

Social Choice Jan 24

Score:

1. The first U.S. Constitutional Convention was in 1787. When were voting rights extended to women?

2. When were U.S. voting rights extended to all races by law?

3. The number of seats each state gets in the House of Representatives is proportional to its population. How was this set up in the Constitution?

- ☐ A "Population" counted all people eligible to vote
- ☐ B "Population" counted all citizens alive in the district
- ☐ C "Population" counted all men over 18
- ☐ D "Population" used a formula that counted some people as whole and some as fractions

4. Name any U.S. Representative. (Bonus if it's the one that represents you.)

5. Name two candidates for president in 2016 besides Clinton and Trump.

6. Which of the following terms could you define and explain, in the context of voting? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ A Poll tax
- ☐ B Literacy test
- ☐ C Gerrymandering
- ☐ D Preclearance
- ☐ E Gingles factor
- ☐ F Felony disenfranchisement
- ☐ G Single transferable vote

7. How important is two-way fairness? (If there is a head-to-head match, the candidate with more first-place votes should win.)

- ☐ A Essential (non-negotiable)
- ☐ B Desirable (high priority)
- ☐ C Reasonable (low priority)
- ☐ D Whatever! (unimportant)

8. How important is unanimity-fairness? (If everyone likes A better than B, then B should not win.)

- ☐ A Essential (non-negotiable)
- ☐ B Desirable (high priority)
- ☐ C Reasonable (low priority)
- ☐ D Whatever! (unimportant)

9. How important is strategy-proofness? (There should not be any incentive to game the system by voting other than your true preferences.)

- ☐ A Essential (non-negotiable)
- ☐ B Desirable (high priority)
- ☐ C Reasonable (low priority)
- ☐ D Whatever! (unimportant)

10. How important is Condorcet-fairness? (If some candidate beats every other candidate head-to-head, they should be the sole winner)

- ☐ A Essential (non-negotiable)
- ☐ B Desirable (high priority)
- ☐ C Reasonable (low priority)
- ☐ D Whatever! (unimportant)

11. How important is Pareto efficiency? (if one candidate is ranked first by everyone, they should be the sole winner)

- ☐ A Essential (non-negotiable)
- ☐ B Desirable (high priority)
- ☐ C Reasonable (low priority)
- ☐ D Whatever! (unimportant)

12. How important is strong monotonicity? (If a preference schedule changes in a way that is neutral or favorable to a candidate, it shouldn't change the candidate from a winner to a loser.)

- ☐ A Essential (non-negotiable)
- ☐ B Desirable (high priority)
- ☐ C Reasonable (low priority)
- ☐ D Whatever! (unimportant)