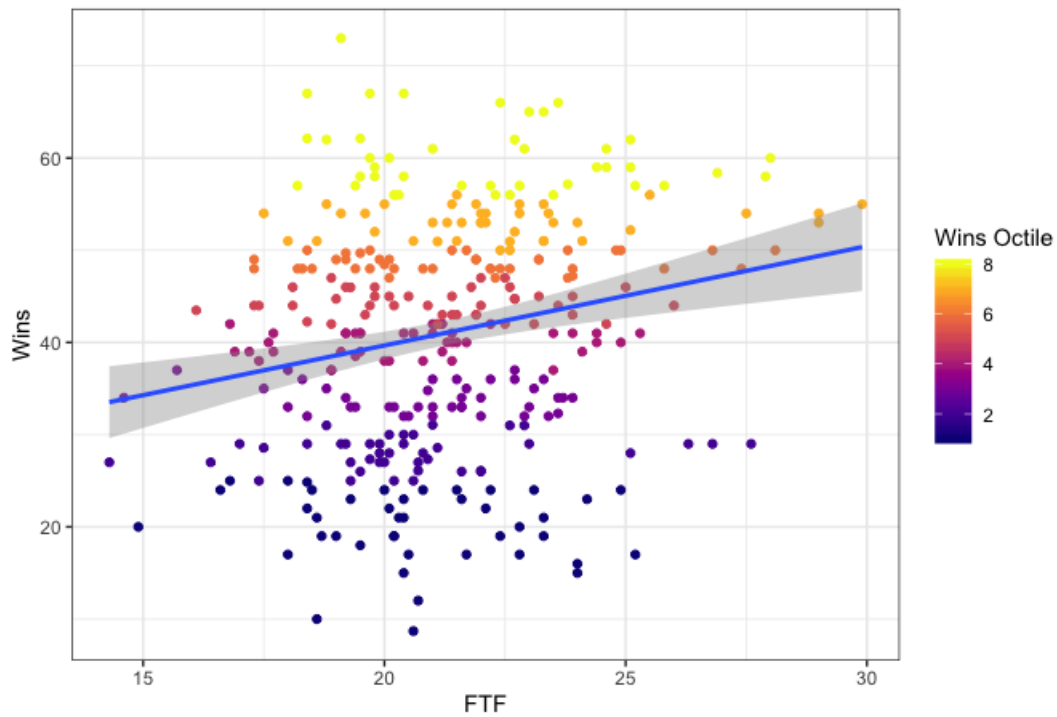


```
ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(OREB, WINS)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = wins_octile)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ggtitle("Wins vs. OREB") +
  xlab("OREB") +
  ylab("Wins") +
  labs(color = "Wins Octile") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_viridis(option = "C") +
  theme_bw()
```



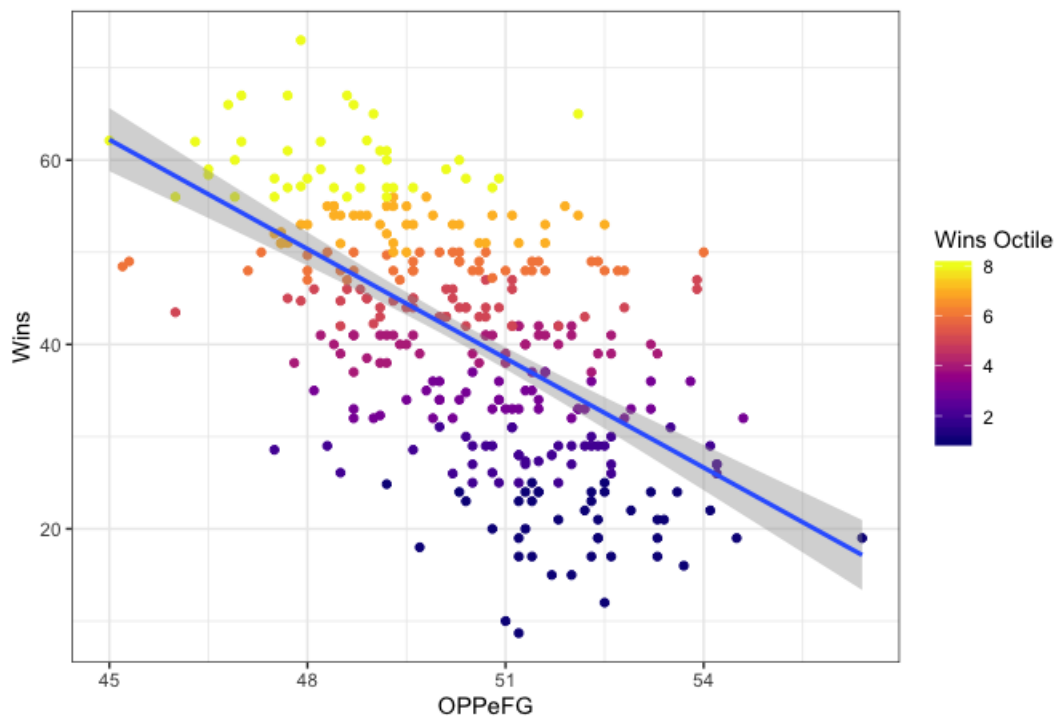
```
ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(FTF, WINS)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = wins_octile)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ggtitle("Wins vs. FTF") +
  xlab("FTF") +
  ylab("Wins") +
  labs(color = "Wins Octile") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_viridis(option = "C") +
  theme_bw()
```

Wins vs. FTF

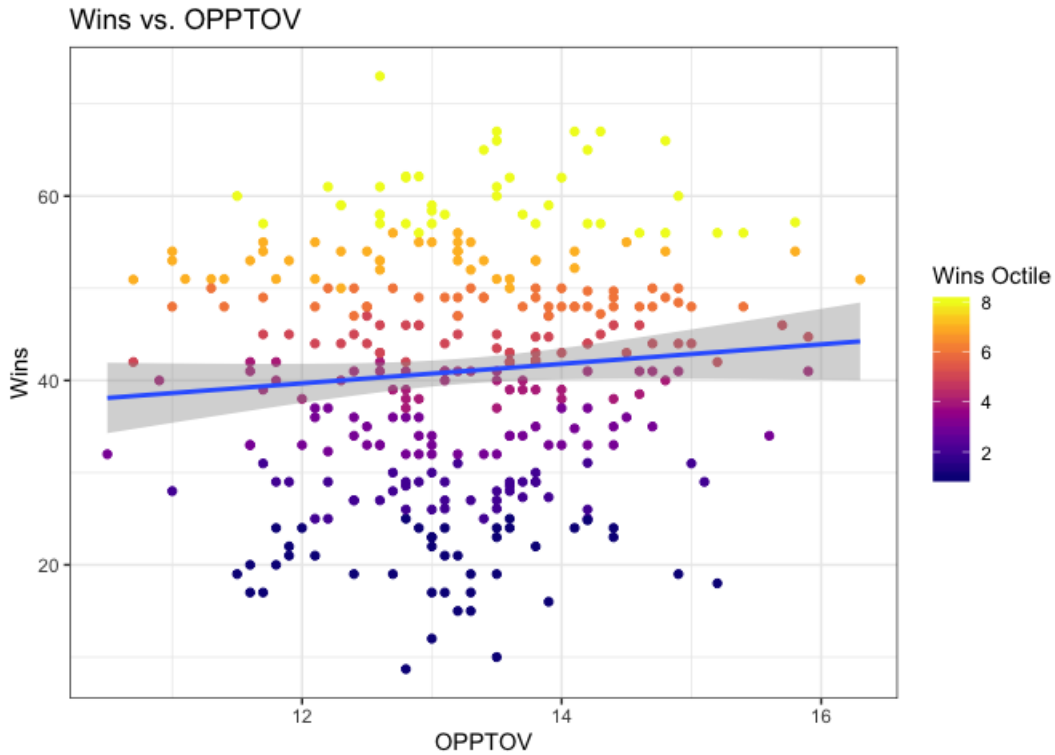


```
ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(OPPeFG, WINS)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = wins_octile)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ggtitle("Wins vs. OPPeFG") +
  xlab("OPPeFG") +
  ylab("Wins") +
  labs(color = "Wins Octile") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_viridis(option = "C") +
  theme_bw()
```

Wins vs. OPPeFG

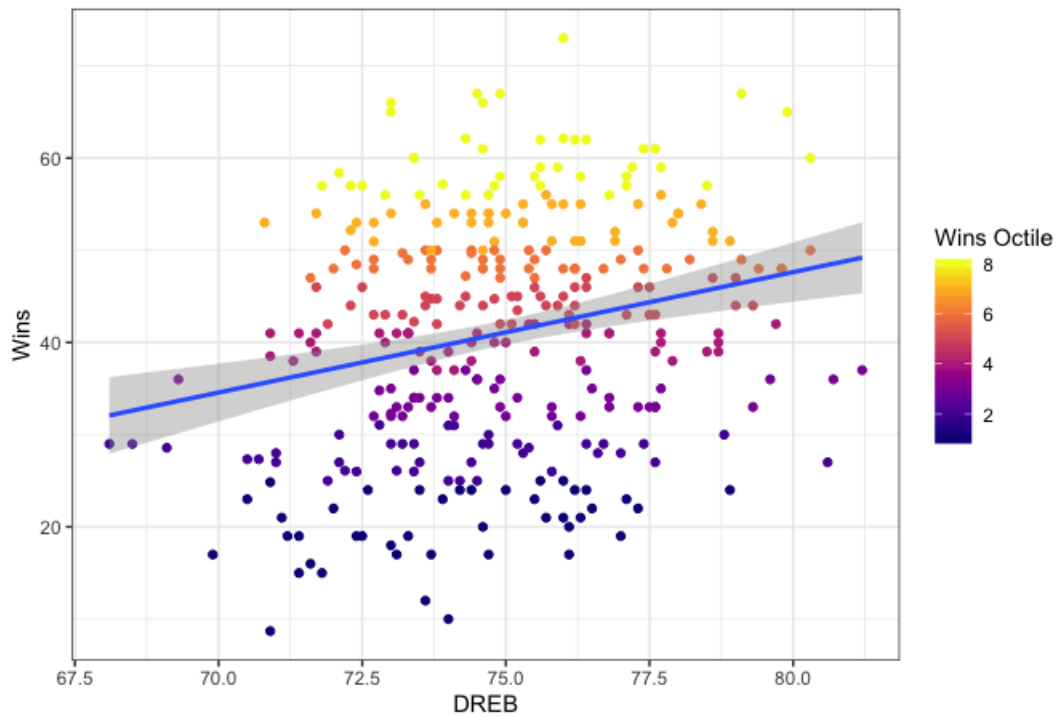


```
ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(OPPTOV, WINS)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = wins_octile)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ggtitle("Wins vs. OPPTOV") +
  xlab("OPPTOV") +
  ylab("Wins") +
  labs(color = "Wins Octile") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_viridis(option = "C") +
  theme_bw()
```



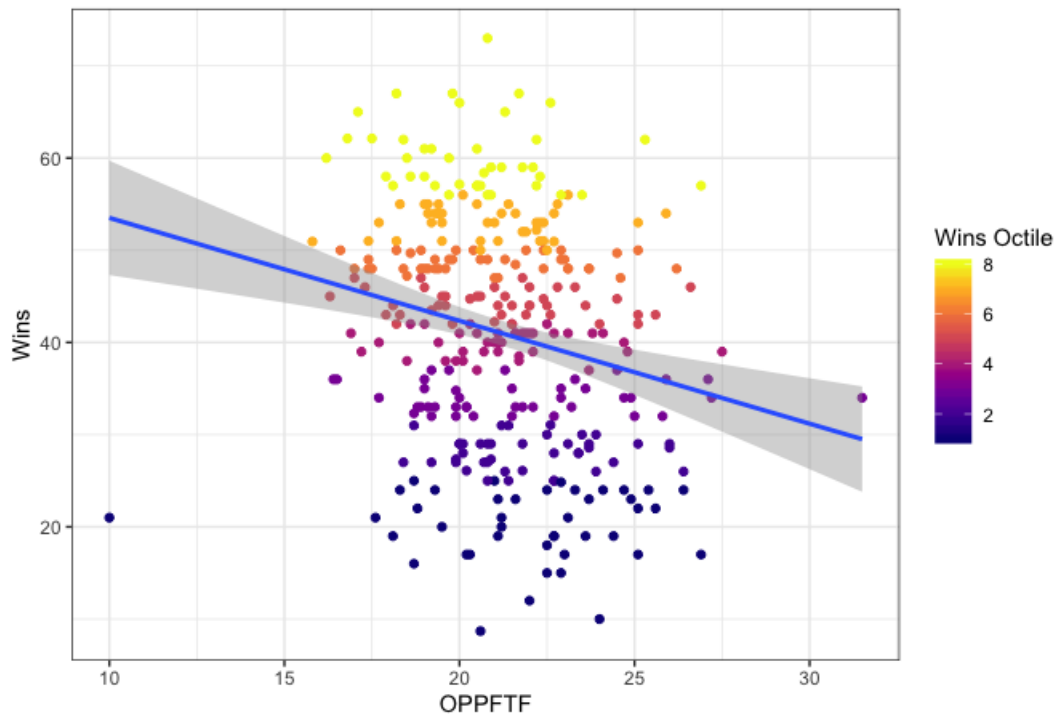
```
ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(DREB, WINS)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = wins_octile)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ggtitle("Wins vs. DREB") +
  xlab("DREB") +
  ylab("Wins") +
  labs(color = "Wins Octile") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_viridis(option = "C") +
  theme_bw()
```


Wins vs. DREB



```
ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(OPPFTF, WINS)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = wins_octile)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ggtitle("Wins vs. OPPFTF") +
  xlab("OPPFTF") +
  ylab("Wins") +
  labs(color = "Wins Octile") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_viridis(option = "C") +
  theme_bw()
```

Wins vs. OPPFTF

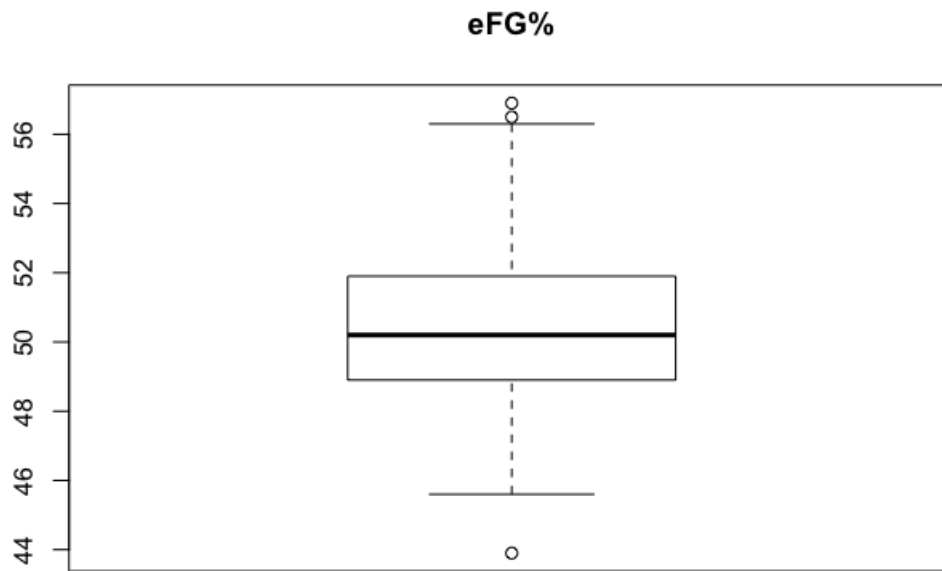


```
new = t(four_factors_scaled)
```

2.2 Box Plots

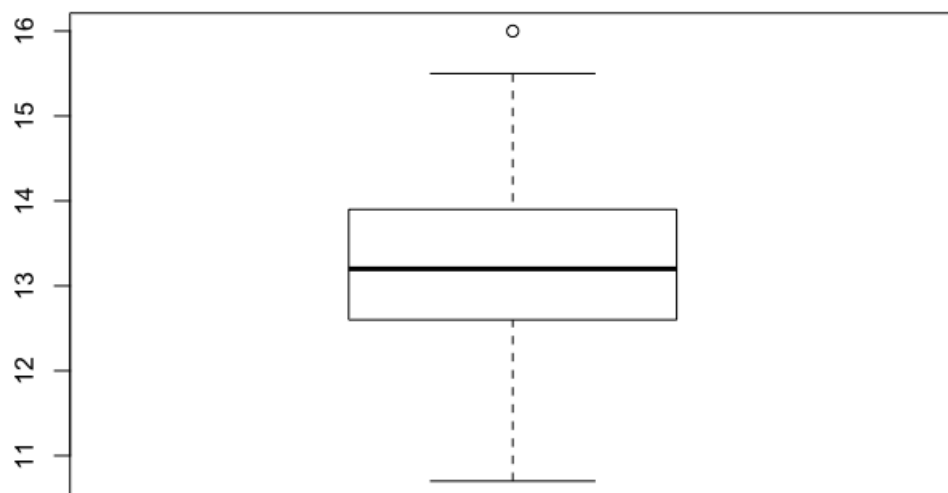
Checking graphically to see if there are outliers in our predictor variables

```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$eFG, main="eFG%")
```



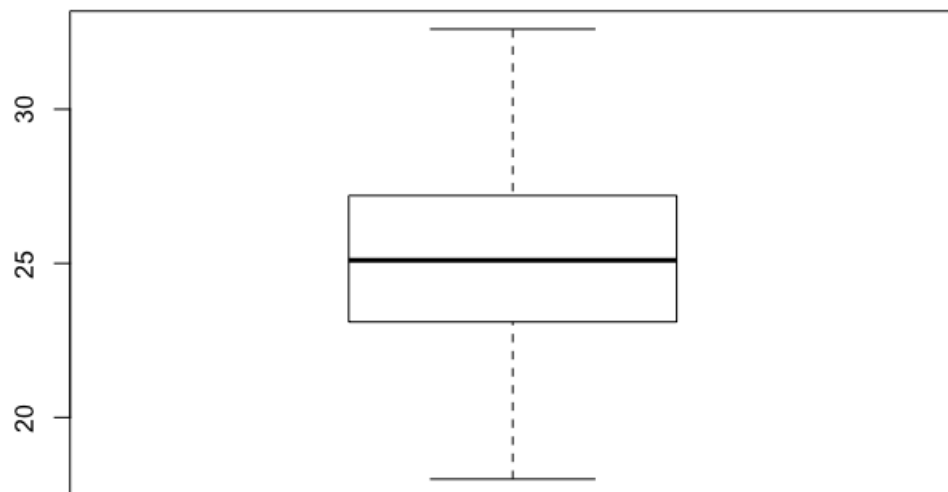
```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$TOV, main="TOV%")
```

TOV%



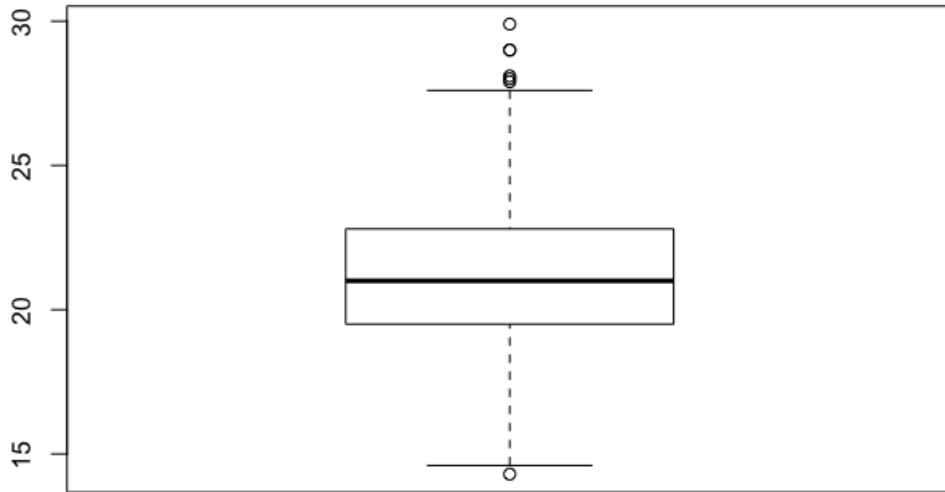
```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$OREB, main="OREB")
```

OREB



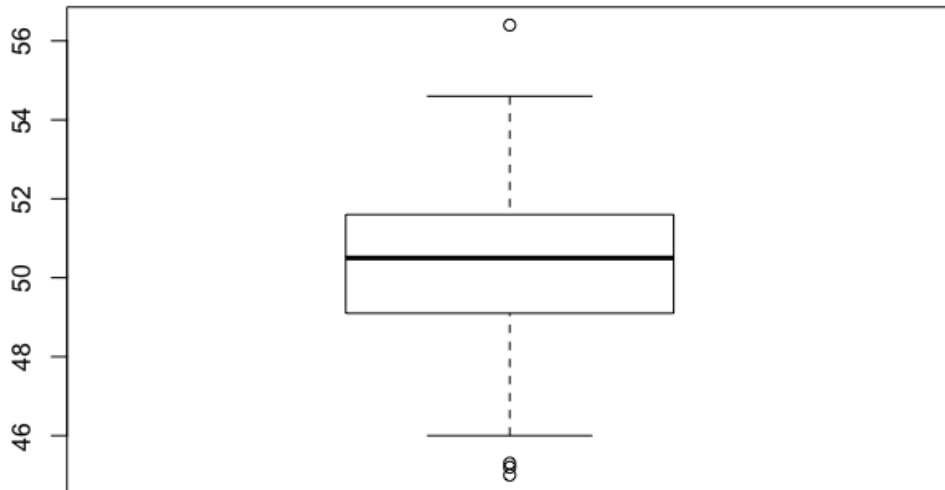
```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$FTF, main="FTF")
```

