Package ‘welo’

October 12, 2021

Title Weighted and Standard Elo Rates

Version 0.1.1

Description Estimates the standard and weighted Elo (WElo, Angelini et al., 2021 <doi:10.1016/j.ejor.2021.04.011>) rates. The current version provides these rates for tennis. In the future, new sports will be added. The ‘welo’ package offers a flexible tool to estimate the WElo and Elo rates, according to different systems of weights (games or sets) and scale factors (constant, proportional to the number of matches, with more weight on Grand Slam matches or on matches played on a specific surface). Moreover, the package gives the possibility of estimating the (bootstrap) standard errors for the rates. Finally, the package includes a betting function which automatically selects the matches on which place a bet.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

RdMacros Rdpack

Depends R (>= 4.0.0),
Imports xts (>= 0.12.0), Rdpack (>= 1.0.0), boot (>= 1.3)
Suggests knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author Vincenzo Candila [aut, cre]

Maintainer Vincenzo Candila <candilav@gmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-10-12 09:40:02 UTC

R topics documented:

atp_2019 ................................................................. 2
betting ................................................................. 2
clean ................................................................. 4
random_betting ...................................................... 5
Description

Tennis data for male matches played in 2019. Details can be found on http://www.tennis-data.co.uk/notes.txt

Usage

data(atp_2019)

Format

An object of class "data.frame".

Source

Tennis archive from http://www.tennis-data.co.uk/

Examples

head(atp_2019)
str(atp_2019)

Description

Betting function

Places bets using the WElo and Elo probabilities, on the basis of two thresholds $r$ and $q$, according to Angelini et al. (2021). By default, the amount of $1 is placed on the best odds (that is, the highest odds available) for player $i$ for all the matches where it holds that

$$\frac{\hat{P}_{i,j}(t)}{q_{i,j}(t)} > r,$$

where $\hat{P}_{i,j}(t)$ is the estimated probability (coming from the WElo or Elo model) that player $i$ wins the match $t$ against player $j$ and $q_{i,j}(t)$ is its implied probability obtained as the reciprocal of the Bet365 odds. The implied probability $q_{i,j}(t)$ is assumed to be greater than $q$. If $q = 0$, all the players are considered. If $q$ increases, heavy longshot players are excluded. In general, higher thresholds $r$ and $q$ imply less betting opportunities.
Usage

betting(
  x,
  r,
  q,
  model,
  bets = "Best_odds",
  R = 2000,
  alpha = 0.1,
  start_oos = NULL,
  end_oos = NULL
)

Arguments

x List including the odds and players $i$ and $j$ obtained from the `welofit` function

r Vector or scalar identifying the threshold of the ratio between the estimated and the implied probability (see above)

q Scalar parameter used to exclude the heavy underdogs signalled by Bet365 bookmaker. No bets will be placed on those matches where players have implied probabilities smaller than $q$

model Valid choices are: "WELO" and "ELO"

bets `optional` Parameter identifying on which type of odds the bet is placed. Default to "Best_odds". Valid choices are: "Best_odds", "Avg_odds" and "B365_odds". "Best_odds" are the highest odds available. "Avg_odds" are the average odds for that match and "B365_odds" are the Bet365 odds

R `optional` Number of bootstrap replicates to calculate the confidence intervals. Default to 2000

alpha `optional` Significance level for the bootstrap confidence intervals. Default to 0.1

start_oos `optional` Character parameter denoting the starting year for the bets. If included (default to NULL), then the bets will be placed on matches starting in that year. It has to be formatted as "yyyy"

end_oos `optional` Character parameter denoting the ending year for the bets. If included (default to NULL), then the bets will be placed on matches included in the period "start_oos/end_oos". It has to be formatted as "yyyy"

Value

A matrix including the number of bets placed, the Return-on-Investiment (ROI), expressed in percentage, and its bootstrap confidence interval, calculated using $R$ replicates and the significance level $\alpha$.

