



Basketball VI



Produced by Dr. Mario
UNC STOR 538





End-Game Strategy

- **Focus on Two End-Game Situations**

- **Situation 1**

- Your Team Has the Ball With 5 Seconds Left and Losing by 2 Points
 - Should You Attempt 2-Point Shot to Tie or 3-Point Shot to Win?
 - Example: Philadelphia Versus Indiana in 2001 Playoffs (Game 1)

- **Situation 2**

- Your Team is Defending With 5 Seconds Left and Winning by 3 Points
 - Should You Foul or Allow Opponent to Attempt a 3-Pointer for the Tie?
 - Example: Dallas Versus Phoenix in 2005 Playoffs (Game 6)

- **Actual Outcomes**

- Situation 1: Reggie Miller Won Game with 3-Pointer at Buzzer to Win
 - Situation 2: Steve Nash Tied the Game with 3-Pointer and Later Won the Game after a Double Overtime





End-Game Strategy

- **Decision Making for Situation 1**

- **Goal: Make Decision that Maximizes Probability of Winning**

- **Two Assumptions**

- **Other Team Will Not Foul on Shot**
- **Game Will End on Our Shot**

- **Important Events**

- **A = Event that a 2-Pointer is Good**
- **B = Event that a 3-Pointer is Good**
- **C = Event that We Win in Overtime**
- **W = Event We Win the Game**
- **L = Event We Lose the Game**

- **Probabilities Based on Data Over Many Seasons**

$$P(A) = 0.52$$

$$P(B) = 0.36$$

$$P(C) \approx 0.5$$

- **If Attempting 2-Pointer, We Win if Shot is Made and Win in Overtime**
- **If Attempting 3-Pointer, We Win if Shot is Made**