FTF



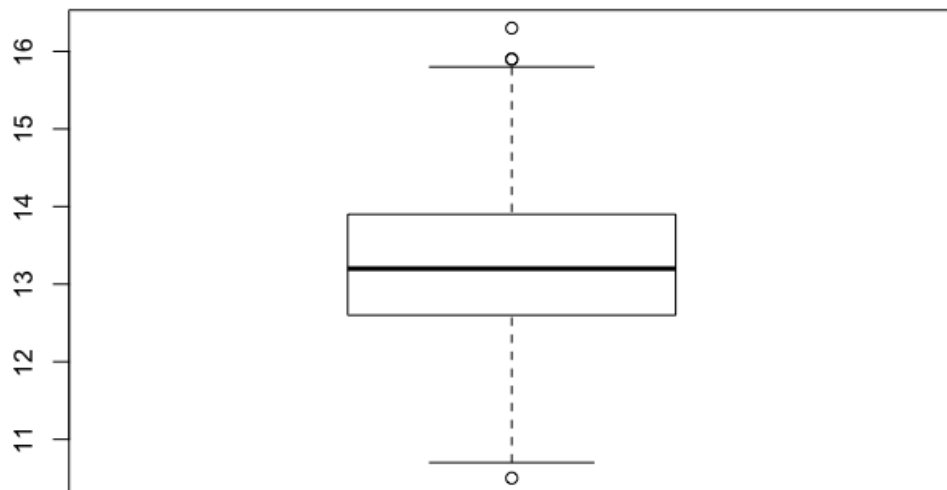
```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$OPPeFG, main="OPPeFG%")
```

OPPeFG%



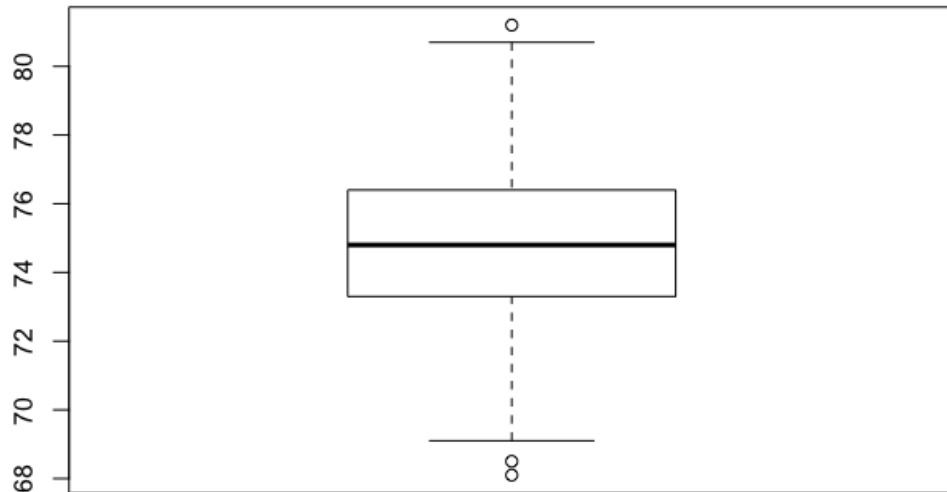
```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$OPPTOV, main="OPPTOV%")
```

OPPTOV%



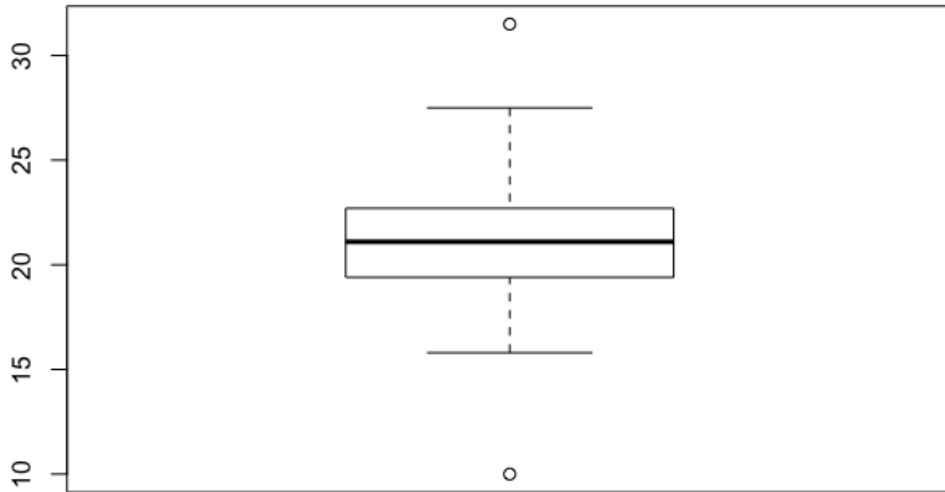
```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$DREB, main="DREB")
```

DREB



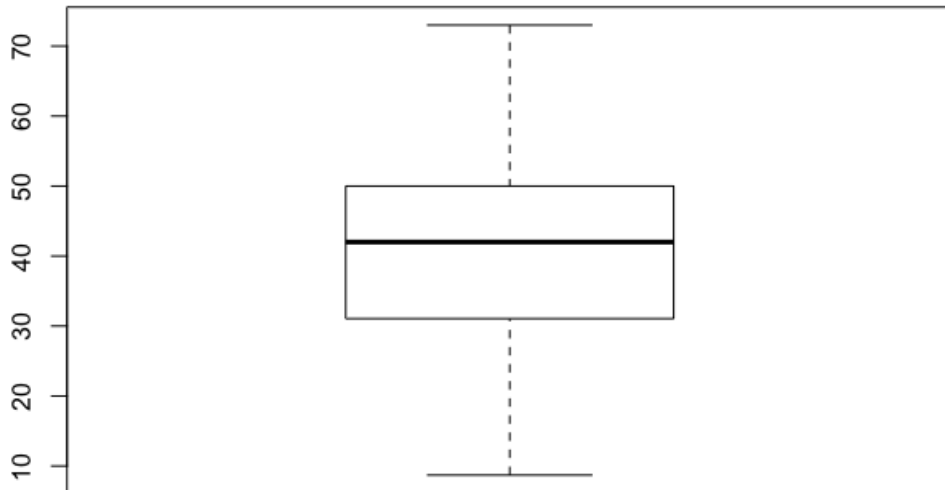
```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$OPPFTF, main="OPPFTF")
```

OPPFTF



```
boxplot(four_factors_scaled$WINS, main="WINS")
```

WINS



Boxplot for all predictors

```

fact_eFG = data.frame("col" = rep("eFG", 330))
fact_TOV = data.frame("col" = rep("TOV", 330))
fact_OREB = data.frame("col" = rep("OREB", 330))
fact_FTF = data.frame("col" = rep("FTF", 330))
fact_OPpeFG = data.frame("col" = rep("OPpeFG", 330))
fact_OPPTOV = data.frame("col" = rep("OPPTOV", 330))
fact_DREB = data.frame("col" = rep("DREB", 330))
fact_OPpFTF = data.frame("col" = rep("OPpFTF", 330))

jjjj <- rbind(fact_eFG, fact_TOV, fact_OREB, fact_FTF, fact_OPpeFG, fact_OPPTOV, fact_DREB, fact_OPpFTF)

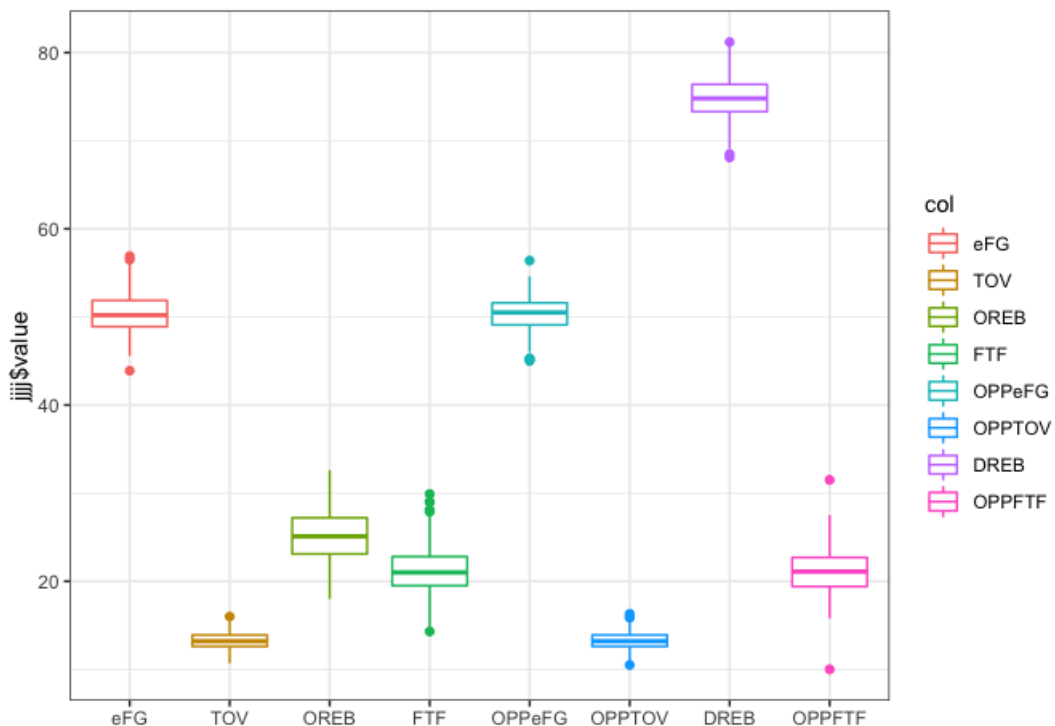
jjjj$value[1:330] <- four_factors_scaled$eFG
jjjj$value[331:660] <- four_factors_scaled$TOV
jjjj$value[661:990] <- four_factors_scaled$OREB
jjjj$value[991:1320] <- four_factors_scaled$FTF
jjjj$value[1321:1650] <- four_factors_scaled$OPpeFG
jjjj$value[1651:1980] <- four_factors_scaled$OPPTOV
jjjj$value[1981:2310] <- four_factors_scaled$DREB
jjjj$value[2311:2640] <- four_factors_scaled$OPpFTF

#jjjj

h <- ggplot(data=jjjj, aes(x=jjjj$col, y=jjjj$value, color = col)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  xlab("Factor") +
  theme(legend.position="none") +
  xlab("") +
  theme_bw()

h

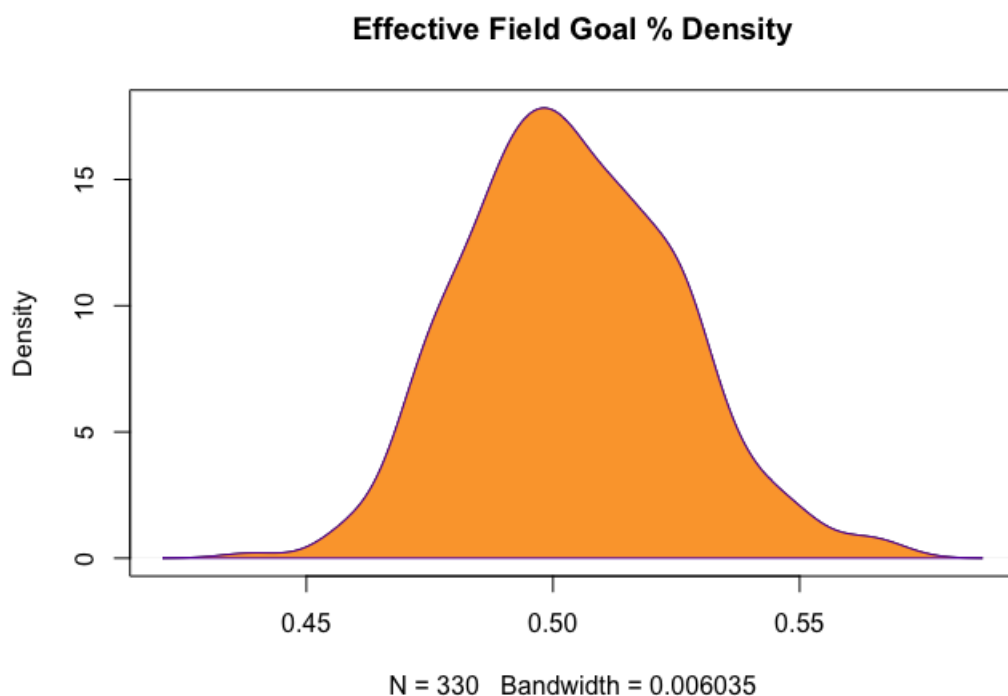
```



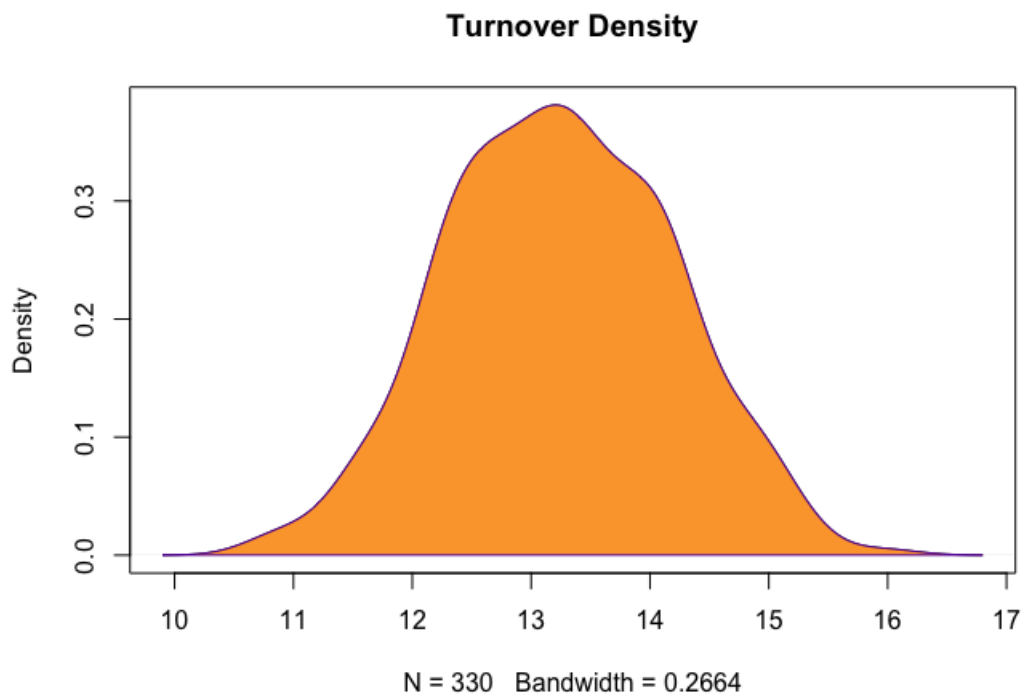
2.3 Density Plots

Checking graphically to see if our feature variables have a normal distribution

```
dens_eFG <- density(four_factors_new$eFG)
plot(dens_eFG, main = "Effective Field Goal % Density")
polygon(dens_eFG, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```

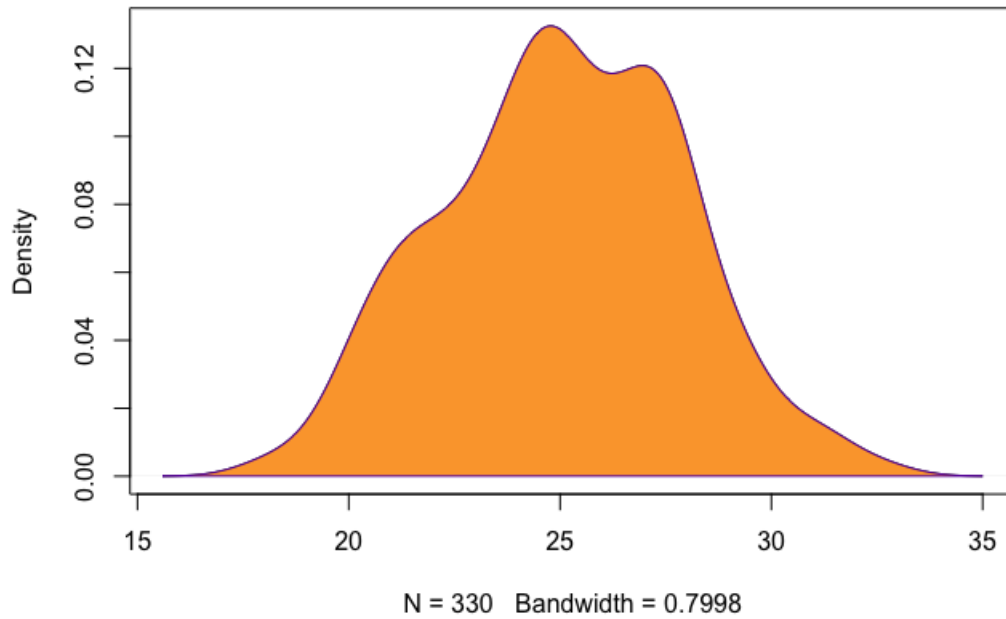


```
dens_TOV <- density(four_factors_new$TOV)
plot(dens_TOV, main = "Turnover Density")
polygon(dens_TOV, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```



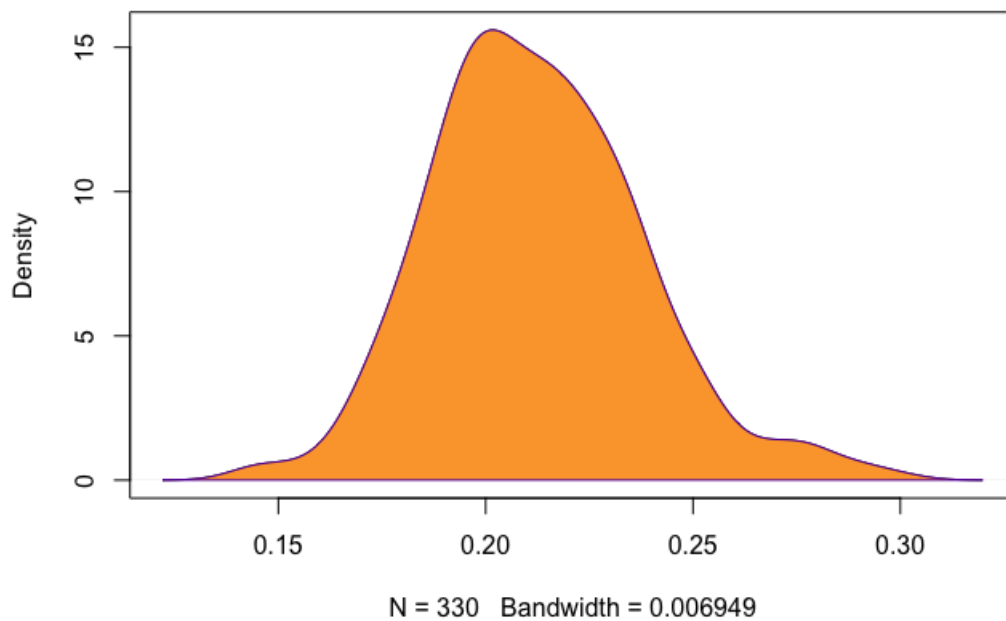
```
dens_OREB <- density(four_factors_new$OREB)
plot(dens_OREB, main = "Offensive Rebound Density")
polygon(dens_OREB, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```


Offensive Rebound Density



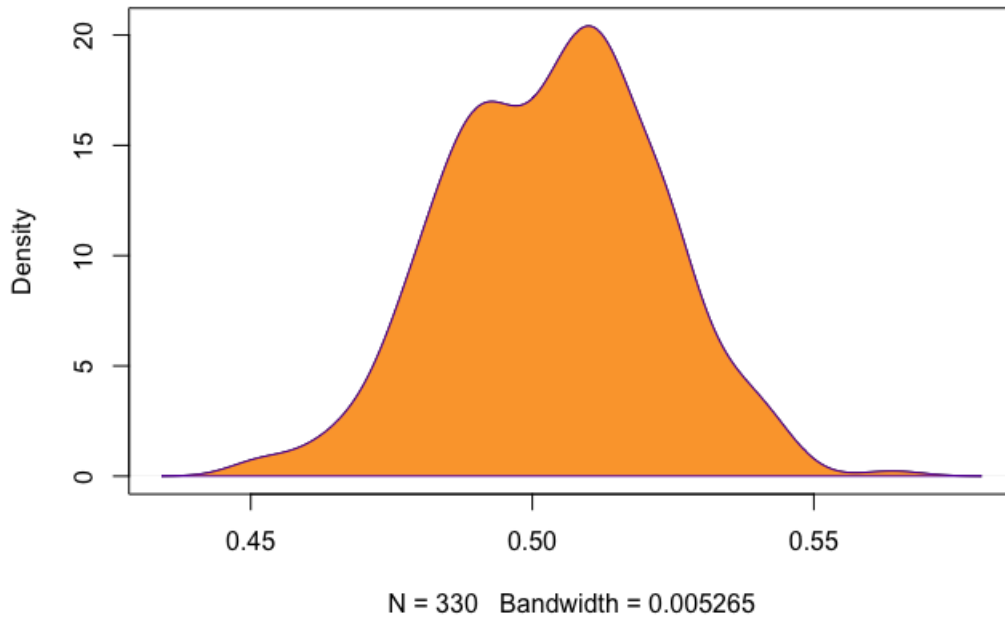
```
dens_FTF <- density(four_factors_new$FTF)
plot(dens_FTF, main = "Free Throw Factor Density")
polygon(dens_FTF, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```

