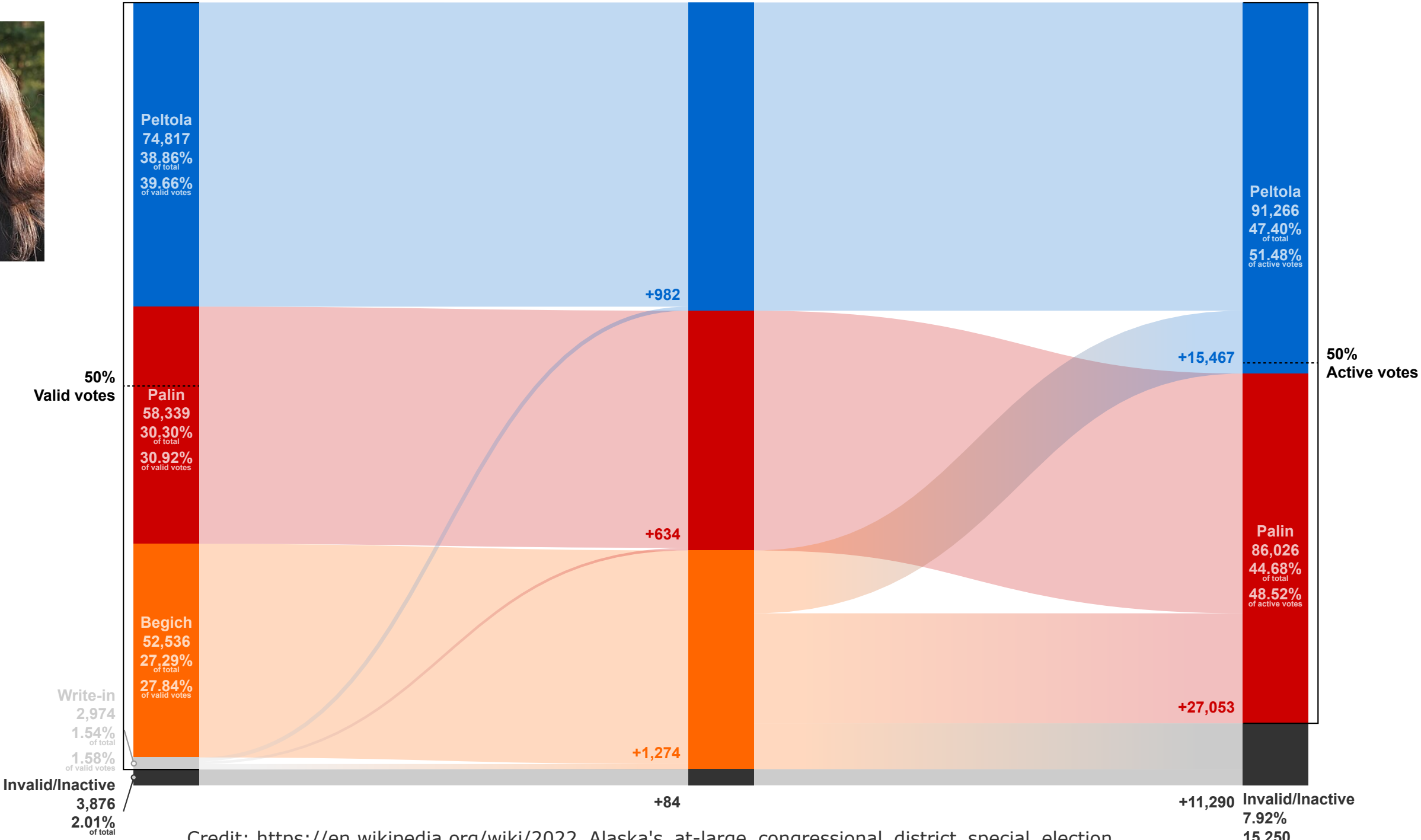
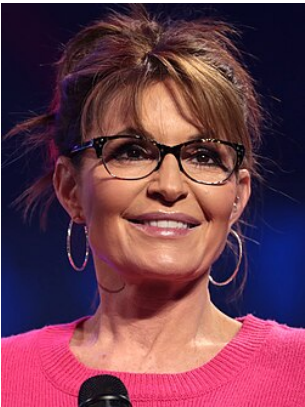


Algorithms For Democratic Decision-Making

Jamie Tucker-Foltz • Yale University • Spring 2026

Lecture 4: **Strategic Voting**

Recall, the 2022 special election in Alaska



Credit: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022_Alaska's_at-large_congressional_district_special_election

Is strategyproof voting possible?

Theorem (Gibbard-Satterthwaite)

When there are at least 3 alternatives, there is no social choice function satisfying the following three axioms:

- *Onto - Every alternative can win.*
- *Strategyproofness - No voter can ever benefit from misreporting their preferences.*
- *Non-dictatorship - More than one voter's preferences are taken into account.*

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Limitations:

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Limitations:

1. This definition of strategyproofness is very strong: truth-telling must be a *dominant strategy*.
2. Even if strategic manipulation is possible, it may not be straightforward for voters to discover.
3. The theorem only applies to deterministic rules.

Randomized strategyproof rules?

Example 1

Pick a random voter's top choice.

This is called *random dictatorship*.

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Example 2

Pick a random pair of alternatives and select the one with more votes in a head-to-head contest.

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Example 2

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Theorem (Gibbard, 1977)

Any randomized strategyproof voting rule is a lottery over deterministic rules, each of which depends on either:

- *at most one voter, or*
- *at most two alternatives.*

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Strategyproofness + ex post Pareto Efficiency = random dictatorship.

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- *at most two alternatives.*

Corollary 1

Strategyproofness + ex post Pareto Efficiency = random dictatorship.

Corollary 2

*Strategyproofness + **ex ante** Pareto Efficiency = deterministic dictatorship.*

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	?
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ	?
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā	?
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a	?

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV?



Respond at:
pollev.com/jtuckerfoltz255 or
bit.ly/jtfpoll or
 text jtuckerfoltz255 to 37607

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	?
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

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Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ	?
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā	?
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a	?

z	46
y	44
w	42
C ₁	40
C ₂	44
a	19
ā	19
b	20
ḃ	20

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Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ	?
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā	?
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a	?

z: 46
y: 44
w: 42
C ₁ : 40
C ₂ : 44
a: 19
ā: 19
b: 20
ḃ: 20

Symmetry between:

a	ā
ḃ	b
C ₁	C ₂

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

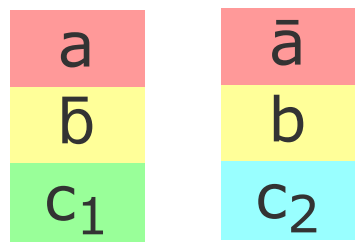
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Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z: 46
y: 44
w: 42
C ₁ : 40
C ₂ : 44
a: 20
\bar{a} : 19
b: 20
\bar{b} : 20

Symmetry between:



WLOG, assume that you rank a first.

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

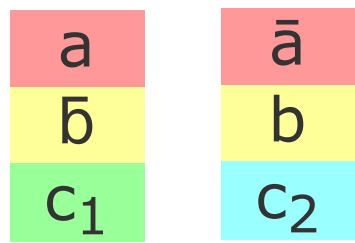
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46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z: 46
y: 44
w: 42
C ₁ : 40
C ₂ : 44
a: 31
\bar{a} : 0
b: 28
\bar{b} : 20

Symmetry between:



WLOG, assume that you rank a first.

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

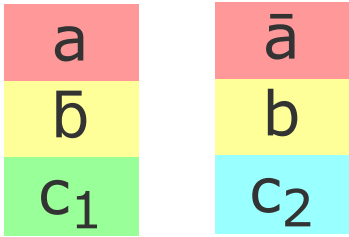
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46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z: 46
y: 44
w: 42
C ₁ : 40
C ₂ : 44
a: 31
\bar{a} : 0
b: 48
\bar{b} : 0

Symmetry between:



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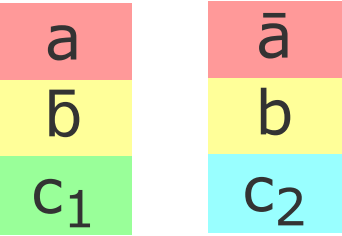
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Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z:	68
y:	44
w:	42
C ₁ :	48
C ₂ :	44
a:	0
\bar{a} :	0
b:	48
\bar{b} :	0

Symmetry between:



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► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

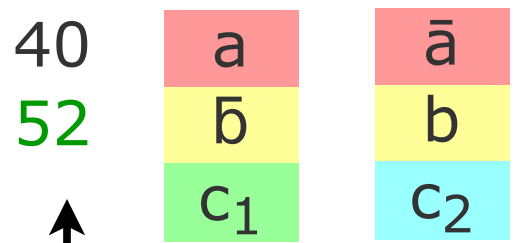
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Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z:	68
y:	44
w:	42
C ₁ :	48
C ₂ :	44
a:	0
\bar{a} :	0
b:	48
\bar{b} :	0

Symmetry between:



► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

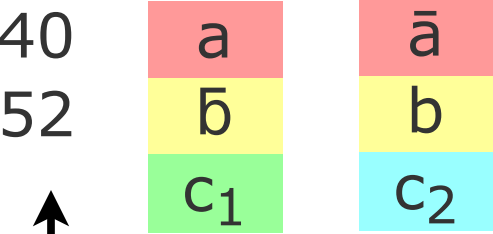
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Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z:	68
y:	86
w:	0
C ₁ :	48
C ₂ :	44
a:	0
\bar{a} :	0
b:	48
\bar{b} :	0

Symmetry between:

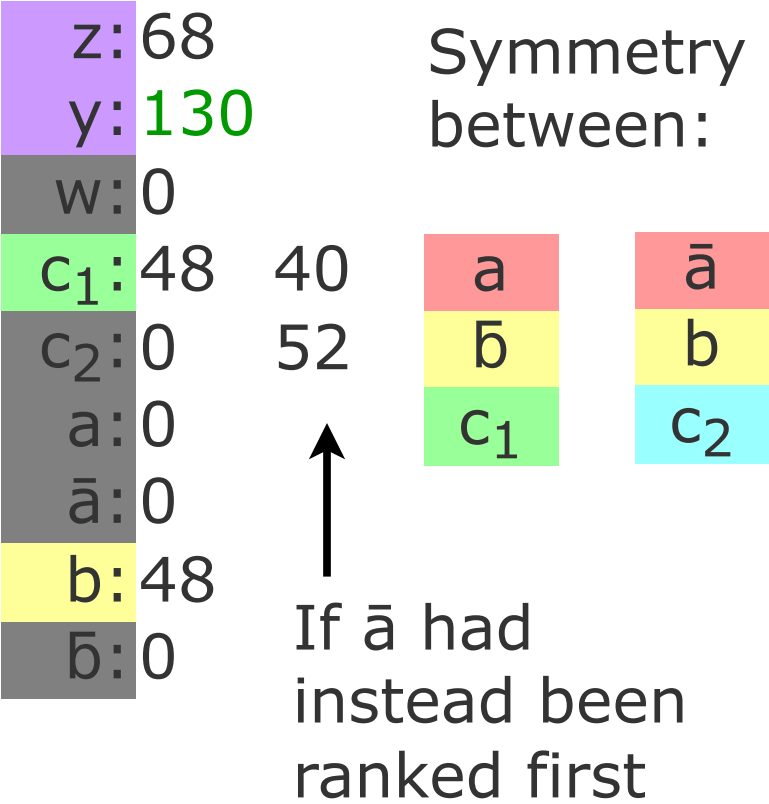


► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?



► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	c ₁	c ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	c ₁	z	c ₂	z	z	?
c ₁	c ₁	c ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	c ₁	w	c ₂	w	c ₁	c ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	c ₁	c ₂	c ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z:	124
y:	170
w:	0
c ₁ :	0
c ₂ :	0
a:	0
\bar{a} :	0
b:	0
\bar{b} :	0

40
52



If \bar{a} had instead been ranked first

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	c ₁	c ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	c ₁	z	c ₂	z	z	?
c ₁	c ₁	c ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	c ₁	w	c ₂	w	c ₁	c ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	c ₁	c ₂	c ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z: 124	
y: 170	← Winner
w: 0	
c ₁ : 0	40
c ₂ : 0	52
a: 0	
\bar{a} : 0	↑
b: 0	If \bar{a} had instead been ranked first
\bar{b} : 0	

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	a
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z: 68
y: 44
w: 42
C ₁ : 48
C ₂ : 44
a: 0
\bar{a} : 0
b: 48
\bar{b} : 0

40
52



If \bar{a} had instead been ranked first

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z	?
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z	68
y	44
w	42
C ₁	40
C ₂	52
a	0
\bar{a}	0
b	0
\bar{b}	48

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	c ₁	c ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ	ā
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	c ₁	z	c ₂	z	z	?
c ₁	c ₁	c ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	c ₁	w	c ₂	w	c ₁	c ₁	?
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	c ₁	c ₂	c ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā	?
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a	?

z:	68
y:	44
w:	82
c ₁ :	0
c ₂ :	52
a:	0
ā:	0
b:	0
ḃ:	48

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	c ₁	c ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ	ā
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	c ₁	z	c ₂	z	z	?
c ₁	c ₁	c ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	c ₁	w	c ₂	w	c ₁	c ₁	?
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	c ₁	c ₂	c ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā	?
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a	?

z:	68
y:	0
w:	126
c ₁ :	0
c ₂ :	52
a:	0
ā:	0
b:	0
ḃ:	48

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	c ₁	c ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	c ₁	z	c ₂	z	z	?
c ₁	c ₁	c ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	c ₁	w	c ₂	w	c ₁	c ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	c ₁	c ₂	c ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z:	116
y:	0
w:	126
c ₁ :	0
c ₂ :	52
a:	0
\bar{a} :	0
b:	0
\bar{b} :	0

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	c ₁	c ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	c ₁	z	c ₂	z	z	?
c ₁	c ₁	c ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	c ₁	w	c ₂	w	c ₁	c ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	c ₁	c ₂	c ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z:	124
y:	0
w:	170
c ₁ :	0
c ₂ :	0
a:	0
\bar{a} :	0
b:	0
\bar{b} :	0

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Strategic voting can be **hard**

Example

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20	1
z	y	w	c ₁	c ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b	?
w	z	z	y	y	z	c ₁	z	c ₂	z	z	?
c ₁	c ₁	c ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y	?
c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w	?
a	a	a	a	a	c ₁	w	c ₂	w	c ₁	c ₁	?
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	c ₂	c ₂	c ₁	c ₁	c ₂	c ₂	?
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}	?
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a	?

z	:124
y	:0
w	:170
c ₁	:0
c ₂	:0
a	:0
\bar{a}	:0
b	:0
\bar{b}	:0

← Winner

► You are the last voter. Which candidate(s) can you make win under IRV? Answer: y and w.

Polynomial time

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a

Polynomial time

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	b	\bar{b}
y	w	y	w	w	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	b	\bar{b}	b
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁
\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂
b	b	b	b	b	b	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	a	a	\bar{a}
\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	\bar{b}	b	b	\bar{b}	\bar{a}	a

y

1001101110101000010...



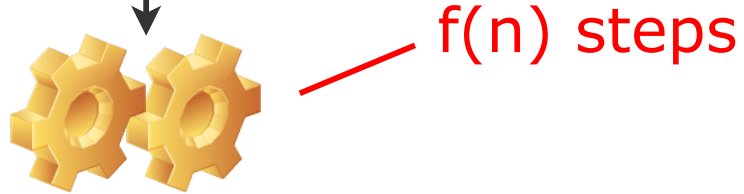
Yes, you can make y win.

