

No, More Heads Are Not
Better!

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About Me



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A NEW YORK TIMES BUSINESS BESTSELLER

"An entertaining and thought-provoking as *The Tipping Point* by Malcolm Gladwell, ... *The Wisdom of Crowds* ranges far and wide."
—*The Boston Globe*

THE WISDOM OF CROWDS

JAMES
SUROWIECKI

WITH A NEW AFTERWORD BY THE AUTHOR



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Extraordinary
"If you read no more of this book than the

Popular
first hundred pages—on money mania—it

Delusions
will be worth many times its purchase."

the Madness
from the foreword by Andrew Tobias
of Crowds



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Condorcet's Jury Theorem

- Marquis de Condorcet (1743-1794)
- published 1785



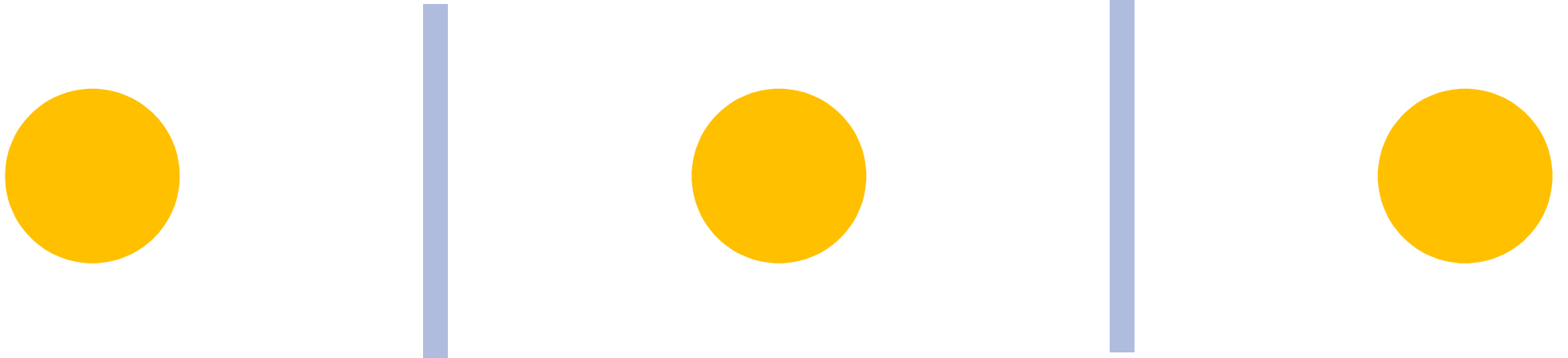
Condorcet's Jury Theorem



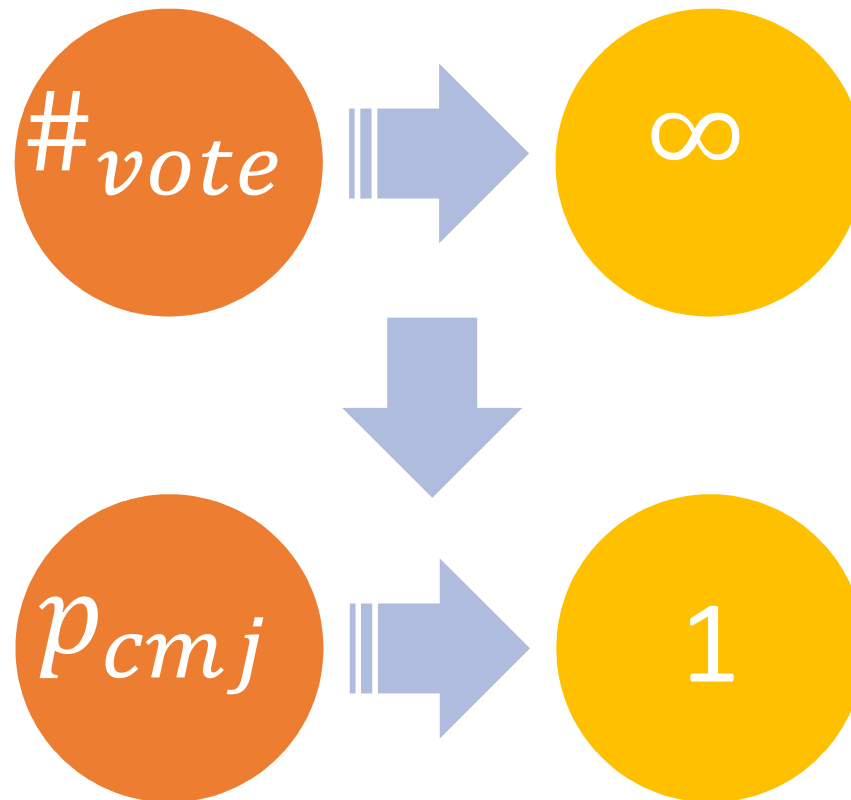
Condorcet's Jury Theorem



Condorcet's Jury Theorem



Condorcet's Jury Theorem



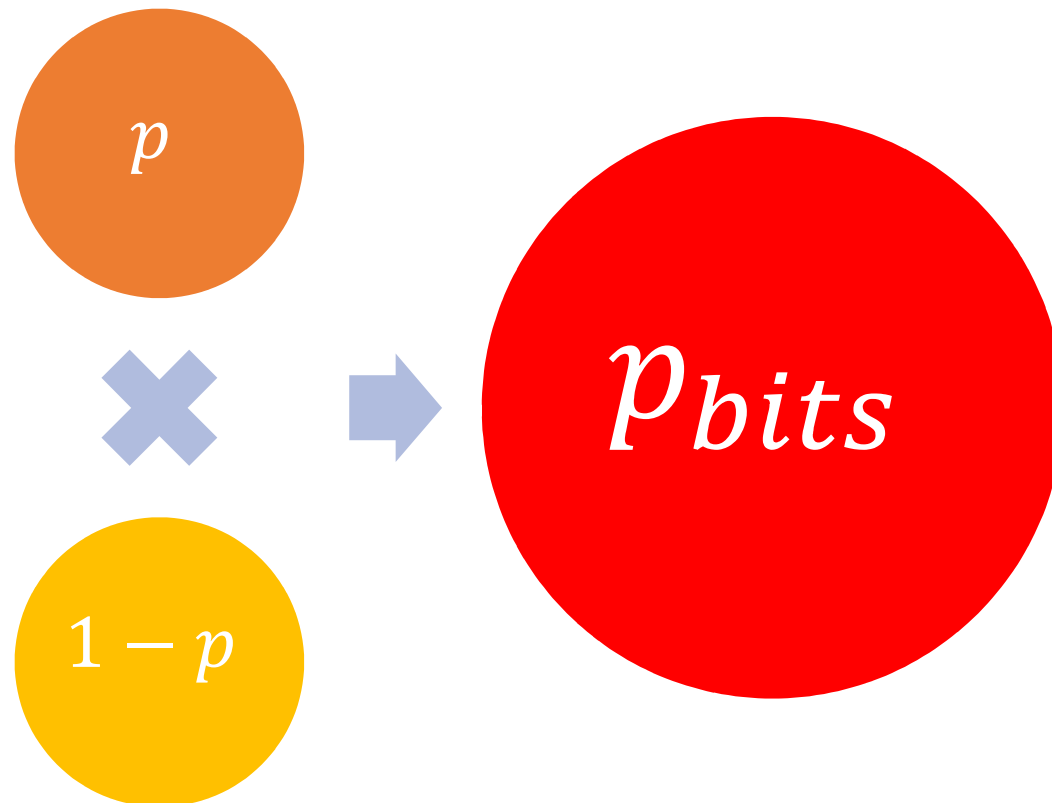
Condorcet's Jury Theorem

Probability of correct majority decision

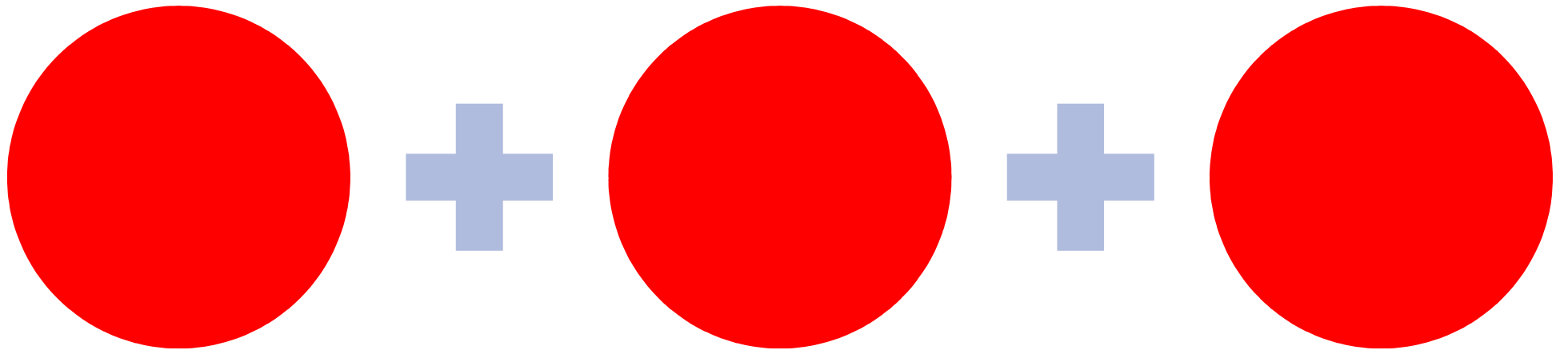
Condorcet's Jury Theorem



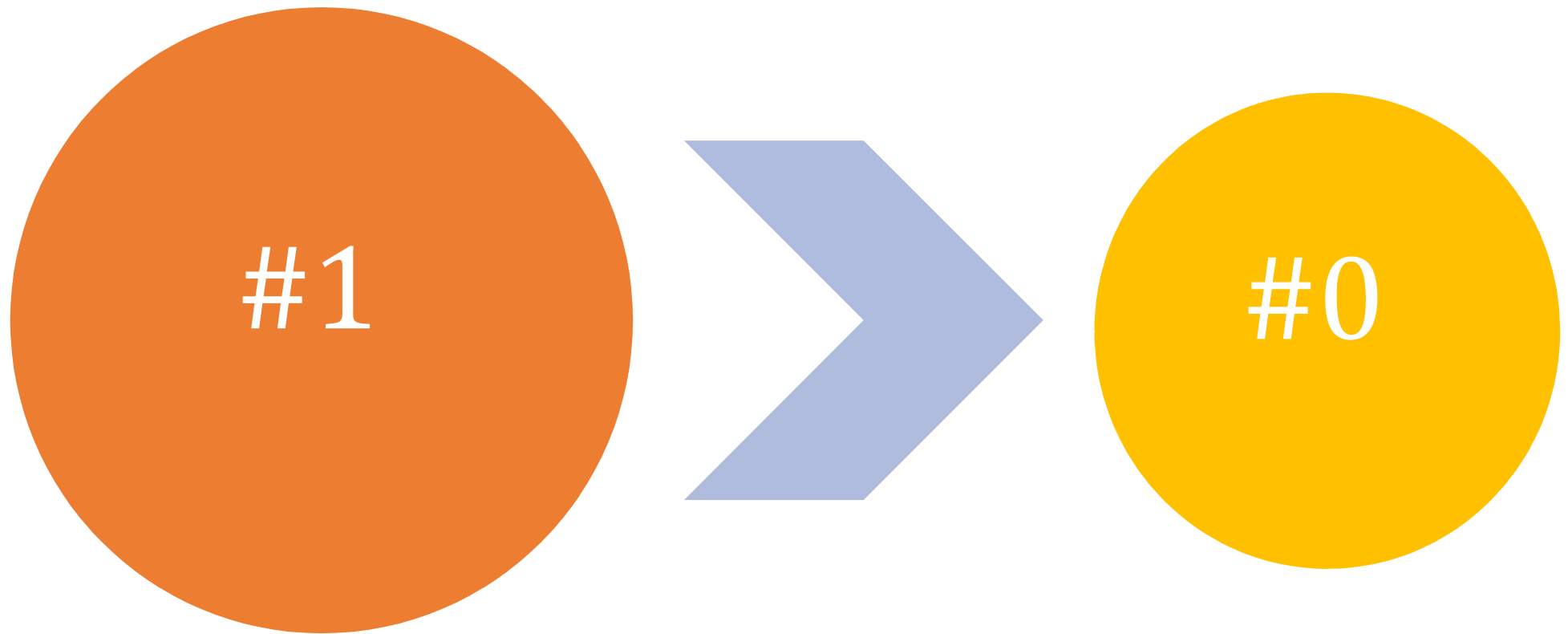
Condorcet's Jury Theorem



Condorcet's Jury Theorem



Condorcet's Jury Theorem