Examples

data(atp_2019)
```r
db_clean<-clean(atp_2019)
db_est<-welofit(db_clean)
bets<-betting(db_est,r=c(1.1,1.2,1.3),q=0.3,model="WEO")
bets
```

---

**clean**

**Cleaning function**

**Description**

Cleans the dataset in order to create a suitable data.frame ready to be used in the `welofit` function.

**Usage**

```r
clean(x, MNM = 10, MRANK = 500)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : Data to be cleaned. It must be a data.frame coming from `http://www.tennis-data.co.uk/`.
- `MNM` : **optional** Minimum number of matches played by each player to include in the cleaned dataset. Default to 10. This means that each player has to play at least 10 matches.
- `MRANK` : **optional** Maximum rank of the players to consider. Default to 500. This means that all the matches with players with ranks greater than 500 are dropped.

**Details**

The cleaning operations are:

1. Remove all the uncompleted matches;
2. Remove all the NAs from B365 odds;
3. Remove all the NAs from the variable "ranking";
4. Remove all the NAs from the variable "games";
5. Remove all the NAs from the variable "sets";
6. Remove all the matches where the B365 odds are equal;
7. Define players \( i \) and \( j \) and their outcomes \( Y_i \) and \( Y_j \);
8. Remove all the matches of players who played less than MNM matches;
9. Remove all the matches of players with rank greater than MRANK;
10. Sort the matches by date.

**Value**

Data.frame cleaned
Examples

```r
data(atp_2019)
db_clean <- clean(atp_2019)
str(db_clean)
```

---

**random_betting**  
*Random betting function*

**Description**

Places bets on players $i$ and $j$ randomly chosen, among all the matches selected by the following strategy: by default, the amount of $1$ is placed on the best odds (that is, the highest odds available) for player $i$ for all the matches where it holds that

$$
\frac{\hat{P}_{i,j}(t)}{q_{i,j}(t)} > r,
$$

where $\hat{P}_{i,j}(t)$ is the estimated probability (coming from the W Elo or Elo model) that player $i$ wins the match $t$ against player $j$ and $q_{i,j}(t)$ is its implied probability obtained as the reciprocal of the Bet365 odds. The implied probability $q_{i,j}(t)$ is assumed to be greater than $q$. If $q = 0$, all the players are considered. If $q$ increases, heavy longshot players are excluded. Once got the number of matches satisfying the previously described strategy, each player $(i$ and $j)$ on which place a bet is randomly selected. Then the ROI of this strategy is stored. Finally, the mean of the ROI obtained from repeating this operation $B$ times is reported.

**Usage**

```r
random_betting(
  x,  
  r,  
  q,  
  model,  
  bets = "Best_odds",  
  B = 10000,  
  start_oos = NULL,  
  end_oos = NULL,  
  values = "NO"
)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: List including the best odds and the players $i$ and $j$ obtained from the `welo_fit` function
- **r**: Vector or scalar identifying the threshold of the ratio between the estimated and the implied probability (see above)
Scalar parameter used to exclude the heavy underdogs signalled by B365 bookmaker. No bets will be placed on those matches where players have odds smaller than \( q \).

**model**

Valid choices are: "WELO" and "ELO".

**bets**

*optional* Parameter identifying on which type of odds the bet is placed. Default to "Best_odds". Valid choices are: "Best_odds", "Avg_odds" and "B365_odds". "Best_odds" are the highest odds available. "Avg_odds" are the average odds and "B365_odds" are the Bet365 odds.

**B**

*optional* Number of replicates to calculate the overall mean ROI. Default to 10000.

**start_oos**

*optional* Character parameter denoting the starting year for the bets. If included (default to NULL), then the bets will be placed on matches starting in that year. It has to be formatted as "yyyy".