Free Throw Factor Density



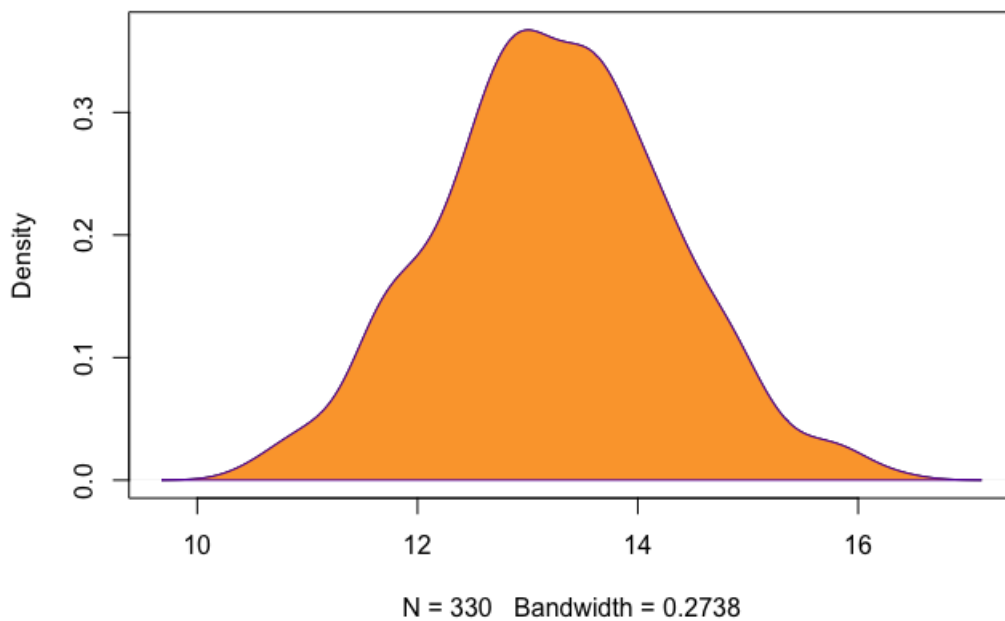
```
dens_OPpeFG <- density(four_factors_new$OPpeFG)
plot(dens_OPpeFG, main = "Opponent Effective Field Goal % Density")
polygon(dens_OPpeFG, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```

Opponent Effective Field Goal % Density



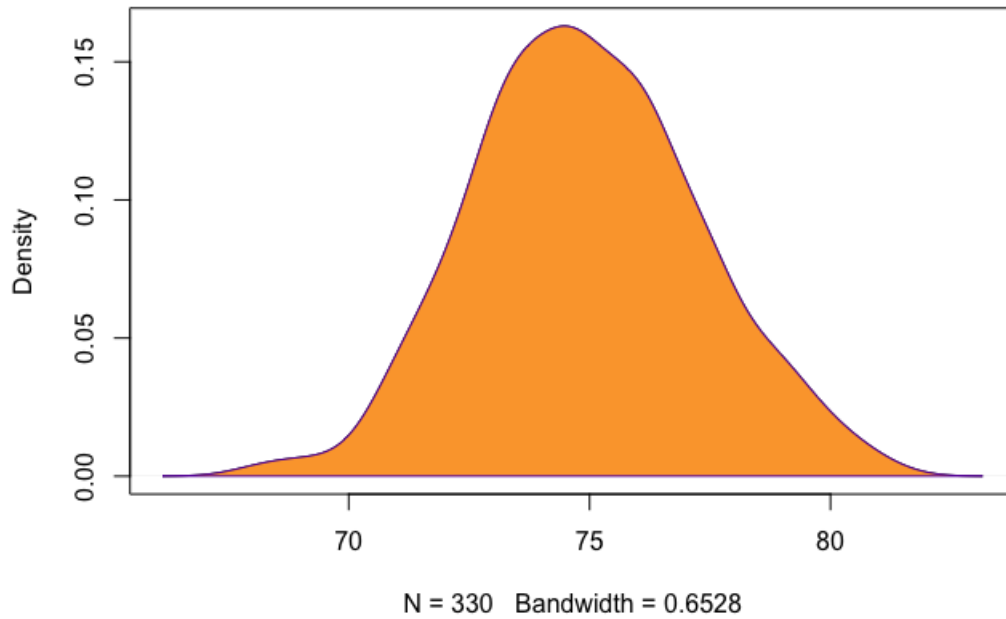
```
dens_OPPTOV <- density(four_factors_new$OPPTOV)
plot(dens_OPPTOV, main = "Opponent Turnover Density")
polygon(dens_OPPTOV, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```

Opponent Turnover Density



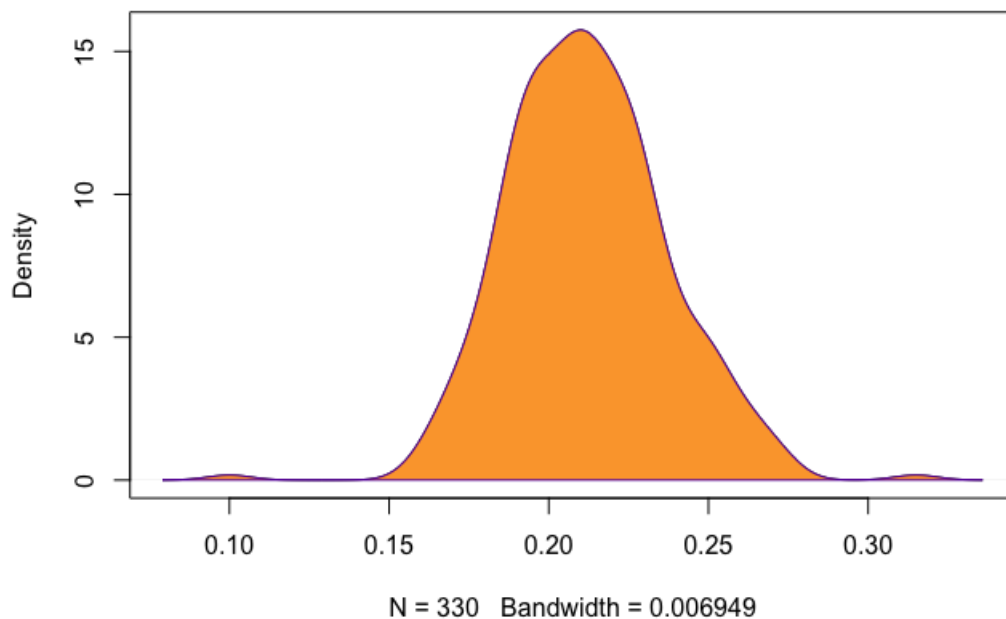
```
dens_DREB <- density(four_factors_new$DREB)
plot(dens_DREB, main = "Defensive Rebound Density")
polygon(dens_DREB, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```

Defensive Rebound Density

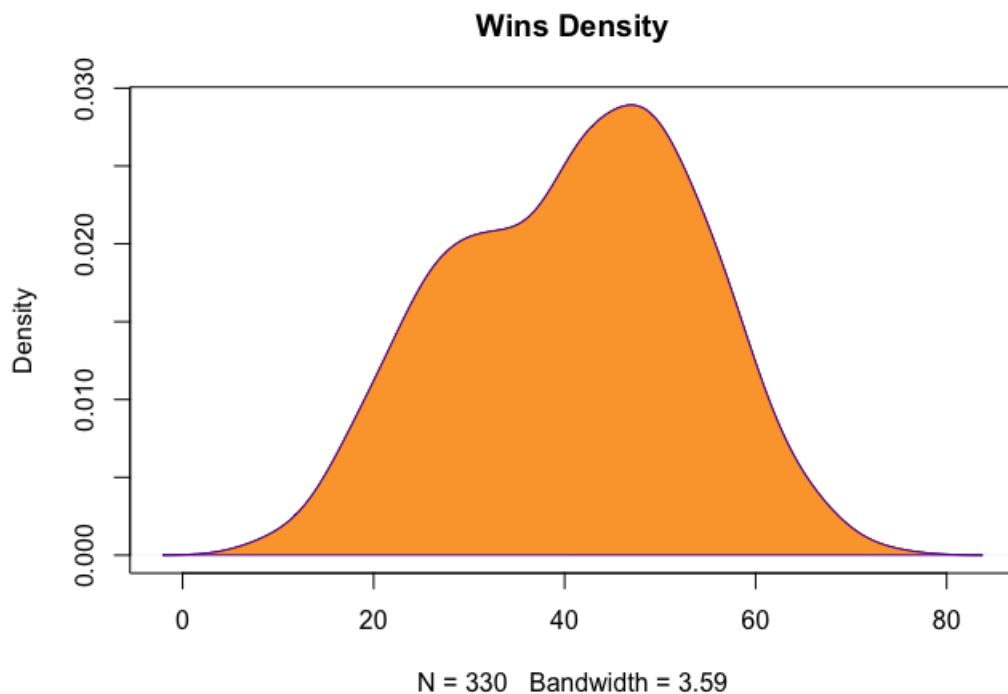


```
dens_OPPFTF <- density(four_factors_new$OPPFTF)
plot(dens_OPPFTF, main = "Opponent Free Throw Factor Density")
polygon(dens_OPPFTF, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```

Opponent Free Throw Factor Density

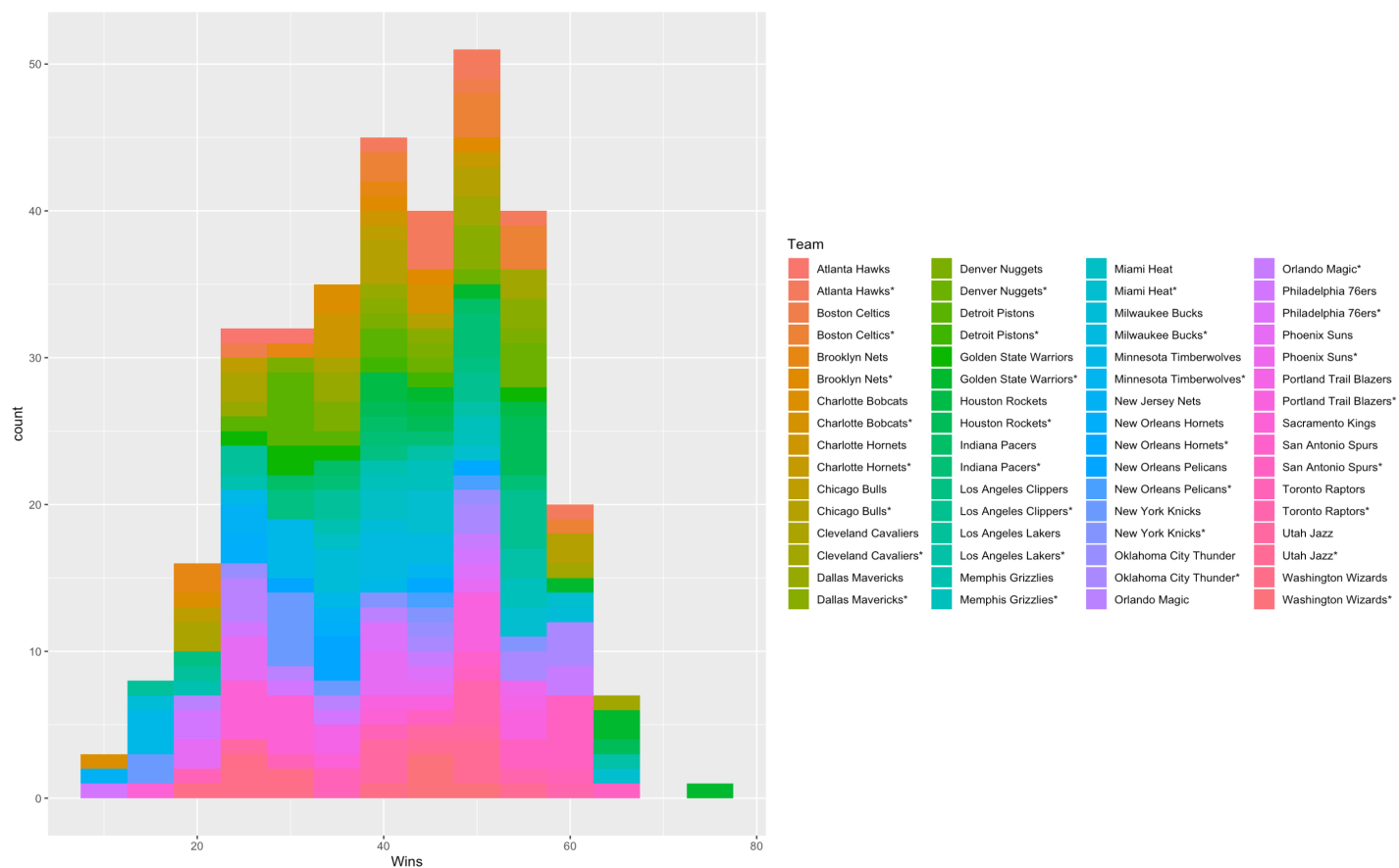


```
dens_WINS <- density(four_factors_new$WINS)
plot(dens_WINS, main = "Wins Density")
polygon(dens_WINS, col="#fca538", border="#6721a7")
```



2.4 Histogram of wins

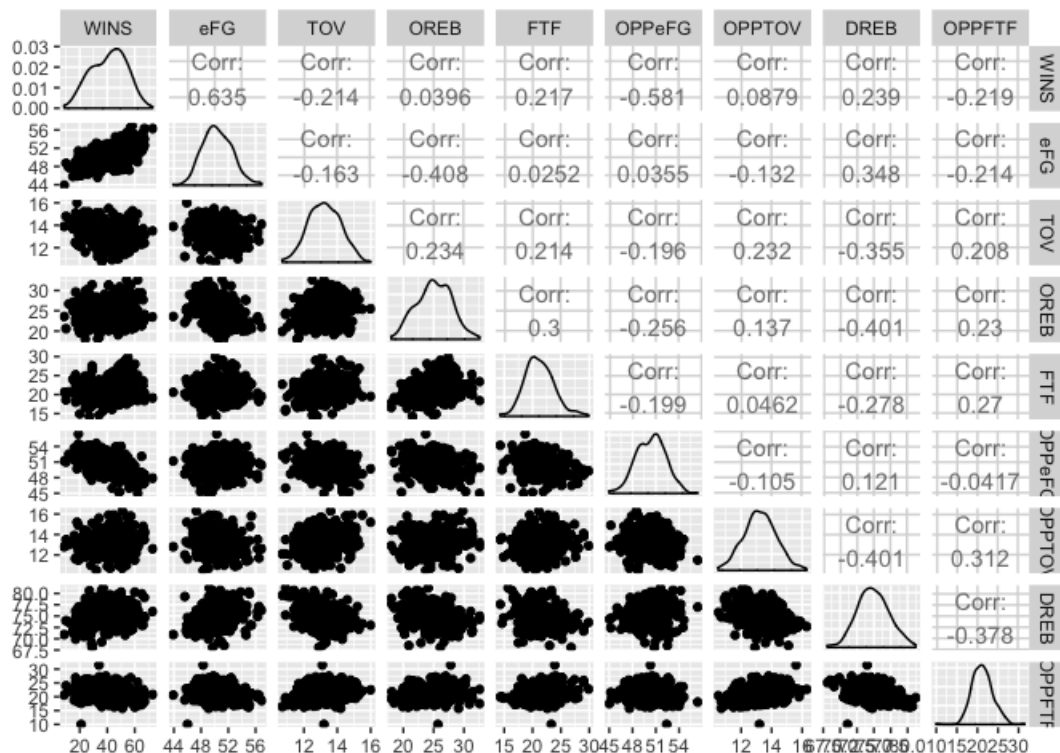
```
fig2 = ggplot(four_factors_scaled, aes(x=WINS, fill=Team)) + geom_histogram(binwidth=5) + labs(x="Wins")
```



2.5 Pairplot for all variables

Checking graphically pairwise relationships in our variables

```
ggpairs(four_factors_scaled[c("WINS", "eFG", "TOV", "OREB", "FTF", "OPPeFG", "OPPTOV", "DREB", "OPPFTF")])
```



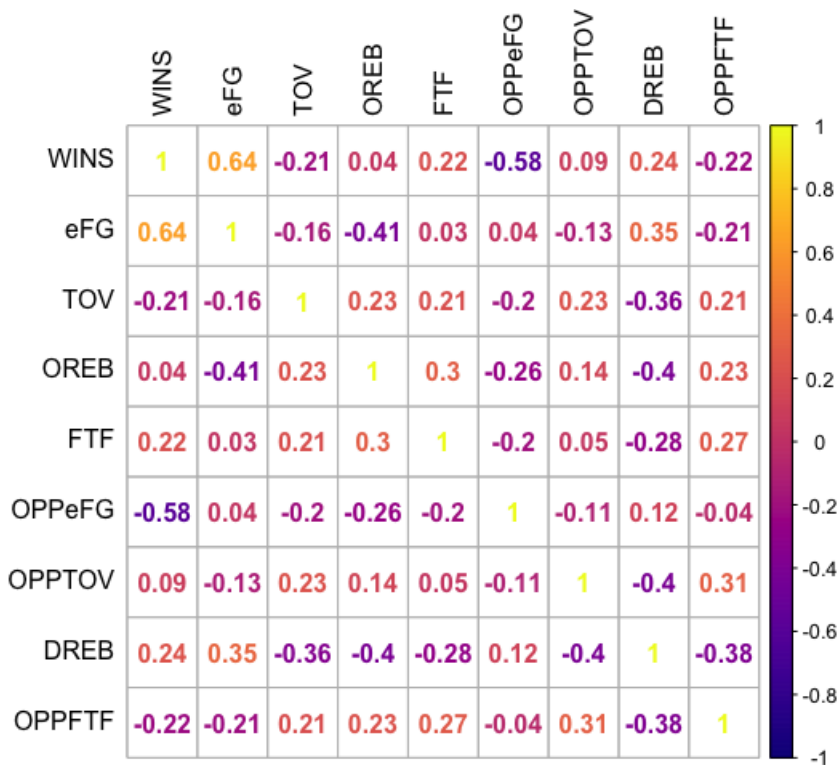
2.6 Correlation plot for all variables

Checking graphically for multicollinearity between our different feature variables

```
? corplot

C <- cor(four_factors_scaled[c("WINS", "eFG", "TOV", "OREB", "FTF", "OPPeFG", "OPPTOV", "DREB", "OPPFTF")])

corplot(C, method = "number", col = plasma(256), tl.col = "black")
```



There doesn't seem to be any moderate or strong multicollinearity to be aware of in the matrix

3. Modeling and Analysis

3.1 Splitting our dataset into train and test subsets

```
set.seed(8)
rows <- sample(1:nrow(four_factors_scaled), 0.7*nrow(four_factors_scaled))
ff_train = four_factors_scaled[rows,]
ff_test = four_factors_scaled[-rows,]
dim(ff_train)
```

```
## [1] 230 14
```

```
dim(ff_test)
```

```
## [1] 100 14
```

3.2 Creating a Multiple Linear Regression model regressing the Four Factors on WINS using the test dataset

```
lmWINS <- lm(WINS ~ eFG + TOV + OREB + FTF + OPeFG + OPPTOV + DREB + OPPFTF, data = ff_train)
summary(lmWINS)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = WINS ~ eFG + TOV + OREB + FTF + OPpeFG + OPPTOV +
##     DREB + OPPFTF, data = ff_train)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -10.6982  -2.1067  -0.1126   2.0078   9.0728
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -53.18468    14.54796  -3.656  0.00032 ***
## eFG          3.89934     0.11042   35.314 < 2e-16 ***
## TOV         -3.39168     0.24879  -13.633 < 2e-16 ***
## OREB         1.11070     0.09013   12.323 < 2e-16 ***
## FTF          0.70791     0.09304    7.609 7.89e-13 ***
## OPpeFG       -3.76483     0.11439  -32.913 < 2e-16 ***
## OPPTOV       2.90168     0.21229   13.668 < 2e-16 ***
## DREB         0.88666     0.11764    7.537 1.22e-12 ***
## OPPFTF       -0.72897     0.10377   -7.025 2.62e-11 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.158 on 221 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9435, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9414
## F-statistic: 461.2 on 8 and 221 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

3.2.1 Interpretation of F-statistic, P-value and R-squared value for the ImWINS model

From the F-statistic and p-value of our **ImWINS** model, we can reject the null hypothesis that our predictor variables have no effect on `WINS`. There is strong evidence to conclude there is a relationship between our predictor and response variables.

Our model explains approximately 94.4% of the variation in `WINS` using `eFG`, `TOV`, `OREB`, `FTF`, `OPpeFG`, `OPPTOV`, `DREB` and `OPPFTF` as predictors.

3.2.2 Interpretation of coefficients for the ImWINS model

- An increase of 1 percentage point of `eFG` is associated with an average increase of 3.81 `WINS`, holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `TOV` is associated with an average decrease of 3.64 `WINS`, holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `OREB` is associated with an average increase of 1.11 `WINS`, holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `FTF` is associated with an average increase of 0.69 `WINS`, holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `OPpeFG` is associated with an average decrease of 3.86 `WINS`, holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `OPPTOV` is associated with an average increase of 2.99 `WINS`, holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `DREB` is associated with an average increase of 0.88 `WINS`, holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `OPPFTF` is associated with an average decrease of 0.81 `WINS`, holding all else equal

3.2.3 ANOVA table and confidence interval for the ImWINS model