Calculation Problems

- Overflow
 - standard Windows calculator: 3249!
 - Excel, even worse: 171!
- Long series – calculator insuitable

What to Use

- online hypercalc: <https://mrob.com/pub/perl/hypercalc.html>
- java.math.BigDecimal + java.math.BigInteger
- GitHub: <https://github.com/jornbalt/javazone2018>

Run the CJT Calculator

- number of voters: 10,001
- individual probability/competence: 51 %
- probability correct majority decision:

97.72687612793197 %

Individual Incentive?

- Any odd number n of voters: a row of bits
- Number of odd combinations: 2^n
- Number of other voters (even): $2^{n-1} = 2^m$
- random voting model
 - equal probability
 - statistically independent

Individual Incentive?

A diagram illustrating a mathematical relationship. It consists of three colored circles arranged horizontally, connected by mathematical symbols. The first circle is yellow and contains the text p_{dec} . To its right is a blue equals sign. The second circle is orange and contains the text $\frac{\#1}{\#0}$. To its right is a blue division symbol. The third circle is red and contains the text 2^m .

$$p_{dec} = \frac{\#1}{\#0} \div 2^m$$

Penrose Square Root Law

Simplify: Stirling's formula

Probability of tie-breaking for odd number of voters n :

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

Empirical research:

$$C \frac{1}{n-1}$$

The Tide Turns

- 10,001 voters give each voter a probability of $\sim 0.8\%$ of casting a deciding vote.
- voters disincentivized \rightarrow competence declines
- $51\% \rightarrow 49\%$
- Run the CJT calculator: probability of correct majority decision:

2.2731238720680745 %

Independent Voters?

Condorcet's Jury Theorem falls apart?

Sources

- Condorcet's jury theorem: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Condorcet%27s jury theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Condorcet%27s_jury_theorem)
- Stirling's formula: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stirling%27s approximation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stirling%27s_approximation)
- Penrose square root law: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penrose square root law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penrose_square_root_law)
- Gelman; Katz; Tuerlinckx: *The Mathematics and Statistics of Voting Power*: <http://www.stat.columbia.edu/~gelman/research/published/STS027.pdf>
- Groupthink: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groupthink>
- James Surowiecki: *The Wisdom of Crowds*
- More: <https://github.com/jornbalt/javazone2018>

Thank you!

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