

# Algorithms for Determining Tournament Payout Structures

---

**Christopher Musco**, Maxim Sviridenko, and Justin Thaler  
January 18, 2017

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yahoo Research, Georgetown University

There are a lot of interesting algorithmic challenges involved in managing massive online games and contests.

There are a lot of interesting algorithmic challenges involved in managing massive online games and contests.

- online poker tournaments

There are a lot of interesting algorithmic challenges involved in managing massive online games and contests.

- online poker tournaments
- video game (eSports) tournaments

There are a lot of interesting algorithmic challenges involved in managing massive online games and contests.

- online poker tournaments
- video game (eSports) tournaments
- fantasy sports contests

There are a lot of interesting algorithmic challenges involved in managing massive online games and contests.





- online poker tournaments
- video game (eSports) tournaments
- **fantasy sports contests**

100,000s of players, complex tournament structures, real money on the line.

What are fantasy sports?

# FANTASY SPORTS: A QUICK REVIEW



Users “draft” a group of real-world athletes and earn points depending on how well those players perform in games.

BUDGET		AVG. SALARY REMAINING		AVG. FPPG	
\$52		\$17 (3 Players)		14.2	
	Pos	Name	FPPG	Salary	
	QB	Tom Brady QB HOU @ NE, Sat 8:15 PM ☁	21.7	\$37	⊖
	RB	Le'Veon Bell RB PIT @ KC, Sun 1:05 PM 🌧	23.9	\$41	⊖
	RB	Lamar Miller RB HOU @ NE, Sat 8:15 PM ☁	12.6	\$20	⊖
	WR	Select Wide Receiver			



# FANTASY SPORTS: A QUICK REVIEW

Users “draft” a group of real-world athletes and earn points depending on how well those players perform in games.

TEAM MUSCO BOX SCORE				
STARTERS				
SLOT	PLAYER, TEAM POS	OPP	STATUS ET	PTS
QB	<a href="#">Tyrod Taylor</a> , Buf QB <b>Q</b>	@Mia	<a href="#">L 25-28</a>	24.3
QB	<a href="#">Jameis Winston</a> , TB QB	@SF	<a href="#">W 34-17</a>	20.7
RB	<a href="#">C.J. Anderson*</a> , Den RB <b>IR</b>	Hou	<a href="#">W 27-9</a>	16.7
RB	<a href="#">Melvin Gordon</a> , SD RB <b>Q</b>	@Atl	<a href="#">W 33-30</a>	30.1
WR	<a href="#">Brandon Marshall</a> , NYJ WR <b>Q</b>	Bal	<a href="#">W 24-16</a>	3.9
WR	<a href="#">Jarvis Landry</a> , Mia WR 	Buf	<a href="#">W 28-25</a>	10.5
TE	<a href="#">Jimmy Graham</a> , Sea TE 	@Ari	<a href="#">T 6-6</a>	5.3
FLEX	<a href="#">Mark Ingram</a> , NO RB	@KC	<a href="#">L 21-27</a>	12.2
TOTAL POINTS:				123.7

IT'S A REBUILDING YEAR BOX SCORE				
STARTERS				
SLOT	PLAYER, TEAM POS	OPP	STATUS ET	PTS
QB	<a href="#">Andrew Luck</a> , Ind QB	@Ten	<a href="#">W 34-26</a>	27.8
QB	<a href="#">Marcus Mariota*</a> , Ten QB <b>IR</b>	Ind	<a href="#">L 26-34</a>	16.7
RB	<a href="#">Frank Gore</a> , Ind RB	@Ten	<a href="#">W 34-26</a>	14.3
RB	<a href="#">Christine Michael</a> , GB RB 	Chi	<a href="#">W 26-10</a>	5.5
WR	<a href="#">Jeremy Maclin</a> , KC WR	NO	<a href="#">W 27-21</a>	4
WR	<a href="#">Sammie Coates</a> , Pit WR	NE	<a href="#">L 16-27</a>	0.4
TE	<a href="#">Martellus Bennett</a> , NE TE	@Pit	<a href="#">W 27-16</a>	0.5
FLEX	<a href="#">Spencer Ware</a> , KC RB 	NO	<a href="#">W 27-21</a>	19.1
TOTAL POINTS:				88.3

**Sports covered:** American football, baseball, soccer, basketball, hockey, golf, auto racing, mixed martial arts ...

**Sports covered:** American football, baseball, soccer, basketball, hockey, golf, auto racing, mixed martial arts ...

- 57.4 million users in the US and Canada alone  
+ huge international growth

**Sports covered:** American football, baseball, soccer, basketball, hockey, golf, auto racing, mixed martial arts ...

- 57.4 million users in the US and Canada alone  
+ huge international growth
- large platforms run by ESPN, NFL, Yahoo, CBS etc.

