## How is an Overall Score Calculated?

After the system has calculated scores for every completed race for each participant (see "How are race scores calculated" document) the top three (3) scores (on-road triathlon and duathlon) for each participant will be used to determine the overall score for the race year. The top two (2) scores (all other disciplines - aquabike, aquathlon, \& off-road triathlon) for each participant will be used to determine the overall score for the race year. The following athletes competed in three or more races.

The scores below represent their top three performances.

## Males

| Athlete <br> Name | $\underline{\text { Sprint Score }}$ | Sprint <br> $\underline{\text { Original }}$ <br> Score | Olympic <br> Score | $\underline{\text { Olympic }}$ <br> $\underline{\text { Original }}$ | $\underline{\text { Long Score }}$ | Long <br> $\underline{\text { Original }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| John Doe | 90.5112 | 1.1048 | 94.0676 | 1.0631 | 91.1783 | 1.0968 |
| Jim Smith | 90.4190 | 1.1060 | 91.7608 | 1.0898 | 91.9788 | 1.0872 |
| Don Jones | 90.0216 | 1.1108 | 91.1892 | 1.0966 | 89.5943 | 1.1161 |
| Dan James | 89.9606 | 1.1116 | 88.2555 | 1.1331 | 90.0979 | 1.1099 |
| Mike Adams | 89.8695 | 1.1127 | 88.1509 | 1.1344 | 88.9091 | 1.1247 |

## Females

| Athlete Name | Sprint Score | Sprint <br> Original <br> Score | Olympic Score | Olympic Original Score | Long Score | Long <br> Original <br> Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ann <br> Robinson | 84.5059 | 1.1833 | 85.8814 | 1.1644 | 86.0026 | 1.1628 |
| Kim Walker | 82.9523 | 1.2055 | 84.2093 | 1.1875 | 82.5706 | 1.2111 |
| Karen Toms | 80.0342 | 1.2495 | 82.7389 | 1.2086 | 81.3865 | 1.2287 |
| Liz Brown | 78.2462 | 1.2780 | 80.5266 | 1.2418 | 78.3772 | 1.2759 |
| Mary Smith | 78.1543 | 1.2795 | 78.1167 | 1.2801 | 78.9445 | 1.2667 |

While the system automatically uses the original, non-inverted, scores behind the scenes, you can find out what the scores are by reversing the process that provided us the race scores. This is done by dividing 1 by the score divided by 100 . (For example: John Doe had a score of 90.5112 to get to his noninverted score. By using the following calculation, you will see the inverted calculation.
(1/(90.5112/100)) $=1.10483$
To determine the overall score for each athlete we then average the three original scores.

## 1.) Average the Non-Inverted Scores

|  | Sprint | $\underline{\text { Intermediate }}$ | $\underline{\text { Long }}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Athlete Name | $\underline{\text { Original Score }}$ | $\underline{\text { Original Score }}$ | $\underline{\text { Original Score }}$ | Average of <br> Original Score |
| John Doe | 1.1048 | 1.0631 | 1.0968 | 1.0882 |
| Jim Smith | 1.1060 | 1.0898 | 1.0872 | 1.0943 |
| Don Jones | 1.1108 | 1.0966 | 1.1161 | 1.1079 |
| Ann Robinson | 1.1833 | 1.1644 | 1.1628 | 1.1702 |
| Kim Walker | 1.2055 | 1.1875 | 1.2111 | 1.2014 |

2.) Change to the recognized format (use the calculation (1/Avg. of Non-Inverted Score) *100))

|  | Sprint | $\underline{\text { Intermediate }}$ | $\underline{\text { Long }}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\underline{\text { Athlete Name }}$ | $\underline{\text { Original Score }}$ | $\underline{\underline{\text { Original Score }}}$ | $\underline{\underline{\text { Original Score }}}$ | $\underline{\text { Average of }}$ <br> Original Score | $\underline{\underline{\text { Overall }}}$ |
| $\underline{\underline{\text { Score }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| John Doe | 1.1048 | 1.0631 | 1.0968 | 1.0882 | 91.893377 |
| Jim Smith | 1.1060 | 1.0898 | 1.0872 | 1.0943 | 91.380969 |
| Don Jones | 1.1108 | 1.0966 | 1.1161 | 1.1079 | 90.263351 |
| Ann Robinson | 1.1833 | 1.1644 | 1.1628 | 1.1702 | 85.457882 |
| Kim Walker | 1.2055 | 1.1875 | 1.2111 | 1.2014 | 83.2382 |

