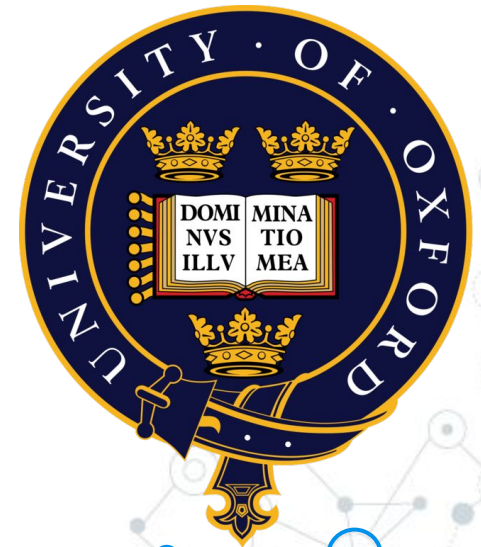


Proportional Representation under Single-Crossing Preferences Revisited

Andrei Constantinescu
Edith Elkind

University of Oxford





1.

Framework

**Multiwinner Voting &
The Chamberlin-Courant Rule**

Framework



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In an election N voters vote for M candidates.

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Voters express preference by ordering candidates.


Framework

A decorative network diagram in the top right corner, consisting of various sized circles (nodes) connected by thin lines (edges). Some nodes are solid grey, while others are hollow with a grey outline. The connections form a complex, interconnected web.

In an election N voters vote for M candidates.

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e.g. **$N = 3$** , **$M = 5$** :

A decorative network diagram in the bottom left corner, similar to the one in the top right, featuring a cluster of nodes and connecting lines.

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V1 : **Blue** > **Yellow** > **Red** > **Pink** > **Green**

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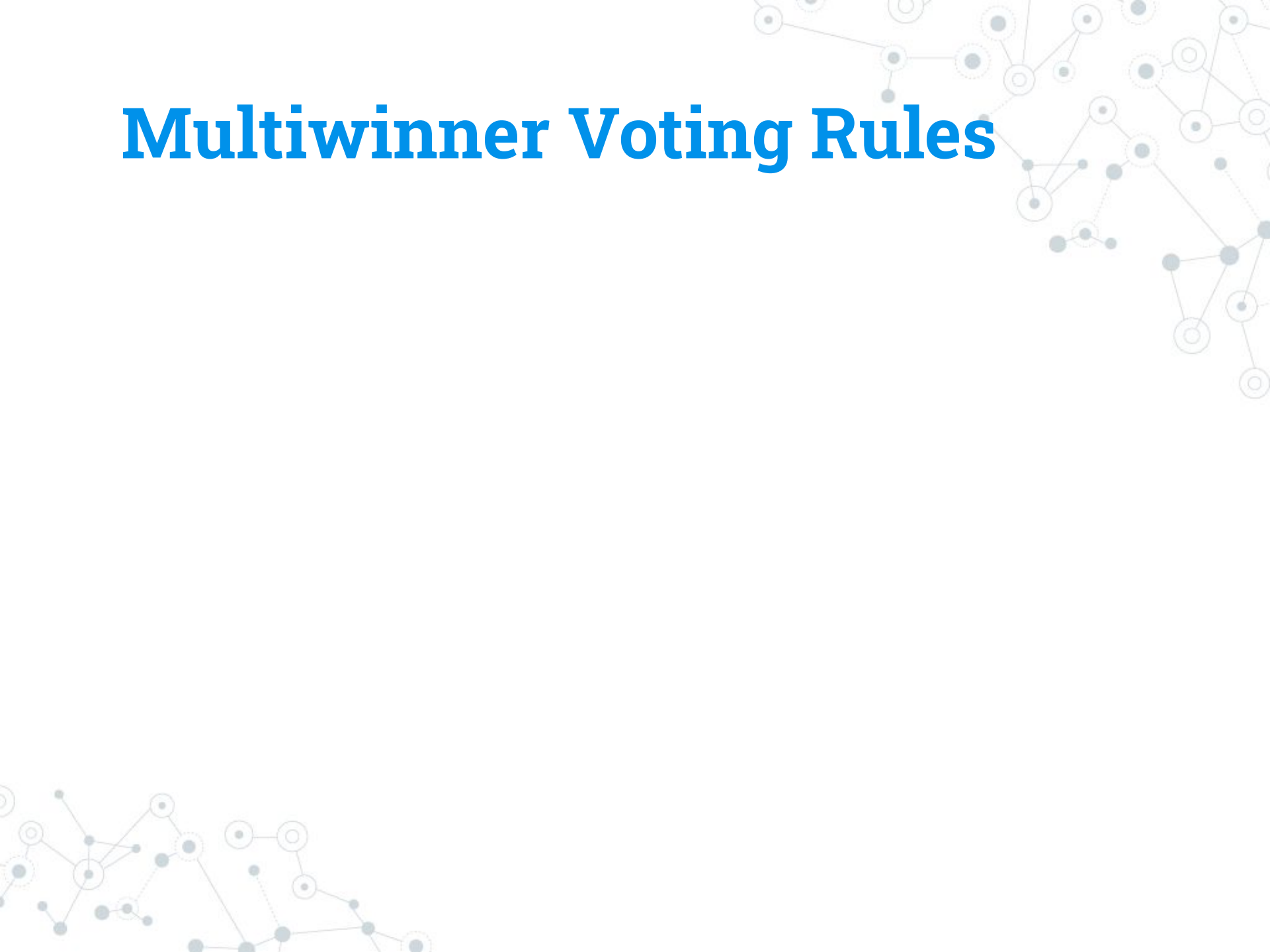
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(preference profile)