**Sports covered:** American football, baseball, soccer, basketball, hockey, golf, auto racing, mixed martial arts ...

- 57.4 million users in the US and Canada alone  
+ huge international growth
- large platforms run by ESPN, NFL, Yahoo, CBS etc.
- > 60% of participants report watching more games and reading more about sports

And now you can legally **gamble** on fantasy sports in the US.

# THE BUSINESS OF FANTASY SPORTS

And now you can legally **gamble** on fantasy sports in the US.



Led to emergence of Daily Fantasy Sports.

# THE BUSINESS OF FANTASY SPORTS

And now you can legally **gamble** on fantasy sports in the US.



Led to emergence of **Daily Fantasy Sports**.

(Over \$1.7 billion dollars in seed funding for DraftKings and FanDuel alone)



# THE BUSINESS OF FANTASY SPORTS

And now you can legally **gamble** on fantasy sports in the US.



Led to emergence of **Daily Fantasy Sports**.

(Over \$1.7 billion dollars in seed funding for DraftKings and FanDuel alone)

Running contests with 10,000s - 100,000s of players.

# DAILY FANTASY SPORTS: COMPUTATIONAL CHALLENGES

- How to evaluate and price athletes? (Anagnostopoulos, Cavallo, Leonardi, Sviridenko, WINE 2016)

- How to evaluate and price athletes? (Anagnostopoulos, Cavallo, Leonardi, Sviridenko, WINE 2016)
- How to structure scoring to manage competition variance?

- How to evaluate and price athletes? (Anagnostopoulos, Cavallo, Leonardi, Sviridenko, WINE 2016)
- How to structure scoring to manage competition variance?
- How to ensure fairness and effectively separate new players from “sharks”? (see NY Times article)

- How to evaluate and price athletes? (Anagnostopoulos, Cavallo, Leonardi, Sviridenko, WINE 2016)
- How to structure scoring to manage competition variance?
- How to ensure fairness and effectively separate new players from “sharks”? (see NY Times article)

How to distribute prize money amongst top contestants?

# TOURNAMENT PAYOUT STRUCTURES

1st	\$250,000.00	101st - 150th	\$500.00
2nd	\$100,000.00	151st - 200th	\$400.00
3rd	\$50,000.00	201st - 300th	\$300.00
4th	\$25,000.00	301st - 400th	\$250.00
5th	\$15,000.00	401st - 500th	\$200.00
6th	\$10,000.00	501st - 800th	\$150.00
7th - 8th	\$5,000.00	801st - 1500th	\$100.00
9th - 10th	\$4,000.00	1501st - 2500th	\$75.00
11th - 15th	\$3,000.00	2501st - 4000th	\$60.00
16th - 20th	\$2,000.00	4001st - 6250th	\$50.00
21st - 30th	\$1,500.00	6251st - 10000th	\$45.00
31st - 50th	\$1,000.00	10001st - 16425th	\$40.00

100,000 players → \$1,000,000 in prizes → 10,000 prize winners

## TOURNAMENT PAYOUT STRUCTURES

Payouts should:



# TOURNAMENT PAYOUT STRUCTURES

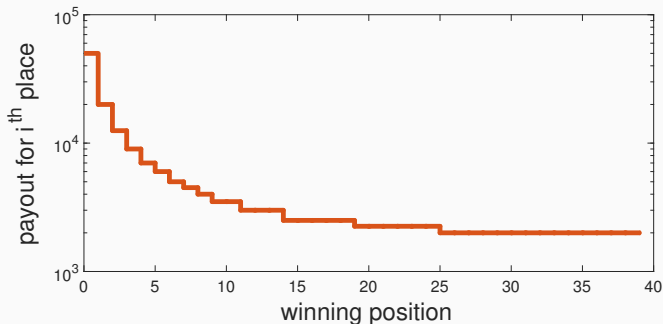
Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.

# TOURNAMENT PAYOUT STRUCTURES

Payouts should:

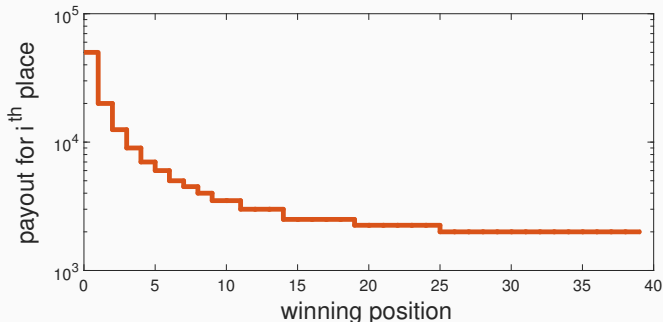
1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.



# TOURNAMENT PAYOUT STRUCTURES

Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.
2. Obey basic aesthetic properties.