Polynomial time

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a

y

Length n
 1001101110101000010...

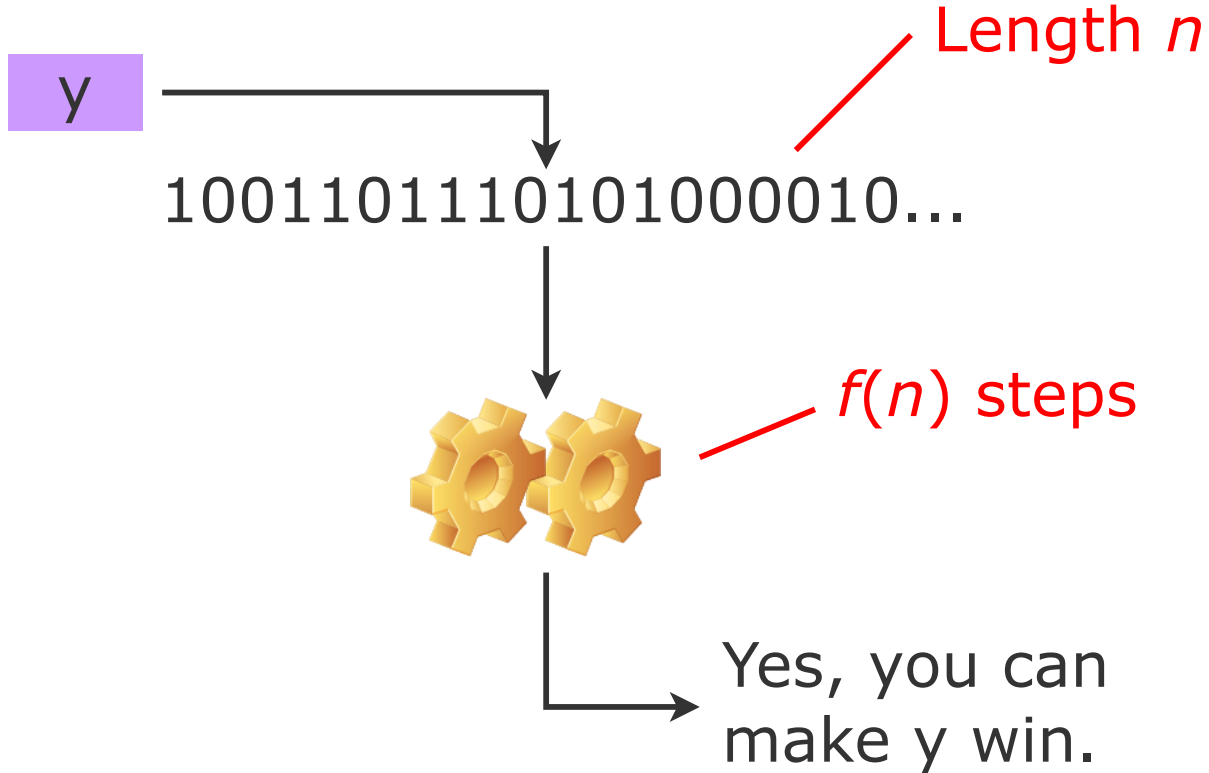


f(n) steps

Yes, you can make y win.

Polynomial time

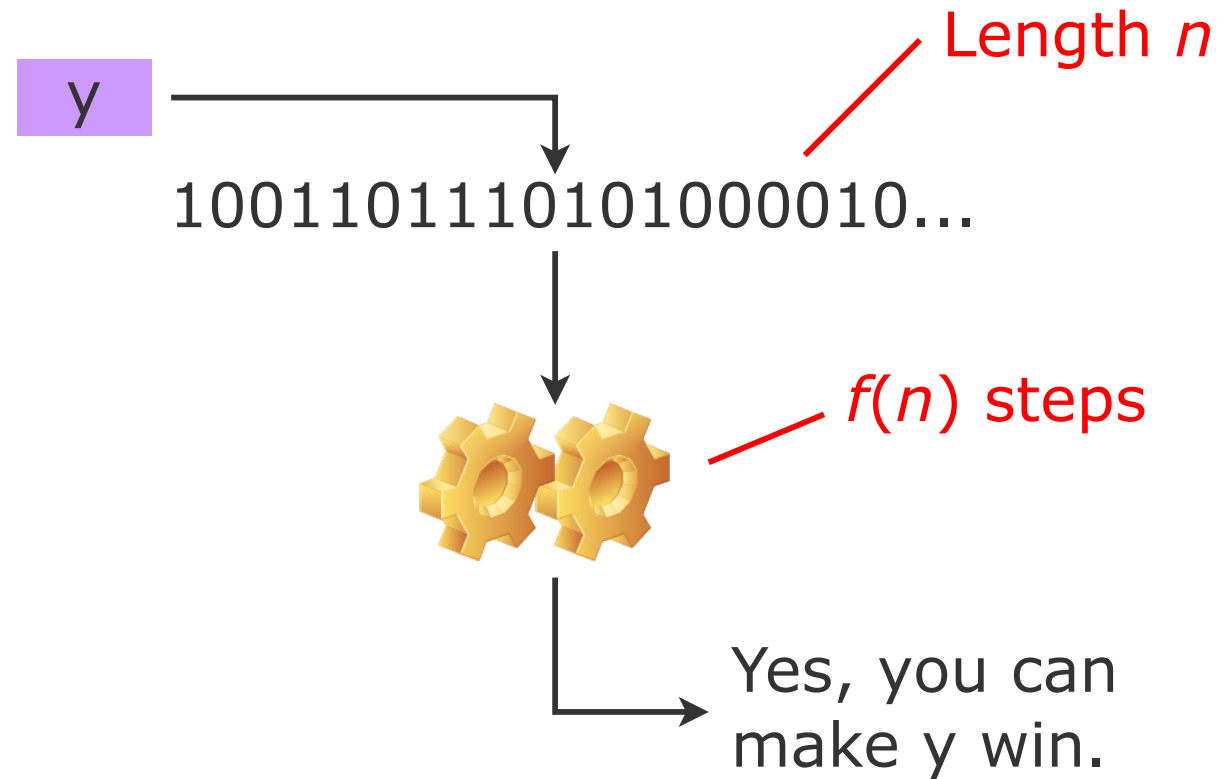
46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a



An algorithm runs in *polynomial time* if the number of steps $f(n)$ is bounded by some polynomial function $p(n)$.

Polynomial time

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḃ
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḃ	a	b	ḃ	b
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḃ	a	a	ā
ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	ḃ	b	b	ḃ	ā	a

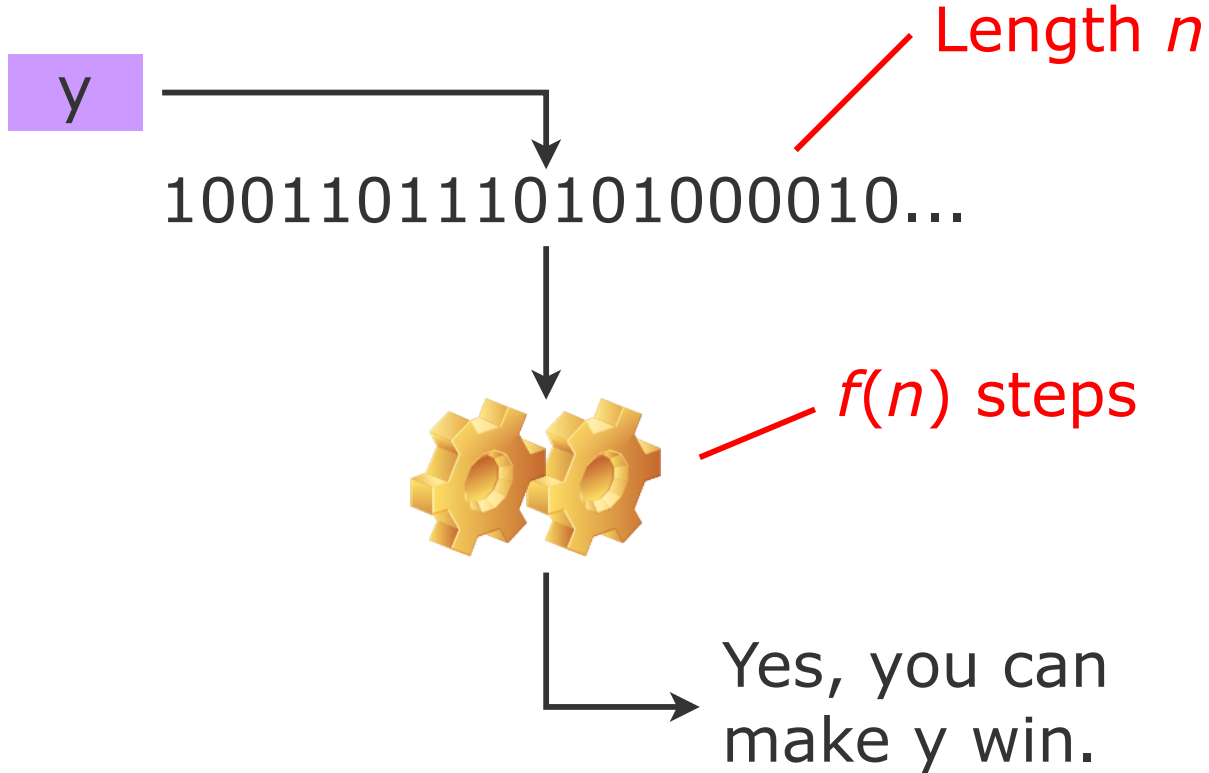


An algorithm runs in *polynomial time* if the number of steps $f(n)$ is bounded by some polynomial function $p(n)$. This definition remains the same even if you change:

- The computational model

Polynomial time

46	44	42	40	44	11	8	11	8	20	20
z	y	w	C ₁	C ₂	a	a	ā	ā	b	ḡ
y	w	y	w	w	ā	ḡ	a	b	ḡ	b
w	z	z	y	y	z	C ₁	z	C ₂	z	z
C ₁	C ₁	C ₁	z	z	y	z	y	z	y	y
C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	w	y	w	y	w	w
a	a	a	a	a	C ₁	w	C ₂	w	C ₁	C ₁
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	C ₂	C ₂	C ₁	C ₁	C ₂	C ₂
b	b	b	b	b	b	ā	ḡ	a	a	ā
ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	b	b	ḡ	ā	a



An algorithm runs in *polynomial time* if the number of steps $f(n)$ is bounded by some polynomial function $p(n)$. This definition remains the same even if you change:

- The computational model
- The definition of n (e.g., we can take n to be the number of voters + the number of candidates, or the size of the table of preferences (writing out duplicate columns))

Boolean satisfiability

The *boolean satisfiability problem* (or *SAT* for short) is the problem of determining whether a given boolean formula is satisfiable. For example,

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_3})$$

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requires that

- at least one of x_1 and x_2 is **TRUE** and the other is **FALSE**, and
- at least one of x_2 and x_3 is **TRUE** and the other is **FALSE**

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requires that

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so we can satisfy the formula by setting

$$x_1 = x_3 = \mathbf{TRUE}, x_2 = \mathbf{FALSE}, \quad \text{or} \quad x_1 = x_3 = \mathbf{TRUE}, x_2 = \mathbf{FALSE}.$$

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- at least one of x_2 and x_3 is **TRUE** and the other is **FALSE**

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$$x_1 = x_3 = \mathbf{TRUE}, x_2 = \mathbf{FALSE}, \quad \text{or} \quad x_1 = x_3 = \mathbf{TRUE}, x_2 = \mathbf{FALSE}.$$

The special case of SAT where the formula is a conjunction of clauses, each with 3 literals, each clause is all positive or all negative, and each literal appears exactly twice, is called *Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2)*.

Strategic voting can require solving Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2)

Proposition (adapted from Bartholdi and Orlin, 2003)

For any Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) formula f with n variables, there is an associated preference profile (with one undetermined ballot) where f is satisfiable if and only if candidate y can be made the IRV winner:

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For any Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) formula f with n variables, there is an associated preference profile (with one undetermined ballot) where f is satisfiable if and only if candidate y can be made the IRV winner:

$200n + 6$	$200n + 4$	$200n + 2$
z	y	w
y		y

For each clause j

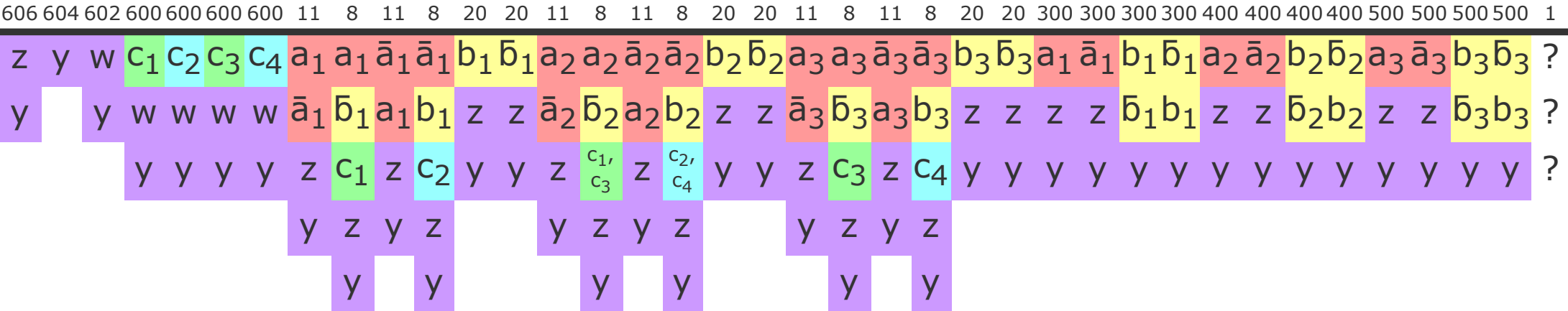
$200n$
c_j
w
y

For each variable i that appears positively in clauses $p1(i)$ and $p2(i)$ and negatively in clauses $n1(i)$ and $n2(i)$

11	4	4	11	4	4	20	20	$100(n + i - 1)$			
a_j	a_j	a_j	\bar{a}_j	\bar{a}_j	\bar{a}_j	b_j	\bar{b}_j	a_j	\bar{a}_j	b_j	\bar{b}_j
\bar{a}_j	\bar{b}_j	\bar{b}_j	a_j	b_j	b_j	z	z	z	z	\bar{b}_j	b_j
z	$c_{p1(i)}$	$c_{p2(i)}$	z	$c_{n1(i)}$	$c_{n2(i)}$	y	y	y	y	y	y
y	z	z	y	z	z						
	y	y		y	y						

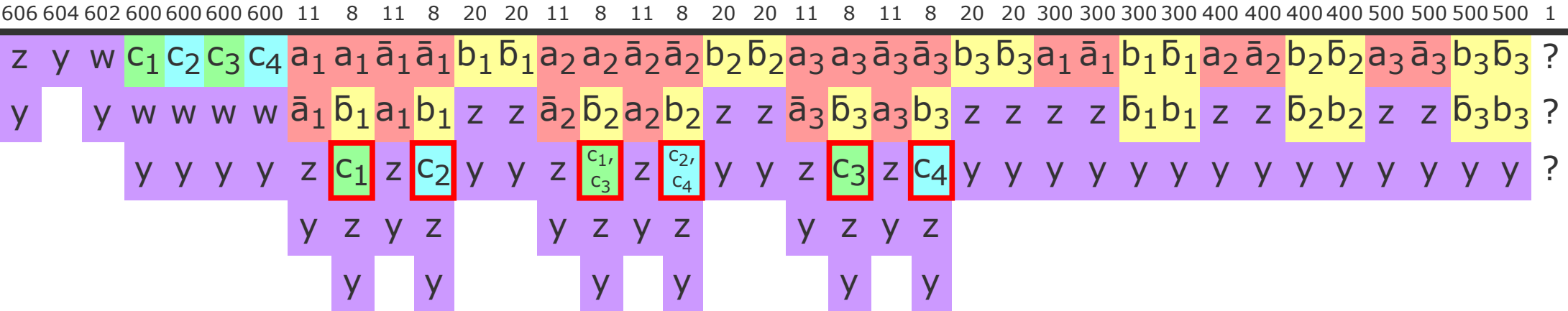
Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