Multiwinner Voting Rules



Multiwinner Voting Rules

A decorative network diagram in the top right corner of the slide. It consists of several interconnected nodes, represented by circles of varying sizes and shades of gray, connected by thin lines. Some nodes are solid, while others are hollow or have a double outline. The connections form a complex, branching structure.

Given a preference profile we need to select a committee of K candidates to represent the electorate.

A decorative network diagram in the bottom left corner of the slide. It features a cluster of nodes, some solid and some hollow, connected by lines. The nodes are arranged in a somewhat circular pattern with several internal connections.

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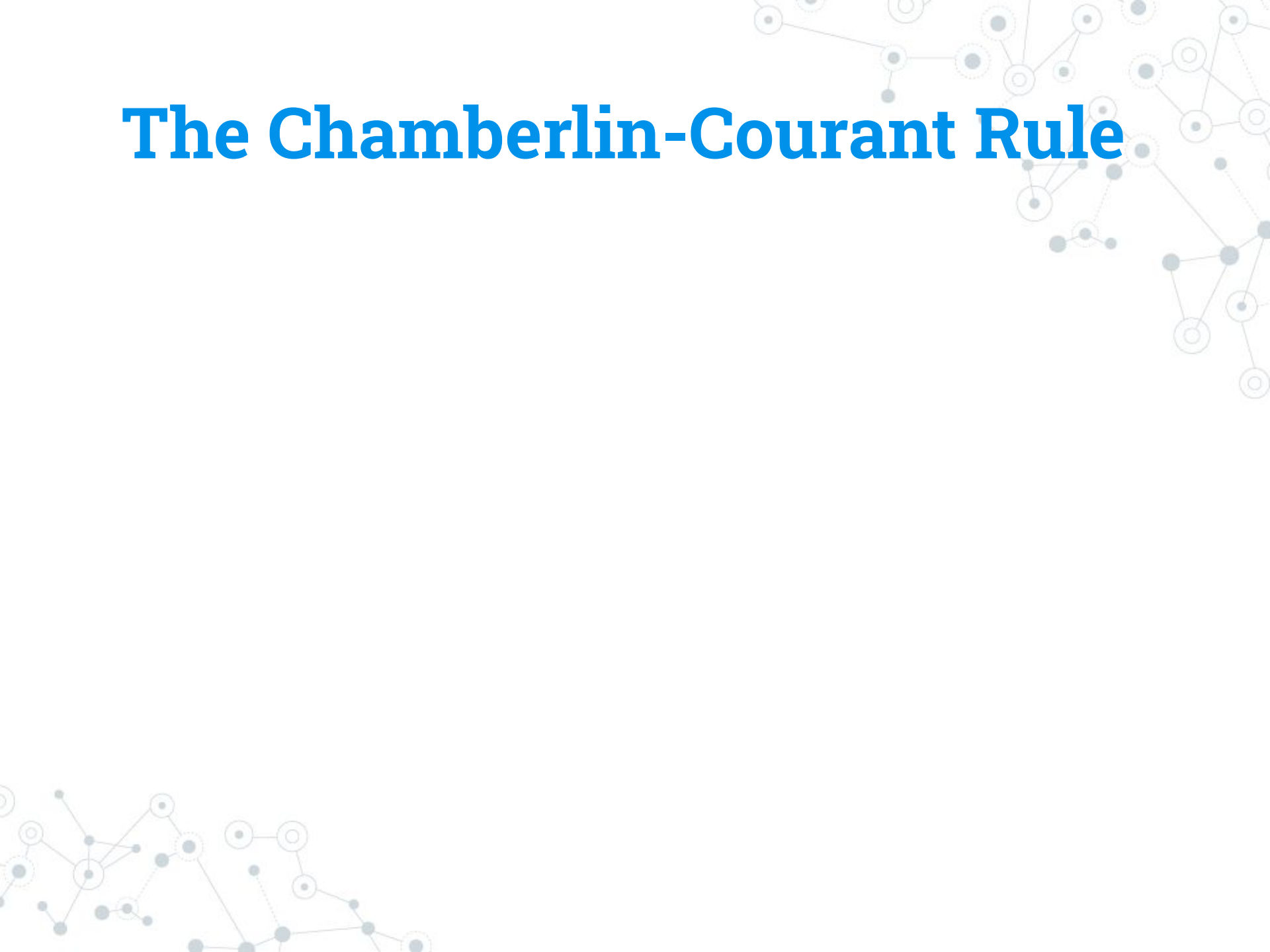
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Q: How do we pick the K -committee?