2. Prizes obey basic aesthetic properties.

2. Prizes obey basic aesthetic properties.
  - Are “nice numbers” (\$1000 is preferable to \$1012.15)

2. Prizes obey basic aesthetic properties.
  - Are “nice numbers” (\$1000 is preferable to \$1012.15)  
{10, 15, ..., 95, 100, 125, 150, ..., 225, 250, 300, 350, ..., 950, 1000}

2. Prizes obey basic aesthetic properties.
  - Are “nice numbers” (\$1000 is preferable to \$1012.15)  
{10, 15, ..., 95, 100, 125, 150, ..., 225, 250, 300, 350, ..., 950, 1000}
  - Fall into manageable number of buckets (i.e. 25 – 40)

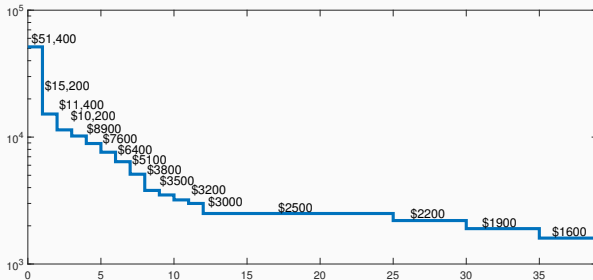
2. Prizes obey basic aesthetic properties.
  - Are “nice numbers” (\$1000 is preferable to \$1012.15)  
{10, 15, ..., 95, 100, 125, 150, ..., 225, 250, 300, 350, ..., 950, 1000}
  - Fall into manageable number of buckets (i.e. 25 – 40)
  - Ideally buckets increase in size for lower places



# PAYOUT STRUCTURE AESTHETIC REQUIREMENTS

## 2. Prizes obey basic aesthetic properties.

- Are “nice numbers” (\$1000 is preferable to \$1012.15)  
{10, 15, ..., 95, 100, 125, 150, ..., 225, 250, 300, 350, ..., 950, 1000}
- Fall into manageable number of buckets (i.e. 25 – 40)
- Ideally buckets increase in size for lower places

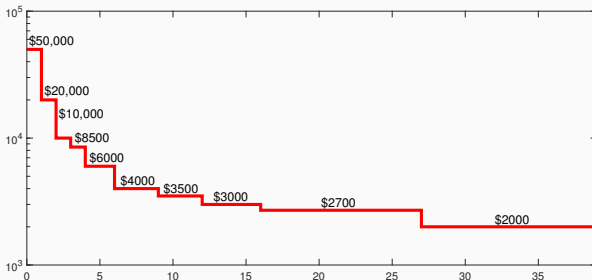


(Bassmaster fishing tournament)

# PAYOUT STRUCTURE AESTHETIC REQUIREMENTS

## 2. Prizes obey basic aesthetic properties.

- Are “nice numbers” (\$1000 is preferable to \$1012.15)  
{10, 15, ..., 95, 100, 125, 150, ..., 225, 250, 300, 350, ..., 950, 1000}
- Fall into manageable number of buckets (i.e. 25 – 40)
- Ideally buckets increase in size for lower places



(Bassmaster fishing tournament)

2. Prizes obey basic aesthetic properties.

- Are “nice numbers” (\$1000 is preferable to \$1012.15)  
{10, 15, ..., 95, 100, 125, 150, ..., 225, 250, 300, 350, ..., 950, 1000}
- Fall into manageable number of buckets (i.e. 25 – 40)
- Ideally buckets increase in size for lower places

**Prizes need to sum to the total allocated prize pool.**

In Daily Fantasy Sports and other large tournaments this is often a strict requirement.

## MANUAL SOLUTION?

How hard is it to construct payout structures by hand?

## MANUAL SOLUTION?

How hard is it to construct payout structures by hand?

**Very difficult!** Even for just a single contest.

## MANUAL SOLUTION?

How hard is it to construct payout structures by hand?

**Very difficult!** Even for just a single contest.

World Series of Poker organizers apparently struggled with the problem for years before commissioning their own algorithm.

## MANUAL SOLUTION?

How hard is it to construct payout structures by hand?

**Very difficult!** Even for just a single contest.

World Series of Poker organizers apparently struggled with the problem for years before commissioning their own algorithm.

Daily Fantasy sites run 100s of contests a week, with widely varying entry numbers and prize pools.

Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.
2. Obey basic aesthetic properties.



## TWO STEP APPROACH

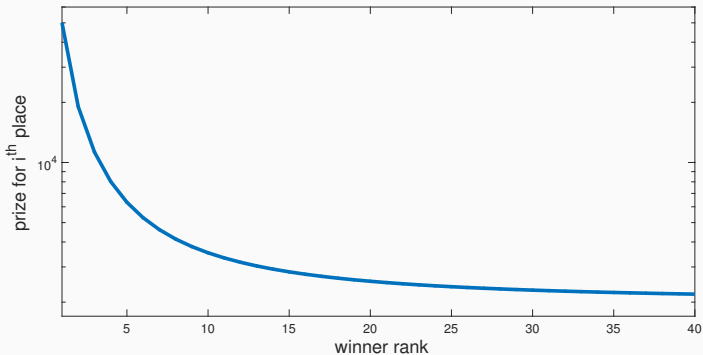
### Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.
2. Obey basic aesthetic properties.