**end_oos**

*optional* Character parameter denoting the ending year for the bets. If included (default to NULL), then the bets will be placed on matches included in the period "start_oos/end_oos". It has to be formatted as "yyyy".

**values**

*optional* If it is "YES", then `random_betting` returns the ROI for each replicate \( B \). Otherwise, it returns the average. Default to "NO".

**Value**

By default, the mean of the ROI (in percentage) across the \( B \) values. Alternately, it returns the ROI for each \( B \) replicate (setting parameter 'values' to 'YES')

**Examples**

```r
data(atp_2019)
db_clean<-clean(atp_2019)
db_est<-welofit(db_clean)
rand_bets<-random_betting(db_est,r=c(1.1,1.2,1.3),q=0.3,model="WELO",B=1000,values="NO")
rand_bets
```

---

**tennis_prob**

*Probability of winning*

**Description**

Calculates the probability that player \( i \) wins over player \( j \) for match at time \( t + 1 \) using the WElo or Elo rates at time \( t \). Formally:

\[
\hat{p}_{i,j}(t + 1) = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{(E_j(t) - E_i(t))/400}},
\]

where \( E_i(t) \) and \( E_j(t) \) are the WElo or Elo rates at time \( t \).
Usage

    tennis_prob(i, j)

Arguments

i  WElo or Elo rates for player i
j  WElo or Elo rates for player j

Value

Probability that player i wins the match against player j

Examples

    tennis_prob(2000, 2000)
    tennis_prob(2500, 2000)

Description

Calculates the WElo and Elo rates according to Angelini et al. (2021). In particular, the Elo updating system defines the rates (for player i) as:

    \[ E_i(t + 1) = E_i(t) + K_i(t) [W_i(t) - \hat{p}_{i,j}(t)] , \]

where \( E_i(t) \) is the Elo rate at time \( t \), \( W_i(t) \) is the outcome (1 or 0) for player i in the match at time \( t \), \( K_i(t) \) is a scale factor, and \( \hat{p}_{i,j}(t) \) is the probability of winning for match at time \( t \), calculated using \texttt{tennis\_prob}. The scale factor \( K_i(t) \) determines how much the rates change over time. By default, according to Kovalchik (2016), it is defined as

    \[ K_i(t) = \frac{250}{(N_i(t) + 5)^{0.4}} , \]

where \( N_i(t) \) is the number of matches disputed by player i up to time \( t \). Alternately, \( K_i(t) \) can be multiplied by 1.1 if the match at time \( t \) is a Grand Slam match or is played on a given surface. Finally, it can be fixed to a constant value. The WElo rating system is defined as:

    \[ E_i^*(t + 1) = E_i^*(t) + K_i(t) [W_i(t) - \hat{p}_{i,j}^*(t)] f(W_{i,j}(t)) , \]

where \( E_i^*(t + 1) \) denotes the WElo rate for player i, \( \hat{p}_{i,j}^*(t) \) the probability of winning using \texttt{tennis\_prob} and the WElo rates, and \( f(W_{i,j}(t)) \) represents a function whose values depend on the games (by default) or sets won in the previous match. In particular, when parameter 'W' is set to "GAMES", \( f(W_{i,j}(t)) \) is defined as:

    \[ f(W_{i,j}(t)) \equiv f(G_{i,j}(t)) = \begin{cases} 
    \frac{NG_i(t)}{NG_i(t) + NG_j(t)} & \text{if player i has won match t;} \\
    \frac{NG_j(t)}{NG_i(t) + NG_j(t)} & \text{if player i has lost match t,}
    \end{cases} \]
where $NG_i(t)$ and $NG_j(t)$ represent the number of games won by player $i$ and player $j$ in match $t$, respectively. When parameter 'W' is set to "GAMES", $f(W_{i,j}(t))$ is:

$$f(W_{i,j}(t)) = f(S_{i,j}(t)) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{NS_i(t)}{NS_i(t) + NS_j(t)} & \text{if } i \text{ has won } t; \\
\frac{NS_j(t)}{NS_i(t) + NS_j(t)} & \text{if } i \text{ has lost } t,
\end{cases}$$

where $NS_i(t)$ and $NS_j(t)$ represent the number of sets won by player $i$ and player $j$ in match $t$, respectively. The scale factor $K_i(t)$ is the same as the Elo model.