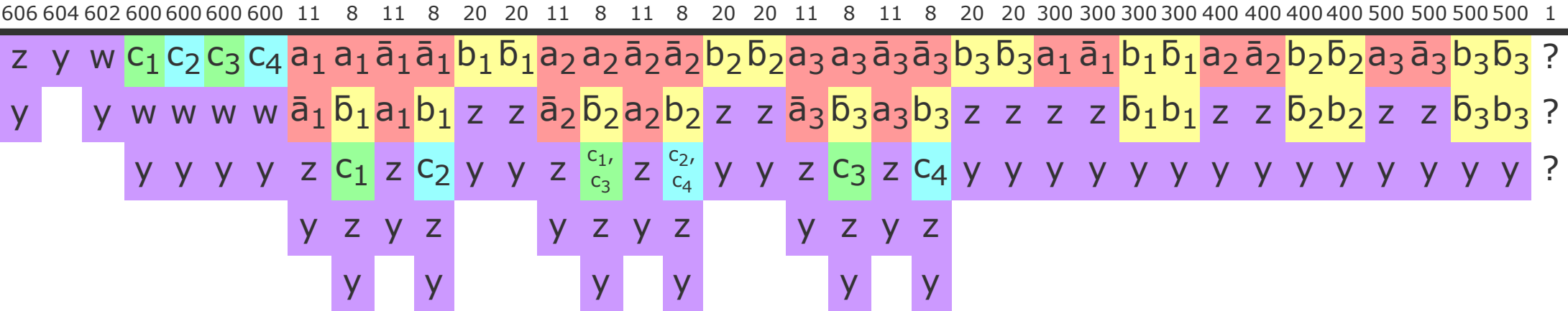
Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_3}) \mapsto$$



a₁: 319
 ā₁: 319
 a₂: 419
 ā₂: 419
 a₃: 519
 ā₃: 519

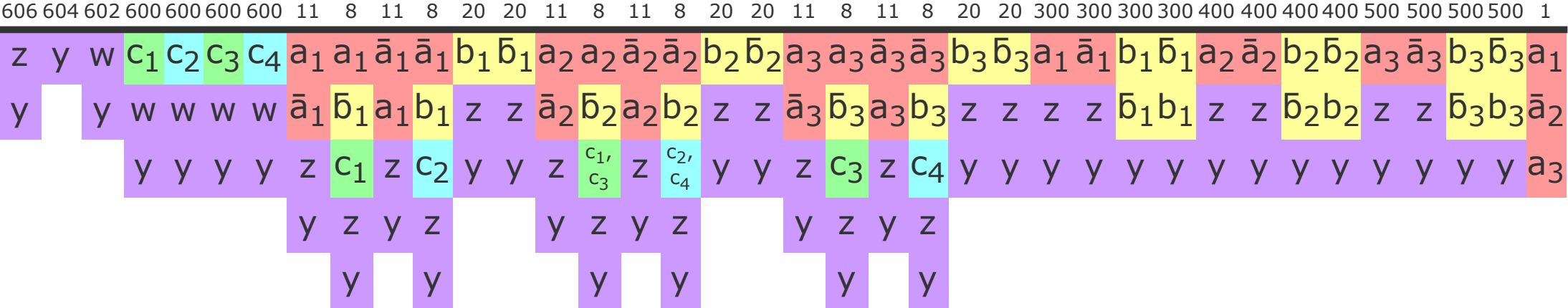
b₁: 320
 b̄₁: 320
 b₂: 420
 b̄₂: 420
 b₃: 520
 b̄₃: 520

c₁: 600
 c₂: 600
 c₃: 600
 c₄: 600

w: 602
 y: 604
 z: 606

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a₁: 320
 ā₁: 319
 a₂: 419
 ā₂: 419
 a₃: 519
 ā₃: 519

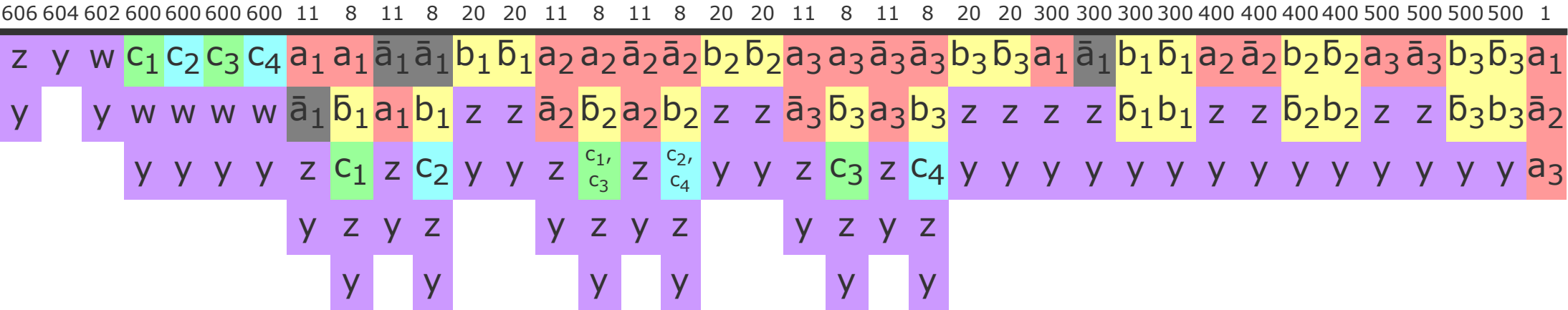
b₁: 320
 b̄₁: 320
 b₂: 420
 b̄₂: 420
 b₃: 520
 b̄₃: 520

c₁: 600
 c₂: 600
 c₃: 600
 c₄: 600

w: 602
 y: 604
 z: 606

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a_1	: 331
\bar{a}_1	: 0
a_2	: 419
\bar{a}_2	: 419
a_3	: 519
\bar{a}_3	: 519

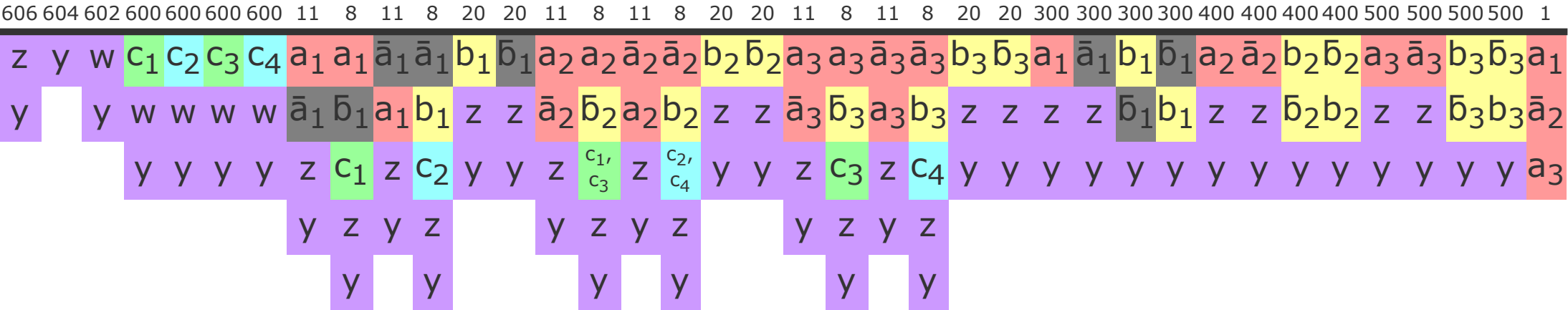
b_1	: 328
\bar{b}_1	: 320
b_2	: 420
\bar{b}_2	: 420
b_3	: 520
\bar{b}_3	: 520

c_1	: 600
c_2	: 600
c_3	: 600
c_4	: 600

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 906

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a ₁	: 331
ā ₁	: 0
a ₂	: 419
ā ₂	: 419
a ₃	: 519
ā ₃	: 519

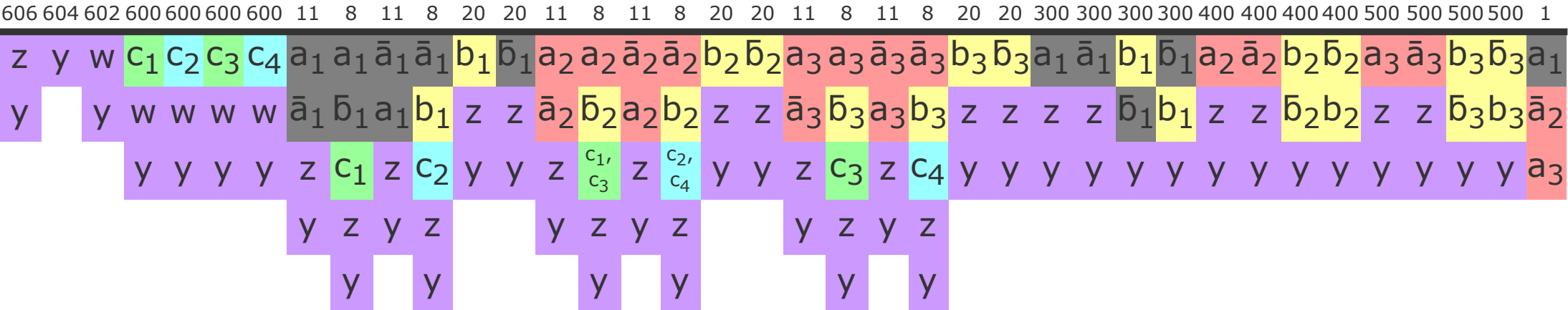
b ₁	: 628
b̄ ₁	: 0
b ₂	: 420
b̄ ₂	: 420
b ₃	: 520
b̄ ₃	: 520

c ₁	: 600
c ₂	: 600
c ₃	: 600
c ₄	: 600

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 926

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_3}) \mapsto$$



a ₁	: 0
ā ₁	: 0
a ₂	: 419
ā ₂	: 420
a ₃	: 519
ā ₃	: 519

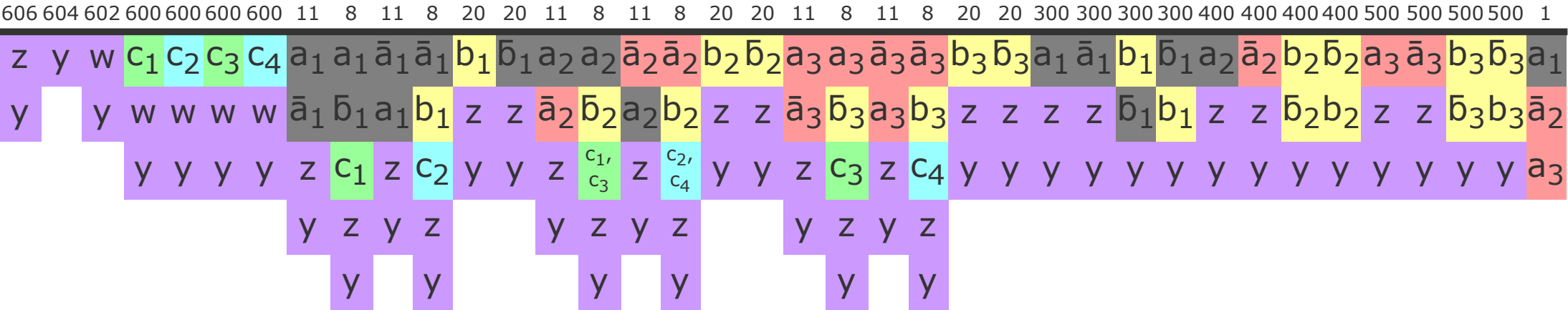
b ₁	: 628
b̄ ₁	: 0
b ₂	: 420
b̄ ₂	: 420
b ₃	: 520
b̄ ₃	: 520

c ₁	: 608
c ₂	: 600
c ₃	: 600
c ₄	: 600

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 1248

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a ₁	: 0
ā ₁	: 0
a ₂	: 0
ā ₂	: 431
a ₃	: 519
ā ₃	: 519

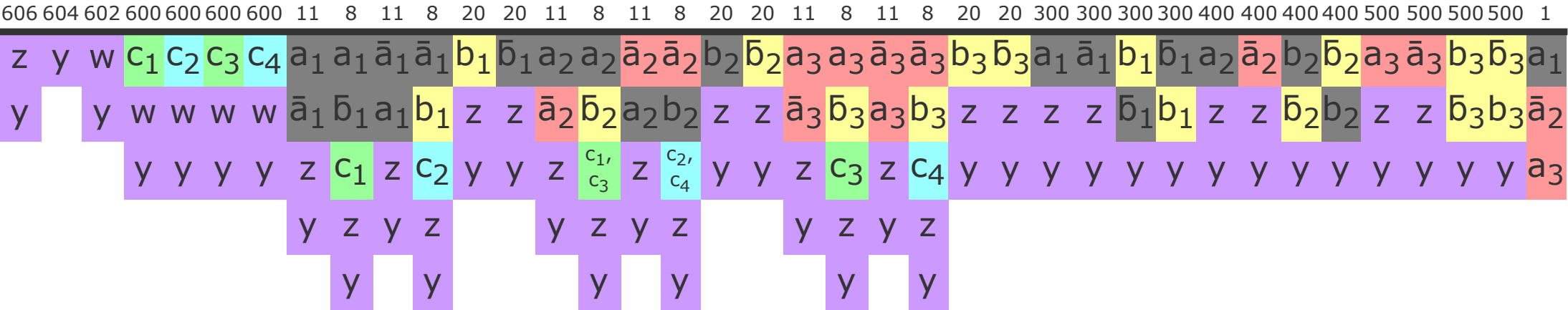
b ₁	: 628
b̄ ₁	: 0
b ₂	: 420
b̄ ₂	: 428
b ₃	: 520
b̄ ₃	: 520

c ₁	: 608
c ₂	: 600
c ₃	: 600
c ₄	: 600

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 1648

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a ₁	: 0
a ₁ ̄	: 0
a ₂	: 0
a ₂ ̄	: 431
a ₃	: 519
a ₃ ̄	: 519

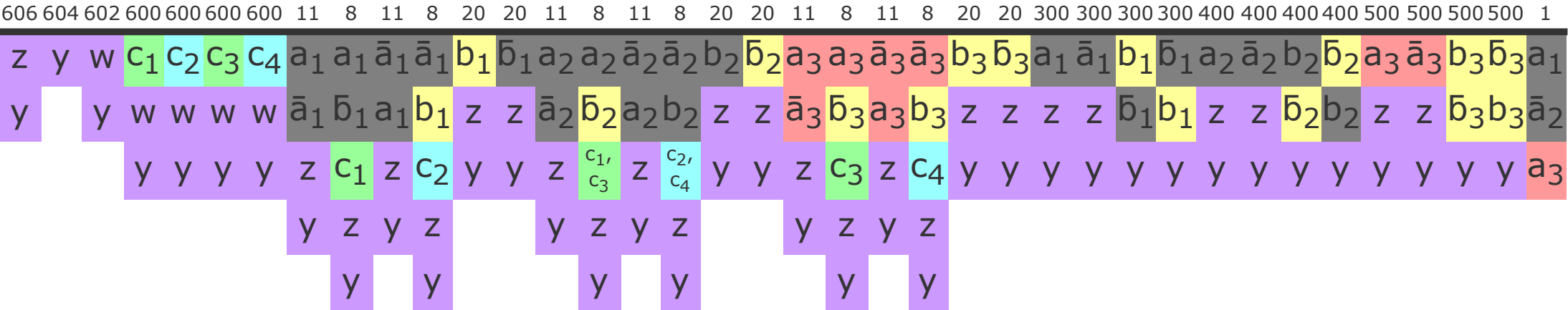
b ₁	: 628
b ₁ ̄	: 0
b ₂	: 0
b ₂ ̄	: 828
b ₃	: 520
b ₃ ̄	: 520

c ₁	: 608
c ₂	: 600
c ₃	: 600
c ₄	: 600

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 1668

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a_1	: 0
\bar{a}_1	: 0
a_2	: 0
\bar{a}_2	: 0
a_3	: 520
\bar{a}_3	: 519

