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BCS Rankings

Coaches Poll:

* 62 voters, each ranks teams 1-25
* A team receives 25 points for a rank of 1, 24 for a rank of 2, etc.
* The perfect number of points a team can receive is 1550

EXAMPLE: Michigan receives the following votes: 5, 6, 7, 4, 7, 8, 8, 4, 4, 5,6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 5, 4, 3, 3, 5, 6, 6, 7, 6, 7, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 6, 6

So the total number of each rank they received is:

3: 2 x23 points= 46

4: 14 x 22 points= 308

5: 20 x 21 points=420

6: 8 x 20 points = 160

7: 15 x 19 points=285

8: 3 x 18 points= 54

46+308+430+160+285+54= 1283 = .8277 is the ranking Michigan receives

 1550 1550 in the Coaches Poll

Harris Poll:

* 105 voters rank teams 1-25
* The point system is the same point system as the coaches poll
* The total number of points a team can receive is 2625

EXAMPLE: USC receives the following rankings from the Harris Poll:

21: 35 x 5 points=175

22: 43 x 4 points=172

23: 20 x 3 points=60

24: 3 x 2 points=6

25: 4 x 1 point=4

175+172+60+6+4= 417= .1589 So this Gives USC a ranking of .1589 in the

2625 2625 Harris Poll. A number like this usually leaves a

 team within the 20-25 rank.

Computer Rankings:

* Made up of six different computer rankings (Sagarin Ratings, Anderson and Hester, Richard Billingsley, Colley Matrix, Massey Ratings, Peter Wolfe)
* The point system is the same as both the Harris and the Coaches Poll (25 for 1st, 24 for 2nd, etc.)
* The lowest and highest computer rankings for each team are thrown out
* The remaining points are added together, and divided by 100, which is the number of points a team would have if they were ranked #1 on the remaining 4 computer rankings
* The exact methodology behind specific computer polls is sometimes a guarded secret

Colley Rankings

* One of the owners of the six computer rankings uses many formulas in determining the ranks of each of the different teams
* He is the only one that reveals how he does his rankings
* Colley uses a combination of linear algebra, probability and integral calculus in determining the rank of a team
* There are many formulas in his ranking system, but the main formulas involve winning percentage and a system of equations/matrix
* One difference between regular rankings and the Colley Rankings are how he determines win percentage

R = 1+Nw Nw is the number of wins, Ntot

 2+Ntot is the number of games played

This can also be written as: R = 1+Nw

 2+Nw+Nl with Nl=the number of losses

* Colley also uses a Matrix method in order to determine his rankings with the following formulas (rW is the team with a 1-0 record, rL i0-1):

rW= 1+(1/2)+rL rL=1-(1/2)+rW

 2+1 2+1

Which is then rearranged to 3rW-rL=3/2

 -rW+3rL=1/2

* After it is put in a matrix, you get 5/8 for the winner and 3/8 for the loser.
* The following is using a matrix with a 5-team field

 

Which reduces to:

1 0 0 0 0 19 /46

 0 1 0 0 0 12/23

 0 0 1 0 0 1 /2

 0 0 0 1 0 11/23

 0 0 0 0 1 27/46

BCS Rank

Each of the three rankings received from the Harris Poll, The Coaches Poll and the Computer Rankings are added together and divided by three.

EXAMPLE:

Alabama receives a score of .9546 from the Harris, .9766 from the Coaches and .9880 from the Computer rankings.

.9546 + .9766 +.9880 = 2.9192 = .9730

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