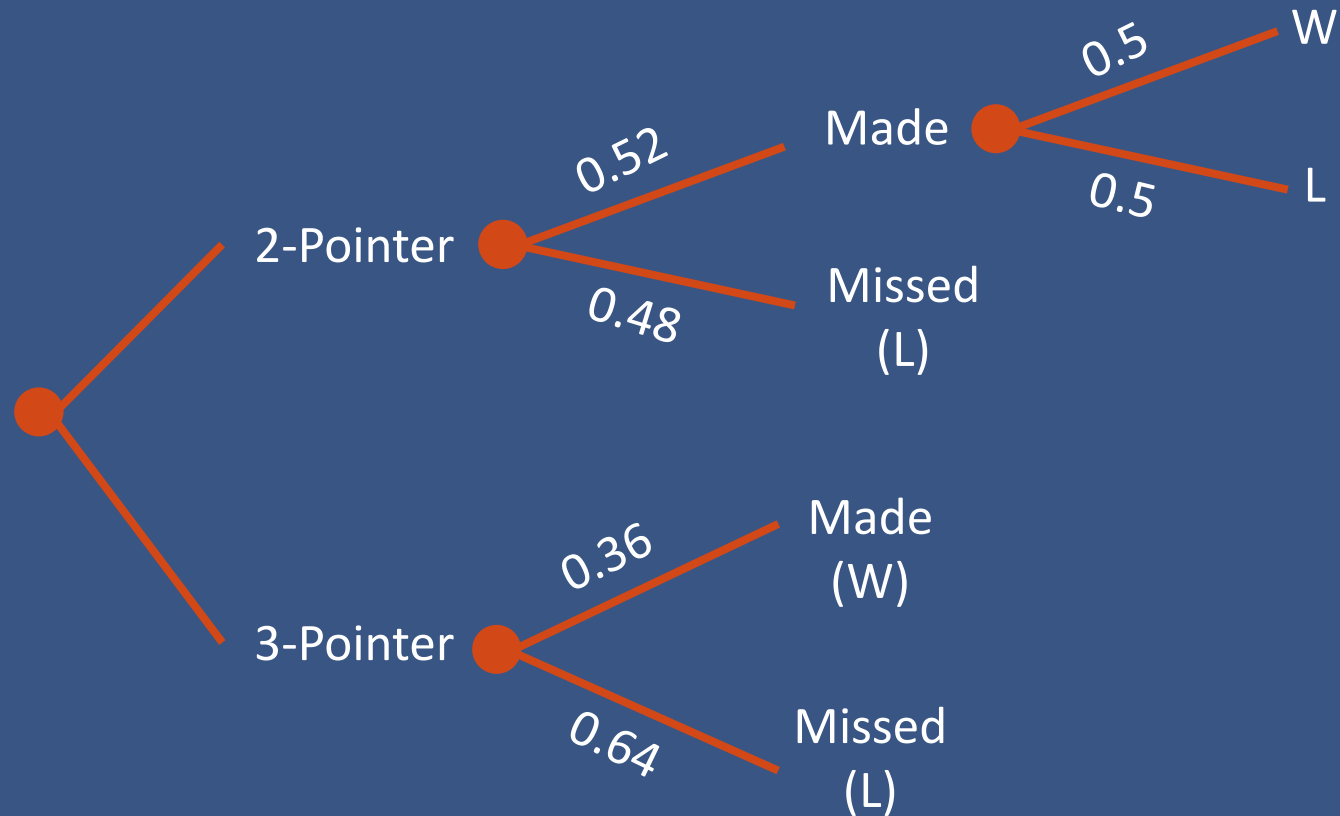




End-Game Strategy

- Decision Making for Situation 1

- Decision Tree



- Find Probabilities By Multiplying Across Branches





End-Game Strategy

- **Decision Making for Situation 1**

- **Probability of W Given Attempting 2-Pointer**

$$P(W|Attempt\ 2 - Pointer) = P(A) \times P(C) = 0.52 \times 0.5 = 0.26$$

- **Probability of W Given Attempting 3-Pointer**

$$P(W|Attempt\ 3 - Pointer) = P(B) = 0.36$$

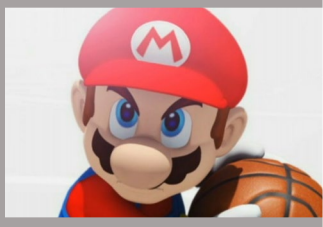
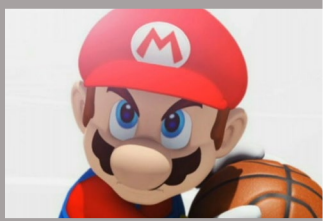
- **Reality: Most Coaches Will Go for 2-Pointer Due to Perceived Risk**
- **Conclusion: Always Go For 3-Pointer.**
- **Sensitivity Analysis (Cases Where 2-Point Attempt is Better)**

- **Suppose We Have a Play That Scores a 2-Pointer 80% of the Time**

$$P(W|Attempt\ 2 - Pointer) = P(A) \times P(C) = 0.8 \times 0.5 = 0.4$$

- **Suppose Our Best 3-Point Shooter Scores a 3-Pointer 20% of the Time**

$$P(W|Attempt\ 3 - Pointer) = P(B) = 0.20$$

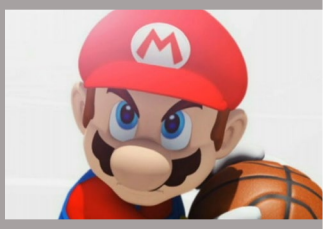
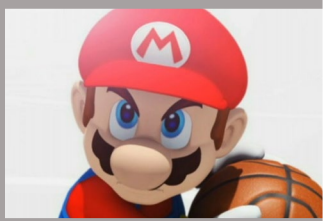
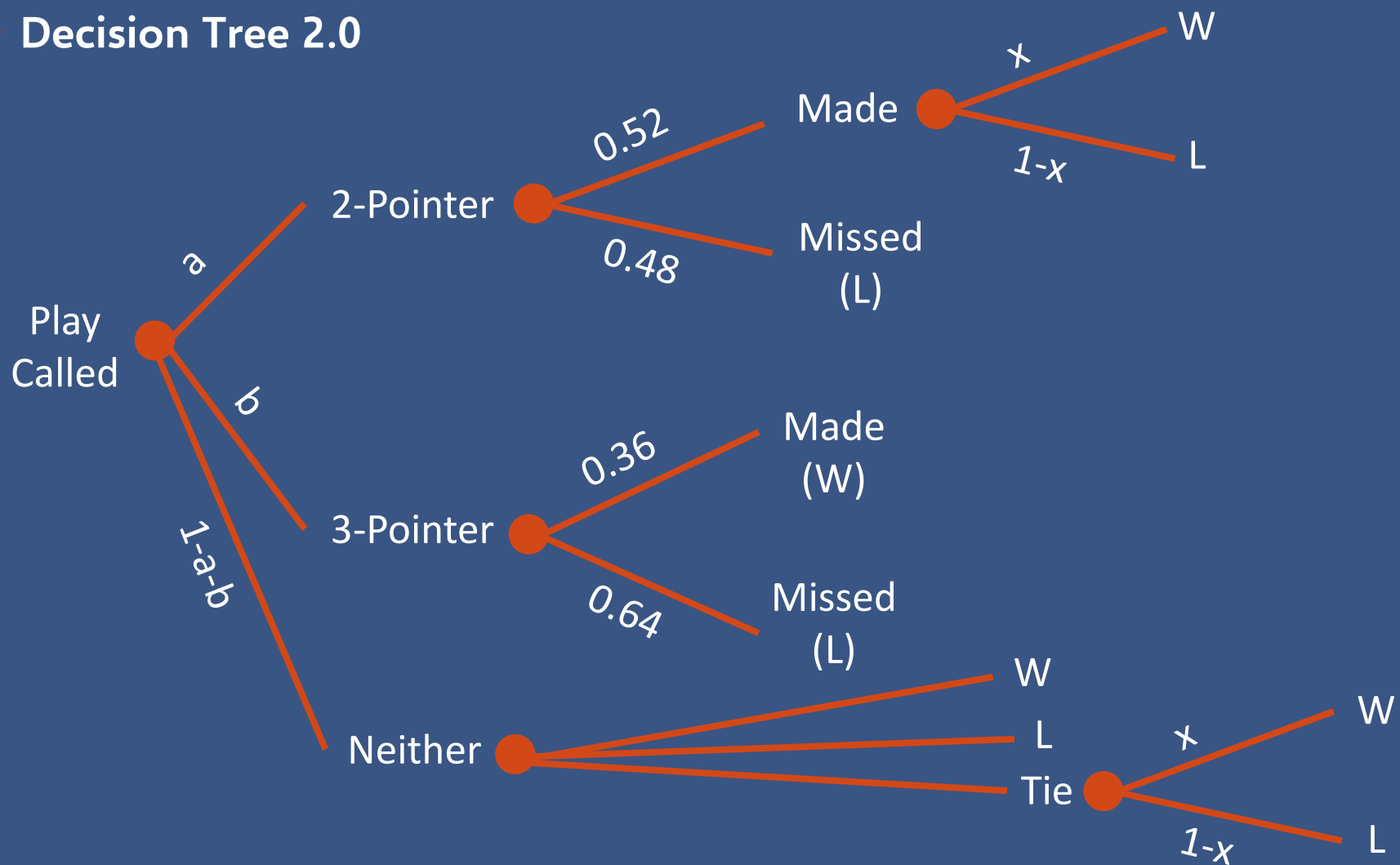




