

## ★ Schelling Game & Conviction Voting ★

# What is Schelling Game?

## The Schelling Game

- Schelling Game uses a *game-theoretic model* where participants are incentivized to vote honestly because:
  - They are rewarded if their vote matches the majority.
  - They are penalized if they vote differently.

## How It Works

- Jurors are randomly selected from token holders.
- More tokens more chances of being selected.
- Jurors review evidence and cast votes.
- Honest jurors win rewards; dishonest ones lose tokens.
- This creates a self-correcting system that converges on truth.

# Conviction Voting

## A New Way to Vote

- Traditional voting: one person, one vote.
- *Conviction Voting*: voters lock tokens over time → gain more voting power.
- Long-term stakeholders have stronger influence.

## Why Use It?

- Prevents spam proposals.
- Encourages long-term thinking.
- Balances power between large and small token holders.

## Example Scenario

Let's say there's a proposal to fund a new project in a DAO:

### With Conviction Voting:

- Alice locks 100 DOT for 4 weeks → her vote carries more weight.
- Bob casts a quick vote with 50 DOT → less influence.

### With Schelling Game:

- Jurors are randomly selected from token holders.  
More tokens more chances of being selected.

- Jurors are financially incentivized to vote correctly.

## ★ Summary ★

- *Schelling Game* uses a *Schelling Point mechanism* to ensure honest evidence review.
- *Conviction Voting* empowers long-term commitment in decentralized governance.
- Together, they provide tools for *fair, secure, and community-driven decisions*.