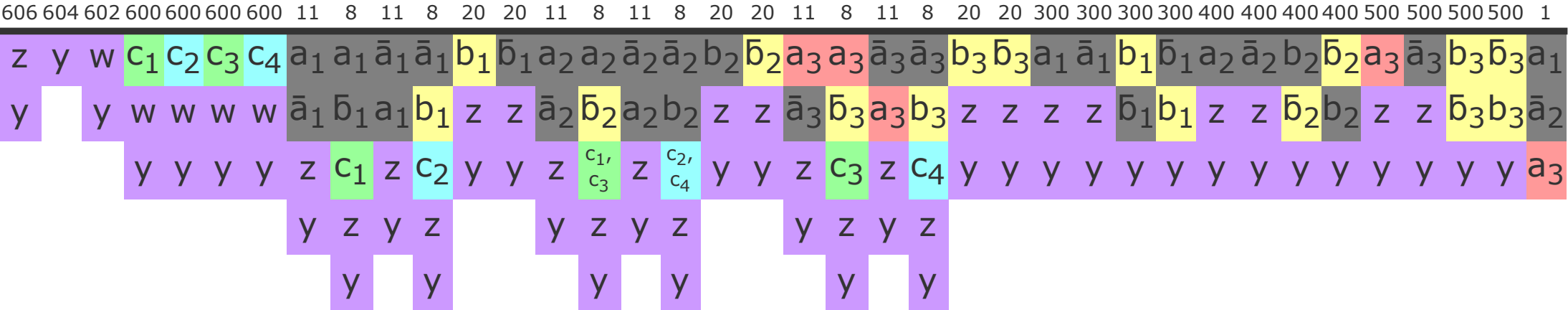
b_1	: 628
\bar{b}_1	: 0
b_2	: 0
\bar{b}_2	: 828
b_3	: 520
\bar{b}_3	: 520

c_1	: 608
c_2	: 604
c_3	: 600
c_4	: 604

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 2090

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a1	: 0
a1-bar	: 0
a2	: 0
a2-bar	: 0
a3	: 531
a3-bar	: 0

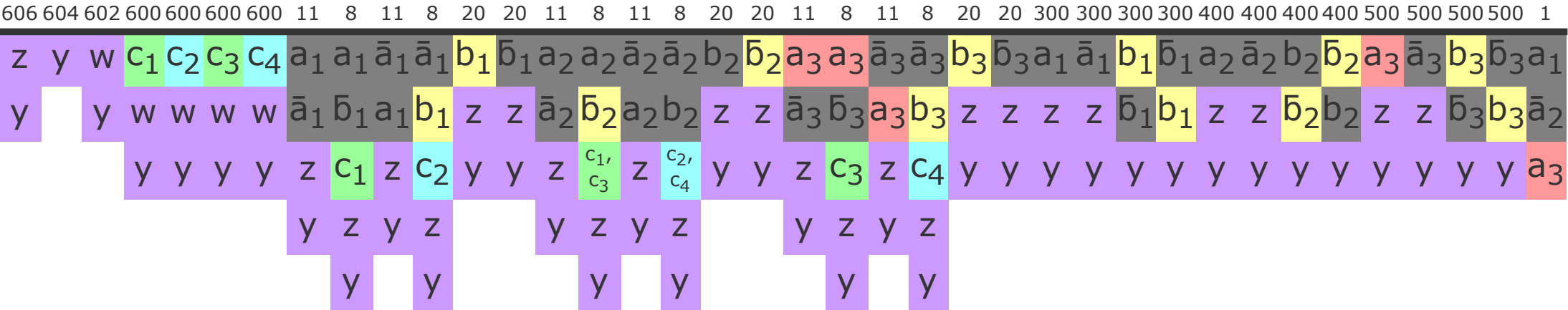
b1	: 628
b1-bar	: 0
b2	: 0
b2-bar	: 828
b3	: 528
b3-bar	: 520

c1	: 608
c2	: 604
c3	: 600
c4	: 604

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 2590

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a ₁	: 0
ā ₁	: 0
a ₂	: 0
ā ₂	: 0
a ₃	: 531
ā ₃	: 0

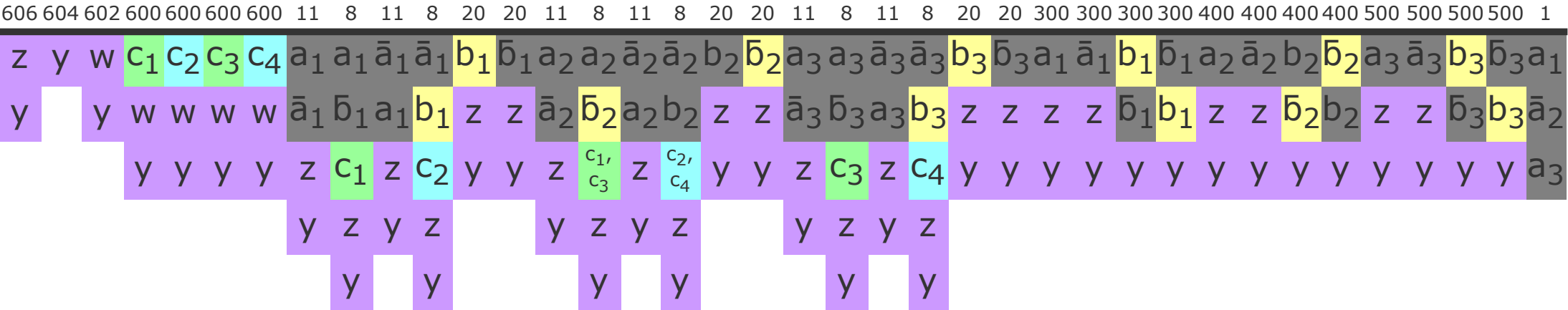
b ₁	: 628
ḃ ₁	: 0
b ₂	: 0
ḃ ₂	: 828
b ₃	: 1028
ḃ ₃	: 0

c ₁	: 608
c ₂	: 604
c ₃	: 600
c ₄	: 604

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 2610

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_3}) \mapsto$$



a_1	: 0
\bar{a}_1	: 0
a_2	: 0
\bar{a}_2	: 0
a_3	: 0
\bar{a}_3	: 0

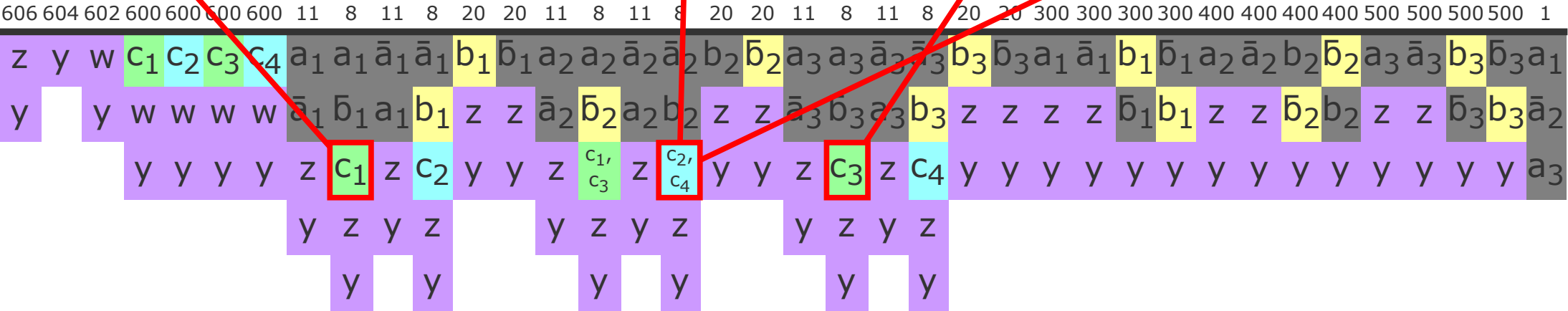
b_1	: 628
\bar{b}_1	: 0
b_2	: 0
\bar{b}_2	: 828
b_3	: 1028
\bar{b}_3	: 0

c_1	: 608
c_2	: 604
c_3	: 608
c_4	: 604

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 3132

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



$a_1: 0$
 $\bar{a}_1: 0$
 $a_2: 0$
 $\bar{a}_2: 0$
 $a_3: 0$
 $\bar{a}_3: 0$

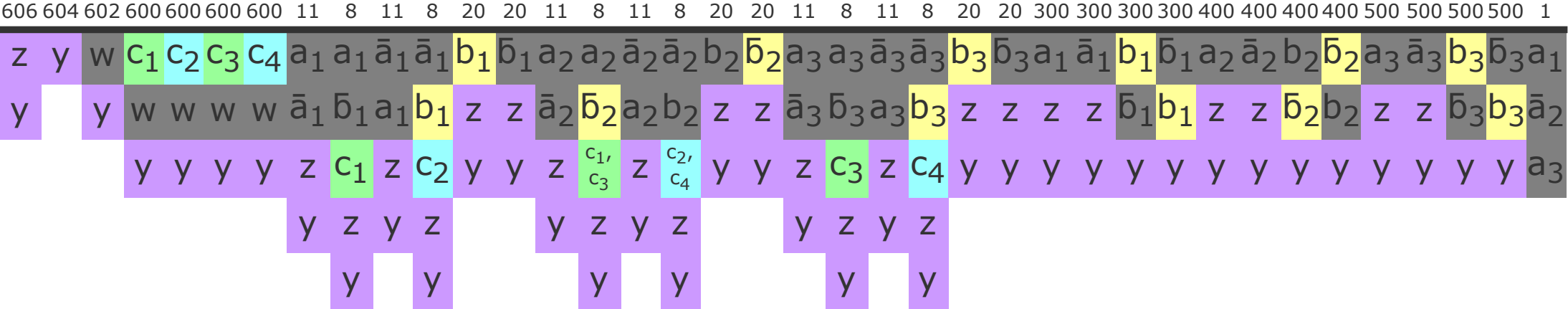
$b_1: 628$
 $\bar{b}_1: 0$
 $b_2: 0$
 $\bar{b}_2: 828$
 $b_3: 1028$
 $\bar{b}_3: 0$

$c_1: 608$
 $c_2: 604$
 $c_3: 608$
 $c_4: 604$

$w: 602$
 $y: 604$
 $z: 3132$

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_3}) \mapsto$$



a_1	: 0
\bar{a}_1	: 0
a_2	: 0
\bar{a}_2	: 0
a_3	: 0
\bar{a}_3	: 0

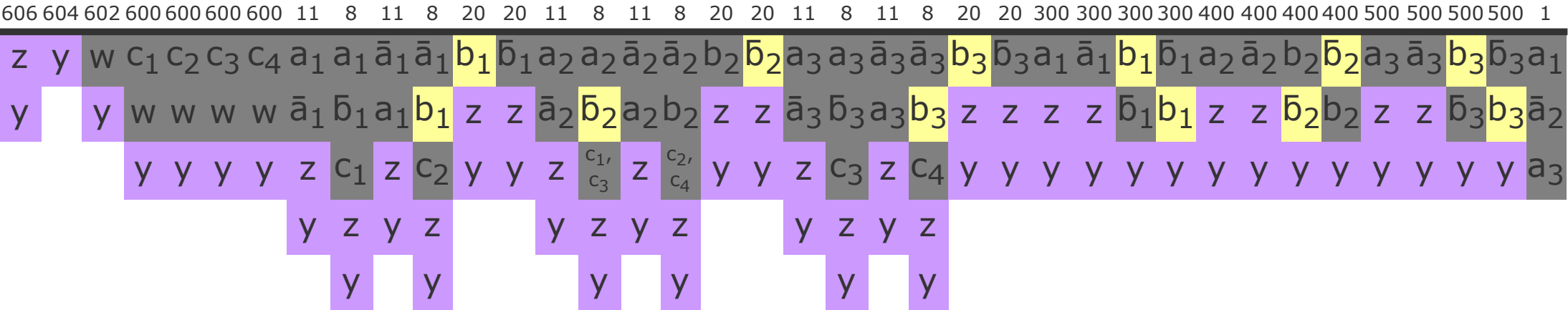
b_1	: 628
\bar{b}_1	: 0
b_2	: 0
\bar{b}_2	: 828
b_3	: 1028
\bar{b}_3	: 0

c_1	: 608
c_2	: 604
c_3	: 608
c_4	: 604

w	: 0
y	: 1206
z	: 3132

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_3}) \mapsto$$



a₁: 0
 ā₁: 0
 a₂: 0
 ā₂: 0
 a₃: 0
 ā₃: 0

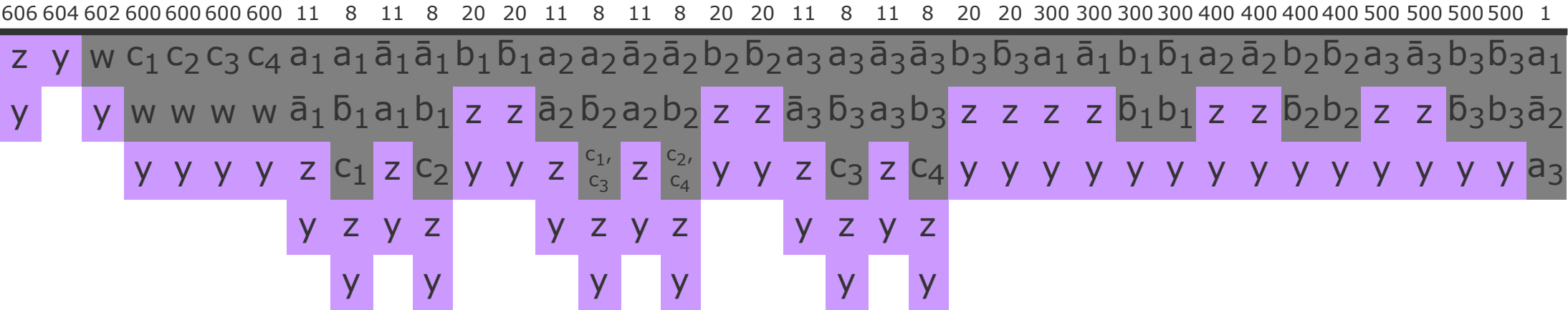
b₁: 628
 b̄₁: 0
 b₂: 0
 b̄₂: 828
 b₃: 1028
 b̄₃: 0

c₁: 0
 c₂: 0
 c₃: 0
 c₄: 0

w: 0
 y: 3606
 z: 3156

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \vdash$$



$a_1: 0$
 $\bar{a}_1: 0$
 $a_2: 0$
 $\bar{a}_2: 0$
 $a_3: 0$
 $\bar{a}_3: 0$

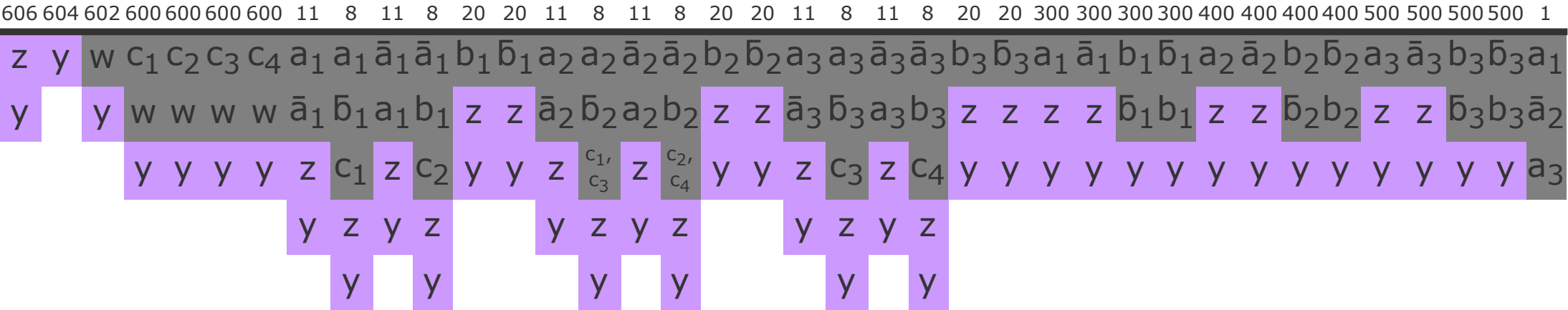
$b_1: 0$
 $\bar{b}_1: 0$
 $b_2: 0$
 $\bar{b}_2: 0$
 $b_3: 0$
 $\bar{b}_3: 0$

