# Applied Research based on the Fibonacci Sequence NBA Center Performance Evaluation 

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#### Abstract

Usage methods such as cultural heritage data and Mathematical Statistics etc. selection carry on results to the NBA whole star class center forward of evaluation, in the evaluation application "Fei wave Na contract few rows" from new of angle of view to consideration, because of the existence of"Fei wave Na contract few rows" combine is call it as harmony formula in the cosmos, put forward"Fei wave Na contract few rows" application evaluation in player's results in. Near but, with player of match quarter average data together perfect "Fei wave Na contract few rows" of comparison to comprehensive evaluation get the size of player's results.


Keywords: NBA; Center forward playe; Fei wave Na contract few row; results; evaluation

## 1. Introduction

Through literature review found that: many scholars domestic and abroad for the players performance evaluation of multi-season valuate the performance of the players also confined to a single season and can not form a system to evaluate. Raised the Fibonacci sequence used in the performance evaluation of the players able to solve such problems, this is a major innovation in the research. The purpose is to conducted by the Fibonacci sequence systematic players to the NBA's top five outstanding center at this stage of the respective players performance compare to get the best players performance.
Each season data for comparison to evaluate the performance of the players with players through the application of the Fibonacci sequence, you can objectively more accurately reflect the expected results, also be able to reverse to test the performance of the players. As Duncan won the 1998 Rookie of the Year; 2000 All-Star Game Most Valuable Player "; elected" Most Valuable Player of the year twice in 2002 and 2003, and led his team to the effectiveness of the team four championship, at the same time the individual was also elected the most Valuable Player of the 2003 NBA Finals players become NBA history to enter the finals three head twice honored (the first two are Magic Johnson and Michael Jordan ), and six consecutive NBA All-Star the best team and the best defensive team, enjoys a reputation as the "Buddha" said. Each season with perfect data "Fibonacci sequence" surprisingly similary. So, Duncan is the greatest in the past 10 years the influence of the biggest players. Not so strange to have such success. His strength and performance tends to be more perfect, "Fibonacci sequence" is
the tallest player in the evaluation of players in the performance.

## 2. Metasynthesis research methods, object

"Mathematical Fibonacci sequence" is referred to as aesthetic harmonious formulas. 800 years ago.The Italian mathematician Fibonacci published masterpiece "abacus book famous rabbit raw rabbit problem. Simple Fibonacci sequence is a set of infinite series of numbers 1 , led by a number by the sum of the previous two numbers in the past centuries, mathematicians and university students as a treasure. From the technical level, the Fibonacci sequence is not found in nature, but the series with pine cones, sunflowers and other biological growth mode are surprisingly similar - especially a lot of harmless creatures. Fibonacci sequence implied number of columns arranged in principle in the last century, the composer applied music. Therefore, we can use the data column extended to everything in the universe, proposed Fibonacci sequence used in the performance evaluation of the players.
The season average of the five people selected the NBA All-Star level center Yao Ming, Pau Gasol, Amare Stoudemire, Shaquille O'Neal, Tim Duncan technical data related statistics. Used mainly in the study of mathematical statistics and processing methods and collect the players performance literature as a theoretical support.[ Guo DI.2001].
According to the research comprehensive and integrated are concluded as follow.
(1) To five players each season with the data "Fibonacci sequence" contrast, players from the perfect Fibonacci sequence difference in basketball technical indicators:

Yao 9.376, Gasol 8.578, Stoudemire 7.158 , O'Neal 3.218, Duncan 2.292 units.
(2) Difference of five players with perfect Fibonacci sequence "in basketball technical
indicators, the standard deviation of the distance for Duncan, and the smallest just under 2.292 units.
(3) The five players with the perfect close to the Fibonacci sequence "ranking: Duncan, O'Neal, A Stoudemire, Pau Gasol, Yao Ming. , Duncan Over the last few seasons since their performance the most prominent, better
than the other four players, is the highest performance players.

