



# Sports Scheduling with Gurobi

## Concept & Use Case



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# Agenda

- A bit of background
- Optimization opportunities in sports
- Sports Scheduling Basics
- Mathematical Modelling approach
- Challenges
- Case Study: CBF



# GotSport

- Leader in Youth Sports since 1996
- 4.2M registered players in the USA
- Working with > 60 professional sports leagues across the globe
- Soccer, Rugby, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket, Lacrosse,
- Handball, American Football, Hockey, etc.
  - GotSport Pro
  - GotSport
  - GotSport Analytics
- Our 4th year as a Gurobi client





Team grouping  
And seeding

Optimal seat  
assignment  
in a stadium

Referee  
Scheduling

Match scheduling

Pro

Youth

Broadcast Scheduling

Event Scheduling

Competition Format  
Organization

Pricing





# Sports Scheduling Basics

The importance of a good schedule



# Sports Scheduling Basics

A seemingly simple problem...

- N-1 match days
- Every team plays each opponent once
- Task:
- Plan a matchup between each pair of teams and assign a match day to each matchup





# Sports Scheduling Basics

Subject to...

- One matchup per team, per weekend
- For each team, half of the matches (+/-1) should be played at home, and the other half away
- Etc.







A:B	B:C	C:D	D:E	E:F
A:C	B:D	C:E	D:F	
A:D	B:E	C:F		
A:E	B:F			
A:F				



	1	2	3	4	5
A	F	B	C	D	E
B	E	A	F	C	D
C	D	E	A	B	F
D	C	F	E	A	B
E	B	C	D	F	A
F	A	D	B	E	C

# Sports Scheduling Basics

A MIP formulation

$$\min \sum_{i \in T} \sum_{j \in T \setminus \{i\}} \sum_{p \in P} c_{i,j,p} x_{i,j,p}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{p \in P} (x_{i,j,p} + x_{j,i,p}) = 1 \quad \forall i, j \in T, i < j$$

$$\sum_{j \in T \setminus \{i\}} (x_{i,j,p} + x_{j,i,p}) = 1 \quad \forall i \in T, p \in P$$

$$x_{i,j,p} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i, j \in T, i \neq j, p \in P$$

# Sports Scheduling Basics

Isn't this simple?

- Assuming, we have 20 teams....
- $20 \times 19 \times 19 = 7220$  binary variables
- $20 \times 19 \times 2 = 760$  constraints



# Sports Scheduling Basics

Yes, but...

- Huge number of possible solutions
- Not trivial at all to find these solutions by hand and finding a solution with certain additional characteristics is very hard
- NP-complete problem





	1	2	3	4	5
A	F	B	C	D	E
B	E	A	F	C	D
C	D	E	A	B	F
D	C	F	E	A	B
E	B	C	D	F	A
F	A	D	B	E	C

	1	2	3	4	5
A	F	B	C	D	E
B	E	A	F	C	D
C	D	E	A	B	F
D	C	F	E	A	B
E	B	C	D	F	A
F	A	D	B	E	C

	1	2	3	4	5
A	F	C	B	D	E
B	E	F	A	C	D
C	D	A	E	B	F
D	C	E	F	A	B
E	B	D	C	F	A
F	A	B	D	E	C

### Idea 1: let's just change home opponent

- A plays 4 consecutive games at home
- C plays 3 consecutive games away

### Idea 2: let's swap round 2 and 3

- All of a sudden there are a lot of cases, where a team plays two consecutive home or two consecutive away matches



# Sports Scheduling Basics

Growing Complexity and Challenges



## Conflicting Restrictions and Rules



Police Requests



Venue Availability



Schedule Fairness



Minimize Travel



Maximize TV revenue



Event Overlap





# Sports Scheduling Basics

## Advantages of MIP solvers

- Conflicting constraints can be found more easily
- It is easy to adjust constraints and add more rules, which could be difficult with other techniques
- Solution quality is consistently high
- Can be easily combined with other techniques, e.g. local search
- Cost efficient: faster development, short turnaround time





# Sports Scheduling Basics

## Tricks to solve hard problems

- Decomposition of the problem:
- First assign H/A, then find a match assignment
- Break the problem into different parts (e.g. first solve the first 10 rounds, then the rest)
- Not always possible, Impact on feasibility needs to be analyzed carefully
- Large Neighborhood Search, Fix-And-Relax Heuristic
- Very powerful if an initial (near-)feasible solution can be found easily







# Case Study: CBF

A particularly hard optimization challenge





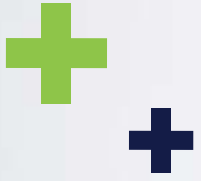
# CBF Serie A

- 20 Teams
- Double Round Robin Tournament
- Relatively few team specific restrictions
- Strong focus on fairness
- Consecutive home/ away games (HH or AA) need to be minimized and balanced out across teams
- No tolerance for HHAHH or AAHAA sequences
- Spacing of matches against strong teams is very important



# CBF Serie A

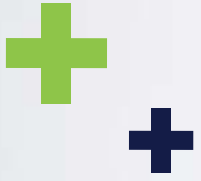
- Broadcasting requests:
- Derbies (classicos) should be spread out as much as possible
- Some travel concerns
- Equal home balance for all teams across midweek dates
- Cross pairing constraints