$c_1: 0$
 $c_2: 0$
 $c_3: 0$
 $c_4: 0$

$w: 0$
 $y: 6006$
 $z: 3240$

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \vdash$$



a₁: 0
 ā₁: 0
 a₂: 0
 ā₂: 0
 a₃: 0
 ā₃: 0

b₁: 0
 b̄₁: 0
 b₂: 0
 b̄₂: 0
 b₃: 0
 b̄₃: 0

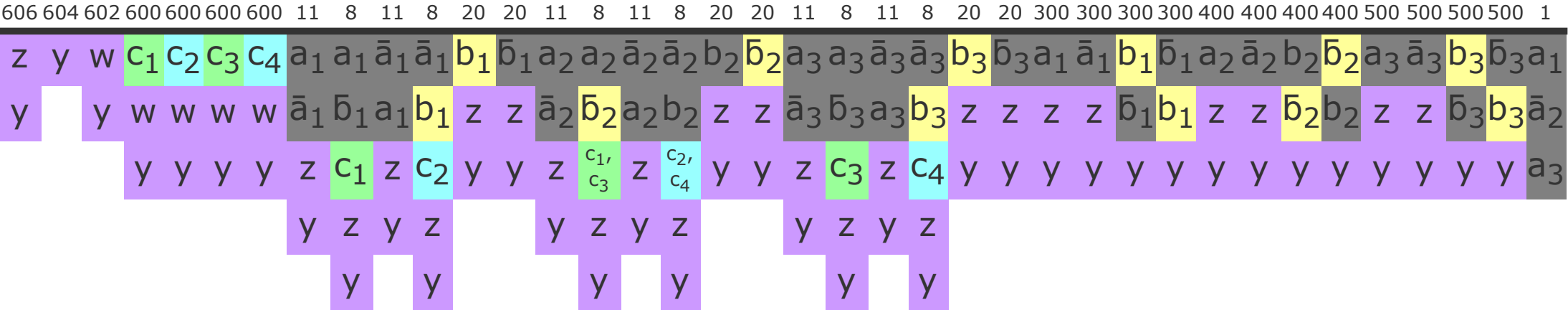
c₁: 0
 c₂: 0
 c₃: 0
 c₄: 0

w: 0
 y: 6006
 z: 3240

← Winner

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a₁: 0
 ā₁: 0
 a₂: 0
 ā₂: 0
 a₃: 0
 ā₃: 0

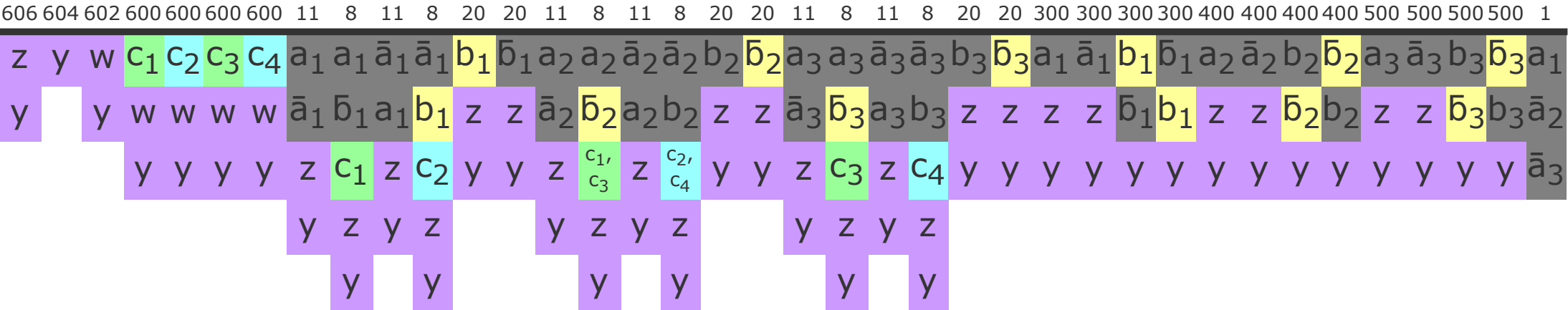
b₁: 628
 b₁: 0
 b₂: 0
 b₂: 828
 b₃: 1028
 b₃: 0

c₁: 608
 c₂: 604
 c₃: 608
 c₄: 604

w: 602
 y: 604
 z: 3132

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_3) \mapsto$$



a_1	: 0
\bar{a}_1	: 0
a_2	: 0
\bar{a}_2	: 0
a_3	: 0
\bar{a}_3	: 0

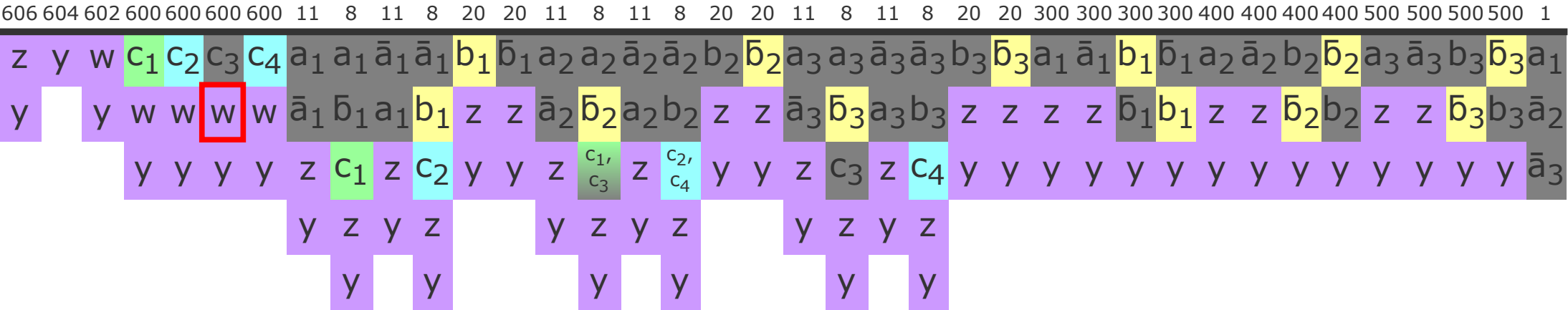
b_1	: 628
\bar{b}_1	: 0
b_2	: 0
\bar{b}_2	: 828
b_3	: 0
\bar{b}_3	: 1028

c_1	: 608
c_2	: 604
c_3	: 600
c_4	: 612

w	: 602
y	: 604
z	: 3132

Proof illustration

$$(x_1 \vee x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_3}) \mapsto$$



a₁: 0
 ā₁: 0
 a₂: 0
 ā₂: 0
 a₃: 0
 ā₃: 0

b₁: 628
 b₁-bar: 0
 b₂: 0
 b₂-bar: 828
 b₃: 0
 b₃-bar: 1028

c₁: 608
 c₂: 604
 c₃: 0
 c₄: 612

w: 1202
 y: 604
 z: 3132



Will be eliminated!

Complexity implication

Proposition (adapted from Bartholdi and Orlin, 2003)

For any Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) formula f with n variables, there is an associated preference profile (with one undetermined ballot) where f is satisfiable iff candidate y can be made the IRV winner.

Complexity implication

Proposition (adapted from Bartholdi and Orlin, 2003)

*For any Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) formula f with n variables, there is an associated preference profile (with one undetermined ballot) where f is satisfiable iff candidate y can be made the IRV winner. **This profile can be computed in polynomial time.***

Complexity implication

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Corollary

If there is a polynomial-time algorithm to compute whether a given candidate can be made the IRV winner, then there is also a polynomial-time algorithm to solve the Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) problem.

Complexity implication

Proposition (adapted from Bartholdi and Orlin, 2003)

For any Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) formula f with n variables, there is an associated preference profile (with one undetermined ballot) where f is satisfiable iff candidate y can be made the IRV winner. **This profile can be computed in polynomial time.**

Corollary

If there is a polynomial-time algorithm to compute whether a given candidate can be made the IRV winner, then there is also a polynomial-time algorithm to solve the Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) problem.

Proof.



Complexity implication

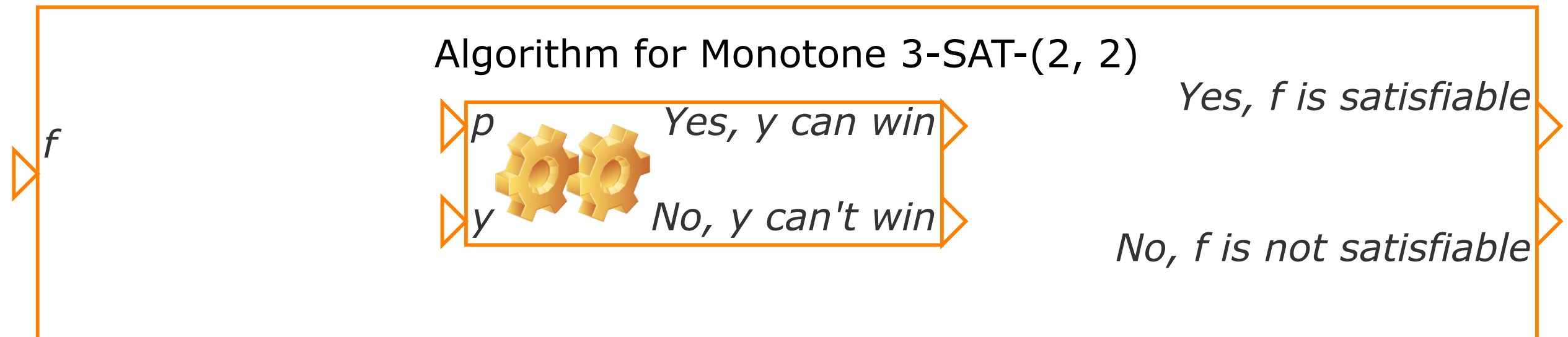
Proposition (adapted from Bartholdi and Orlin, 2003)

For any Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) formula f with n variables, there is an associated preference profile (with one undetermined ballot) where f is satisfiable iff candidate y can be made the IRV winner. **This profile can be computed in polynomial time.**

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If there is a polynomial-time algorithm to compute whether a given candidate can be made the IRV winner, then there is also a polynomial-time algorithm to solve the Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) problem.

Proof.



Complexity implication

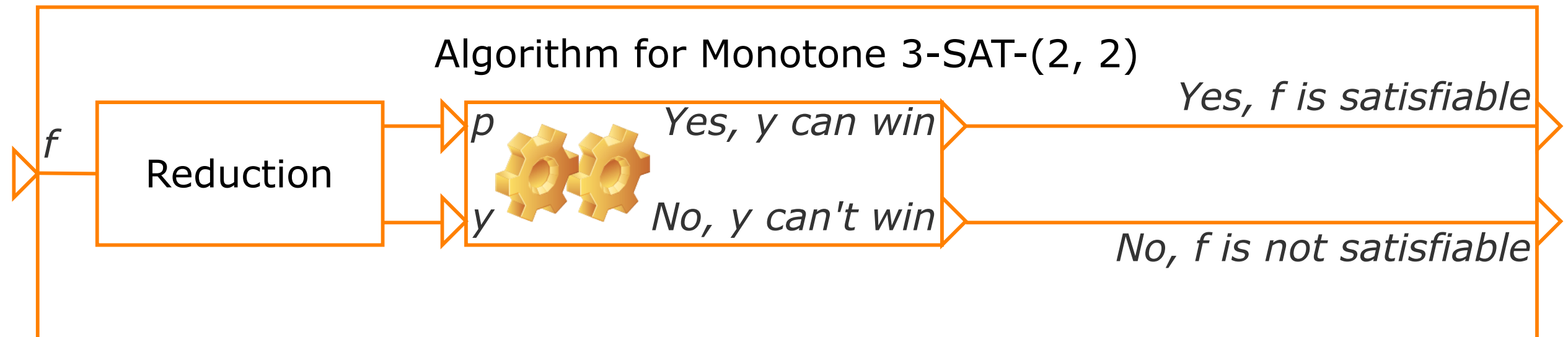
Proposition (adapted from Bartholdi and Orlin, 2003)

For any Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) formula f with n variables, there is an associated preference profile (with one undetermined ballot) where f is satisfiable iff candidate y can be made the IRV winner. **This profile can be computed in polynomial time.**

Corollary

If there is a polynomial-time algorithm to compute whether a given candidate can be made the IRV winner, then there is also a polynomial-time algorithm to solve the Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) problem.

Proof.