**Usage**

```r
welofit(
  x,
  W = "GAMES",
  SP = 1500,
  K = "Kovalchik",
  CI = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.05,
  B = 1000,
  new_data = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Data cleaned through the function `clean` or, if the parameter ‘new_data’ is present, a former estimated list coming from the `welofit` function
- `W` optional Weights to use for the WElo rating system. Valid choices are: "GAMES" (by default) and "SETS"
- `SP` optional Starting points for calculating the rates. 1500 by default
- `K` optional Scale factor determining how much the WElo and Elo rates change over time. Valid choices are: "Kovalchik" (by default), "Grand_Slam", "Surface_Hard", "Surface_Grass", "Surface_Clay" and, finally, a constant value $K$. The first option ("Kovalchik") is equal to what was suggested by Kovalchik (2016), Putting $K$ to "Grand_Slam" lets the Kovalchik scale factor multiplied by 1.1, if the match is a Grand Slam match. Similarly, the choices "Surface_Hard", "Surface_Grass" and "Surface_Clay" make the Kovalchik scale factor increased by 1.1 if, respectively, the match is played on hard, grass or clay. Finally, $K$ can be any scalar value, indipendently of the number of matches played before the match $t$
- `CI` optional Confidence intervals for the WElo and Elo rates. Default to FALSE. If 'CI' is set to "TRUE", then the confidence intervals are calculated, according to the procedure explained by Angelini et al. (2021)
- `alpha` optional Significance level of the confidence interval. Default to 0.05
- `B` optional Number of bootstrap samples used to calculate the confidence intervals. Default to 1000
- `new_data` optional New data, cleaned through the function `clean`, to append to an already estimated set of matches (included in the parameter 'x')
Value

welofit returns an list containing the following components:

• results: The data.frame including a variety of variables, among which there are the estimated WElo and Elo rates, before and after the match \( t \), for players \( i \) and \( j \), the lower and upper confidence intervals (if CI=TRUE) for the WElo and Elo rates, labelled as `_lb` and `_ub`, respectively, and the probability of winning the match for player \( i \) (labelled as `WElo_pi_hat` and `Elo_pi_hat`, respectively, for the WElo and Elo models).

• matches: The number of matches analyzed.

• period: The sample period considered.

• loss: The Brier score (Brier 1950) and log-loss (used by Kovalchik (2016), among others) averages, calculated considering the distance with respect to the outcome of the match.

• highest_welo: The player with the highest WElo rate and the relative date.

• highest_elo: The player with the highest Elo rate and the relative date.

• dataset: The dataset used for the estimation of the WElo and Elo rates.

References


Examples

data(atp_2019)
db_clean<-clean(atp_2019)
res<-welofit(db_clean)
# append new data
db_clean_1<-db_clean[1:500,]
db_clean_2<-db_clean[501:1200,]
res_1<-welofit(db_clean_1)
res_2<-welofit(res_1,new_data=db_clean_2)

wta_2019

WTA matches in 2019

Description

Tennis data for female matches played in 2019. Details can be found on http://www.tennis-data.co.uk/notes.txt
Usage

    data(wta_2019)

Format

    An object of class "data.frame".

Source

    Tennis archive from http://www.tennis-data.co.uk/

Examples

    head(wta_2019)
    str(wta_2019)
Index

* datasets
  atp_2019, 2
  wta_2019, 9

atp_2019, 2
betting, 2
clean, 4, 8
random_betting, 5
tennis_prob, 6, 7
welofit, 3–5, 7, 8
wta_2019, 9