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V1 :	Blue	> Yellow	> Red	> Pink	> Green
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Hardness of CC



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Utilitarian-CC is NP-hard

[Procaccia, Rosenschein, Zohar'08]

[Lu, Boutilier'11]

Egalitarian-CC is NP-hard

[Betzler, Slinko, Uhlmann'13]

A way out!



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A way out!



Real elections have more structure,
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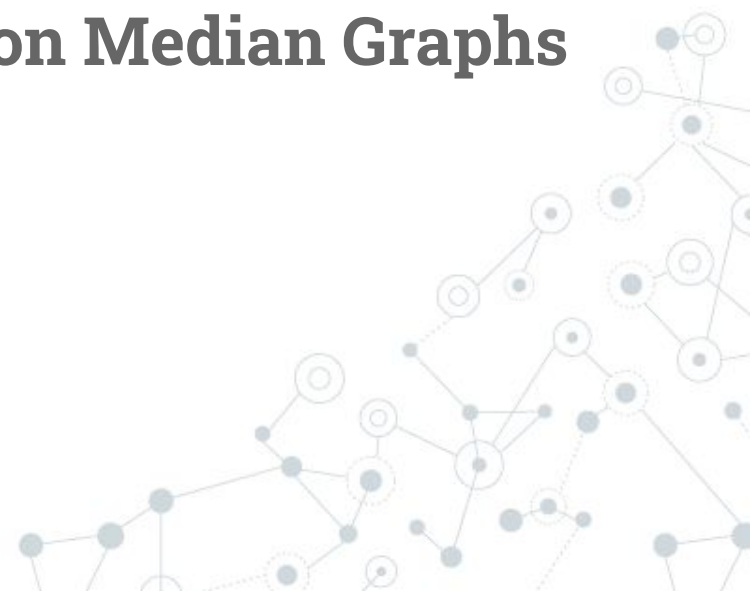
[Roberts'77, Mirrlees'71]



2.

Structured Preferences

Single-crossing Preferences & Intermediate Preferences on Median Graphs



Single-crossing Preferences



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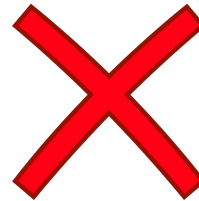
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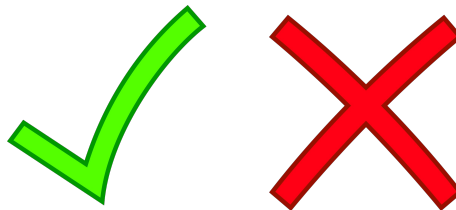
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Difficulty: Preserve Condorcet domain and poly-time solvability of CC.