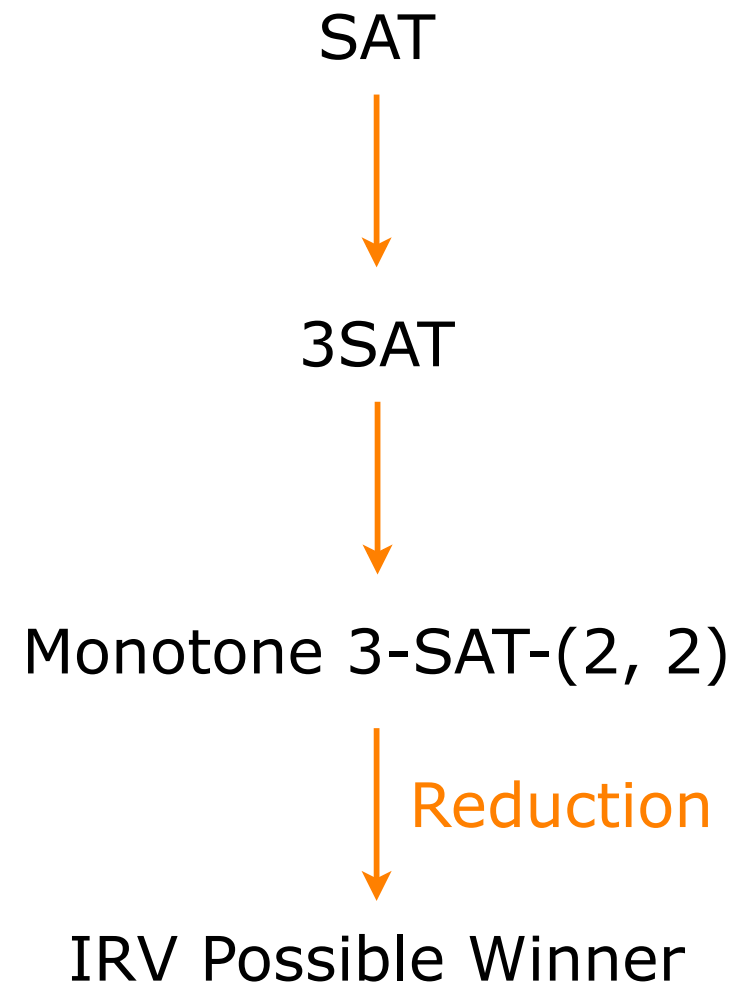


Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2)



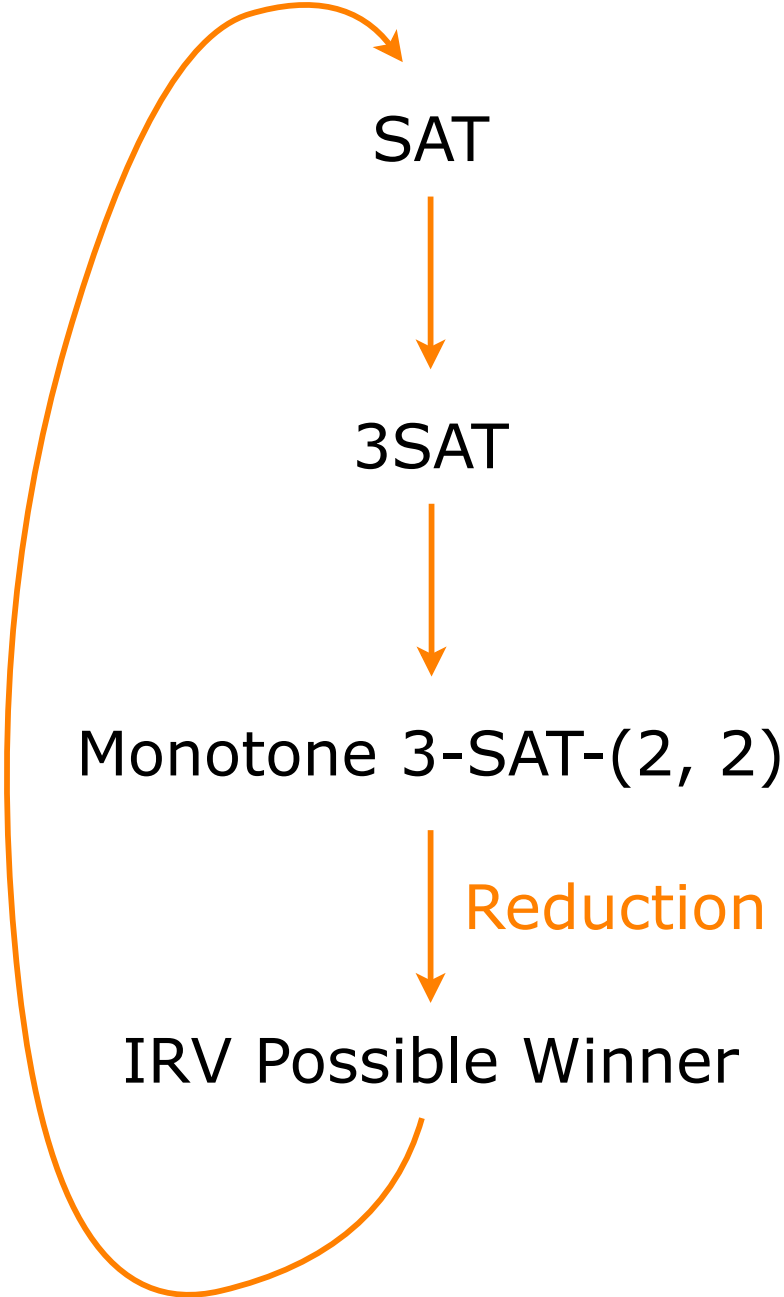
IRV Possible Winner

NP-completeness

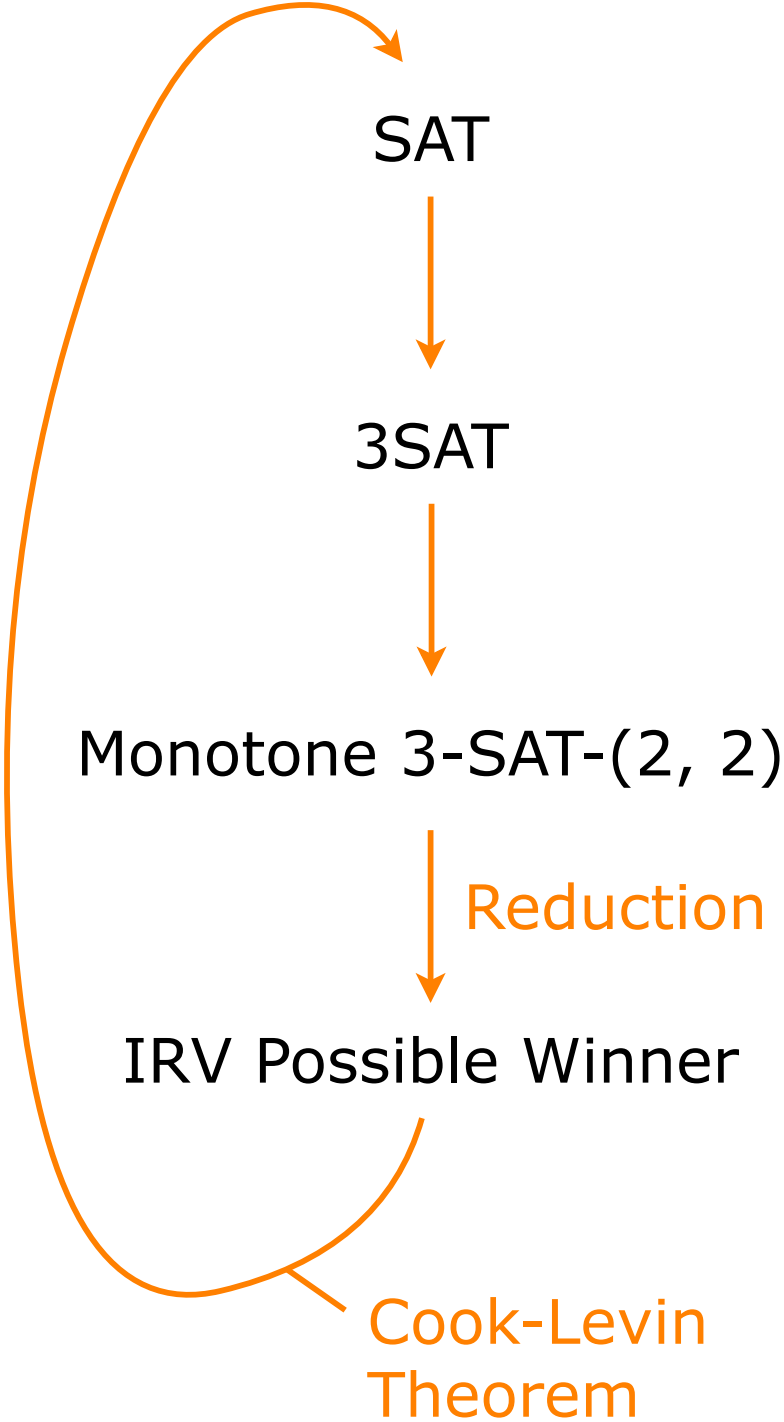


Since any boolean formula can be efficiently converted into a Monotone 3-SAT-(2, 2) formula, the IRV Possible Winner problem is at least as hard as SAT as well!

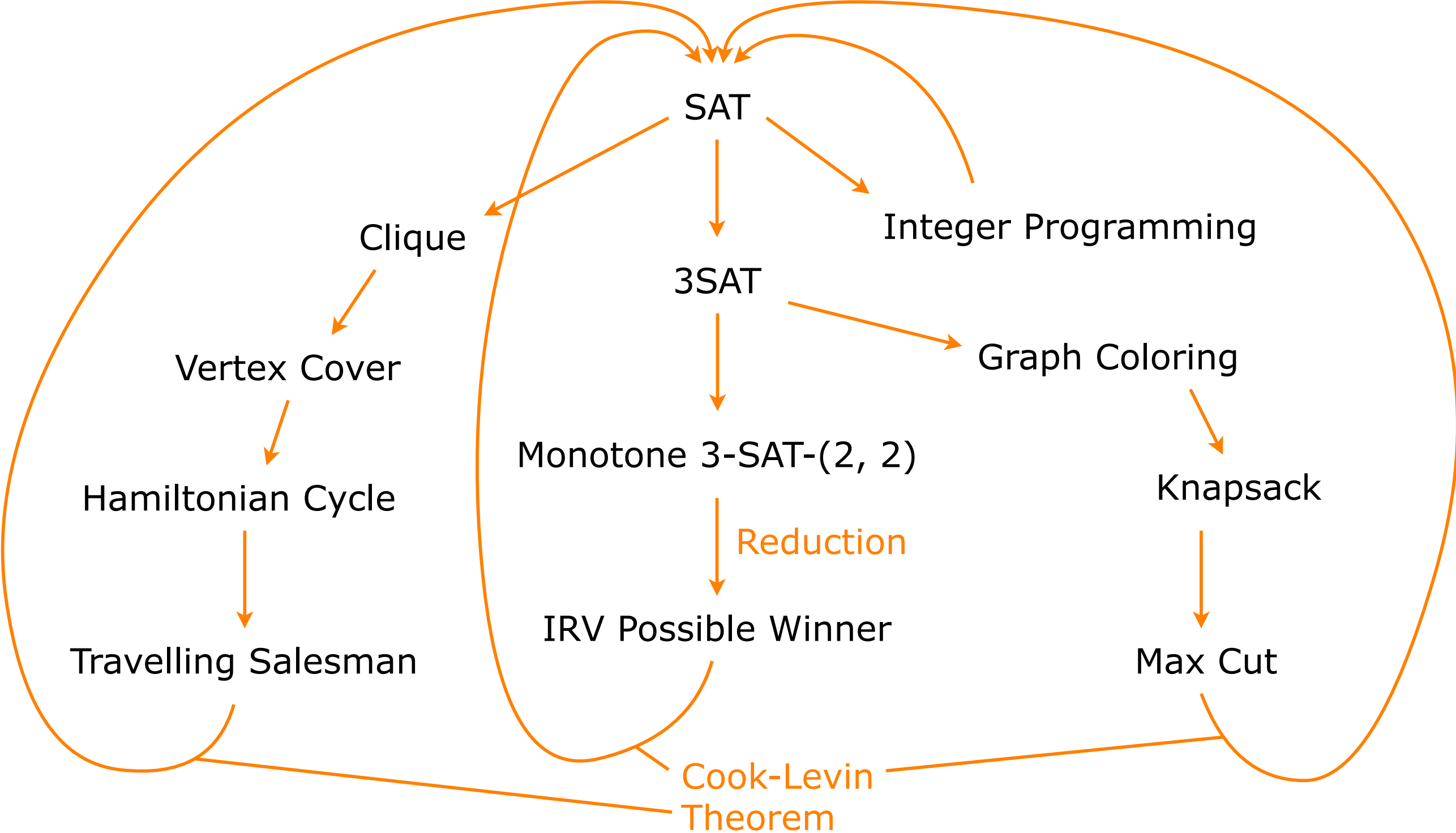
NP-completeness



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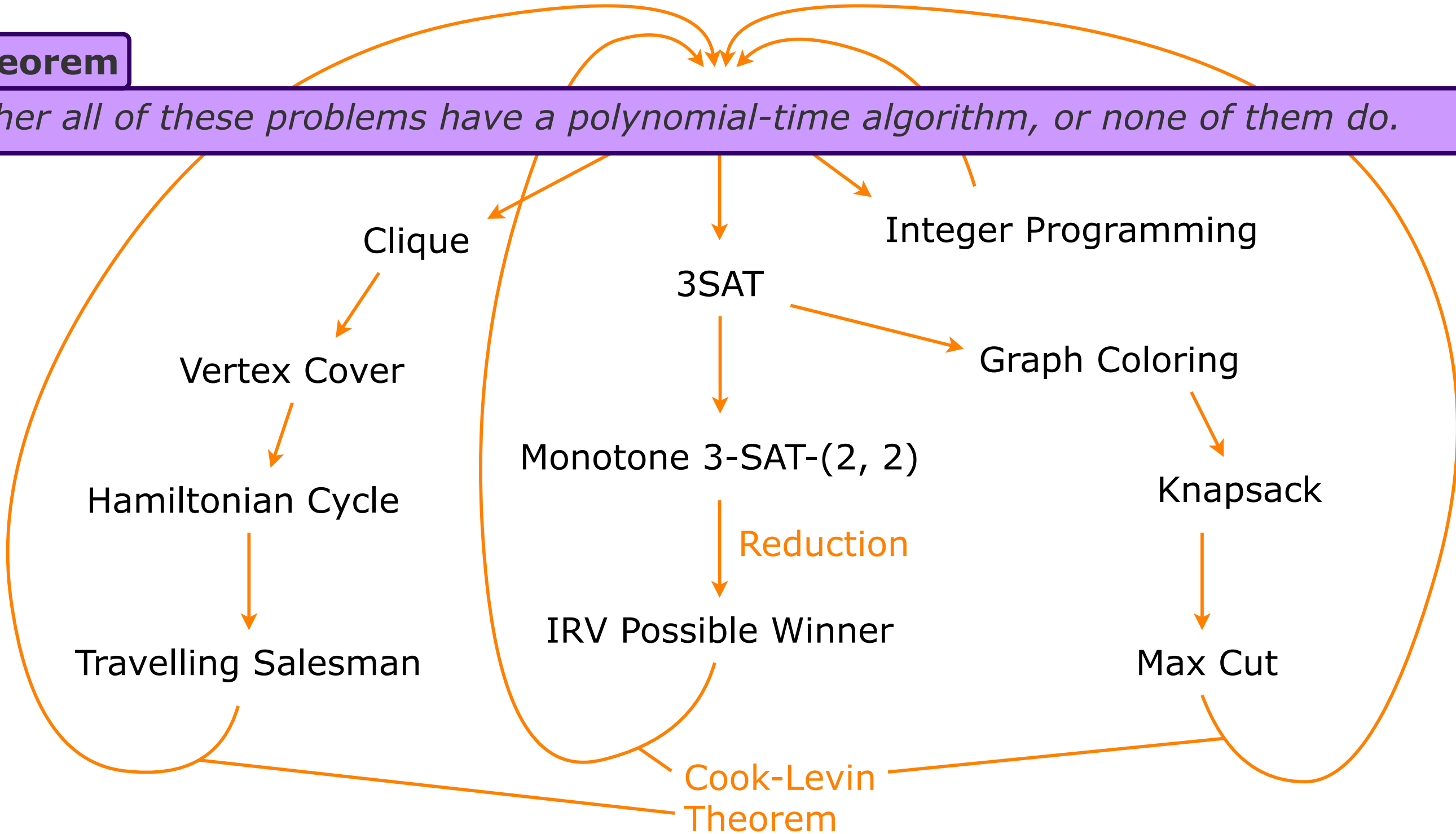
NP-completeness



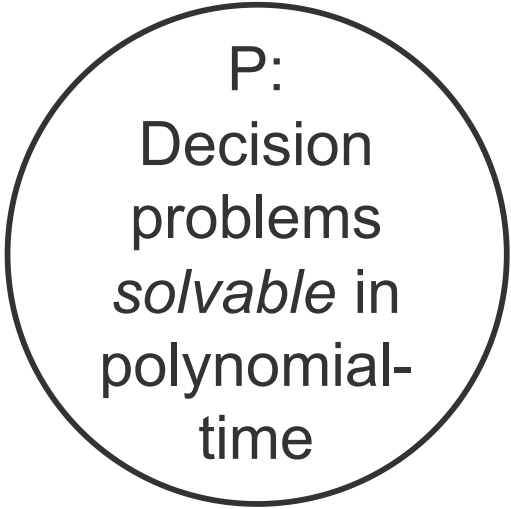
NP-completeness

Theorem

Either all of these problems have a polynomial-time algorithm, or none of them do.