# Solving this...

- If this is modelled as a single model and passed to Gurobi, no solution would be found, even after 30 days
- A slightly better way to model it, is to relax some of the hard constraints
- For example, instead of strictly forbidding three consecutive Home games (HHH), it can be added as a soft constraint, with a high penalty
- This approach would find a solution after a few days, but it would still not find a high-quality solution after 30 days

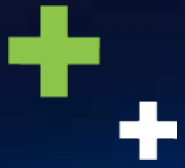




# Clearly, this isn't the way to go

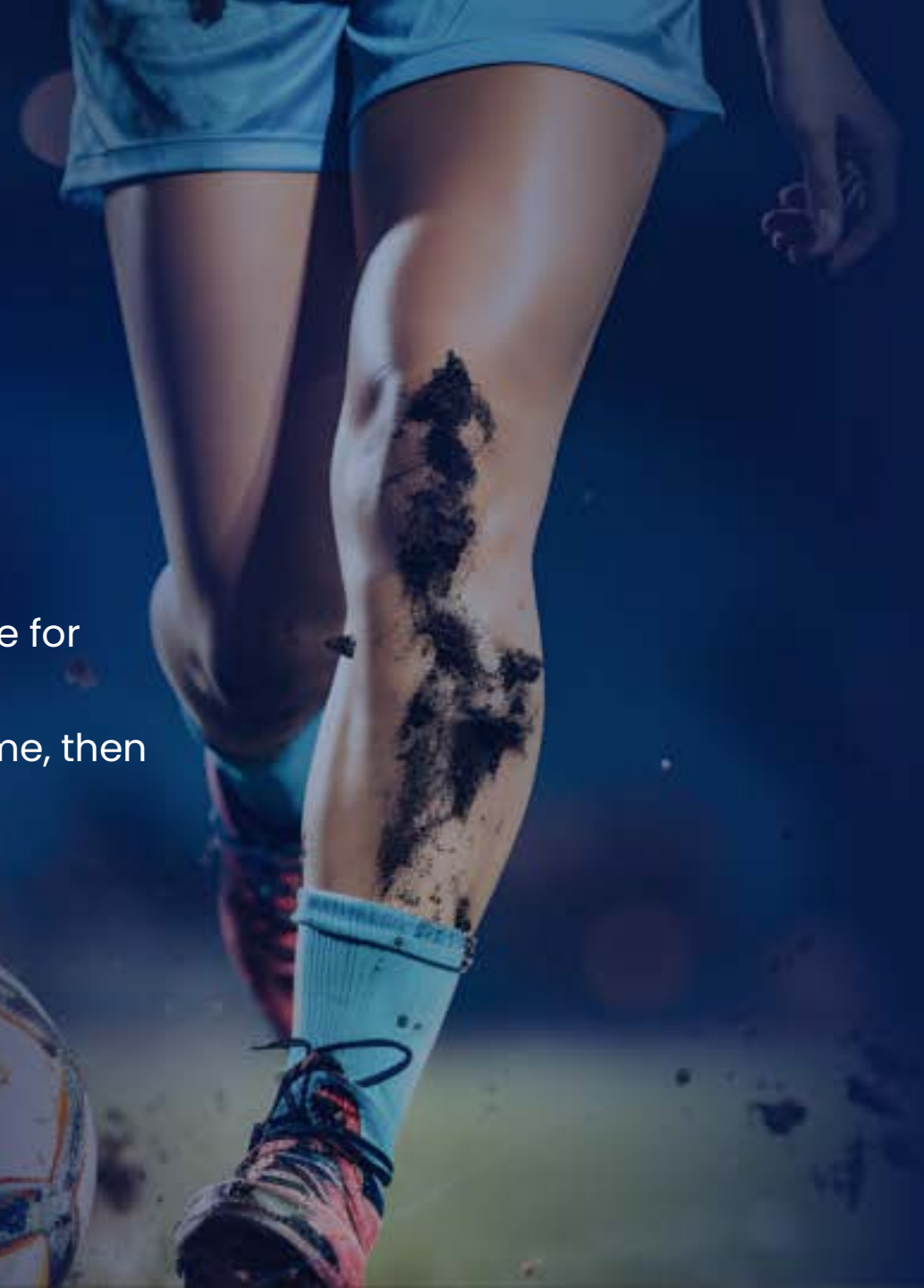
- Solutions need to be found faster (hours instead of weeks)
- It is essential for clients to review multiple solutions and not just present one final “most optimal solution”
- As with all optimization projects, it is hard to capture all requirements
- A client might prefer a solution with a “worse” score, because of some characteristics he didn't mention
- With multi-objective optimization problems, weighing the different objectives is always hard





# Decomposition approach

- Two approaches from literature (see: Dirk Briskorn):
- First schedule matchups, then decide on who is home for each matchup
- For each team and matchday, decide who plays home, then find matches that satisfy these
- additional restrictions
- (“First HAP, then schedule”)





# First HAP, then schedule

- Not every HAP can be used to generate a feasible schedule (in fact, only a tiny fraction)
- What are the characteristics of a “feasible HAP”?
- Big challenge: how to find HAPs for which a corresponding schedule exists?
- Enumeration?
- MIP?
- Constraint programming?





# Closing Remarks & Summary







# Summary

- Optimization can make a big impact in Sports
- Reduce costs
- Use resources more efficiently
- Create a more exciting and competitive season
- Increase revenues of leagues and clubs