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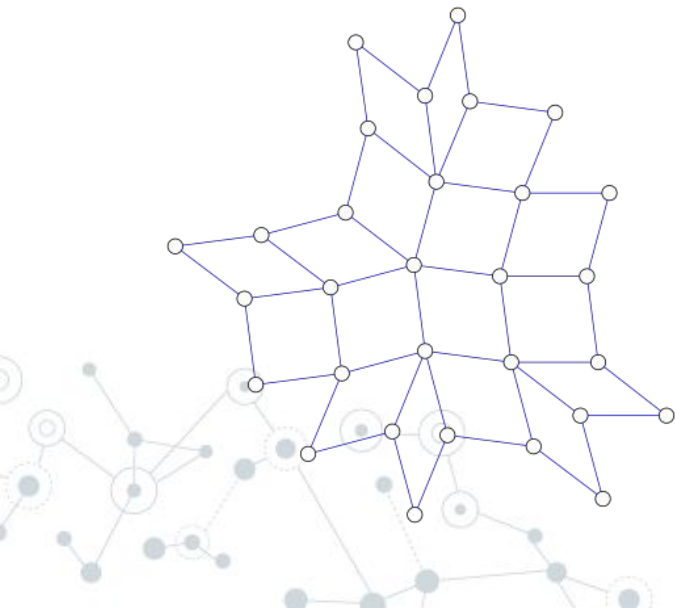
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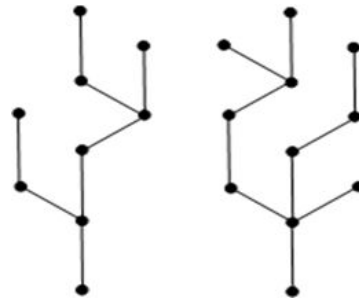
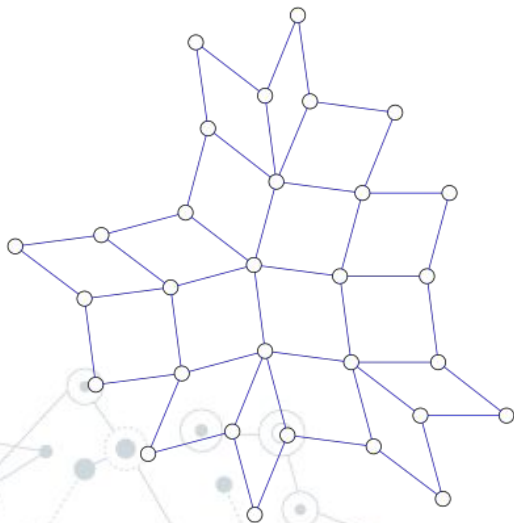