## 3. Basic model

Proposed with player evaluation comparison of the Fibonacci sequence. The main indicators considered in the evaluation of the players have to score, rebounds, and the number of shooting, shooting, free throws, hits, steals, blocks, assists these indicators, the center player is no exception.

Table 1. Fibonacci sequence corresponding with the basketball technical indicators

| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shooting | steals | block | assists | free shot | shooting throw | board | score |

Table 2. Perfect Fibonacci sequence basketball technical indicato

| Mathematical | index | Mathematical | index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Free number | 8 | Shooting number |
| 1 | Shooting rate | 13 | Board |
| 1 | Steals | 3 | Assists |
| 2 | Block | 21 | Score |

Table 3. Yao Ming season average data

| Season | Score | Shooting <br> number | Shooting rate | Free number | board | assists | block | steal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2002-2003$ | 13.5 | 4.9 | 0.498 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| $2003-2004$ | 17.5 | 6.5 | 0.522 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| $2004-2005$ | 18.3 | 6.7 | 0.552 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| $2005-2006$ | 22.3 | 8.2 | 0.519 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| $2006-2007$ | 25.0 | 8.8 | 0.516 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| $2007-2008$ | 22.0 | 7.9 | 0.507 | 6.3 | 10.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| $2008-2009$ | 19.7 | 7.4 | 0.548 | 4.9 | 9.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| $2009-2010$ | 10.2 | 3.6 | 0.486 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Career | 19.0 | 7.0 | 0.524 | 5.1 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 |

Table 4. Fibonacci sequence comparison with Yao Ming season average data

|  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.524 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 19.0 |
| Different | -0.476 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -1.4 | +0.1 | -1 | -3.8 | -2 |

Table 5. Yao Ming basketball career data is reached by the Fibonacci list

| Mathematical | index | Mathematical | index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.1 | Free number | 7 | Shooting number |
| 0.524 | Shooting rate | 9.2 | Board |
| 0.4 | Steals | 1.6 | Assists |
| 1.9 | Block | 19 | Score |

Shown Table 2: 8 conventional indicators as a reaction to the competitive level of the center players, evaluate the performance of the player's personal value and contribution to the team.
Performance, purely from the point of view of linguistics contains achievements and effective means. In economic management activities, socio-economic results and the effectiveness of management activities; used in the management of human resources, the behavior of the subject or the results of the input-output ratio; measure of the effect of government activities in the public sector, is the concept of a diversified objectives, including; from the
management perspective, the organization expected the organization to achieve its objectives and to show different levels of effective output, which includes both individual performance and organizational performance. [Zhang et al., 1997], Difficult to find from the above interpretation of performance, evaluation of the effect of material activities. Therefore, the application in the evaluation of players, refers to the size of the achievements of the efficiency of individual players and help the team.

## 4. Comprehensive model

Yao Ming season data is shown as Table 3. Yao Ming season average data, Fibonacci sequence comparison with Yao Ming season average data is shown as Table 4. Yao Ming season average data calculated Fibonacci sequence to achieve the growth pattern from the standard deviation of 9.376 units. Yao Ming's season average data through the Fibonacci list of the diagram Table 5. Yao Ming From the standard deviation of 9.376 units.

Gasol season data is shown as Table 6. Gasol each season average data analysis, Fibonacci sequence comparison with Gasol season average data is shown as Table 7. Gasol's season average data calculated to achieve the growth pattern of the Fibonacci sequence is the standard deviation of 8.578 units. Gasol's season average data through the Fibonacci list of the following diagram Table 7. Gasol from the standard deviation of 8.578 units.