```
anova(lmWINS)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: WINS
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq  F value    Pr(>F)
## eFG         1 16737.8 16737.8 1678.045 < 2.2e-16 ***
## TOV         1   264.3   264.3   26.502 5.813e-07 ***
## OREB        1  4722.3  4722.3  473.437 < 2.2e-16 ***
## FTF         1   519.4   519.4   52.076 8.457e-12 ***
## OPpeFG      1 12167.9 12167.9 1219.886 < 2.2e-16 ***
## OPPTOV      1  1037.7  1037.7  104.037 < 2.2e-16 ***
## DREB        1   860.4   860.4   86.260 < 2.2e-16 ***
## OPPFTF      1   492.2   492.2   49.349 2.618e-11 ***
## Residuals 221  2204.4    10.0
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
confint(lmWINS)
```

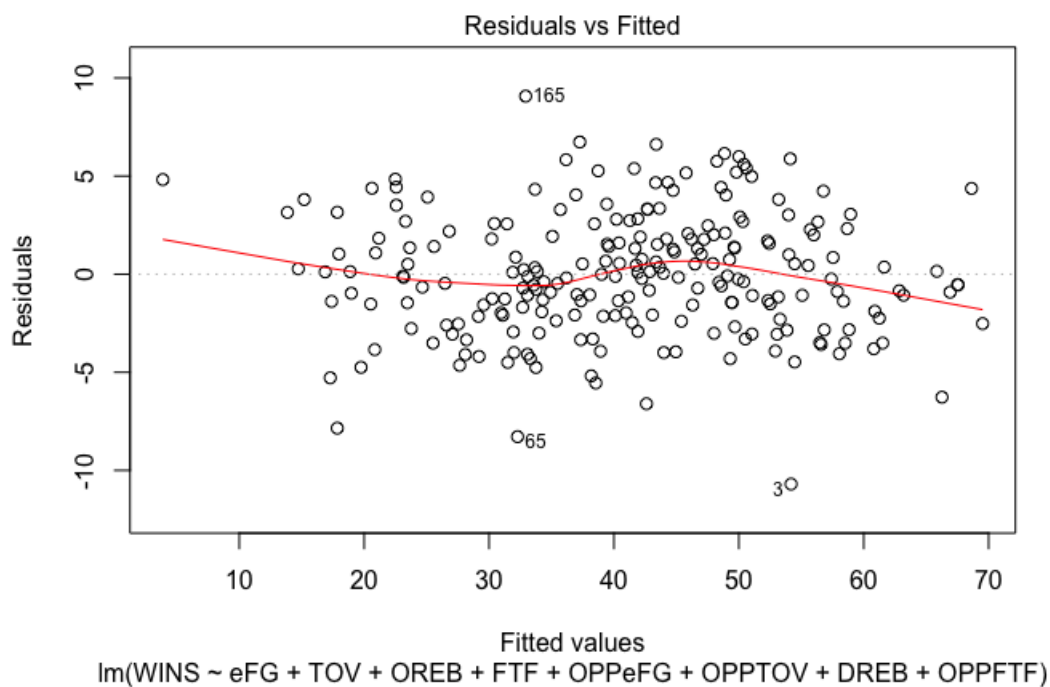
```
##           2.5 %      97.5 %
## (Intercept) -81.8551642 -24.5141932
## eFG          3.6817271   4.1169430
## TOV         -3.8819723  -2.9013793
## OREB         0.9330770   1.2883264
## FTF          0.5245595   0.8912601
## OPpeFG      -3.9902637  -3.5394044
## OPPTOV       2.4833084   3.3200553
## DREB         0.6548226   1.1184874
## OPPFTF      -0.9334806  -0.5244679
```

From the ANOVA table, we can see that the F-statistic for each predictor variable is significant and adds prediction power to our model. All included variables are relevant to our model.

3.2.4 Checking to see if assumptions of linear regression are reasonably met for the lmWINS model

1. The relationship is linear

```
plot(lmWINS, 1)
```

Our residual plot is mostly flat. There are some points that skew the line, such as observation 116, 138 and 188, but overall the relationship is linear.

2. Independence of error terms

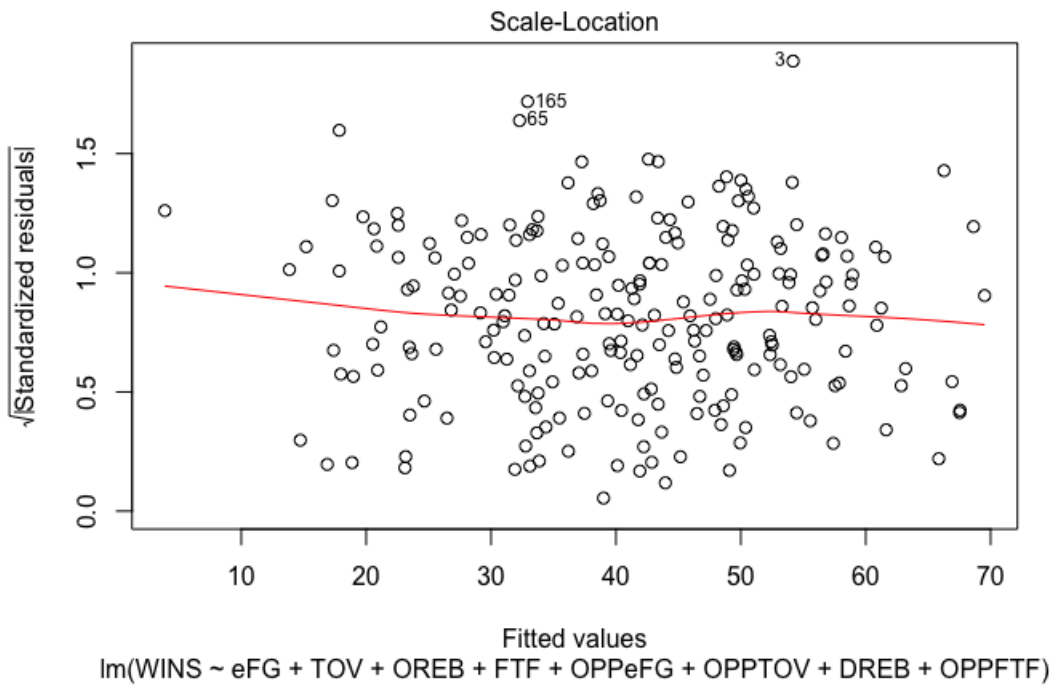
```
durbinWatsonTest(lmWINS)
```

```
## lag Autocorrelation D-W Statistic p-value
## 1 -0.01605434 2.02369 0.836
## Alternative hypothesis: rho != 0
```

We fail to reject the null hypothesis that the error terms are not autocorrelated. We have met the independence assumption.

3. Variation of observations' error terms is constant

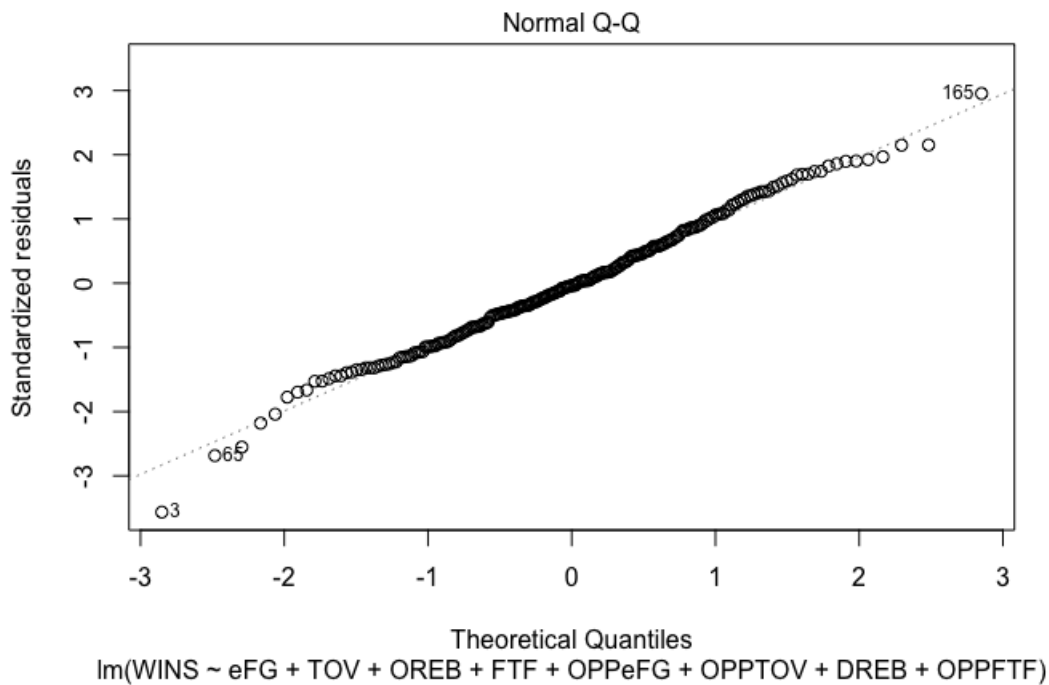
```
plot(lmWINS, 3)
```



The homoskedasticity assumption is met. In the scale-location plot we see points that spread in a normally pattern, there is no evidence of heteroskedasticity.

4. Values are normally distributed

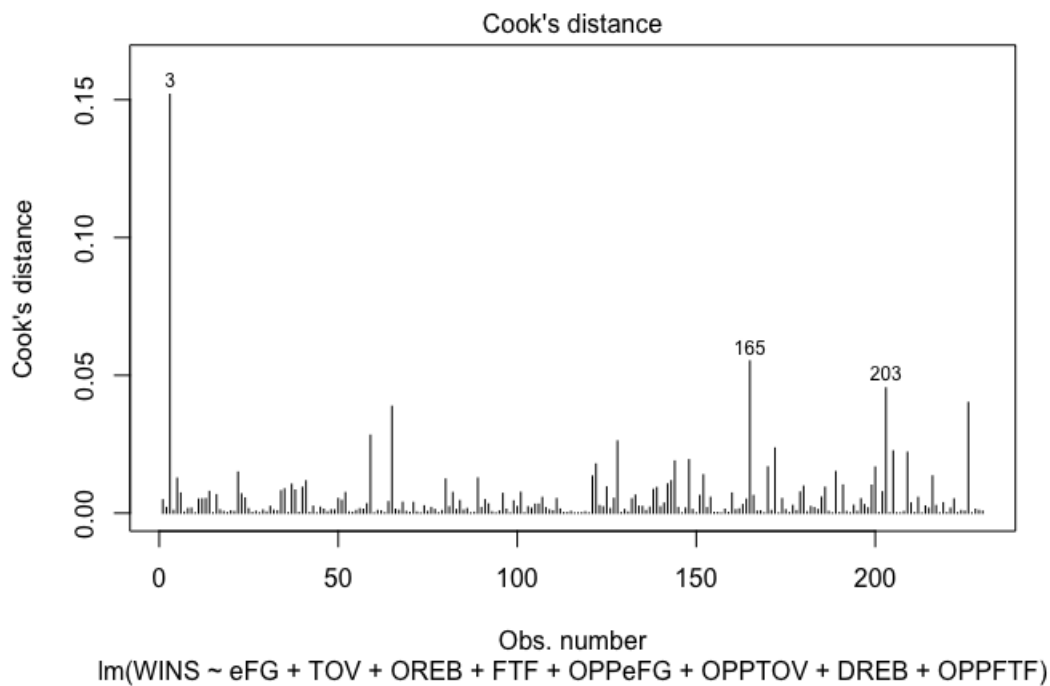
```
plot(lmWINS, 2)
```



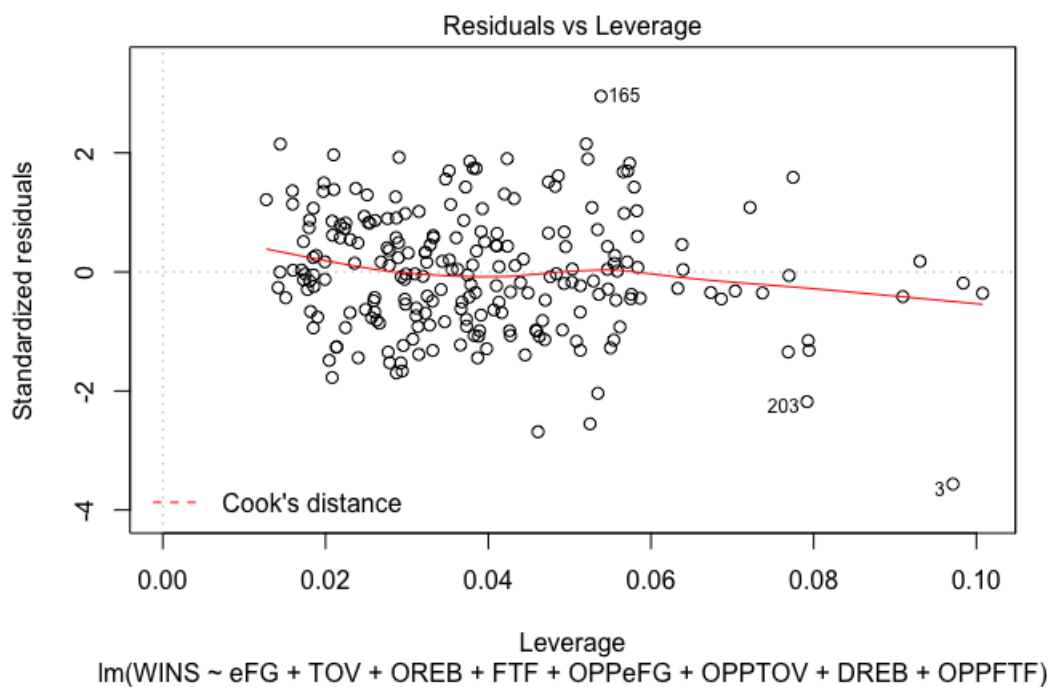
From the Q-Q plot, we can see that points are very close to the diagonal line and are normally distributed.

5. Outliers and Influential Points

```
plot(lmWINS, 4)
```



```
plot(lmWINS, 5)
```



We can look for outliers in our data using Cook's distance. Points 48, 138 and 188 are identified as outliers. These three points also appear in our residual vs. leverage graph as potential points of interest.

6. Multicollinearity

```
vif(lmWINS)
```

```
##           eFG      TOV      OREB      FTF      OPpFG      OPPTOV      DREB      OPPFTF
## 1.339503 1.229970 1.470495 1.343472 1.120709 1.252527 1.632149 1.341740
```

All of our VIF values are below 4. There is no multicollinearity in our data.

3.3 Creating a Multiple Linear Regression model regressing the Four Factors on MOV using the train dataset

```
lmMOV = lm(MOV ~ eFG + TOV + OREB + FTF + OPpFG + OPPTOV + DREB + OPPFTF, data = ff_train)
```

```
summary(lmMOV)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = MOV ~ eFG + TOV + OREB + FTF + OPpFG + OPPTOV +
##      DREB + OPPFTF, data = ff_train)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.87201 -0.41263 -0.00396  0.46326  1.89270
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -38.85131    3.16528  -12.27  <2e-16 ***
## eFG          1.43555    0.02402   59.75  <2e-16 ***
## TOV         -1.32334    0.05413  -24.45  <2e-16 ***
## OREB          0.43792    0.01961   22.33  <2e-16 ***
## FTF           0.29640    0.02024   14.64  <2e-16 ***
## OPpFG        -1.42002    0.02489  -57.06  <2e-16 ***
## OPPTOV        1.17049    0.04619   25.34  <2e-16 ***
## DREB          0.38560    0.02559   15.07  <2e-16 ***
## OPPFTF       -0.28811    0.02258  -12.76  <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.6872 on 221 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9806, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9799
## F-statistic: 1398 on 8 and 221 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

3.3.1 Interpretation of F-statistic, P-value and R-squared value

From the F-statistic and p-value of our **lmMOV** model, we can reject the null hypothesis that our predictor variables have no effect on **MOV**. There is strong evidence to conclude there is a relationship between our predictor and response variables.

Our model explains approximately 97.9% of the variation in **WINS** using **eFG**, **TOV**, **OREB**, **FTF**, **OPpFG**, **OPPTOV**, **DREB** and **OPPFTF** as predictors.

3.3.2 Interpretation of coefficients

- An increase of 1 percentage point of **eFG** is associated with an average increase of 1.42 **MOV**, holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of **TOV** is associated with an average decrease of 1.35 **MOV**, holding all else equal

- An increase of 1 percentage point of `OREB` is associated with an average increase of 0.44 `MOV` , holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `FTF` is associated with an average increase of 0.28 `MOV` , holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `OPPeFG` is associated with an average decrease of 1.42 `MOV` , holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `OPPTOV` is associated with an average increase of 1.19 `MOV` , holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `DREB` is associated with an average increase of 0.42 `MOV` , holding all else equal
- An increase of 1 percentage point of `OPPF TF` is associated with an average decrease of 0.28 `MOV` , holding all else equal

3.3.3 ANOVA table and confidence interval

```
anova(lmMOV)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: MOV
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq  F value    Pr(>F)
## eFG         1 2301.63  2301.63  4874.378 < 2.2e-16 ***
## TOV         1   44.78   44.78   94.836 < 2.2e-16 ***
## OREB        1  709.96   709.96  1503.552 < 2.2e-16 ***
## FTF         1   84.40   84.40   178.739 < 2.2e-16 ***
## OPPeFG      1 1742.09  1742.09  3689.399 < 2.2e-16 ***
## OPPTOV      1  164.26   164.26   347.865 < 2.2e-16 ***
## DREB        1  157.77   157.77   334.123 < 2.2e-16 ***
## OPPF TF     1   76.89   76.89   162.835 < 2.2e-16 ***
## Residuals 221  104.35    0.47
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
confint(lmMOV)
```

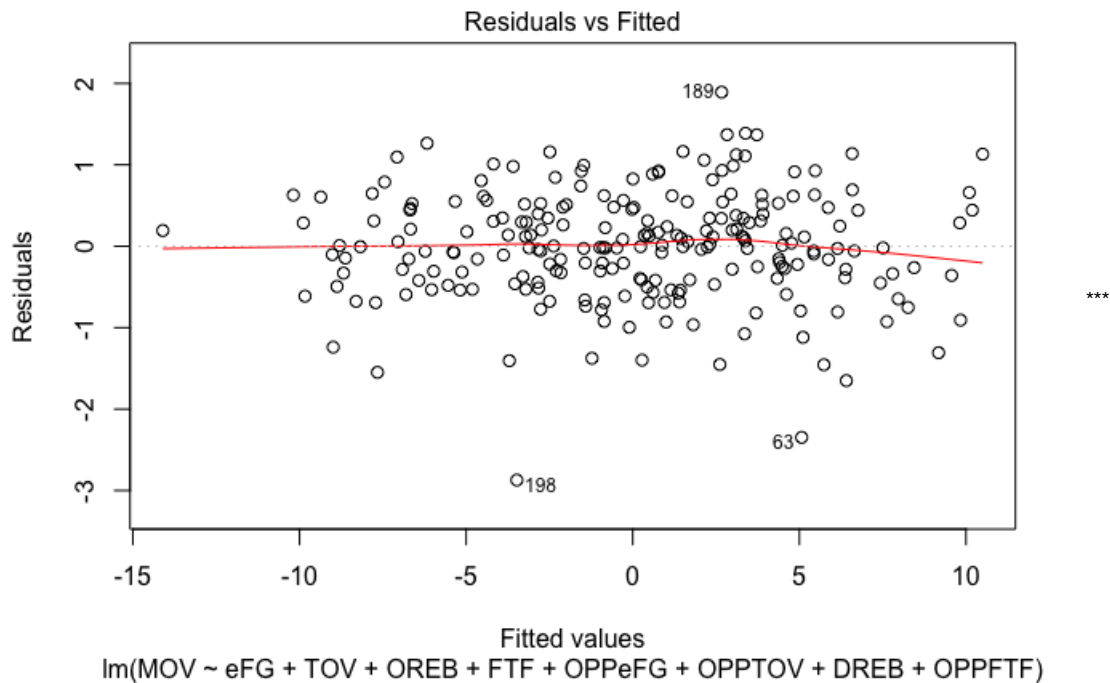
```
##           2.5 %      97.5 %
## (Intercept) -45.0893055 -32.6133072
## eFG          1.3881997   1.4828921
## TOV         -1.4300169  -1.2166637
## OREB          0.3992758   0.4765695
## FTF          0.2565094   0.3362945
## OPPeFG       -1.4690670  -1.3709711
## OPPTOV       1.0794625   1.2615183
## DREB         0.3351639   0.4360461
## OPPF TF      -0.3326050  -0.2436138
```

From the ANOVA table, we can see that the F-statistic for each predictor variable is significant and adds prediction power to our model. All included variables are relevant to our model.

3.3.4 Checking to see if assumptions of linear regression for the `lmMOV` model are reasonably met

1. The relationship is linear

```
plot(lmMOV, 1)
```



Our residual plot is mostly flat. There are some points that skew the line, such as observation 63, 189 and 198, but overall the relationship is linear.

2. Independence of error terms

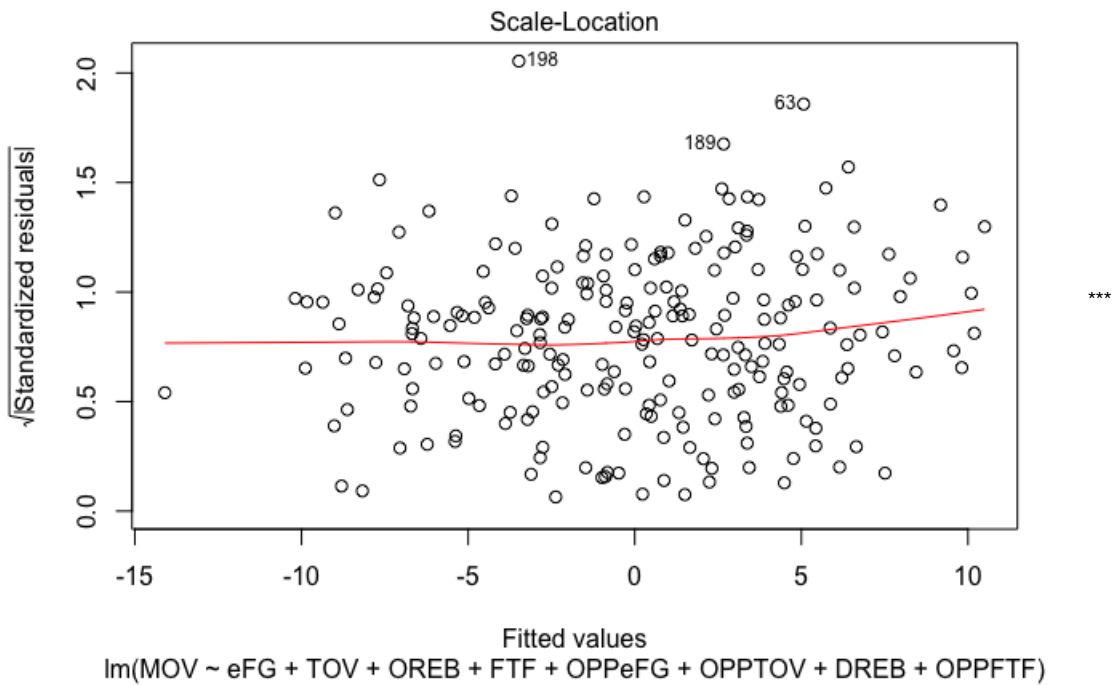
```
durbinWatsonTest(lmMOV)
```

```
## lag Autocorrelation D-W Statistic p-value
## 1 -0.01259298 2.014365 0.886
## Alternative hypothesis: rho != 0
```

We fail to reject the null hypothesis that the error terms are not autocorrelated. We have met the independence assumption.