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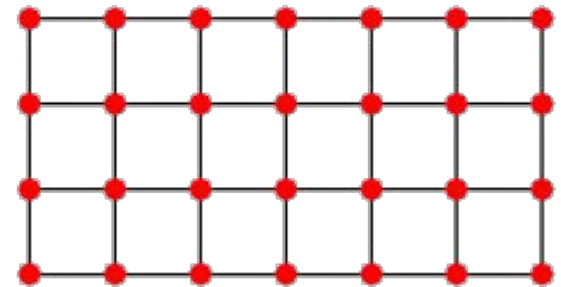
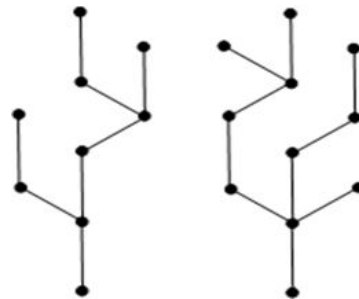
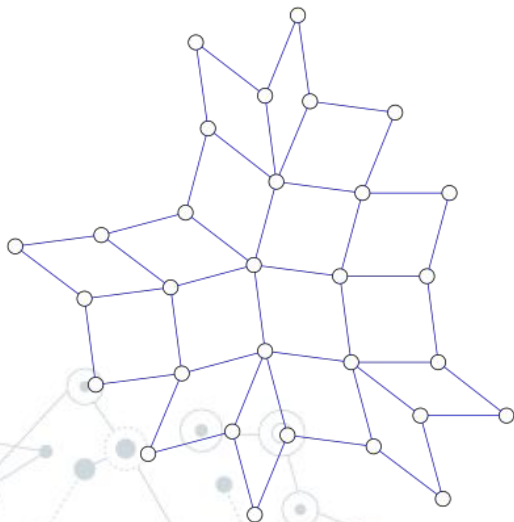
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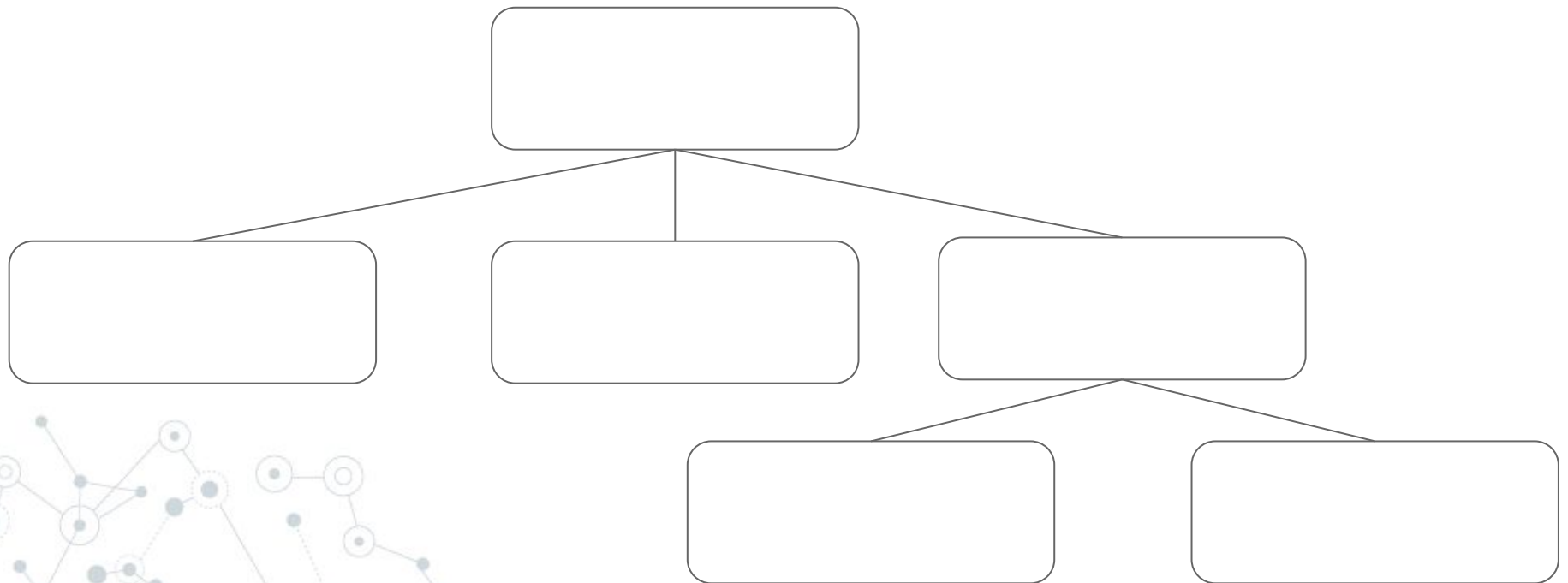