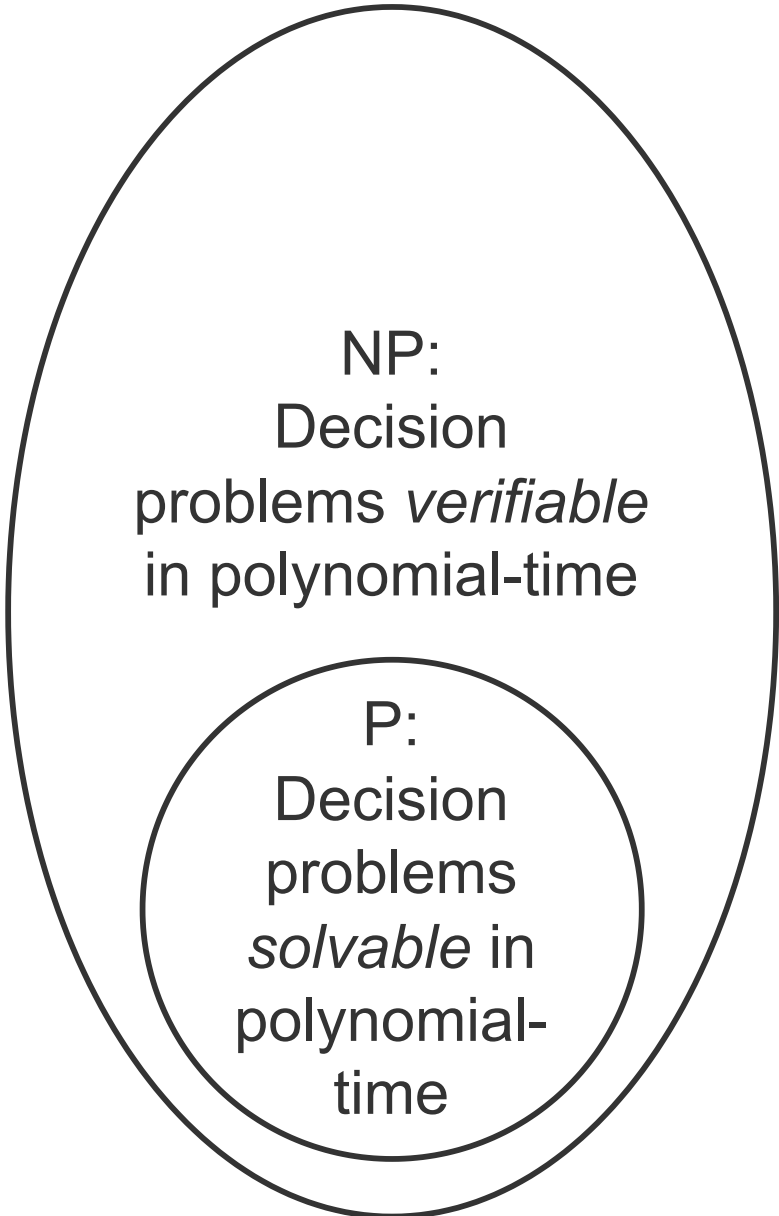


P versus NP

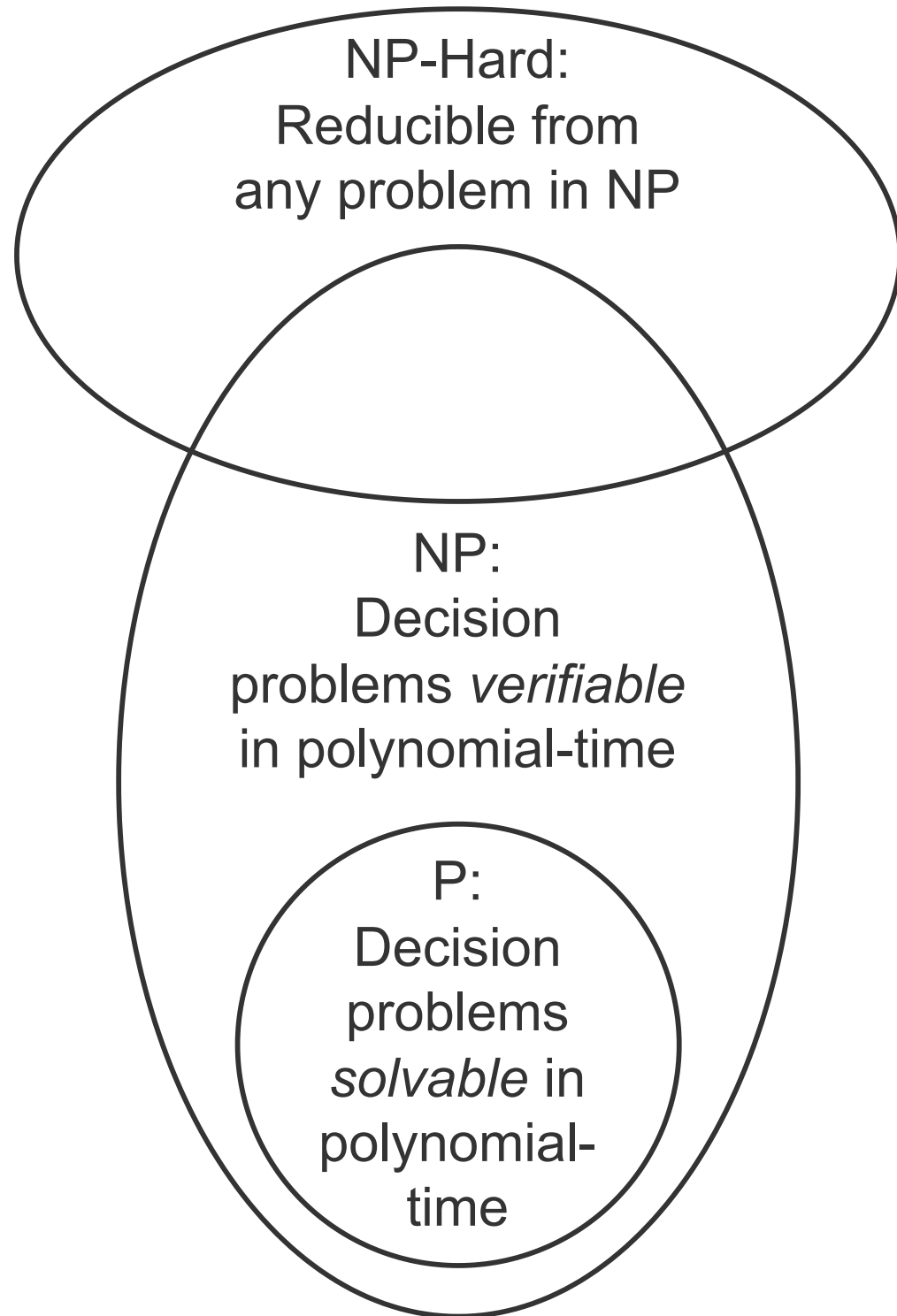


P:
Decision
problems
solvable in
polynomial-
time

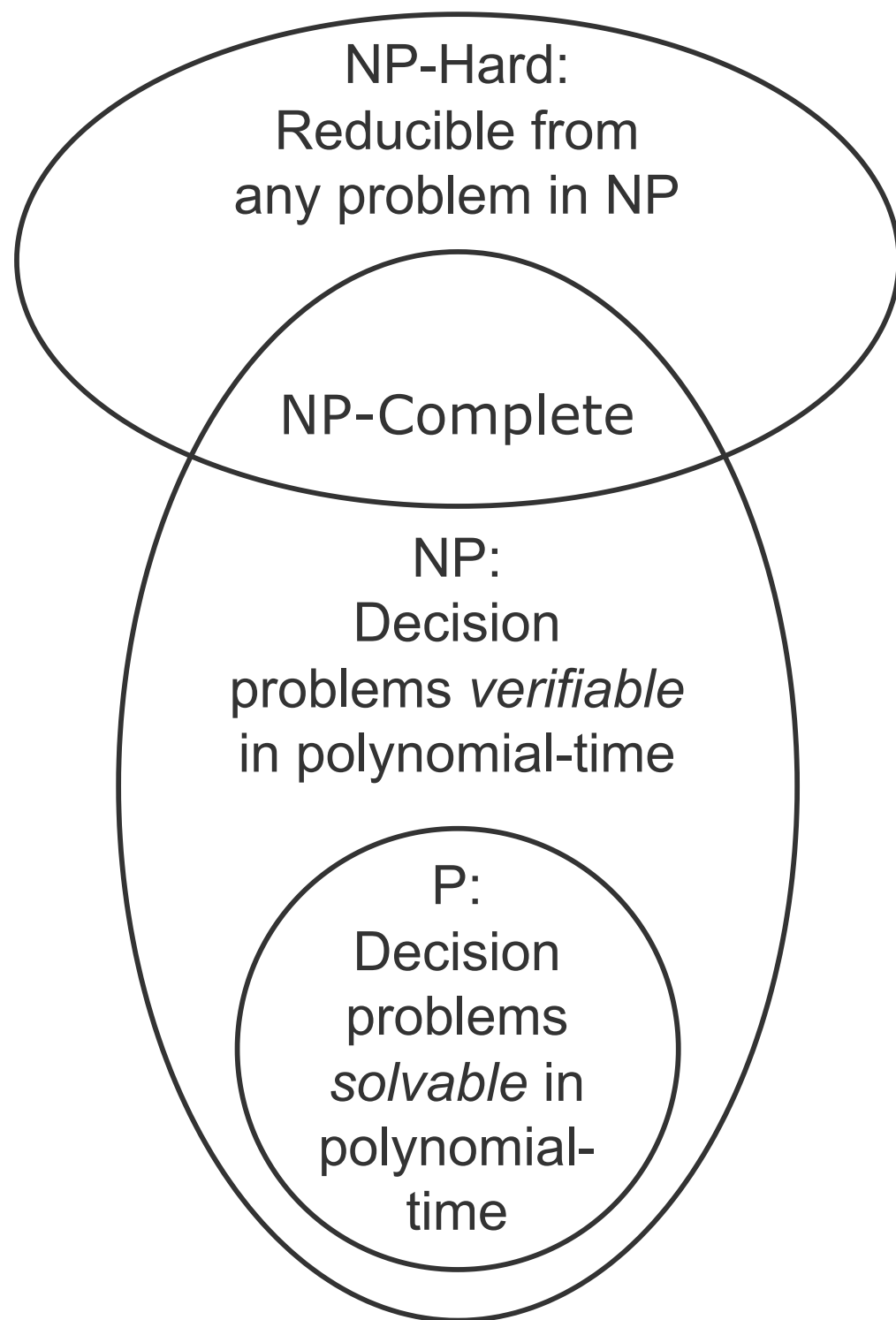
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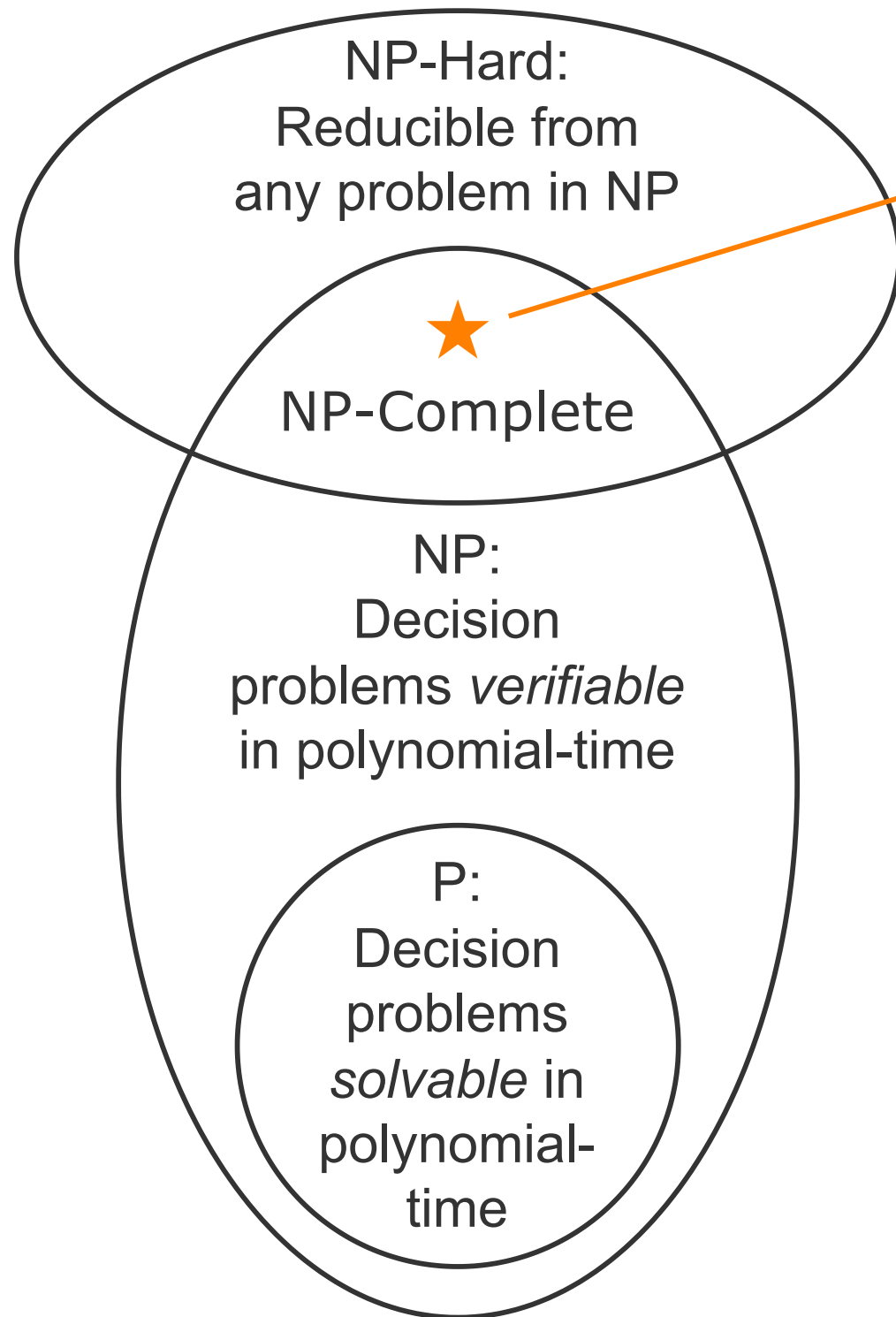
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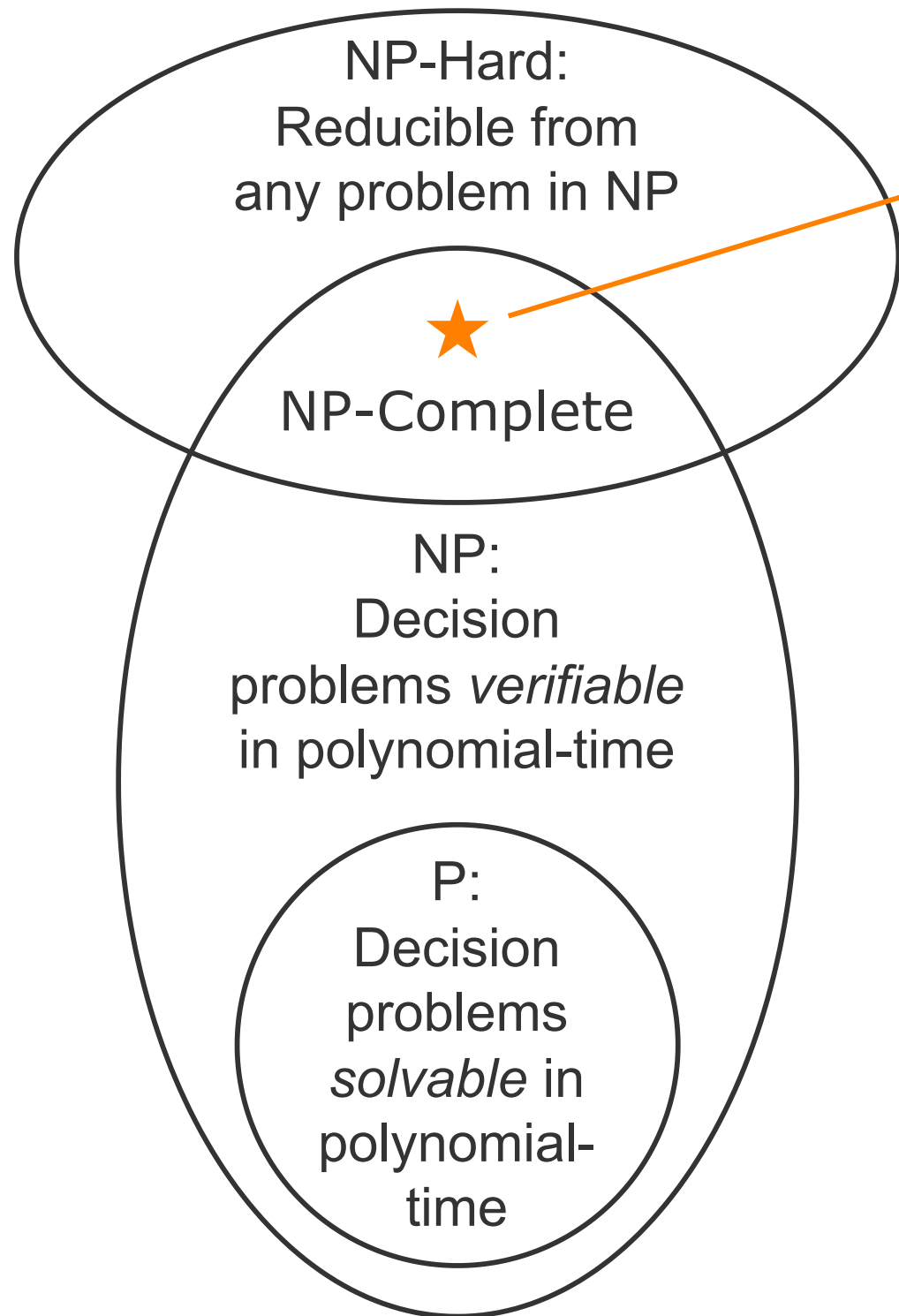