3. Variation of observations' error terms is constant

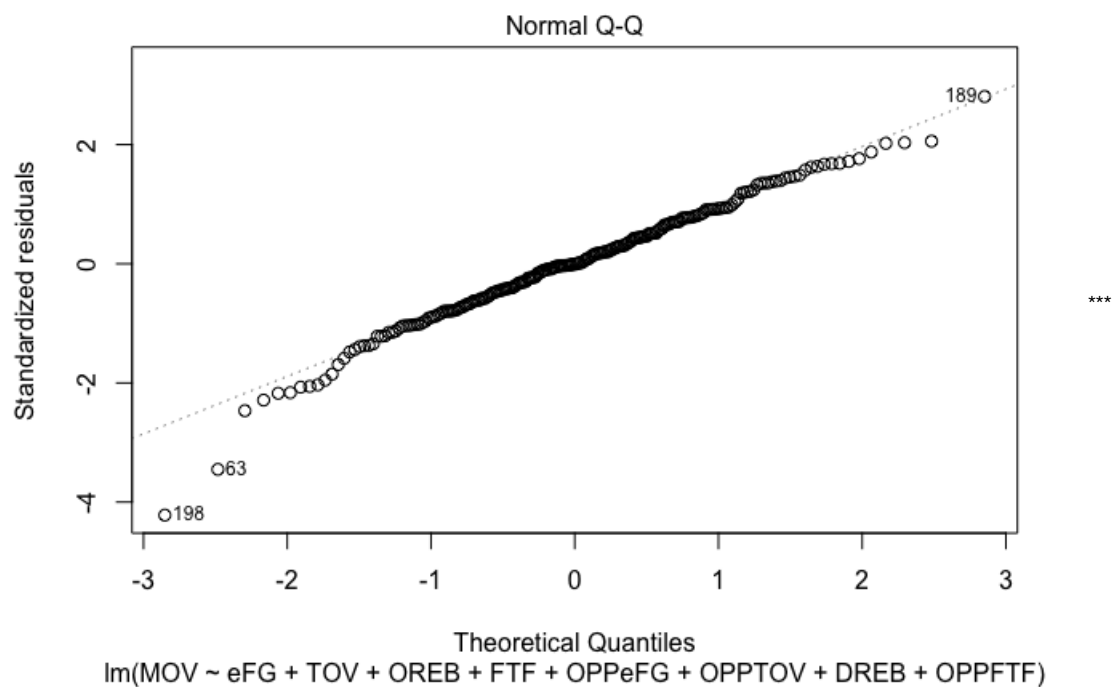
```
plot(lmMOV, 3)
```



The homoskedasticity assumption is met. In the scale-location plot we see points that are normally spread, there is no evidence of heteroskedasticity.

4. Values are normally distributed

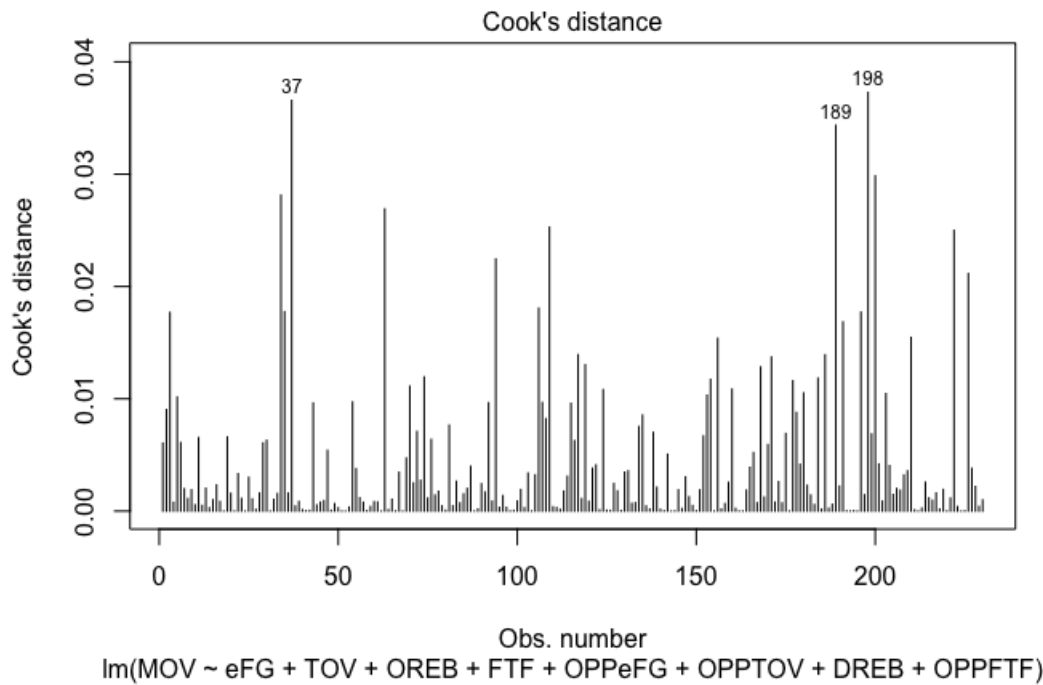
```
plot(lmMOV, 2)
```



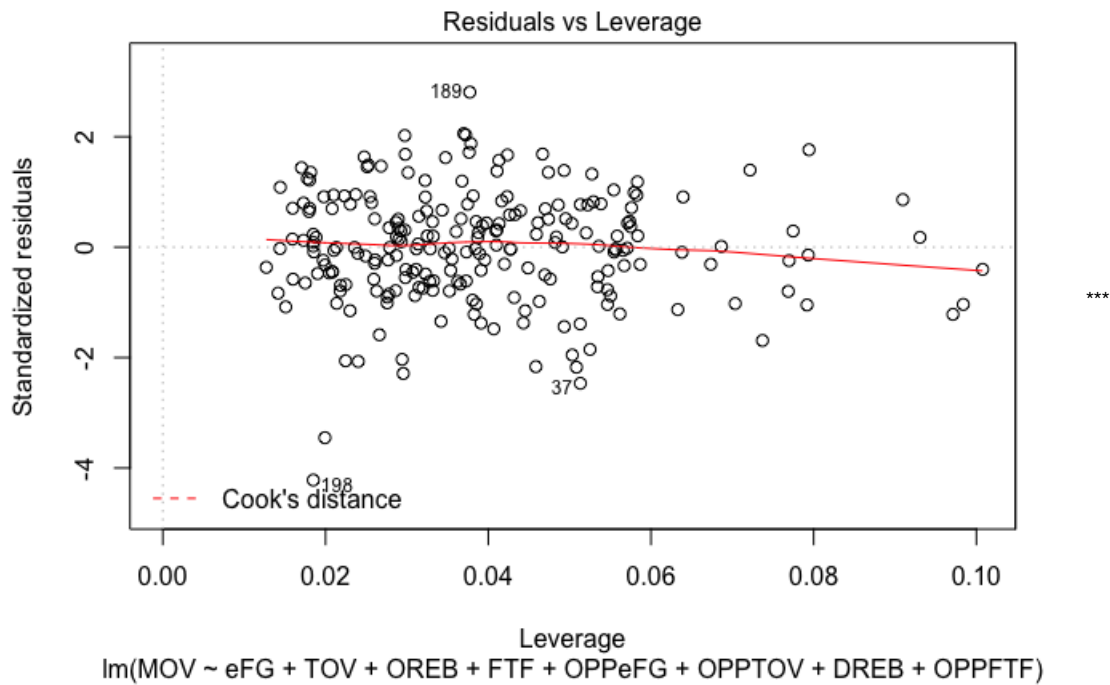
From the Q-Q plot, we can see that points are very close to the diagonal line.

5. Outliers and Influential Points

```
plot(lmMOV, 4)
```



```
plot(lmMOV, 5)
```



We can look for outliers in our data using Cook's distance. Points 48, 138 and 188 are identified as outliers. These three points also appear in our residual vs leverage graph as potential points of interest.

6. Multicollinearity

```
vif(lmMOV)
```


##	eFG	TOV	OREB	FTF	OPPeFG	OPPTOV	DREB	OPPFTE
##	1.339503	1.229970	1.470495	1.343472	1.120709	1.252527	1.632149	1.341740

All of our VIF values are below 4. There is no multicollinearity in our data.

3.3.5 Linear Regression Models Summary

From the ANOVA tables in 3.2.3 and 3.3.3, we can see that all four factors that Dean proposed are significant at threshold of p-value <0.01 for predicted both WINS and MOV

3.4 Random Forest Model for WINS

```
set.seed(10)
rfWINS <- randomForest(formula = WINS ~ eFG + TOV + OREB +
  FTF + OPPeFG + OPPTOV + DREB +
  OPPFTE, type = prob, mtry = 8, ntree = 100, data = ff_train)

rfWINS
```

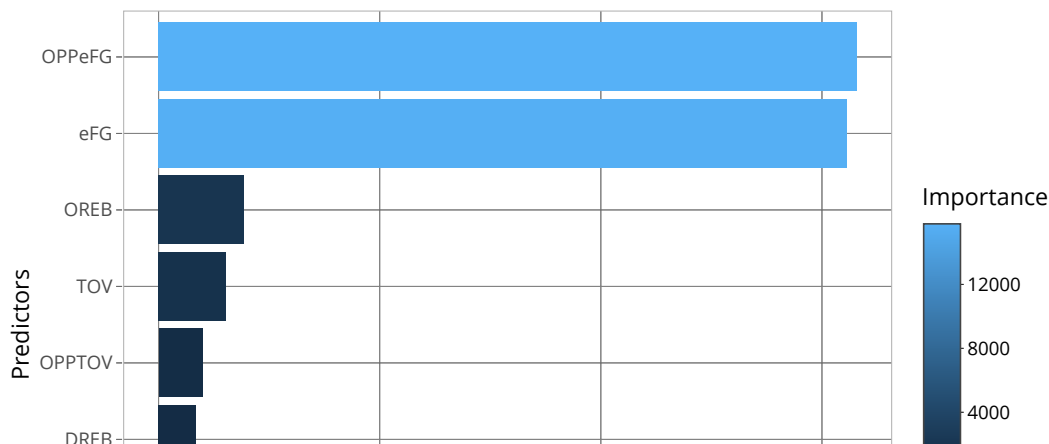
```
##
## Call:
## randomForest(formula = WINS ~ eFG + TOV + OREB + FTF + OPPeFG +      OPPTOV + DREB + OPPFTE, data = ff_trai
n, type = prob, mtry = 8,      ntree = 100)
##              Type of random forest: regression
##              Number of trees: 100
## No. of variables tried at each split: 8
##
##              Mean of squared residuals: 33.0514
##              % Var explained: 80.51
```

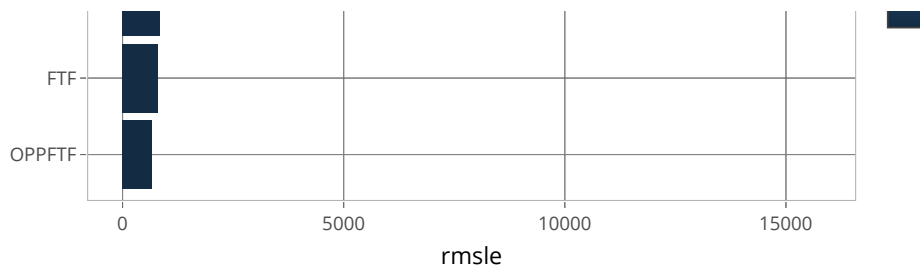
```
importance_rfWINS <- importance(rfWINS)

varImportance_rfWINS <- data.frame(Variables = row.names(importance_rfWINS),
  Importance = round(importance_rfWINS[, 'IncNodePurity'], 0))

ggplotly(ggplot(varImportance_rfWINS, aes(x = reorder(Variables, Importance),
  y = Importance, fill = Importance)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity') +
  labs(title = 'Importance of predictors', x = 'Predictors', y = 'rmsle') +
  coord_flip() +
  theme_light())
```

Importance of predictors



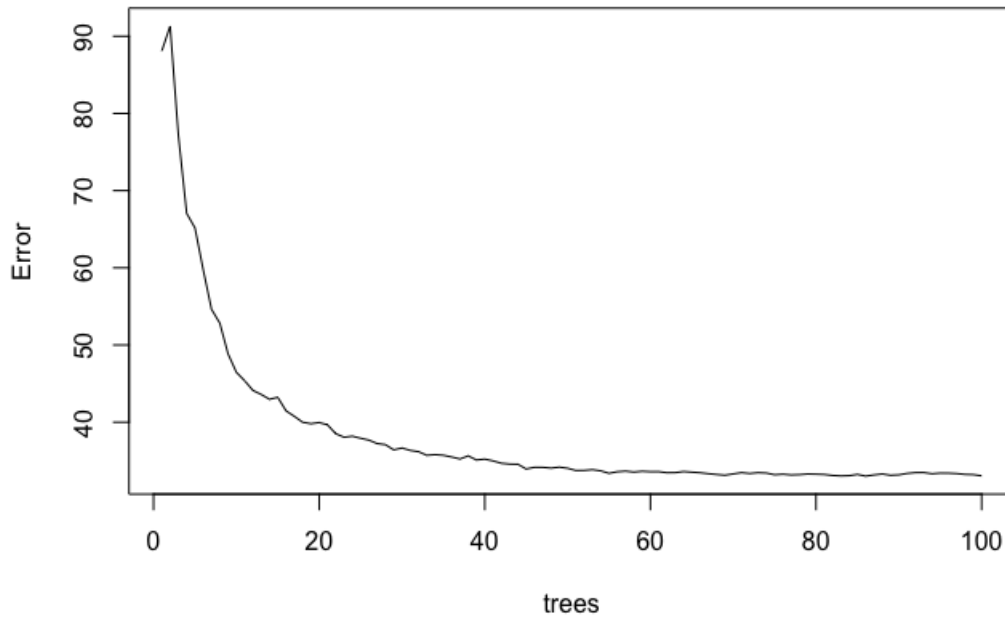


```
predicted_rfWINS = predict(rfWINS, ff_test)
predicted_rfWINS
```

```
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
## 52.99617 43.78906 49.08317 38.65268 37.72000 45.11800 28.95717 29.78150
##      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16
## 51.47067 53.47717 51.63918 43.44083 42.54587 42.30806 45.12500 28.14433
##     17     18     19     20     21     22     23     24
## 47.06783 37.83912 47.22656 44.46980 33.08417 33.71457 29.72049 28.43883
##     25     26     27     28     29     30     31     32
## 30.16586 52.91377 49.44632 48.92538 40.72462 41.91182 46.92298 33.05839
##     33     34     35     36     37     38     39     40
## 33.57583 26.20969 54.45130 44.35616 45.35495 43.04947 46.37922 43.84762
##     41     42     43     44     45     46     47     48
## 40.67612 47.07255 39.06687 31.40869 33.75418 18.75129 43.79155 45.90477
##     49     50     51     52     53     54     55     56
## 41.04936 34.39777 29.19262 26.48208 52.36279 55.21718 40.48489 45.21512
##     57     58     59     60     61     62     63     64
## 46.49743 46.92894 36.20323 26.10243 24.61030 21.00752 29.63551 58.56314
##     65     66     67     68     69     70     71     72
## 47.80291 52.17222 47.25449 45.79075 42.71789 40.44831 28.14403 42.04495
##     73     74     75     76     77     78     79     80
## 40.24382 26.79997 35.26717 57.66292 34.47036 37.69035 39.97372 23.62953
##     81     82     83     84     85     86     87     88
## 59.27665 47.52023 47.67037 48.13347 33.84547 37.82014 32.72050 40.61161
##     89     90     91     92     93     94     95     96
## 30.91467 31.51412 28.12411 53.57304 49.35518 52.68319 48.66120 51.65824
##     97     98     99    100
## 42.09069 42.29389 40.42742 38.33552
```

```
plot(rfWINS)
```

rfWINS



3.5 Random Forest Model for MOV

```
set.seed(12)
rfMOV <- randomForest(
  formula = MOV ~ eFG + TOV + OREB +
  FTF + OPpFG + OPPTOV + DREB +
  OPPFTF, type = prob, mtry = 5, ntree = 100, data = ff_train)

rfMOV
```

```
##
## Call:
## randomForest(formula = MOV ~ eFG + TOV + OREB + FTF + OPpFG +      OPPTOV + DREB + OPPFTF, data = ff_train,
type = prob, mtry = 5,      ntree = 100)
##              Type of random forest: regression
##              Number of trees: 100
## No. of variables tried at each split: 5
##
##              Mean of squared residuals: 4.322187
##              % Var explained: 81.54
```

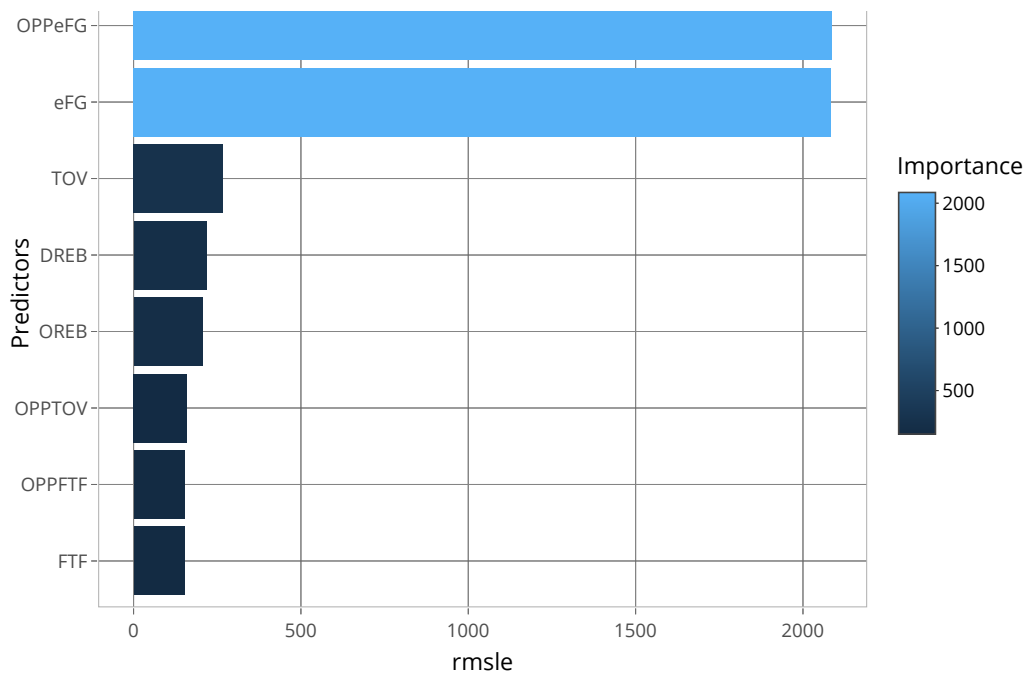
```
importance_rfMOV <- importance(rfMOV)

varImportance_rfMOV <- data.frame(Variables = row.names(importance_rfMOV),
                                  Importance = round(importance_rfMOV[, 'IncNodePurity'], 0))

ggplotly(ggplot(varImportance_rfMOV, aes(x = reorder(Variables, Importance),
                                              y = Importance, fill = Importance)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity') +
  labs(title = 'Importance of predictors', x = 'Predictors', y = 'rmsle') +
  coord_flip() +
  theme_light())
```