### Two step approach:

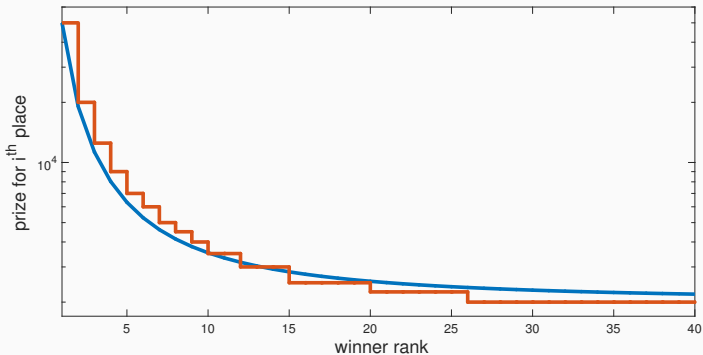
1. Choose “ideal payouts” that don’t satisfy aesthetics.
2. Round to a payout structure that does.

## TWO STEP APPROACH



Ideal vs. Rounded payoff structure.

## TWO STEP APPROACH



Ideal vs. Rounded payoff structure.

## TWO STEP APPROACH

### Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.
2. Obey basic aesthetic properties.

### Two step approach:

1. Choose “ideal payouts” that don’t satisfy aesthetics.
2. Round to a payout structure that does.

## TWO STEP APPROACH

### Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.
2. Obey basic aesthetic properties.

### Two step approach:

1. Choose “ideal payouts” that don’t satisfy aesthetics.
2. Round to a payout structure that does.

## STEP 1: IDEAL PAYOUTS

Fix top prize, minimum prize, and number of prize winners.

## STEP 1: IDEAL PAYOUTS

Fix top prize, minimum prize, and number of prize winners.

- Top prize = “marketing number” (i.e. \$100,000 grand prize) or around 10% - 15% of prize pool

## STEP 1: IDEAL PAYOUTS

Fix top prize, minimum prize, and number of prize winners.

- Top prize = “marketing number” (i.e. \$100,000 grand prize) or around 10% - 15% of prize pool
- Minimum prize = 2x entry fee



## STEP 1: IDEAL PAYOUTS

Fix top prize, minimum prize, and number of prize winners.

- Top prize = “marketing number” (i.e. \$100,000 grand prize) or around 10% - 15% of prize pool
- Minimum prize = 2x entry fee
- Number of winners = fixed percentage of entries (i.e. 25%)

## STEP 1: IDEAL PAYOUTS

Fix top prize, minimum prize, and number of prize winners.

- Top prize = “marketing number” (i.e. \$100,000 grand prize) or around 10% - 15% of prize pool
- Minimum prize = 2x entry fee
- Number of winners = fixed percentage of entries (i.e. 25%)

Intermediate prizes defined by simple **fall-off function**.

## POWER LAW PAYOFFS

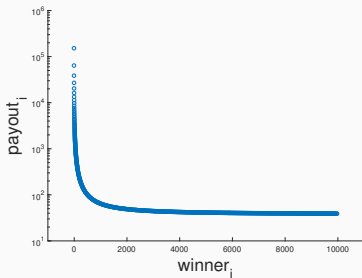
We use a power law fall-off:

$i^{\text{th}}$  prize proportional to  $1/i^\alpha$ , for constant  $\alpha$ .

# POWER LAW PAYOFFS

We use a power law fall-off:

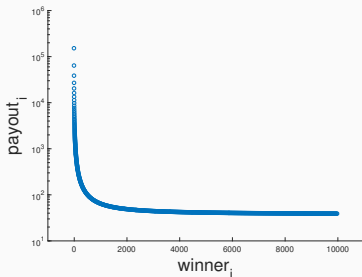
$i^{\text{th}}$  prize proportional to  $1/i^\alpha$ , for constant  $\alpha$ .



# POWER LAW PAYOFFS

We use a power law fall-off:

$i^{\text{th}}$  prize proportional to  $1/i^\alpha$ , for constant  $\alpha$ .



Solve for  $\alpha$  such that:

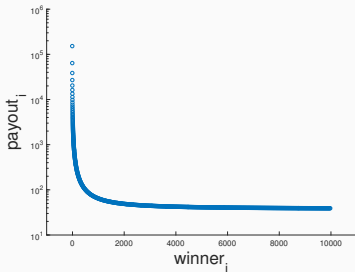
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\text{total winners}} \left( \text{minimum prize} + \frac{\text{top prize} - \text{minimum prize}}{i^\alpha} \right) = \text{total prize pool}.$$

## WHY POWER LAW?

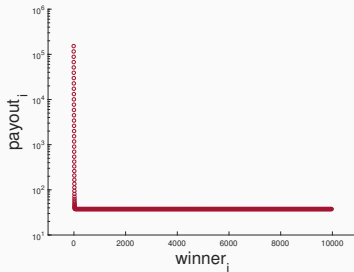
A power law richly rewards the best players, but ensures lower winners still receive substantial prizes.

