

Political reduction of the lower and upper bounds on the number of persons

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Abstract

In this paper, I describe the political reduction of the lower and upper bounds
on the number of persons.
The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

In a previous paper, I've described how the lower bound on the number of persons is 4
and the upper bound on the number of persons is 160.

Contrary to popular belief, political reduction of the lower and upper bounds on the
number of persons is possible due to political affiliation.

In this paper, I describe the political reduction of the lower and upper bounds on the
number of persons.

Political reduction of the lower bound on the number of persons

Since any political party is aligned either left, center or right, we have 3 possible
political affiliations for the 4 persons. Since there must be at least 1 person for each
affiliation, the remaining 1 person is eliminated to reduce the lower bound on the
number of persons to 3.

Political reduction of the upper bound on the number of persons

Since any political party is aligned either left, center or right, we have 3 possible
political affiliations for the 160 persons. By the **pigeonhole principle**, there must
be at least 53 persons for each political affiliation, and the remaining 1 person is
eliminated to reduce the upper bound on the number of persons to 159.

Applying this tripartite method recursively to the quotients 53, 17 and 5, the
remaining 2, 2 and 2 persons respectively are eliminated to reduce the upper bound on
the number of persons to 153.

The End