Importance of predictors



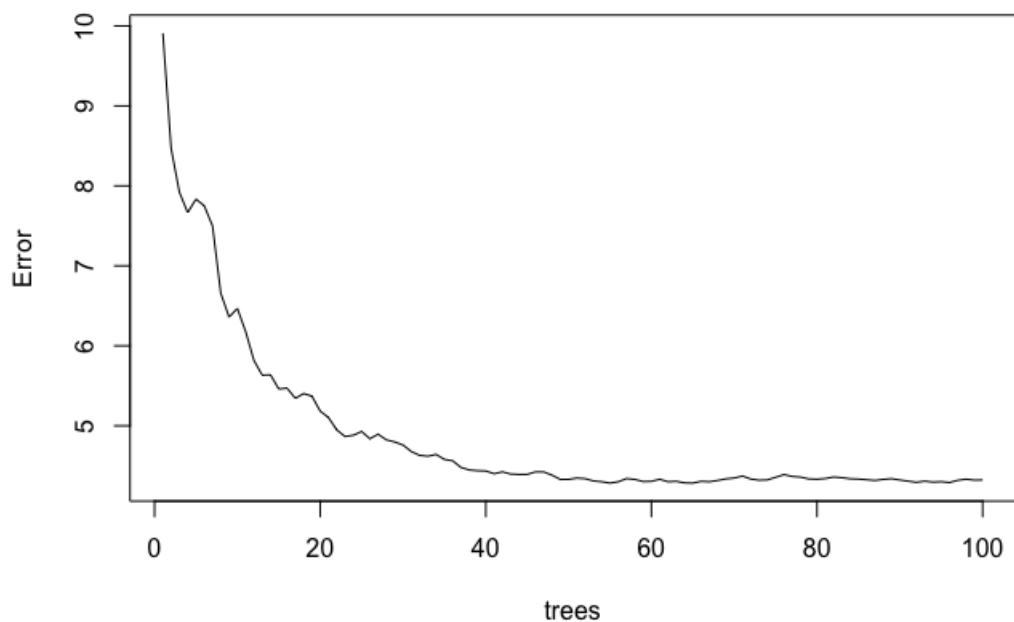


```
predicted_rfMOV = predict(rfMOV, ff_test)
predicted_rfMOV
```

```
##      1      2      3      4      5      6
## 4.70411333 0.44492000 1.75897667 -0.39023667 -0.65458833 1.04610167
##      7      8      9     10     11     12
## -5.13784333 -4.64947000 3.01612000 5.37060667 4.40723667 0.43265667
##     13     14     15     16     17     18
## 0.47341500 0.22988500 1.07280833 -4.98806500 3.65733833 -1.29342000
##     19     20     21     22     23     24
## 1.10023500 3.13646333 -2.43330500 -2.40070500 -4.84224167 -4.69837167
##     25     26     27     28     29     30
## -3.50574167 4.81272833 1.17967500 1.60443667 -0.22607167 -0.08688167
##     31     32     33     34     35     36
## 0.83038833 -3.54648833 -2.97943667 -5.30107000 4.92724000 1.06191667
##     37     38     39     40     41     42
## 1.81877000 0.84503667 1.74553667 1.06317167 0.26851667 1.85895500
##     43     44     45     46     47     48
## -1.31293167 -3.61436833 -3.26125667 -8.15337167 0.39171667 1.58442000
##     49     50     51     52     53     54
## 1.53426167 -1.87378167 -4.02905333 -5.35198167 2.85475333 5.20183333
##     55     56     57     58     59     60
## -0.58595167 1.51368000 2.33989333 1.82947500 -1.72388833 -4.91215667
##     61     62     63     64     65     66
## -5.93165167 -6.72481333 -4.62892333 5.73980333 2.55964000 4.38946333
##     67     68     69     70     71     72
## 1.96638333 2.08326333 0.36124667 -0.63832833 -4.68654167 -0.27848833
##     73     74     75     76     77     78
## 1.12000667 -5.47748000 -0.94587833 6.69601333 -2.18986333 -1.58901667
##     79     80     81     82     83     84
## -0.38305167 -5.47842833 7.41262333 1.97604167 2.18967167 1.75231333
##     85     86     87     88     89     90
## -2.43702333 0.16829167 -3.36714667 0.41332833 -3.02051667 -4.18188333
##     91     92     93     94     95     96
## -4.99639167 3.64797500 2.23762167 2.39703500 1.67150667 1.58936167
##     97     98     99    100
## 0.67753167 -0.05850833 -0.20965833 -0.78329167
```

```
plot(rfMOV)
```

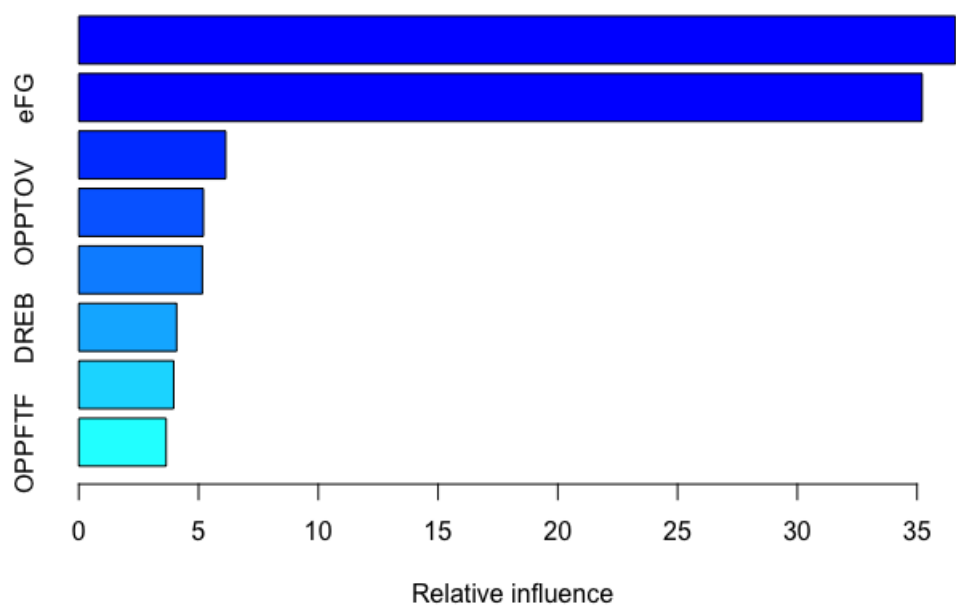
rfMOV



3.6 Gradient Boosting Machine Model for WINS

```
set.seed (14)
gbWINS = gbm(formula = WINS ~ eFG + TOV + OREB +
  FTF + OPPeFG + OPPTOV + DREB +
  OPPFTF, data = ff_train, distribution =
"gaussian", n.trees = 5000, interaction.depth = 5)

summary(gbWINS)
```



```
##          var    rel.inf
## OPPeFG OPPeFG 36.601679
## eFG      eFG 35.210560
## TOV      TOV  6.133314
## OPPTOV OPPTOV 5.201989
## OREB     OREB 5.157850
## DREB     DREB 4.084093
## FTF      FTF  3.963953
## OPPFTF OPPFTF 3.646562
```

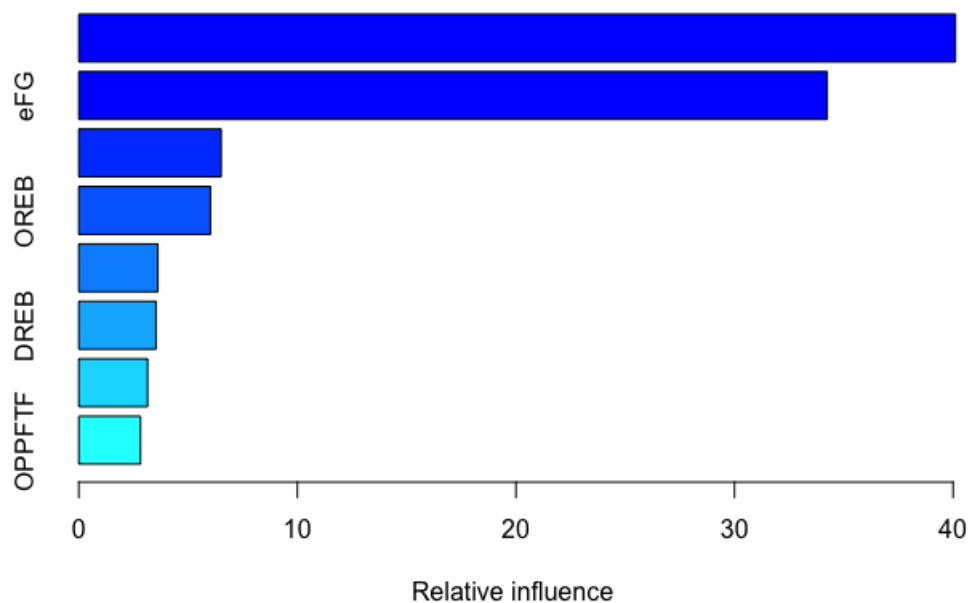
```
predicted_gbWINS = predict(gbWINS, ff_test, n.trees = 5000)
predicted_gbWINS
```

```
## [1] 54.44049 45.89374 54.60644 40.68630 41.00000 43.93951 28.02161 23.42374
## [9] 55.74394 62.25554 52.41642 38.39444 44.04356 47.60842 45.25060 22.51185
## [17] 47.30781 40.48799 43.94208 41.38360 33.91815 37.47008 25.40001 29.22159
## [25] 26.60773 57.48890 47.36590 49.95835 39.05216 45.59009 51.32060 33.49707
## [33] 32.30885 22.26007 54.97178 51.20055 48.93977 47.41121 50.82429 41.43935
## [41] 42.49904 48.98574 36.50340 27.24876 28.30373 11.34907 49.43297 49.14642
## [49] 42.16120 36.78434 30.01739 22.34322 53.87502 57.81247 42.34259 45.60753
## [57] 46.49116 45.47086 40.02824 25.56844 27.17362 17.77033 25.17434 62.65383
## [65] 45.06780 52.47862 46.44692 49.74115 44.18167 40.26226 26.53433 34.56317
## [73] 33.89384 26.78798 30.22813 60.06000 36.13741 36.93802 35.28440 20.91014
## [81] 62.66122 54.20535 45.18643 51.02636 38.68406 37.89987 35.22453 30.79658
## [89] 31.06456 22.50787 25.16126 56.68220 48.24911 48.58269 46.49725 45.94790
## [97] 40.09052 44.84519 38.48797 41.59021
```

3.7 Gradient Boosting Machine Model for MOV

```
set.seed(16)
gbMOV = gbm(formula = MOV ~ eFG + TOV + OREB +
  FTF + OPPeFG + OPPTOV + DREB +
  OPPFTF, data = ff_train, distribution =
"gaussian", n.trees = 5000, interaction.depth = 5)

summary(gbMOV)
```



```
##          var  rel.inf
## OPPeFG OPPeFG 40.107700
## eFG      eFG 34.240521
## TOV      TOV  6.511891
## OREB      OREB  6.021583
## OPPTOV OPPTOV  3.617506
## DREB      DREB  3.531286
## FTF       FTF  3.147438
## OPPFTF OPPFTF  2.822075
```

```
predicted_gbMOV = predict(gbmMOV, ff_test, n.trees = 5000)
predicted_gbMOV
```

```
## [1]  5.41401242  2.98954023  4.04905088 -1.66334388 -0.24000078
## [6]  0.11639329 -6.03584089 -5.04345189  5.91855454  8.05355326
## [11]  3.76276710  0.42580245  0.96263642  2.46004525  1.20142592
## [16] -6.85072444  2.68593527 -1.53143981  1.54774574 -0.03515514
## [21] -2.44130746 -0.78319931 -5.38327137 -4.27373614 -5.27720429
## [26]  5.02091121  1.60751046  3.27731656 -0.81257916  0.71445214
## [31]  0.96450630 -4.18510032 -2.38329799 -7.36643211  6.04378400
## [36]  2.18513304  3.11570476  2.78447763  1.89781985  0.10434255
## [41] -0.48908900  0.81382123  1.53105953 -5.38207616 -3.96597397
## [46] -11.41483236  2.35197568  3.47247108  3.05802638 -1.43422693
## [51] -2.52666049 -4.78003448  4.82989906  4.76372686  0.39456892
## [56]  2.16179877  1.36581876  1.60101384 -0.54169606 -5.30367695
## [61] -4.02114242 -7.67902734 -5.69591678  6.07631960  3.84908966
## [66]  5.33339226  1.69472122  2.80727646 -0.80714746 -1.03379846
## [71] -4.36500136 -1.92826525 -0.77525729 -5.26684295 -2.17438589
## [76]  7.09703563 -1.08193043 -0.31680183 -1.56470605 -5.55053625
## [81]  8.11648806  3.64261673  1.57617387  2.40660078 -0.91387736
## [86] -0.68600691 -2.50503055 -3.61996388 -3.00463098 -5.68999341
## [91] -7.78111208  4.42632578  1.42397457  3.16395713  1.71156017
## [96]  2.59497571 -0.04093237 -0.15333345 -1.25801459 -0.44904712
```

3.8 Comparison of models

Both `WINS` and `MOV` were predicted using three different models:

1. Multiple Linear Regression
2. Random Forest
3. Gradient Boosting Machine

For the final model, I decided to use multiple linear regression. The **lmWINS** and **lmMOV** models performed better than the **rfWINS**, **rfMOV**, **gbWINS**, and **gbMOV** models. Random forest and gradient boosting may have performed better, had I tweaked and tested different hyperparameter configurations.

Another reason I picked multiple linear regression as the final model type, is that it is a simpler model, which makes it easier to explain. In this case, the other models are black-box models, which can potentially provide more accuracy, but at the expense of explainability compared to a model like multiple linear regression.

Our **lmWINS** and **lmMOV** models can be stated mathematically as:

$$\begin{aligned} WINS = & -53.185 + 3.899 * eFG\% - 3.392 * TOV\% + 1.111 * OREB\% \\ & + 0.708 * FTF - 3.765 * OPpeFG\% + 2.902 * OPPTOV\% \\ & + 0.887 * DREB\% - 0.729 * OPPFTF + \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MOV = & -38.851 + 1.436 * eFG\% - 1.323 * TOV\% + 0.438 * OREB\% \\ & + 0.296 * FTF - 1.420 * OPpeFG\% + 1.170 * OPPTOV\% \\ & + 0.386 * DREB\% - 0.288 * OPPFTF + \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

In the next section, we will evaluate our multiple linear regression model

4. Comparison of actual values with predicted values and metrics

4.1 Creating a dataframe comparing predicted `WINS` and predicted `MOV` using our **lmWINS** and **lmMOV** models fit the test data, with the observed values of `WINS` and observed values of `MOV`

```
predicted_wins = predict(lmWINS, ff_test)
pm = (predict(lmMOV, ff_test))

observed_vs_predicted <- data.frame(predicted_wins)
observed_vs_predicted$observed_wins <- ff_test[["WINS"]]
observed_vs_predicted$predicted_mov <- pm
observed_vs_predicted$observed_mov <- ff_test[["MOV"]]

colnames(observed_vs_predicted) <- c("Predicted Wins", "Observed Wins", "Predicted Margin of Victory", "Observed Margin of Victory")

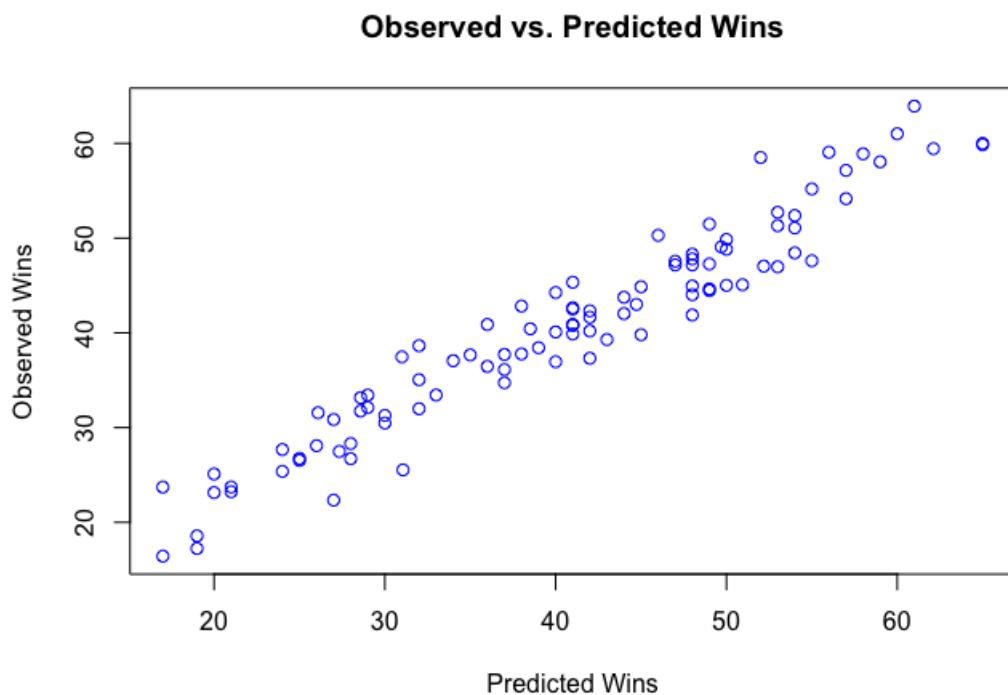
observed_vs_predicted <- observed_vs_predicted[, c(2, 1, 4, 3)]
observed_vs_predicted
```


##	Observed Wins	Predicted Wins	Observed Margin of Victory
## 1	60.00000	61.01426	8.87
## 2	54.00000	48.44225	3.95
## 3	49.00000	51.48235	4.44
## 4	42.00000	41.65049	0.71
## 5	39.00000	38.43315	-0.23
## 6	32.00000	35.05902	-2.90
## 7	19.00000	17.24568	-9.34
## 8	19.00000	18.57312	-9.61
## 9	65.00000	59.85960	8.48
## 10	59.00000	58.05547	7.78
## 11	58.00000	58.90024	5.98
## 12	49.00000	44.46868	2.60
## 13	48.00000	44.94865	1.38
## 14	47.00000	47.55992	2.89
## 15	44.00000	42.03005	-0.30
## 16	27.00000	22.34545	-7.04
## 17	53.00000	46.97189	2.63
## 18	43.00000	39.29831	0.49
## 19	41.00000	45.34191	1.06
## 20	41.00000	40.81297	-0.52
## 21	36.00000	40.88568	0.20
## 22	31.00000	37.46738	-1.11
## 23	28.00000	26.72349	-5.70
## 24	24.00000	27.68881	-5.63
## 25	20.00000	25.10779	-6.73
## 26	57.00000	54.16213	6.00
## 27	48.00000	47.17588	2.72
## 28	48.00000	48.30282	1.65
## 29	42.00000	40.20250	-0.30
## 30	41.00000	42.65048	0.20
## 31	40.00000	44.25392	1.79
## 32	33.00000	33.44204	-4.18
## 33	30.00000	30.47749	-3.79
## 34	21.00000	23.73058	-7.35
## 35	55.00000	55.19093	6.20
## 36	55.00000	47.61074	3.24
## 37	50.00000	49.85750	2.90
## 38	49.00000	47.26998	3.07
## 39	45.00000	44.86464	2.18
## 40	41.00000	42.50803	0.43
## 41	40.00000	40.09710	0.16
## 42	38.00000	42.82806	0.22
## 43	32.00000	38.64799	-1.00
## 44	30.00000	31.29008	-3.55
## 45	29.00000	32.11757	-3.71
## 46	17.00000	16.43611	-9.32
## 47	50.00000	45.01407	1.57
## 48	48.00000	47.80338	2.63
## 49	48.00000	44.02758	1.85
## 50	37.00000	37.72357	-0.79
## 51	29.00000	33.43477	-3.66
## 52	25.00000	26.74820	-4.46
## 53	57.00000	57.15153	5.09
## 54	56.00000	59.06653	6.45
## 55	49.00000	44.64585	1.78
## 56	45.00000	39.80145	0.32
## 57	44.00000	43.75584	0.40
## 58	41.00000	40.88056	-0.22
## 59	38.00000	37.77610	-1.50
## 60	28.00000	28.31915	-4.88
## 61	24.00000	25.38363	-4.68
## 62	21.00000	23.23027	-9.23
## 63	20.00000	23.14253	-6.99
## 64	62.12121	59.43994	7.17
## 65	52.18182	47.04342	3.30
## 66	50.93939	45.07695	1.42

## 67	49.69697	49.07492	2.56
## 68	44.72727	43.00650	0.95
## 69	41.00000	40.82477	-0.24
## 70	38.51515	40.42987	0.27
## 71	31.06061	25.54173	-4.79
## 72	28.57576	33.16422	-3.41
## 73	28.57576	31.75337	-3.30
## 74	27.33333	27.48641	-5.68
## 75	26.09091	31.56932	-3.76
## 76	52.00000	58.51056	5.46
## 77	48.00000	41.88999	1.52
## 78	42.00000	42.32496	0.78
## 79	37.00000	36.12199	-1.07
## 80	17.00000	23.72609	-6.63
## 81	61.00000	63.93179	6.52
## 82	53.00000	52.72042	4.66
## 83	53.00000	51.31638	4.09
## 84	50.00000	48.82607	3.30
## 85	42.00000	37.32024	-0.37
## 86	40.00000	36.95088	-1.51
## 87	37.00000	34.73534	-2.46
## 88	32.00000	31.99379	-3.01
## 89	27.00000	30.85953	-3.90
## 90	26.00000	28.09346	-3.60
## 91	25.00000	26.54171	-4.37
## 92	65.00000	59.99583	7.66
## 93	54.00000	51.07413	3.76
## 94	54.00000	52.38515	3.41
## 95	47.00000	47.16779	1.57
## 96	46.00000	50.29970	1.93
## 97	41.00000	39.88191	-0.28
## 98	36.00000	36.45967	-1.11
## 99	35.00000	37.67511	-1.27
## 100	34.00000	37.06367	-1.09
##	Predicted Margin of Victory		
## 1		7.5019316	
## 2		2.7918936	
## 3		3.8579222	
## 4		0.1291505	
## 5		-0.8615088	
## 6		-2.4180218	
## 7		-9.0182489	
## 8		-8.7940497	
## 9		7.2595134	
## 10		6.3801864	
## 11		6.3904133	
## 12		1.3311391	
## 13		1.4623198	
## 14		2.6330804	
## 15		0.3325235	
## 16		-6.9689690	
## 17		2.1073394	
## 18		-0.4522467	
## 19		1.5203129	
## 20		-0.2177054	
## 21		0.2178854	
## 22		-1.2279486	
## 23		-5.5494226	
## 24		-4.9422247	
## 25		-6.2136536	
## 26		4.9859142	
## 27		2.5351641	
## 28		2.7661311	
## 29		-0.2998492	
## 30		0.6139207	
## 31		1.3555547	
## 32		-2.9487069	
## 33		-3.8951258	