Table 6. Gasol season average data

| Season | Score | Shooting <br> number | Shooting rate | Free number | board | assists | block | steal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2001-2002$ | 17.6 | 6.7 | 0.518 | 4.1 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| $2002-2003$ | 19.0 | 6.9 | 0.510 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 |  |
| $2003-2004$ | 17.7 | 6.5 | 0.482 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| $2004-2005$ | 17.8 | 6.5 | 0.514 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| $2005-2006$ | 20.4 | 7.5 | 0.503 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 1.9 |  |
| $2006-2007$ | 20.8 | 7.8 | 0.538 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| $2007-2008$ | 18.9 | 7.2 | 0.534 | 4.4 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| $2008-2009$ | 18.9 | 7.3 | 0.567 | 4.2 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| $2009-2010$ | 18.3 | 7.0 | 0.536 | 4.4 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| $2010-2011$ | 22.8 | 9.1 | 0.564 | 4.6 | 12.1 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| Career | 18.9 | 7.1 | 0.522 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 |

Table 7. Fibonacci sequence comparison with Gasol season average data

|  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.522 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 18.9 |
| Different | -0.478 | -0.5 | -0.3 | +0.2 | -0.3 | -0.9 | -4 | -2.1 |

Table 8. Gasol basketball career data is reached by the Fibonacci

| Mathematical | index | Mathematical | index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.7 | Free number | 7.1 | Shooting number |
| 0.522 | Shooting rate | 9.0 | Board |
| 0.5 | Steals | 3.2 | Assists |
| 1.7 | Block | 18.9 | Score |

Table 9. Stoudemire season average

| Season | Score | Shooting <br> number | Shooting rate | Free number | board | assists | block | steal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2002-2003$ | 13.5 | 4.8 | 0.472 | 3.9 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| $2003-2004$ | 20.6 | 7.5 | 0.475 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 |  |
| $2004-2005$ | 26.0 | 9.3 | 0.559 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |  |
| $2005-2006$ | 8.7 | 3.0 | 0.333 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 |  |
| $2006-2007$ | 20.4 | 7.4 | 0.575 | 5.6 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 |  |
| $2007-2008$ | 25.2 | 9.0 | 0.590 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 |  |
| $2008-2009$ | 21.4 | 7.6 | 0.539 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 2.1 |  |  |
| $2009-2010$ | 23.1 | 8.5 | 0.557 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |  |
| $2010-2011$ | 23.1 | 8.5 | 0.504 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Career | 21.4 | 7.7 | 0.542 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 0.9 |  |

Table 10. Fibonacci sequence comparison

|  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.542 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 21.4 |
| Different | -0.458 | -0.1 | -0.6 | -1.7 | +0.9 | -0.3 | -4.1 | +0.4 |

Table11. Stoudemire basketball career data is reached by the Fibonacci

| Mathematical | index | Mathematical | index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.9 | Free number | 7.7 | Shooting number |
| 0.542 | Shooting rate | 8.9 | Board |
| 0.9 | Steals | 1.3 | Assists |
| 1.4 | Block | 21.4 | Score |

Stoudemire season data is shown as Table 9. Stoudemire season average data analysis, Fibonacci sequence comparison with Stoudemire season average data is shown as Table 10. With Stoudemire season average data to achieve the growth pattern of the Fibonacci sequence Stoudemire season average data calculated from the standard deviation of 7.158 units. So, Stoudemire season average data after the the Fibonacci list of the following Table 11. Stoudemire from the standard deviation of 7.158 units.

## 5. Conclusion

To three players each season with the data "Fibonacci sequence" contrast, players from the perfect Fibonacci sequence difference in basketball technical indicators: Yao 9.376, Gasol 8.578, Stoudemire 7.158 units.

The three players with perfect Fibonacci sequence "in basketball technical indicators, the standard deviation of the distance for Stoudemire, and the smallest just under 7.158 units.

The three players with the perfect close to the Fibonacci sequence "ranking: Stoudemire, Pau Gasol, Yao Ming., Stoudemire Over the last few seasons since their performance the most prominent, better than the other four players, is the highest performance players.

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