# WHY POWER LAW?

A power law richly rewards the best players, but ensures lower winners still receive substantial prizes.



$1/i^\alpha$  power law fall-off.



$1/\alpha^i$  exponential fall-off.

# WHY POWER LAW?

## The Perfect Payout Structure for GPPs

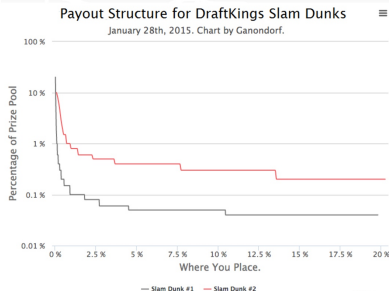
By [ganondorf \(ganondorf\)](#), Last Updated 8 months ago

I feel the need to give a precursor to this post. It may feel like I am critical of some sites in DFS. While this is true, I do not want the impression to be that I am unhappy with them. Quite the contrary: I have been very impressed with the growth and advances in the DFS space in the last year. The big sites get A pluses from me. That said, I have some suggestions! **AI Smizzle** recently had an insightful tweet:



([Here's a link](#) to the prize structure layout)

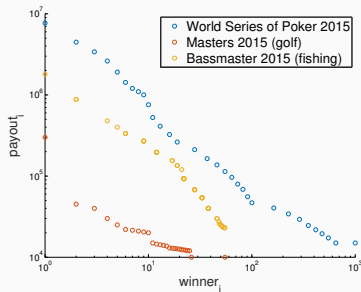
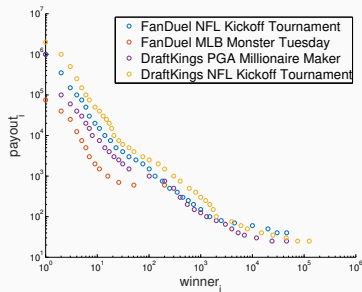
AI, who also [discussed prize payout structures](#) on the forums, was referencing DraftKings' Slam Dunk #2. It was a \$100,000 prize pool tournament with a \$100 buy-in. DraftKings released it on January 28th after their Slam Dunk #1, which had a \$500,000 prize pool with a \$100 buy-in, filled early. The two contests had a big contrast, which I'd like to demonstrate with a simple chart. *Because we're dealing with percentages, I've changed the scale to be logarithmic. This scale shows the difference between each order of magnitude, e.g. 1% vs. 10%.*





# WHY POWER LAW?

Payout distributions for Daily Fantasy Sports and other large tournaments consistent with a power law fall-off.



## TWO STEP APPROACH

### Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.
2. Obey basic aesthetic properties.

### Two step approach:

1. Choose “ideal payouts” that don’t satisfy aesthetics.
2. Round to a payout structure that does.

## TWO STEP APPROACH

### Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.
2. Obey basic aesthetic properties.

### Two step approach:

1. Choose “ideal payouts” that don’t satisfy aesthetics.
2. Round to a payout structure that does.

## TWO STEP APPROACH

### Payouts should:

1. Strongly incentivize players to enter contests.
2. Obey basic aesthetic properties.

### Two step approach:

1. Choose “ideal payouts” that don’t satisfy aesthetics.
2. **Round to a payout structure that does.**

## Optimization Problem

### Input:

Ideal payouts,  $\{\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n\}$ .

### Output:

Non-overlapping ranges of ranks,  $\{S_1, \dots, S_k\}$ .

Prizes  $\{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$

## Optimization Problem

### Input:

Ideal payouts,  $\{\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n\}$ .

### Output:

Non-overlapping ranges of ranks,  $\{S_1, \dots, S_k\}$ .

Prizes  $\{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$

e.g

### Input:

$\{4610, 4138, 3792, 3531, 3327, 3165, 3034, 2925, 2834\}$ .

### Output:

$\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4 - 5\}\{6 - 9\}\}$

$\{5000, 4500, 4000, 3500, 3000\}$

## Optimization Problem

### Input:

Ideal payouts,  $\{\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n\}$ .

### Output:

Non-overlapping ranges of ranks,  $\{S_1, \dots, S_k\}$ .

