

The Perfect Bracket?

The NCAA men's basketball tournament takes place in March each year. 68 teams will compete for the Men's college basketball championship. The winner of each game moves on to the next round until one team is left standing and is crowned champion. Millions of fans will fill out bracket predictions and closely monitor the tournament while competing in office pools. In 2014, Quicken Loans and Warren Buffet offered **one billion dollars** to anyone who picked the entire tournament correctly. What are the chances of picking every game in the tournament correctly? Let's try to figure out the math.

The tournament begins with 68 teams. 8 of the teams play before the field of 64 teams is set. These 8 teams play to qualify for the field of 64. Often tournament "pick em" brackets do not include these first four play-in games. To figure out your chances of picking a 64 or 68 team sudden death tournament correctly, let's first figure out or chances of picking a 1, 2, 3 and 4 games correctly.

1. If 2 teams play a sudden death tournament, how many different outcomes are possible? Make a diagram to show this and fill in the table.

Number of games played	Possible outcomes
1	
2	
3	
4	
n	

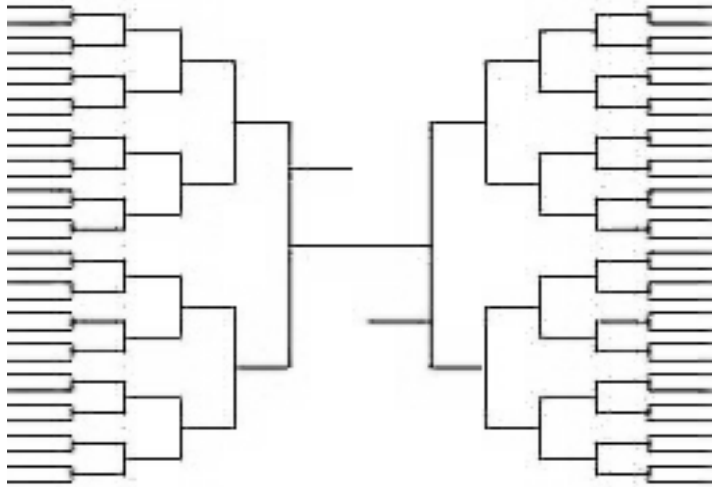
2. How many different outcomes are possible when picking two different games? Say A vs. B and C vs. D? Make a diagram to show this and fill in the table.

3. How many different outcomes are possible when picking three different games? Say A vs. B, C vs. D and E vs. F? Make a diagram to show this and fill in the table. How can you make sure that you have all possibilities?

4. How many different outcomes are possible when picking four different games? Say A vs. B, C vs. D, E vs. F and G vs. H? Make a diagram to show this and fill in the table. How can you make sure that you have all possibilities?

5. Find a relationship between games played and total possible outcomes. Explain the relationship in your own words.

6. Once you have found a relationship between games played and total possible outcomes you can find the total number of possible outcomes for a 64-team sudden death tournament, if you know the total number of games played in the tournament. Use the graphic and the table below to help you determine this. What patterns do you see? How does total games played in the tournament relate to the number of teams playing in the tournament? Does this relationship hold true for tournaments with 16 and 32 teams as well?



Round:	Teams playing in that round:	Number of games played in round:
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

7. Now that you found a relationship between the number of games played and the number of possible outcomes, use that relationship to find the number of possible outcomes in a 64 teams tournament (the Billion Dollar Bracket required you to pick from the field of 64, not the original 68). Reflect on your chances of picking that perfect bracket and winning one billion dollars.

8. Check out the video clip from DePaul Professor, Jeff Bergan that can be found on the post for this lesson. How does his reasoning compare or contrast to yours or to that of your group?

9. A few years ago the number of teams invited to the tournament increased from 64 to 68. Eight teams play in the days prior to the tournament to qualify for the top 64 teams. In many bracket contests you only pick for a 64-team field. If you include these initial four games the tournament actually has 67 games. How many possible outcomes are there in a 67 game tournament?

10. Suppose you and your friends have decided to fill out every possible bracket, so that one of your bracket choices will have to be the winner. How many reams of paper will you need in order to print off and fill out all the brackets? (A ream of paper has 500 sheets and is about 5 centimeters thick). Imagine all those reams of paper. Would they fit in your bedroom, your classroom or your house?

11. According to a math professor at DePaul University, if you know college basketball well, your odds of picking a perfect bracket (63 games) can improve to 1 out of 128 billion. How might have the professor come to these odds? Explain your reasoning.

Sources: <http://chicago.cbslocal.com/2012/03/12/odds-of-picking-a-perfect-bracket-9-2-quintillion-to-1/>, <http://espn.go.com/>