## 34	-6.5288869
## 35	5.3778730
## 36	2.7033167
## 37	3.2481478
## 38	2.3854624
## 39	1.5309146
## 40	0.5272282
## 41	-0.3470279
## 42	0.7780669
## 43	-0.7966378
## 44	-3.6334464
## 45	-3.2572235
## 46	-9.4193199
## 47	1.6106493
## 48	2.7168844
## 49	1.3638212
## 50	-1.3144823
## 51	-2.7455177
## 52	-5.4021469
## 53	6.0919311
## 54	6.7979839
## 55	1.4475761
## 56	-0.3844359
## 57	0.8080249
## 58	-0.2358748
## 59	-1.2575482
## 60	-4.9433063
## 61	-5.8192197
## 62	-6.5466151
## 63	-6.9946522
## 64	6.9045917
## 65	2.4790596
## 66	1.5072616
## 67	3.0288613
## 68	0.7386895
## 69	-0.2732132
## 70	-0.2543372
## 71	-5.8070154
## 72	-3.4383673
## 73	-3.5368930
## 74	-5.1236880
## 75	-3.6180666
## 76	6.6350172
## 77	0.5130691
## 78	0.4074916
## 79	-1.8627472
## 80	-6.5704605
## 81	8.6455665
## 82	4.4223505
## 83	3.9850735
## 84	2.9621934
## 85	-1.3352777
## 86	-1.4920864
## 87	-2.4705996
## 88	-3.5617876
## 89	-4.0534494
## 90	-4.9777262
## 91	-5.6076159
## 92	7.2597455
## 93	3.7625920
## 94	4.3145737
## 95	2.2593586
## 96	3.2245813
## 97	-0.5246057
## 98	-1.8442554
## 99	-1.2508650
## 100	-1.2999283

```
plot(observed_vs_predicted$"Observed Wins", observed_vs_predicted$"Predicted Wins",
     main="Observed vs. Predicted Wins",
     xlab="Predicted Wins",
     ylab="Observed Wins",
     col="blue")
```



4.2 Creating a new dataframe with the team identifier, and their respective observed and predicted WINS and MOV

```
id_observed_vs_predicted <- observed_vs_predicted
id_observed_vs_predicted$Team <- ff_test$Team
id_observed_vs_predicted$Season <- ff_test$Season
id_observed_vs_predicted <- id_observed_vs_predicted[, c(5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4)]
id_observed_vs_predicted
```

##	Team	Season	Observed Wins	Predicted Wins
## 1	Milwaukee Bucks	2018 - 2019	60.00000	61.01426
## 2	Denver Nuggets	2018 - 2019	54.00000	48.44225
## 3	Boston Celtics	2018 - 2019	49.00000	51.48235
## 4	Brooklyn Nets	2018 - 2019	42.00000	41.65049
## 5	Charlotte Hornets	2018 - 2019	39.00000	38.43315
## 6	Washington Wizards	2018 - 2019	32.00000	35.05902
## 7	Cleveland Cavaliers	2018 - 2019	19.00000	17.24568
## 8	Phoenix Suns	2018 - 2019	19.00000	18.57312
## 9	Houston Rockets*	2017 - 2018	65.00000	59.85960
## 10	Toronto Raptors*	2017 - 2018	59.00000	58.05547
## 11	Golden State Warriors*	2017 - 2018	58.00000	58.90024
## 12	Portland Trail Blazers*	2017 - 2018	49.00000	44.46868
## 13	Indiana Pacers*	2017 - 2018	48.00000	44.94865
## 14	San Antonio Spurs*	2017 - 2018	47.00000	47.55992
## 15	Milwaukee Bucks*	2017 - 2018	44.00000	42.03005
## 16	Chicago Bulls	2017 - 2018	27.00000	22.34545
## 17	Boston Celtics*	2016 - 2017	53.00000	46.97189
## 18	Memphis Grizzlies*	2016 - 2017	43.00000	39.29831
## 19	Miami Heat	2016 - 2017	41.00000	45.34191
## 20	Portland Trail Blazers*	2016 - 2017	41.00000	40.81297
## 21	Charlotte Hornets	2016 - 2017	36.00000	40.88568
## 22	Minnesota Timberwolves	2016 - 2017	31.00000	37.46738
## 23	Philadelphia 76ers	2016 - 2017	28.00000	26.72349
## 24	Phoenix Suns	2016 - 2017	24.00000	27.68881
## 25	Brooklyn Nets	2016 - 2017	20.00000	25.10779
## 26	Cleveland Cavaliers*	2015 - 2016	57.00000	54.16213
## 27	Charlotte Hornets*	2015 - 2016	48.00000	47.17588
## 28	Miami Heat*	2015 - 2016	48.00000	48.30282
## 29	Dallas Mavericks*	2015 - 2016	42.00000	40.20250
## 30	Houston Rockets*	2015 - 2016	41.00000	42.65048
## 31	Utah Jazz	2015 - 2016	40.00000	44.25392
## 32	Milwaukee Bucks	2015 - 2016	33.00000	33.44204
## 33	New Orleans Pelicans	2015 - 2016	30.00000	30.47749
## 34	Brooklyn Nets	2015 - 2016	21.00000	23.73058
## 35	San Antonio Spurs*	2014 - 2015	55.00000	55.19093
## 36	Memphis Grizzlies*	2014 - 2015	55.00000	47.61074
## 37	Dallas Mavericks*	2014 - 2015	50.00000	49.85750
## 38	Toronto Raptors*	2014 - 2015	49.00000	47.26998
## 39	Oklahoma City Thunder	2014 - 2015	45.00000	44.86464
## 40	Milwaukee Bucks*	2014 - 2015	41.00000	42.50803
## 41	Boston Celtics*	2014 - 2015	40.00000	40.09710
## 42	Utah Jazz	2014 - 2015	38.00000	42.82806
## 43	Detroit Pistons	2014 - 2015	32.00000	38.64799
## 44	Denver Nuggets	2014 - 2015	30.00000	31.29008
## 45	Sacramento Kings	2014 - 2015	29.00000	32.11757
## 46	New York Knicks	2014 - 2015	17.00000	16.43611
## 47	Memphis Grizzlies*	2013 - 2014	50.00000	45.01407
## 48	Toronto Raptors*	2013 - 2014	48.00000	47.80338
## 49	Chicago Bulls*	2013 - 2014	48.00000	44.02758
## 50	New York Knicks	2013 - 2014	37.00000	37.72357
## 51	Detroit Pistons	2013 - 2014	29.00000	33.43477
## 52	Boston Celtics	2013 - 2014	25.00000	26.74820
## 53	Denver Nuggets*	2012 - 2013	57.00000	57.15153
## 54	Los Angeles Clippers*	2012 - 2013	56.00000	59.06653
## 55	Brooklyn Nets*	2012 - 2013	49.00000	44.64585
## 56	Chicago Bulls*	2012 - 2013	45.00000	39.80145
## 57	Atlanta Hawks*	2012 - 2013	44.00000	43.75584
## 58	Boston Celtics*	2012 - 2013	41.00000	40.88056
## 59	Milwaukee Bucks*	2012 - 2013	38.00000	37.77610
## 60	Sacramento Kings	2012 - 2013	28.00000	28.31915
## 61	Cleveland Cavaliers	2012 - 2013	24.00000	25.38363
## 62	Charlotte Bobcats	2012 - 2013	21.00000	23.23027
## 63	Orlando Magic	2012 - 2013	20.00000	23.14253
## 64	San Antonio Spurs*	2011 - 2012	62.12121	59.43994
## 65	Indiana Pacers*	2011 - 2012	52.18182	47.04342
## 66	Los Angeles Lakers*	2011 - 2012	50.93939	45.07695

## 67	Los Angeles Clippers* 2011 - 2012	49.69697	49.07492
## 68	Dallas Mavericks* 2011 - 2012	44.72727	43.00650
## 69	Phoenix Suns 2011 - 2012	41.00000	40.82477
## 70	Milwaukee Bucks 2011 - 2012	38.51515	40.42987
## 71	Detroit Pistons 2011 - 2012	31.06061	25.54173
## 72	Golden State Warriors 2011 - 2012	28.57576	33.16422
## 73	Toronto Raptors 2011 - 2012	28.57576	31.75337
## 74	Sacramento Kings 2011 - 2012	27.33333	27.48641
## 75	New Orleans Hornets 2011 - 2012	26.09091	31.56932
## 76	Orlando Magic* 2010 - 2011	52.00000	58.51056
## 77	Portland Trail Blazers* 2010 - 2011	48.00000	41.88999
## 78	New York Knicks* 2010 - 2011	42.00000	42.32496
## 79	Indiana Pacers* 2010 - 2011	37.00000	36.12199
## 80	Minnesota Timberwolves 2010 - 2011	17.00000	23.72609
## 81	Cleveland Cavaliers* 2009 - 2010	61.00000	63.93179
## 82	Atlanta Hawks* 2009 - 2010	53.00000	52.72042
## 83	Denver Nuggets* 2009 - 2010	53.00000	51.31638
## 84	Portland Trail Blazers* 2009 - 2010	50.00000	48.82607
## 85	Houston Rockets 2009 - 2010	42.00000	37.32024
## 86	Memphis Grizzlies 2009 - 2010	40.00000	36.95088
## 87	New Orleans Hornets 2009 - 2010	37.00000	34.73534
## 88	Indiana Pacers 2009 - 2010	32.00000	31.99379
## 89	Philadelphia 76ers 2009 - 2010	27.00000	30.85953
## 90	Golden State Warriors 2009 - 2010	26.00000	28.09346
## 91	Sacramento Kings 2009 - 2010	25.00000	26.54171
## 92	Los Angeles Lakers* 2008 - 2009	65.00000	59.99583
## 93	San Antonio Spurs* 2008 - 2009	54.00000	51.07413
## 94	Denver Nuggets* 2008 - 2009	54.00000	52.38515
## 95	Atlanta Hawks* 2008 - 2009	47.00000	47.16779
## 96	Phoenix Suns 2008 - 2009	46.00000	50.29970
## 97	Chicago Bulls* 2008 - 2009	41.00000	39.88191
## 98	Indiana Pacers 2008 - 2009	36.00000	36.45967
## 99	Charlotte Bobcats 2008 - 2009	35.00000	37.67511
## 100	Milwaukee Bucks 2008 - 2009	34.00000	37.06367
##	Observed Margin of Victory Predicted Margin of Victory		
## 1	8.87	7.5019316	
## 2	3.95	2.7918936	
## 3	4.44	3.8579222	
## 4	0.71	0.1291505	
## 5	-0.23	-0.8615088	
## 6	-2.90	-2.4180218	
## 7	-9.34	-9.0182489	
## 8	-9.61	-8.7940497	
## 9	8.48	7.2595134	
## 10	7.78	6.3801864	
## 11	5.98	6.3904133	
## 12	2.60	1.3311391	
## 13	1.38	1.4623198	
## 14	2.89	2.6330804	
## 15	-0.30	0.3325235	
## 16	-7.04	-6.9689690	
## 17	2.63	2.1073394	
## 18	0.49	-0.4522467	
## 19	1.06	1.5203129	
## 20	-0.52	-0.2177054	
## 21	0.20	0.2178854	
## 22	-1.11	-1.2279486	
## 23	-5.70	-5.5494226	
## 24	-5.63	-4.9422247	
## 25	-6.73	-6.2136536	
## 26	6.00	4.9859142	
## 27	2.72	2.5351641	
## 28	1.65	2.7661311	
## 29	-0.30	-0.2998492	
## 30	0.20	0.6139207	
## 31	1.79	1.3555547	
## 32	-4.18	-2.9487069	
## 33	-3.79	-3.8951258	

## 34	-7.35	-6.5288869
## 35	6.20	5.3778730
## 36	3.24	2.7033167
## 37	2.90	3.2481478
## 38	3.07	2.3854624
## 39	2.18	1.5309146
## 40	0.43	0.5272282
## 41	0.16	-0.3470279
## 42	0.22	0.7780669
## 43	-1.00	-0.7966378
## 44	-3.55	-3.6334464
## 45	-3.71	-3.2572235
## 46	-9.32	-9.4193199
## 47	1.57	1.6106493
## 48	2.63	2.7168844
## 49	1.85	1.3638212
## 50	-0.79	-1.3144823
## 51	-3.66	-2.7455177
## 52	-4.46	-5.4021469
## 53	5.09	6.0919311
## 54	6.45	6.7979839
## 55	1.78	1.4475761
## 56	0.32	-0.3844359
## 57	0.40	0.8080249
## 58	-0.22	-0.2358748
## 59	-1.50	-1.2575482
## 60	-4.88	-4.9433063
## 61	-4.68	-5.8192197
## 62	-9.23	-6.5466151
## 63	-6.99	-6.9946522
## 64	7.17	6.9045917
## 65	3.30	2.4790596
## 66	1.42	1.5072616
## 67	2.56	3.0288613
## 68	0.95	0.7386895
## 69	-0.24	-0.2732132
## 70	0.27	-0.2543372
## 71	-4.79	-5.8070154
## 72	-3.41	-3.4383673
## 73	-3.30	-3.5368930
## 74	-5.68	-5.1236880
## 75	-3.76	-3.6180666
## 76	5.46	6.6350172
## 77	1.52	0.5130691
## 78	0.78	0.4074916
## 79	-1.07	-1.8627472
## 80	-6.63	-6.5704605
## 81	6.52	8.6455665
## 82	4.66	4.4223505
## 83	4.09	3.9850735
## 84	3.30	2.9621934
## 85	-0.37	-1.3352777
## 86	-1.51	-1.4920864
## 87	-2.46	-2.4705996
## 88	-3.01	-3.5617876
## 89	-3.90	-4.0534494
## 90	-3.60	-4.9777262
## 91	-4.37	-5.6076159
## 92	7.66	7.2597455
## 93	3.76	3.7625920
## 94	3.41	4.3145737
## 95	1.57	2.2593586
## 96	1.93	3.2245813
## 97	-0.28	-0.5246057
## 98	-1.11	-1.8442554
## 99	-1.27	-1.2508650
## 100	-1.09	-1.2999283

```
formattable(id_observed_vs_predicted[1:50,])
```

Team	Season	Observed Wins	Predicted Wins	Observed Margin of Victory	Predicted Margin of Victory
Milwaukee Bucks	2018 - 2019	60	61.01426	8.87	7.5019316
Denver Nuggets	2018 - 2019	54	48.44225	3.95	2.7918936
Boston Celtics	2018 - 2019	49	51.48235	4.44	3.8579222
Brooklyn Nets	2018 - 2019	42	41.65049	0.71	0.1291505
Charlotte Hornets	2018 - 2019	39	38.43315	-0.23	-0.8615088
Washington Wizards	2018 - 2019	32	35.05902	-2.90	-2.4180218
Cleveland Cavaliers	2018 - 2019	19	17.24568	-9.34	-9.0182489
Phoenix Suns	2018 - 2019	19	18.57312	-9.61	-8.7940497
Houston Rockets*	2017 - 2018	65	59.85960	8.48	7.2595134
Toronto Raptors*	2017 - 2018	59	58.05547	7.78	6.3801864
Golden State Warriors*	2017 - 2018	58	58.90024	5.98	6.3904133
Portland Trail Blazers*	2017 - 2018	49	44.46868	2.60	1.3311391
Indiana Pacers*	2017 - 2018	48	44.94865	1.38	1.4623198
San Antonio Spurs*	2017 - 2018	47	47.55992	2.89	2.6330804
Milwaukee Bucks*	2017 - 2018	44	42.03005	-0.30	0.3325235
Chicago Bulls	2017 - 2018	27	22.34545	-7.04	-6.9689690
Boston Celtics*	2016 - 2017	53	46.97189	2.63	2.1073394
Memphis Grizzlies*	2016 - 2017	43	39.29831	0.49	-0.4522467
Miami Heat	2016 - 2017	41	45.34191	1.06	1.5203129
Portland Trail Blazers*	2016 - 2017	41	40.81297	-0.52	-0.2177054
Charlotte Hornets	2016 - 2017	36	40.88568	0.20	0.2178854
Minnesota Timberwolves	2016 - 2017	31	37.46738	-1.11	-1.2279486
Philadelphia 76ers	2016 - 2017	28	26.72349	-5.70	-5.5494226
Phoenix Suns	2016 - 2017	24	27.68881	-5.63	-4.9422247
Brooklyn Nets	2016 - 2017	20	25.10779	-6.73	-6.2136536
Cleveland Cavaliers*	2015 - 2016	57	54.16213	6.00	4.9859142
Charlotte Hornets*	2015 - 2016	48	47.17588	2.72	2.5351641
Miami Heat*	2015 - 2016	48	48.30282	1.65	2.7661311
Dallas Mavericks*	2015 - 2016	42	40.20250	-0.30	-0.2998492
Houston Rockets*	2015 - 2016	41	42.65048	0.20	0.6139207
Utah Jazz	2015 - 2016	40	44.25392	1.79	1.3555547
Milwaukee Bucks	2015 - 2016	33	33.44204	-4.18	-2.9487069
New Orleans Pelicans	2015 - 2016	30	30.47749	-3.79	-3.8951258
Brooklyn Nets	2015 - 2016	21	23.73058	-7.35	-6.5288869
San Antonio Spurs*	2014 - 2015	55	55.19093	6.20	5.3778730
Memphis Grizzlies*	2014 - 2015	55	47.61074	3.24	2.7033167
Dallas Mavericks*	2014 - 2015	50	49.85750	2.90	3.2481478

Team	Season	Observed Wins	Predicted Wins	Observed Margin of Victory	Predicted Margin of Victory
Toronto Raptors*	2014 - 2015	49	47.26998	3.07	2.3854624
Oklahoma City Thunder	2014 - 2015	45	44.86464	2.18	1.5309146
Milwaukee Bucks*	2014 - 2015	41	42.50803	0.43	0.5272282
Boston Celtics*	2014 - 2015	40	40.09710	0.16	-0.3470279
Utah Jazz	2014 - 2015	38	42.82806	0.22	0.7780669
Detroit Pistons	2014 - 2015	32	38.64799	-1.00	-0.7966378
Denver Nuggets	2014 - 2015	30	31.29008	-3.55	-3.6334464
Sacramento Kings	2014 - 2015	29	32.11757	-3.71	-3.2572235
New York Knicks	2014 - 2015	17	16.43611	-9.32	-9.4193199
Memphis Grizzlies*	2013 - 2014	50	45.01407	1.57	1.6106493
Toronto Raptors*	2013 - 2014	48	47.80338	2.63	2.7168844
Chicago Bulls*	2013 - 2014	48	44.02758	1.85	1.3638212
New York Knicks	2013 - 2014	37	37.72357	-0.79	-1.3144823

4.3 R^2

```
R2(predicted_wins, ff_test$WINS)
```

```
## [1] 0.9287359
```

```
R2(pm, ff_test$MOV)
```

```
## [1] 0.9707142
```

R^2 is the coefficient of determination. It is a measure of the goodness of fit of a model. Both the **lmWINS** and **lmMOV** models perform almost as well on the test data as they did on the training data they were originally fit on. This is a good indicator that our model generalize well, as it predicted well on data it was not trained on.

R^2 values in training and test data sets

Model	Training	Test
lmWINS	0.9435	0.9300
lmMOV	0.9785	0.9707

4.4 Mean Absolute Error

```
MAE(predicted_wins, ff_test$WINS)
```

```
## [1] 2.545743
```

```
MAE(pm, ff_test$MOV)
```

```
## [1] 0.5472033
```

The MAE values for the **lmWINS** model fit on the test data is 3.392 and for the **lmMOV** model fit on the test data is 0.673. MAE represents the average absolute difference between actual and predicted outcomes.

4.5 Root Mean Squared Error

```
RMSE(predicted_wins, ff_test$WINS)
```

```
## [1] 3.260744
```

```
RMSE(pm, ff_test$MOV)
```

```
## [1] 0.7257216
```

The RMSE values for the **lmWINS** model fit on the test data is 3.392 and for the **lmMOV** model fit on the test data is 0.673. RMSE represents the root of the average squared difference between actual and predicted outcomes.

5. Weights of the four factors

We can calculate the weights of the four factors in our **lmWINS** and **lmMOV** models by calculating the average of each of the coefficients for the four factors.

5.1 Weights for the lmWINS model

```
sum_all_lmWINS = (3.89934 + 3.39168 + 1.11070 + 0.70791 + 3.76483 + 2.90168 + 0.88666 + 0.72897)
sum_all_lmWINS
```

```
## [1] 17.39177
```

```
sum_eFG_lmWINS = (3.89934 + 3.76483)
weight_eFG_lmWINS = 100 * (sum_eFG_lmWINS / sum_all_lmWINS)
weight_eFG_lmWINS
```

```
## [1] 44.0678
```

```
sum_TOV_lmWINS =(3.39168 + 2.90168)
weight_TOV_lmWINS = 100 * (sum_TOV_lmWINS / sum_all_lmWINS)
weight_TOV_lmWINS
```

```
## [1] 36.18585
```

```
sum_REB_lmWINS = (1.11070 + 0.88666)
weight_REB_lmWINS = 100 * (sum_REB_lmWINS / sum_all_lmWINS)
weight_REB_lmWINS
```

```
## [1] 11.48451
```

```
sum_FTF_lmWINS = (0.70791 + 0.72897)
weight_FTF_lmWINS = 100 * (sum_FTF_lmWINS / sum_all_lmWINS)
weight_FTF_lmWINS
```

```
## [1] 8.261839
```

Weights for the **lmWINS** model: 44.07% shooting, 36.19% turnovers, 11.48% rebounding, 8.26% foul rate

5.2 Weights for the lmMOV model

```
sum_all_lmMOV = (1.43555 + 1.32334 + 0.43792 + 0.29640 + 1.42002 + 1.17049 + 0.38560 + 0.28811)
sum_all_lmMOV
```

```
## [1] 6.75743
```

```
sum_eFG_lmMOV = (1.43555 + 1.42002)
weight_eFG_lmMOV = 100 * (sum_eFG_lmMOV / sum_all_lmMOV)
weight_eFG_lmMOV
```

```
## [1] 42.25823
```

```
sum_TOV_lmMOV = (1.32334 + 1.17049)
weight_TOV_lmMOV = 100 * (sum_TOV_lmMOV / sum_all_lmMOV)
weight_TOV_lmMOV
```

```
## [1] 36.90501
```

```
sum_REB_lmMOV = (0.43792 + 0.38560)
weight_REB_lmMOV = 100 * (sum_REB_lmMOV / sum_all_lmMOV)
weight_REB_lmMOV
```

```
## [1] 12.18688
```

```
sum_FTF_lmMOV = (0.29640 + 0.28811)
weight_FTF_lmMOV = 100 * (sum_FTF_lmMOV / sum_all_lmMOV)
weight_FTF_lmMOV
```

```
## [1] 8.649886
```

Weights for the **lmMOV** model: 42.26% shooting, 36.91% turnovers, 12.19% rebounding, 8.65% foul rate

5.3 Comparing Model Weights to Oliver's

Factor	Oliver	Küpper	lmWINS
Shooting	40.00%	45.45%	44.07%
Turnovers	25.00%	27.27%	36.19%
Rebounding	20.00%	13.64%	11.48%
Free Throw Factor	15.00%	13.64%	8.26%

The values we achieved are reasonably close to those Oliver proposed. Shooting is the most important factor for winning games in the NBA. Turnovers are very close in importance as the second most important factor. This makes sense intuitively from a very high level as if you don't have possession of the ball, you can't score the ball and therefore win a game. In the **lmWINS** and **lmMOV** models, we also place rebounding and foul rate as the 3rd and 4th most important factors respectively. However, the weights that we assign those factors in our model is ~ 55% - 63% of the weight that Oliver assigned.