Prizes  $\{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$

### Objective:

minimize  $\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j \in S_i} (\pi_j - P_i)^2$

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j \in S_i} (\pi_j - p_j)^2$$



$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j \in S_i} (\pi_j - p_j)^2$$

Such that:

- $p_j$  is a nice number

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j \in S_i} (\pi_j - p_j)^2$$

Such that:

$$\bullet \ p_i \in \{100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000, \dots, 10000, 15000, \dots\}$$

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j \in S_i} (\pi_j - P_j)^2$$

Such that:

- $P_i \in \{100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000, \dots, 10000, 15000, \dots\}$
- $P_1 > P_2 > \dots > P_k \geq \text{minimum prize}$

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j \in S_i} (\pi_j - P_i)^2$$

Such that:

- $P_i \in \{100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000, \dots, 10000, 15000, \dots\}$
- $P_1 > P_2 > \dots > P_k \geq \text{minimum prize}$
- $\sum_{i=1}^k |S_i| = n$

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j \in S_i} (\pi_j - P_i)^2$$

Such that:

- $P_i \in \{100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000, \dots, 10000, 15000, \dots\}$
- $P_1 > P_2 > \dots > P_k \geq \text{minimum prize}$
- $\sum_{i=1}^k |S_i| = n$
- $\sum_{i=1}^k |S_i| \cdot P_i = B$  (total prize pool)

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j \in S_i} (\pi_j - P_i)^2$$

Such that:

- $P_i \in \{100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000, \dots, 10000, 15000, \dots\}$
- $P_1 > P_2 > \dots > P_k \geq \text{minimum prize}$
- $\sum_{i=1}^k |S_i| = n$
- $\sum_{i=1}^k |S_i| \cdot P_i = B$  (total prize pool)
- $|S_1| \leq |S_2| \leq \dots \leq |S_k|$

How can we solve this optimization problem?

How can we solve this optimization problem?

**Option 1:** Multi-dimensional dynamic programming



How can we solve this optimization problem?

**Option 1:** Multi-dimensional dynamic programming

$O(kn^2B \log B)$  time if there are  $O(\log B)$  “nice numbers”  $\leq B$ .

How can we solve this optimization problem?

**Option 1:** Multi-dimensional dynamic programming

$O(kn^2B \log B)$  time if there are  $O(\log B)$  “nice numbers”  $\leq B$ .

**Option 2:** Integer Program

How can we solve this optimization problem?

**Option 1:** Multi-dimensional dynamic programming

$O(kn^2B \log B)$  time if there are  $O(\log B)$  “nice numbers”  $\leq B$ .

**Option 2:** Integer Program

Off-the-shelf solver (GLPK) works well for relatively small contests

How can we solve this optimization problem?

**Option 1:** Multi-dimensional dynamic programming

$O(kn^2B \log B)$  time if there are  $O(\log B)$  “nice numbers”  $\leq B$ .

**Option 2:** Integer Program

Off-the-shelf solver (GLPK) works well for relatively small contests

**Option 3:** Engineered Heuristic

How can we solve this optimization problem?

**Option 1:** Multi-dimensional dynamic programming

$O(kn^2B \log B)$  time if there are  $O(\log B)$  “nice numbers”  $\leq B$ .

**Option 2:** Integer Program

Off-the-shelf solver (GLPK) works well for relatively small contests

**Option 3:** Engineered Heuristic

Matches quality of exactly optimal solutions, scales to very large contests.

Outline of heuristic algorithm:

Outline of heuristic algorithm:

1. Set initial bucket sizes to increase according to a power law, distributing  $n$  places amongst  $k$  buckets.

# HEURISTIC ALGORITHM

Outline of heuristic algorithm:

1. Set initial bucket sizes to increase according to a power law, distributing  $n$  places amongst  $k$  buckets.
2. Choose initial prize  $P_i$  to be the largest nice number smaller than mean of ideal prizes in bucket  $S_i$ .



# HEURISTIC ALGORITHM

Outline of heuristic algorithm:

1. Set initial bucket sizes to increase according to a power law, distributing  $n$  places amongst  $k$  buckets.
2. Choose initial prize  $P_i$  to be the largest nice number smaller than mean of ideal prizes in bucket  $S_i$ .
3. Merge any buckets with shared prizes and use local swaps to keep bucket sizes monotonic.

# HEURISTIC ALGORITHM

Outline of heuristic algorithm:

1. Set initial bucket sizes to increase according to a power law, distributing  $n$  places amongst  $k$  buckets.
2. Choose initial prize  $P_i$  to be the largest nice number smaller than mean of ideal prizes in bucket  $S_i$ .
3. Merge any buckets with shared prizes and use local swaps to keep bucket sizes monotonic.
4. Spend left-over budget on “singleton buckets”, by violating nice number constraint in a bucket, and as a last resort adding extra winners.

Integer Program: Only scales to contests with  $< 100$  winners.

Heuristic Algorithm:  $< 2$  second runtimes on a laptop for contests with millions of dollars in prizes,  $> 10,000$  winners.

Integer Program: Only scales to contests with  $< 100$  winners.

Heuristic Algorithm:  $< 2$  second runtimes on a laptop for contests with millions of dollars in prizes,  $> 10,000$  winners.

