

Preference Aggregation by Voting: Algorithmics and Complexity

Präferenzaggregation durch Wählen: Algorithmik und Komplexität

Pingo

Wintersemester 2020/2021

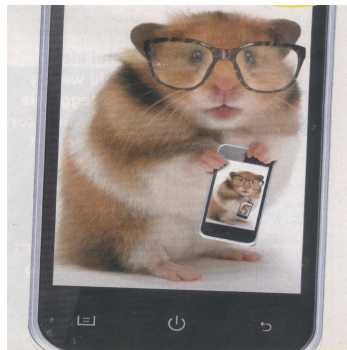
Dozent: Prof. Dr. J. Rothe



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Question 1

Which of the following assertions is/are true for the following preference profile?

<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>

- A It shows the Condorcet paradox.
- B It shows the Borda paradox.
- C If Borda is used, it shows the winner-turns-loser paradox.
- D It shows that plurality fails the reversal symmetry criterion.

Question 2

Are there two candidates who are clones of each other in this election?

<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>

- A Yes: *A* and *C*.
- B Yes: *C* and *D*.
- C Yes: *B* and *D*.
- D No.

Question 3

Which candidate is a **maximin** winner?

<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>

A *A*

B *B*

C *C*

D *D*

Question 4

Which candidate is an **STV** winner? Ties are broken lexicographically:

$A > B > C > D$.

<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>

A *A*

B *B*

C *C*

D *D*

Question 5

Can a single voter manipulate the election to prevent that A is an STV winner? Ties are broken lexicographically: $A > B > C > D$.

A	D	C	B
C	D	B	A
C	D	B	A
B	D	A	C
A	C	D	B
A	C	B	D

- A Yes, the first voter.
- B Yes, the third voter.
- C Yes, the fourth voter.
- D No, none of them.

Question 6

Can a single voter manipulate the election to prevent that A is an STV winner? Ties are broken **reverse-lexicographically**: $D > C > B > A$.

A	D	C	B
C	D	B	A
C	D	B	A
B	D	A	C
A	C	D	B
A	C	B	D

- A Yes, the first voter.
- B Yes, the third voter.
- C Yes, the fourth voter.
- D No, none of them.

Question 7

Can a single voter manipulate the election to prevent that A is a **maximin** winner?

A	D	C	B
C	D	B	A
C	D	B	A
B	D	A	C
A	C	D	B
A	C	B	D

- A Yes, the first voter.
- B Yes, the third voter.
- C Yes, the fourth voter.
- D No, none of them.

Question 8

Can the unique plurality winner A be dethroned with destructive control by run-off partition of candidates in the TP model?

A	D	C	B
C	D	B	A
C	D	B	A
B	D	A	C
A	C	D	B
A	C	B	D

- A Yes, with the partition $C_1 = \{A, B\}$ and $C_2 = \{C, D\}$.
- B Yes, with the partition $C_1 = \{A, C\}$ and $C_2 = \{B, D\}$.
- C Yes, with the partition $C_1 = \{A, D\}$ and $C_2 = \{B, C\}$.
- D No, with none of them.

Question 9

Can the unique plurality winner A be dethroned with destructive control by run-off partition of candidates in the **TE** model?

A	D	C	B
C	D	B	A
C	D	B	A
B	D	A	C
A	C	D	B
A	C	B	D

- A** Yes, with the partition $C_1 = \{A, B\}$ and $C_2 = \{C, D\}$.
- B** Yes, with the partition $C_1 = \{A, C\}$ and $C_2 = \{B, D\}$.
- C** Yes, with the partition $C_1 = \{A, D\}$ and $C_2 = \{B, C\}$.
- D** No, with none of them.

Question 10

Suppose your exam grades are determined by voting according to the following preferences:

Christian:	3	2	5	4	1
Joanna:	3	1	5	4	2
Tessa:	3	1	4	2	5
Marc:	1	4	5	3	2
Jörg:	1	2	4	5	3

Question 10

Suppose your exam grades are determined by voting according to the following preferences:

Christian:	3	2	5	4	1
Joanna:	3	1	5	4	2
Tessa:	3	1	4	2	5
Marc:	1	4	5	3	2
Jörg:	1	2	4	5	3

Which voting system would you use?

- A Plurality
- B Borda
- C Condorcet
- D Veto