6. Four Factors historical changes

6.1 Preparing data sets for visualizations

```
four_factors_historical <- four_factors_scaled

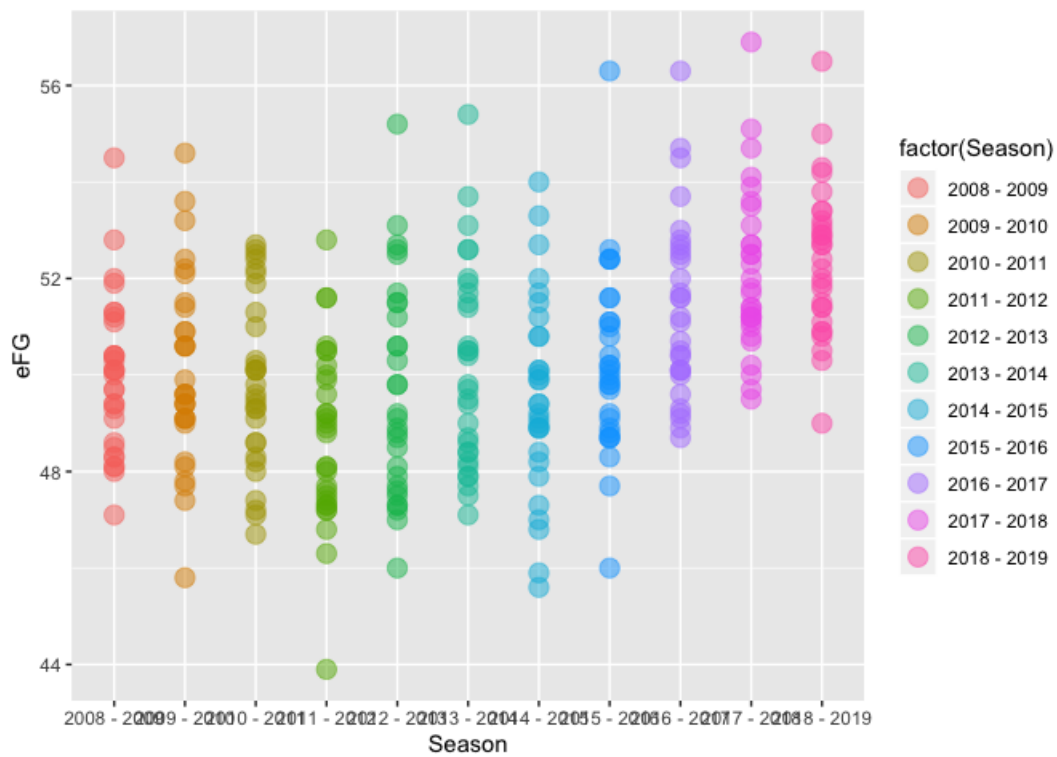
four_factors_hist <- read_excel("per_100_possessions.xlsx")
four_factors_hist_new <- four_factors_hist %>% dplyr::rename(eFG = `eFG`,
  TO = `TOV`,
  OREB = `ORB`,
  FTF = `FT/FGA`)
```

6.2 Scatter plots of the four factors for all NBA teams from the 2008 to 2018 seasons

6.2.1 eFG

```
eFG_all_hist <- ggplot(data = four_factors_historical, aes(x = Season, y = eFG))

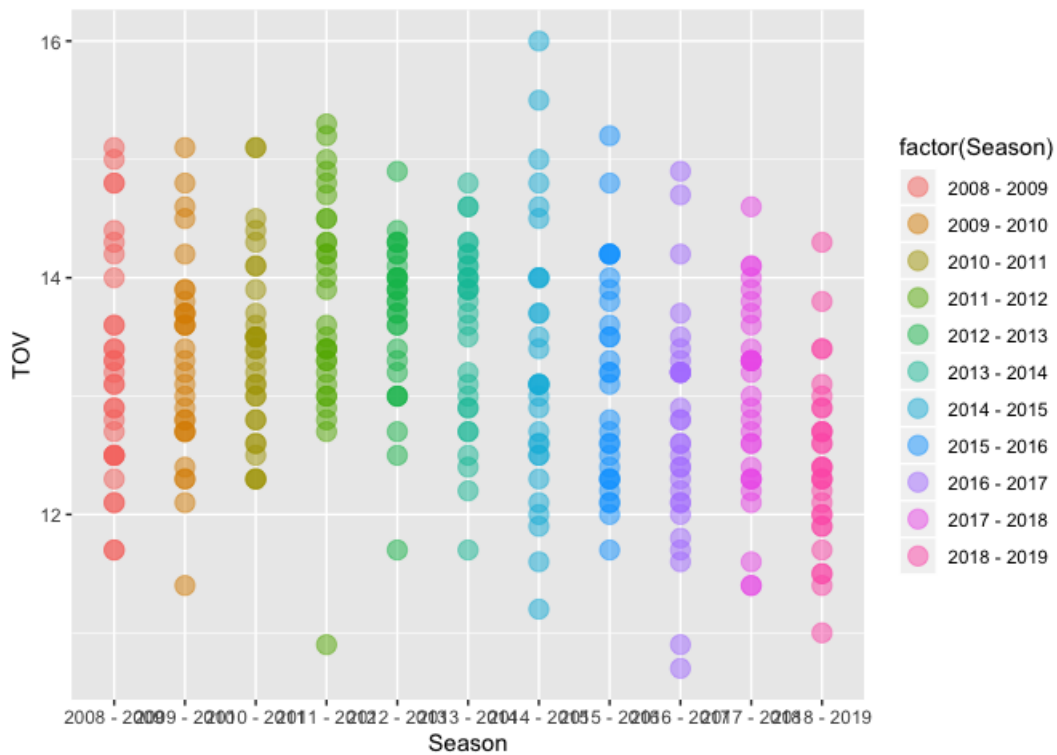
eFG_all_hist + geom_point(alpha=1/2, size=4,
  aes(color=factor(Season)))
```



6.2.2 TOV

```
TOV_all_hist <- ggplot(data = four_factors_historical, aes(x = Season, y = TOV))

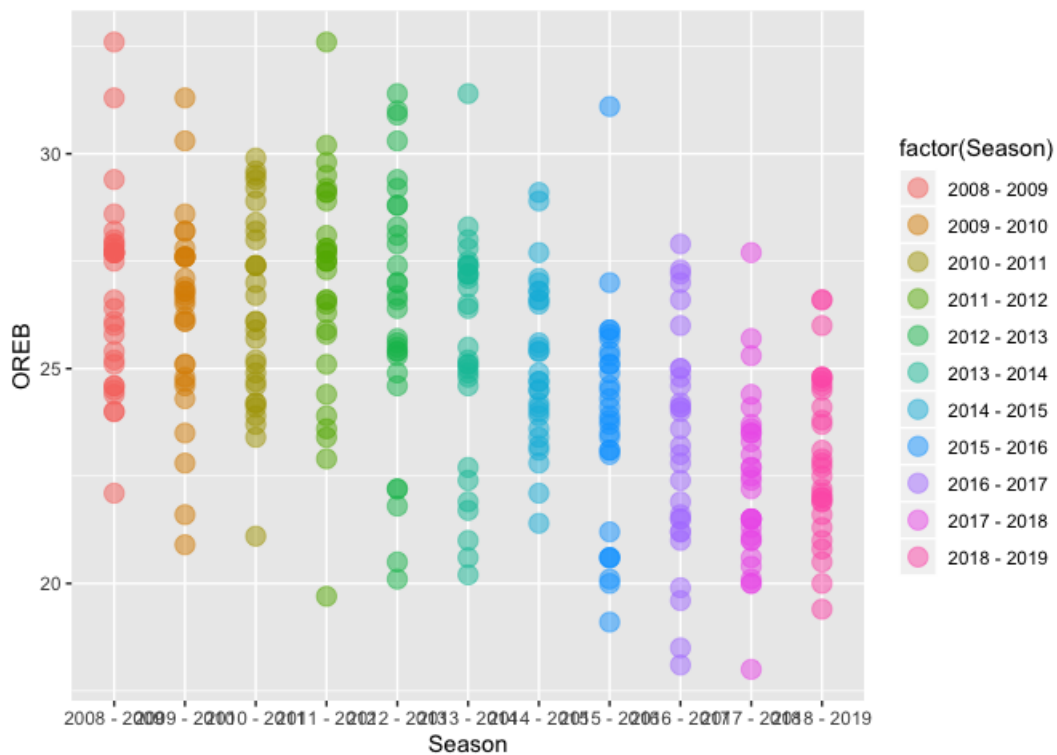
TOV_all_hist + geom_point(alpha=1/2, size=4,
  aes(color=factor(Season)))
```



6.2.3 OREB

```
OREB_all_hist <- ggplot(data = four_factors_historical, aes(x = Season, y = OREB))

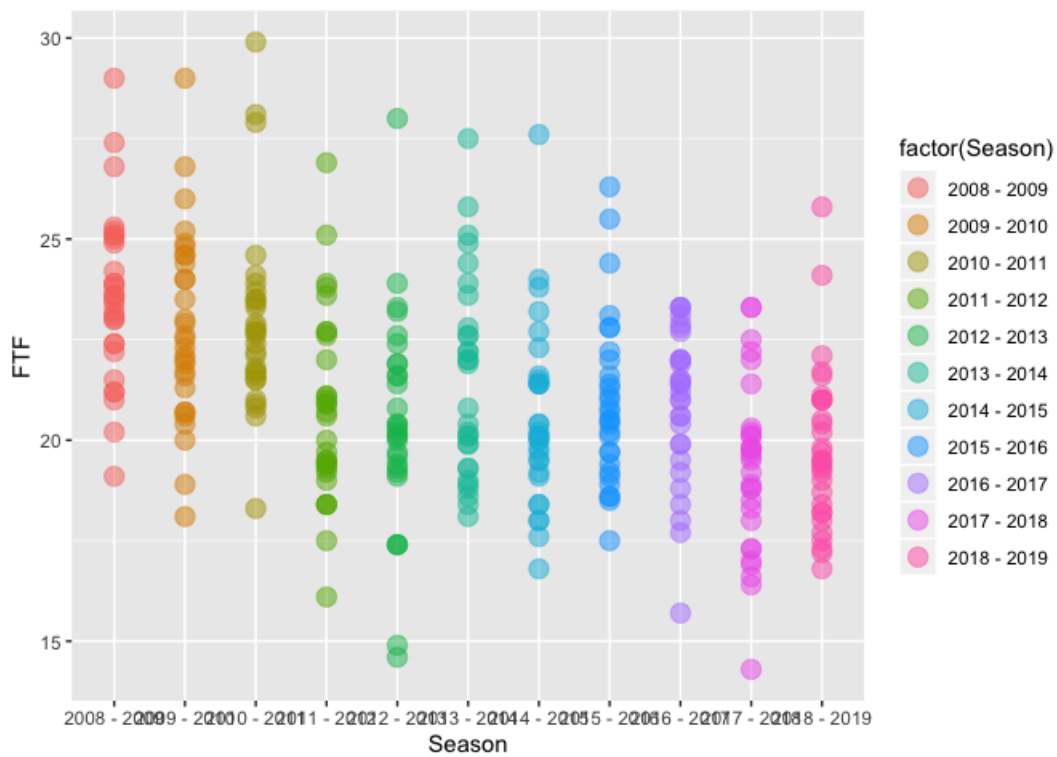
OREB_all_hist + geom_point(alpha=1/2, size=4,
  aes(color=factor(Season)))
```



6.2.4 FTF

```
FTF_all_hist <- ggplot(data = four_factors_historical, aes(x = Season, y = FTF))

FTF_all_hist + geom_point(alpha=1/2, size=4,
  aes(color=factor(Season)))
```

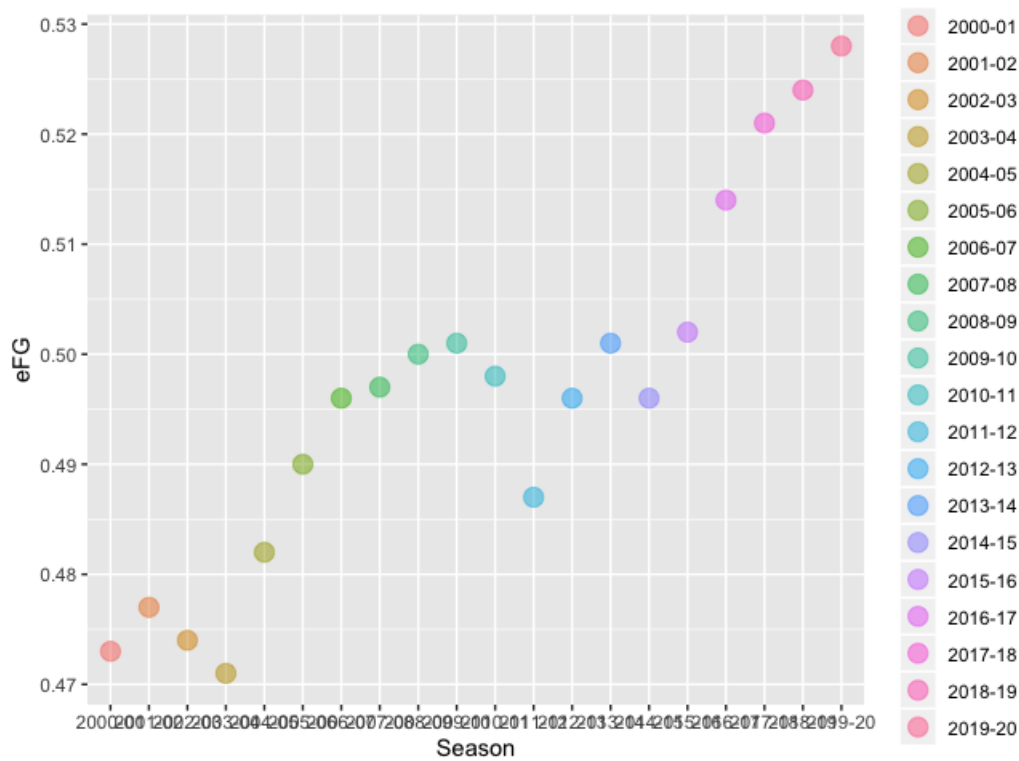


6.3 Scatter plots of league averages of the four factors from the 2001 to 2019 seasons

6.3.1 eFG

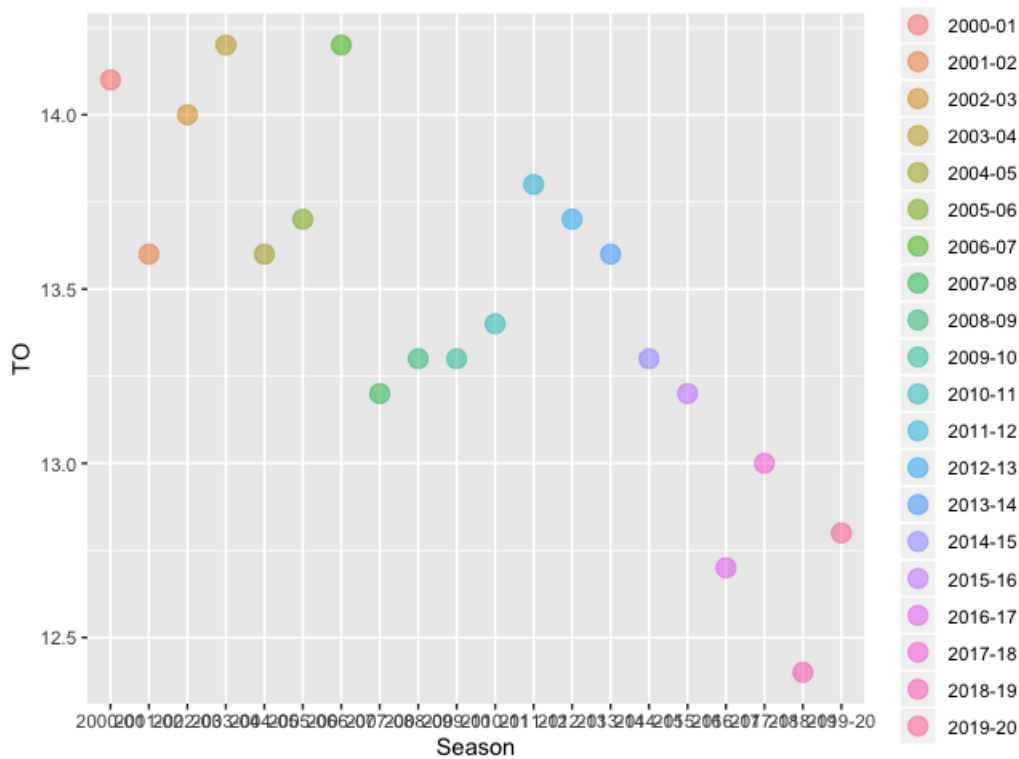
```
eFG_ave_hist <- ggplot(data = four_factors_hist_new, aes(x = Season, y = eFG))

eFG_ave_hist + geom_point(alpha=1/2, size=4,
  aes(color=factor(Season)))
```



6.3.2 TOV

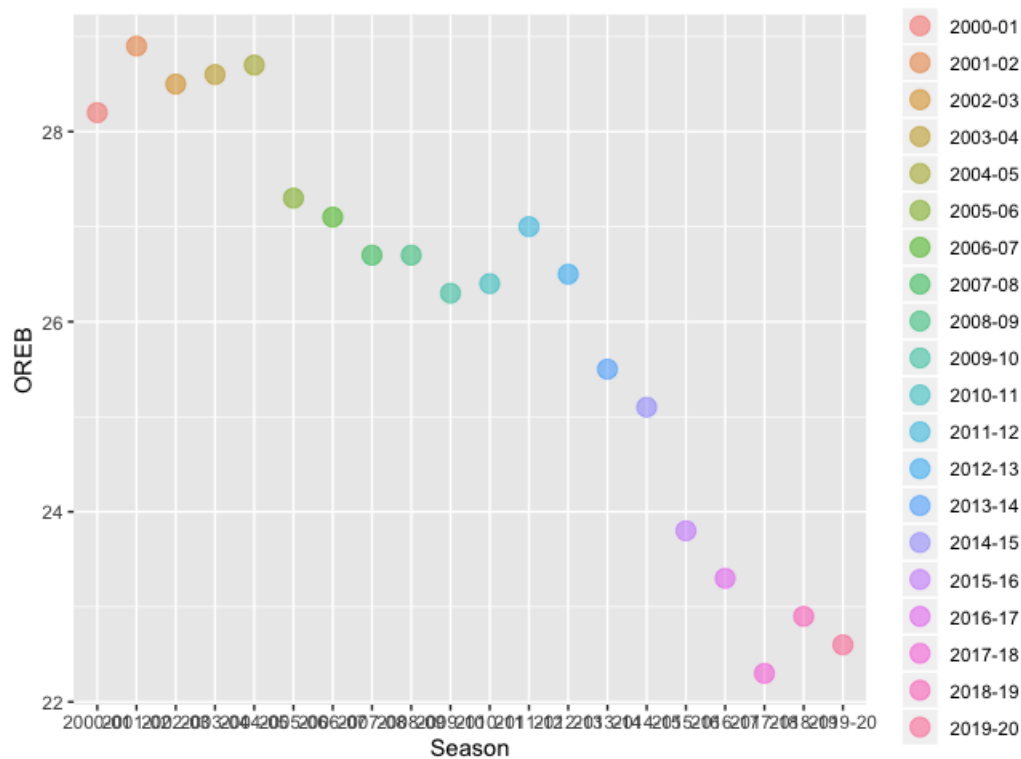
```
TOV_ave_hist <- ggplot(data = four_factors_hist_new, aes(x = Season, y = TO))
TOV_ave_hist + geom_point(alpha=1/2, size=4,
  aes(color=factor(Season)))
```



6.3.3 OREB


```
OREB_ave_hist <- ggplot(data = four_factors_hist_new, aes(x = Season, y = OREB))
```

```
OREB_ave_hist + geom_point(alpha=1/2, size=4,  
  aes(color=factor(Season)))
```



6.3.4 FTF

```
FTF_ave_hist <- ggplot(data = four_factors_hist_new, aes(x = Season, y = FTF))
```

```
FTF_ave_hist + geom_point(alpha=1/2, size=4,  
  aes(color=factor(Season)))
```