End-Game Strategy

- Decision Making for Situation 1

- Decision Tree 2.0





End-Game Strategy

- **Decision Making for Situation 2**

- **Two Researchers Concluded Defensive Team Should Foul**

- Adrian Lawhorn (Contributor to Hoops Habit)
 - David Annis (Statistical Consultant in Charlotte)

- **Based on Annis Lawhorn**

- Assume Last Possession
 - Within 11 Seconds, Offensive Teams Scored 3-Pointers 20% of the Time

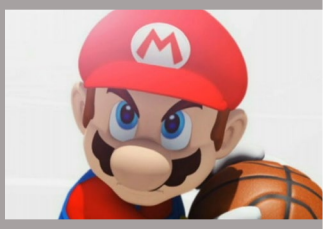
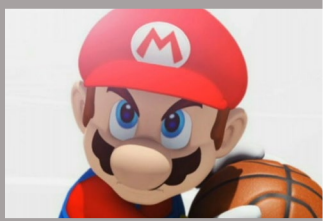
$$P(\text{Other Team Wins} | \text{You Don't Foul}) = 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.1$$

- If Defensive Team Fouls, Offensive Team Must Intentionally Miss a Free Throw
 - Probability Other Team Wins Off 2 Pointer

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Other Team Wins} | \text{You Foul}) &= 0.77 \times 0.14 \times 0.46 * 0.5 \\ &= 0.025 \end{aligned}$$

- Probability Other Team Wins Off 3 Pointer

$$P(\text{Other Team Wins} | \text{You Foul}) = 0.77 \times 0.14 \times 0.3 = 0.03$$





End-Game Strategy

- Decision Making for Situation 2

- 32 Games where Team Trailed by 3 Points and Leading Team Fouled

$$\frac{7 \text{ Ties}}{32 \text{ Games}} = 21.9\% (\pm 14.6\%)$$

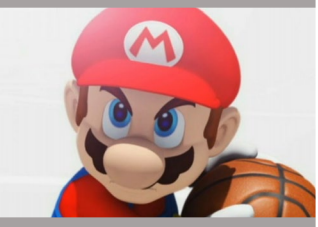
- Bad Assumption Because Multiple Possessions Possible

- Historical Aggregation Shows Probability of Winning Higher if Leading Team Doesn't Foul (2005-2008)

Scenario	Sample Size	Probability Leading Team Wins	95% CI
Close Game Where Leading Team Didn't Foul	260	91.9%	(88.5%, 95.2%)
Close Game Where Leading Team Did Foul	27	88.9%	(76.8%, 100%)

95% Confidence Interval for Proportion:

$$\hat{p} \pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$





Final Inspiration

I cannot dunk a basketball,
but I can Dunkin' Donuts.

- Mahatma Mario