(Deployed in production at Yahoo.)

# QUANTITATIVE PERFORMANCE

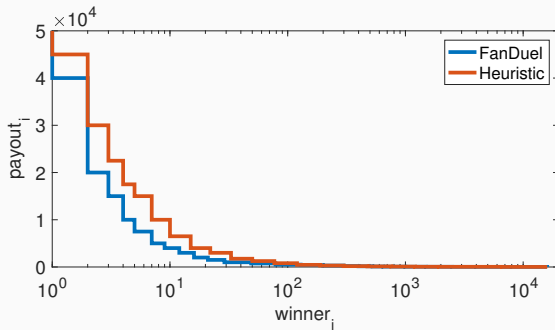
Source	Prize Pool	Top Prize	Min. Prize	# of Winners	# of Buckets	IP Cost	IP Time (ms)	Heur. Cost	Heur. Time (ms)	Heur. Extra Winners
Yahoo	90	25	2	30	7	.89	7.6k	2.35	1	0
Yahoo	180	55	3	30	10	2.82	725k	3.44	1	0
DraftKings	500	100	8	20	10	6.15	2.1k	9.21	1	0
Yahoo	2250	650	150	7	7	32.4	4.0k	187.4	1	0
Yahoo	3000	300	2	850	25	—	—	86.9	7	2
FanDuel	4000	900	50	40	12	20.7	3716k	58.2	2	1
FanDuel	4000	800	75	16	7	46.6	2.9k	230.1	1	4
DraftKings	5000	1250	150	11	8	52.5	6.8k	123.5	1	0
Yahoo	10000	1000	7	550	25	—	—	97.3	8	1
DraftKings	10000	1500	75	42	12	61.3	1291k	173.7	2	0
FanDuel	18000	4000	150	38	10	161.8	131k	347.0	5	0
FanDuel	100000	10000	2	23000	25	—	—	3.1k	152	34
Bassmaster	190700	50000	2000	40	15	—	—	3.5k*	3	0
Bassmaster	190000†	50000	2000	40	15	2.5k	3462k	2.8k	1	0
FLW Fishing	751588	100000	9000	60	25	—	—	6.0k*	3	0
FLW Fishing	751500†	100000	9000	60	25	—	—	6.0k	2	0
FanDuel	1000000	100000	15	16000	25	—	—	5.3k	203	7
DraftKings	1000000	100000	5	85000	40	—	—	25.9k	1.2k	0
Bassmaster	1031500	30000	10000	55	25	—	—	13.5k*	14	0
FanDuel	5000000	1000000	40	46000	30	—	—	44.3k	1.0k	0
PGA Golf	9715981	1800000	20000	69	69	—	—	254.5k*	24	0
PGA Golf	1000000†	1800000	20000	75	75	—	—	215.9k*	23	9
DraftKings	10000000	2000000	25	125000	40	—	—	78.7k	1.7k	0
Poker Stars	10393400	1750000	15000	160	25	—	—	133.0k*	27	0
WSOP	60348000	8000000	15000	1000	30	—	—	462.3k*	17	0

# QUANTITATIVE PERFORMANCE

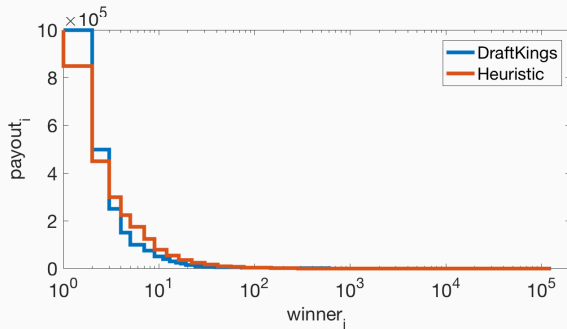
Source	Prize Pool	Top Prize	Min. Prize	# of Winners	# of Buckets	IP Cost	IP Time (ms)	Heur. Cost	Heur. Time (ms)	Heur. Extra Winners
Yahoo	90	25	2	30	7	2.89	7.6k	2.35	1	0
Yahoo	180	55	3	30	10	2.82	725k	3.44	1	0
DraftKings	500	100	8	20	10	6.15	2.1k	9.21	1	0
Yahoo	2250	650	150	7	7	32.4	4.0k	187.4	1	0
Yahoo	3000	300	2	850	25	—	—	86.9	7	2
FanDuel	4000	900	50	40	12	20.7	3716k	58.2	2	1
FanDuel	4000	800	75	16	7	46.6	2.9k	230.1	1	4
DraftKings	5000	1250	150	11	8	52.5	6.8k	123.5	1	0
Yahoo	10000	1000	7	550	25	—	—	97.3	8	1
DraftKings	10000	1500	75	42	12	61.3	1291k	173.7	2	0
FanDuel	18000	4000	150	38	10	161.8	131k	347.0	5	0
FanDuel	100000	10000	2	23000	25	—	—	3.1k	152	34
Bassmaster	190700	50000	2000	40	15	—	—	3.5k*	3	0
Bassmaster	190000†	50000	2000	40	15	2.5k	3462k	2.8k	1	0
FLW Fishing	751588	100000	9000	60	25	—	—	6.0k*	3	0
FLW Fishing	751500†	100000	9000	60	25	—	—	6.0k	2	0
FanDuel	1000000	100000	15	16000	25	—	—	5.3k	203	7
DraftKings	1000000	100000	5	85000	40	—	—	25.9k	1.2k	0
Bassmaster	1031500	30000	10000	55	25	—	—	13.5k*	14	0
FanDuel	5000000	1000000	40	46000	30	—	—	44.3k	1.0k	0
PGA Golf	9715981	1800000	20000	69	69	—	—	254.5k*	24	0
PGA Golf	1000000†	1800000	20000	75	75	—	—	215.9k*	23	9
DraftKings	10000000	2000000	25	125000	40	—	—	78.7k	1.7k	0
Poker Stars	10393400	1750000	15000	160	25	—	—	133.0k*	27	0
WSOP	60348000	8000000	15000	1000	30	—	—	462.3k	17	0