P versus NP



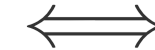
We've just shown the IRV Possible Winner problem is NP-Complete, meaning:

P versus NP



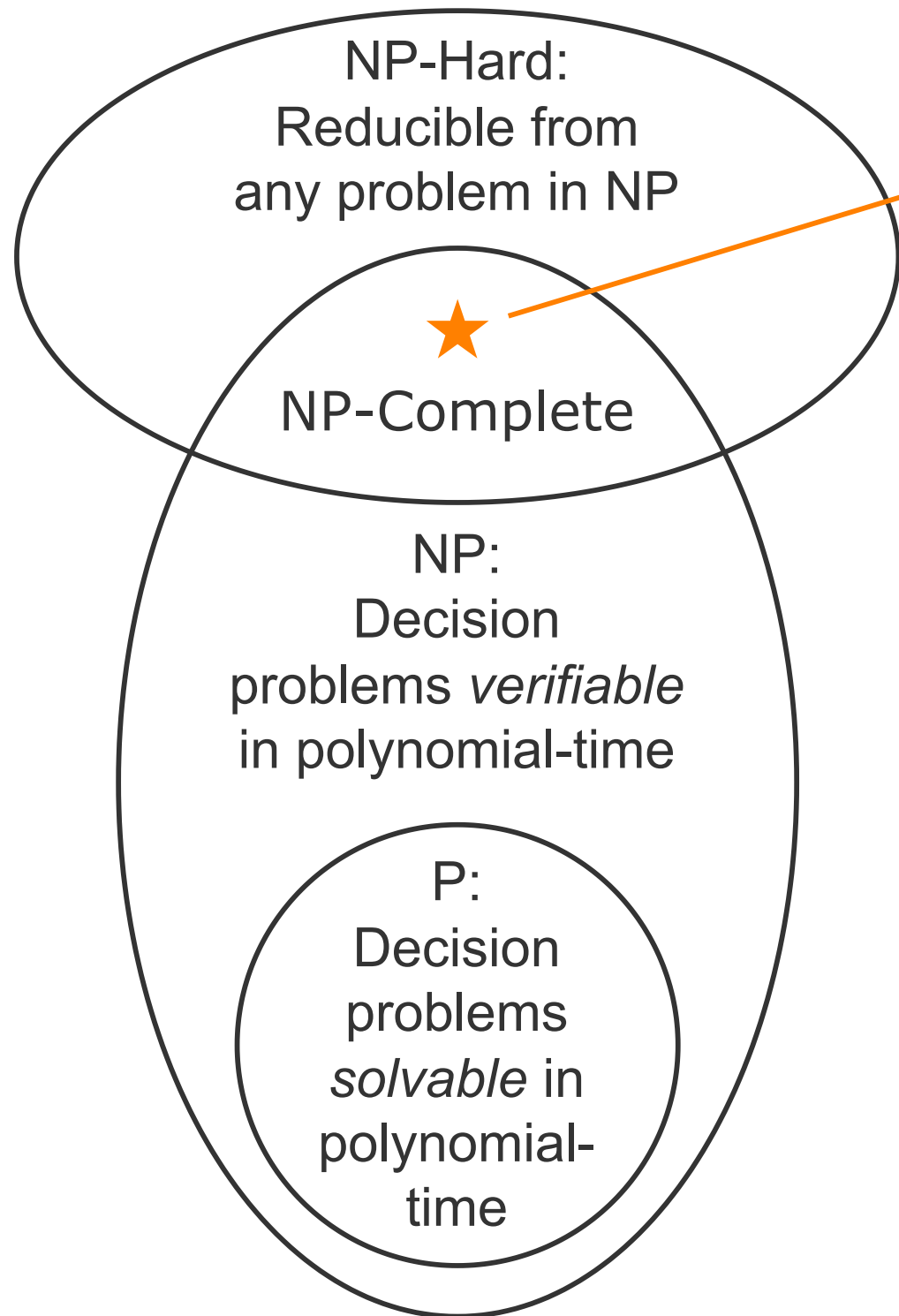
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IRV Possible Winner is solvable in polytime



SAT is solvable in polytime

P versus NP

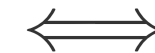


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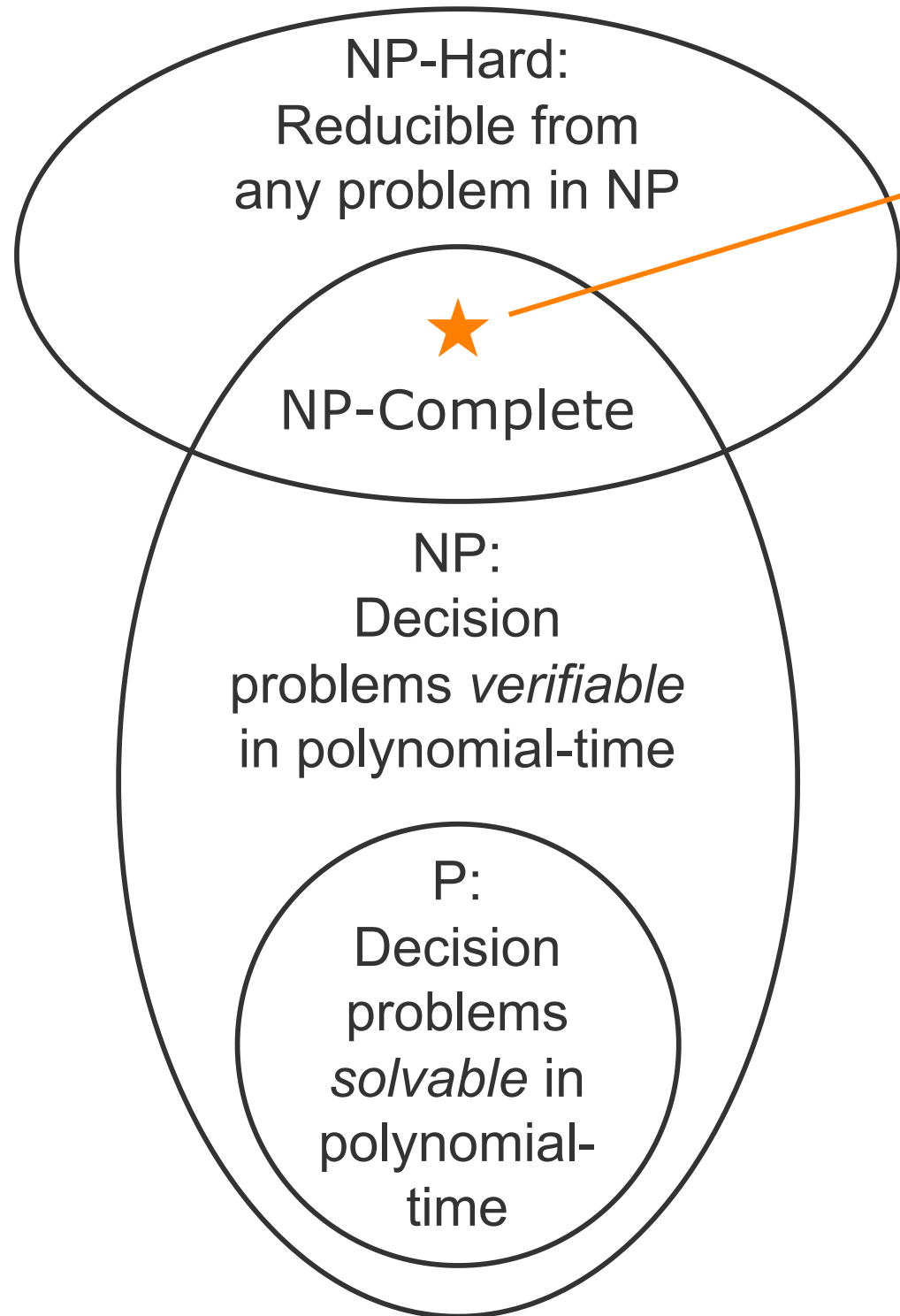


SAT is solvable in polytime



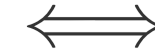
All problems on last slide are solvable in polytime

P versus NP

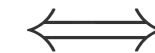


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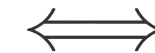
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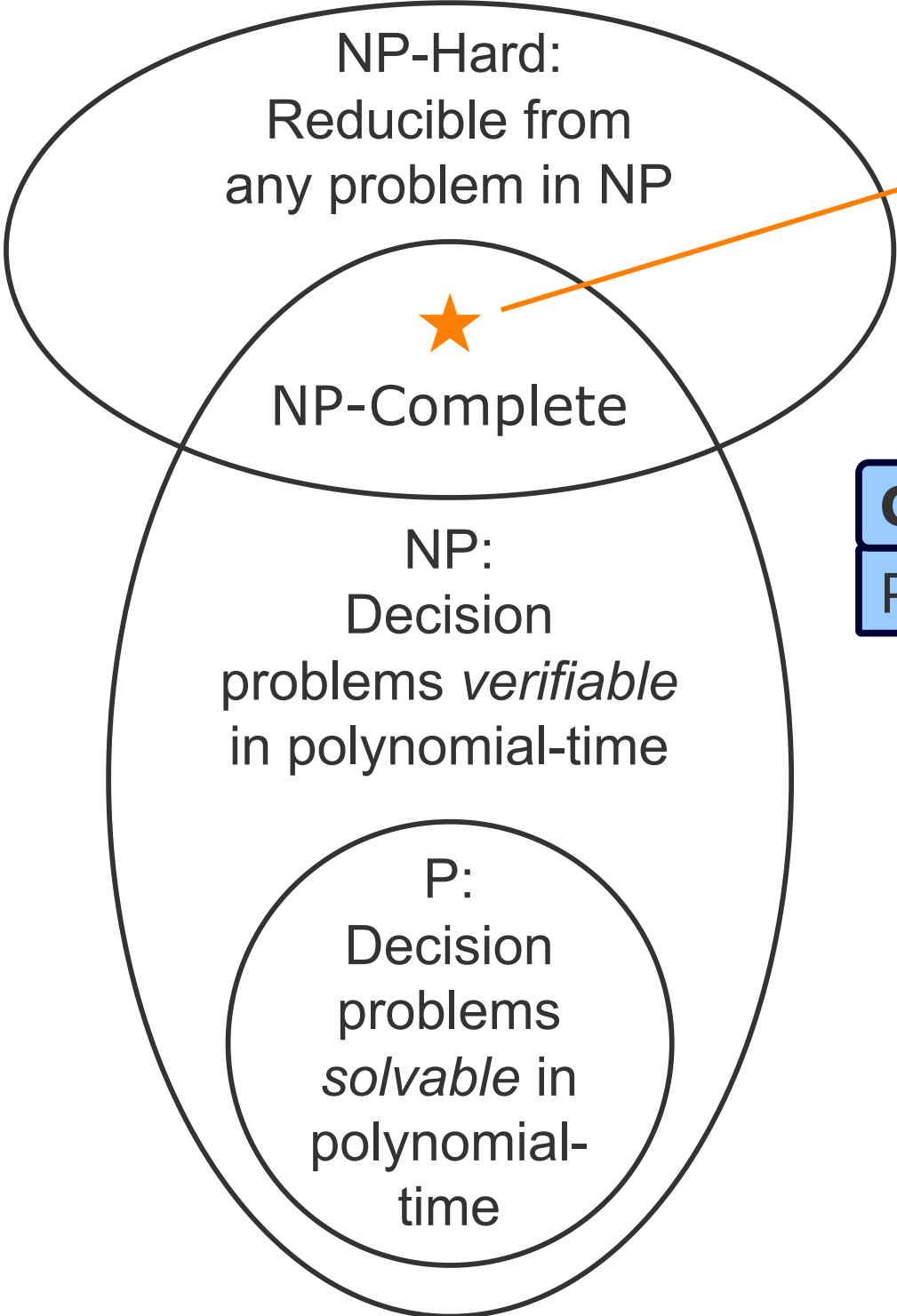


All problems on last slide are solvable in polytime



Any problem that is verifiable in polytime is solvable in polytime, AKA "P = NP"

P versus NP



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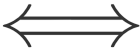


Conjecture
P ≠ NP.

SAT is solvable in polytime



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"Weakly monotone" means if the manipulators rank a first and b last yet b still wins, then there's no way that they can make a win.