$\ell_2$  distance to ideal payouts within 2x-5x that of IP.

# QUALITATIVE PERFORMANCE



# QUALITATIVE PERFORMANCE

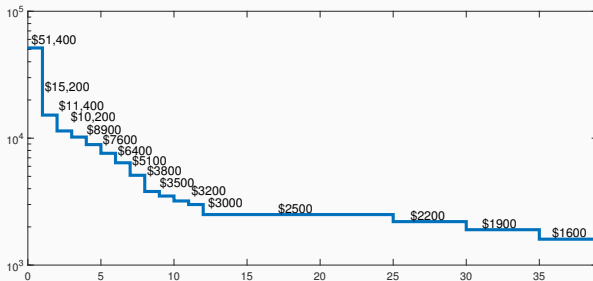


DraftKings fantasy football contest



# QUALITATIVE PERFORMANCE

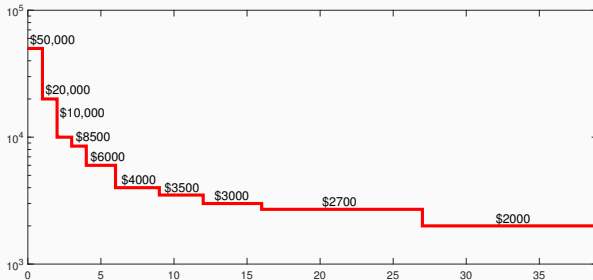
Easily patches “bad” payout structures!



(Bassmaster fishing tournament)

# QUALITATIVE PERFORMANCE

Easily patches “bad” payout structures!



(Bassmaster fishing tournament)

# WORLD SERIES OF POKER PAYOUTS

2015 WSOP Payouts		Our Alternative Payouts	
Place	Prize	Place	Prize
1	\$7,680,021	1	\$8,000,000
2	\$4,469,171	2	\$4,000,000
3	\$3,397,103	3	\$2,250,000
4	\$2,614,558	4	\$1,750,000
5	\$1,910,971	5	\$1,250,000
6	\$1,426,072	6	\$1,000,000
7	\$1,203,193	7	\$950,000
8	\$1,097,009	8	\$850,000
9	\$1,001,020	9	\$700,000
10	\$756,897	10 - 13	\$650,000
11 - 12	\$526,778		
13 - 15	\$411,453	14 - 17	\$500,000
16 - 18	\$325,034		
19 - 27	\$262,574	18 - 23	\$300,000
28 - 36	\$211,821	24 - 29	\$225,000
36 - 45	\$164,086	30 - 35	\$200,000
46 - 54	\$137,300	36 - 42	\$150,000
55 - 63	\$113,764	43 - 59	\$125,000
64 - 72	\$96,445		\$95,000
73 - 81	\$79,668	60 - 77	
82 - 90	\$68,624		
91 - 99	\$55,649	78 - 99	\$75,000
100 - 162	\$46,890	100 - 128	\$60,000
163 - 225	\$40,433	128 - 164	\$55,000
226 - 288	\$34,157	165 - 254	\$45,000
289 - 351	\$29,329	255 - 345	\$35,000
352 - 414	\$24,622		
415 - 477	\$21,786	346 - 441	\$25,000
478 - 549	\$19,500		
550 - 648	\$17,282	442 - 710	\$22,500
649 - 1000	\$15,000	711 - 1000	\$20,150

# CONCLUSION

# CONCLUSION

- Lots of interesting algorithmic problems involved in managing massive online tournaments.

- Lots of interesting algorithmic problems involved in managing massive online tournaments.
- Theoretical formulation leads to provably algorithms as well as practical heuristics.

Thanks!