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A preference profile is *single-crossing with respect to a median graph* having the voters as vertices iff the sub-profile induced by any **shortest** path between any two vertices is classically single-crossing.

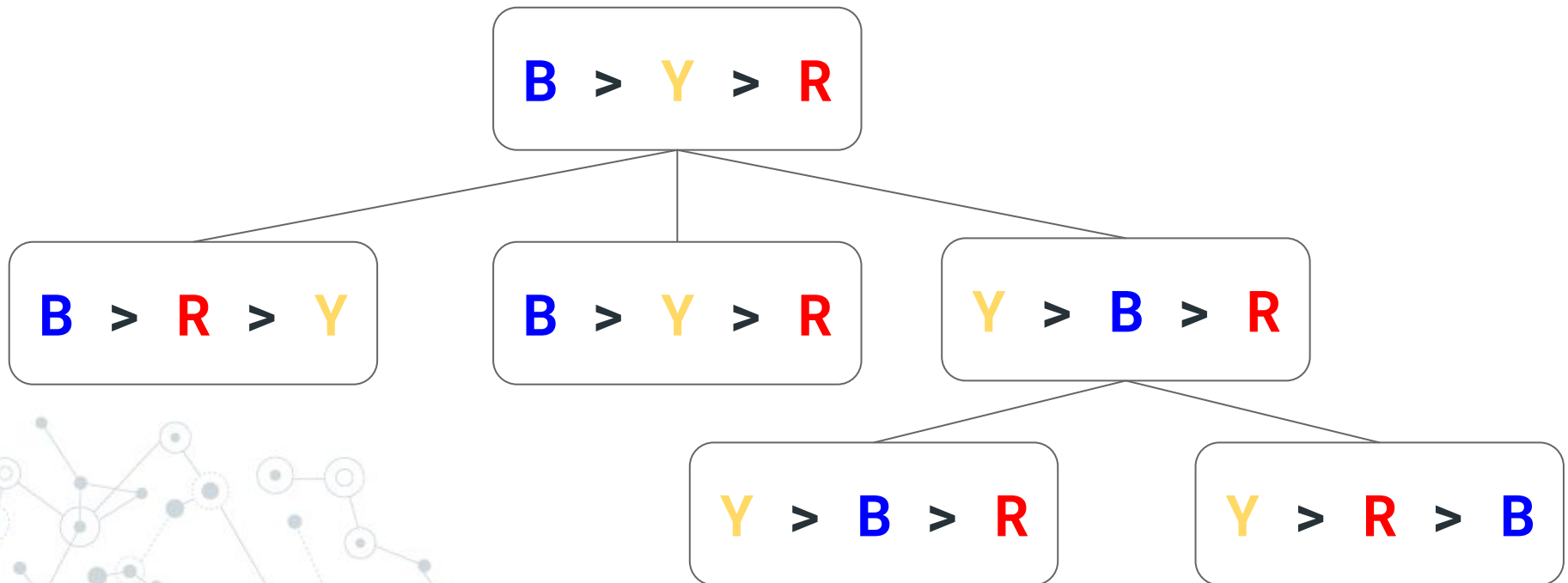
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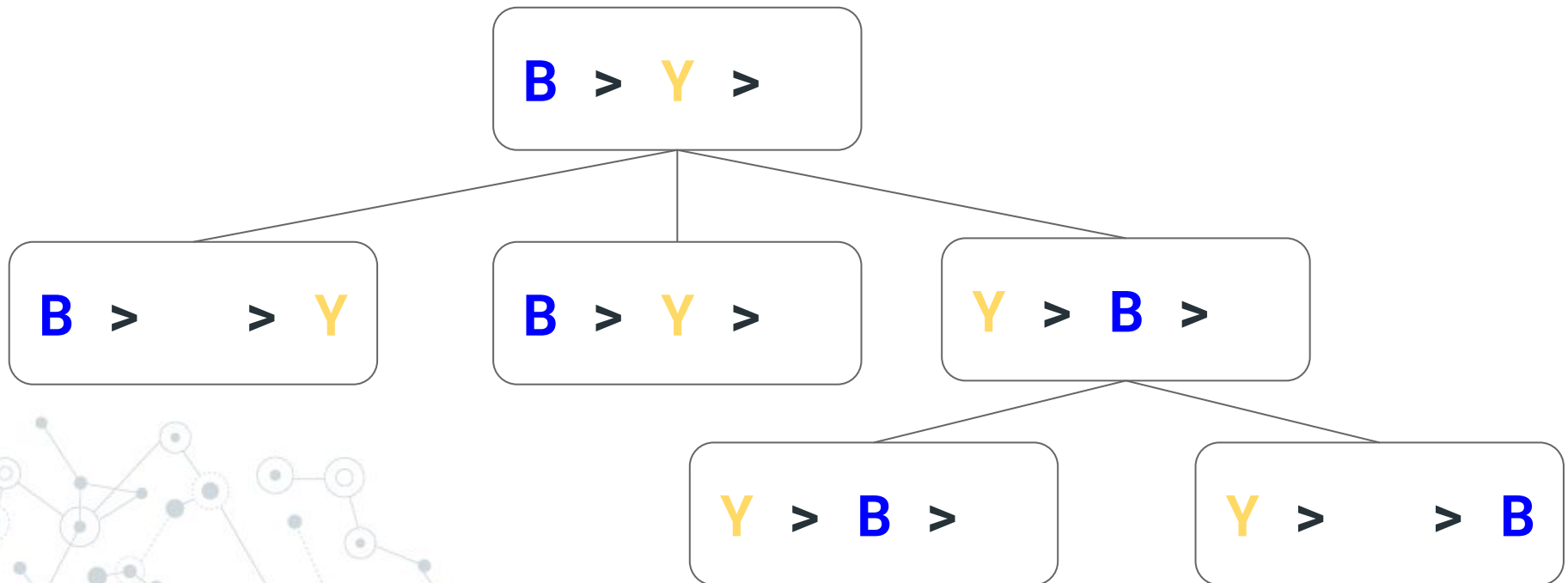
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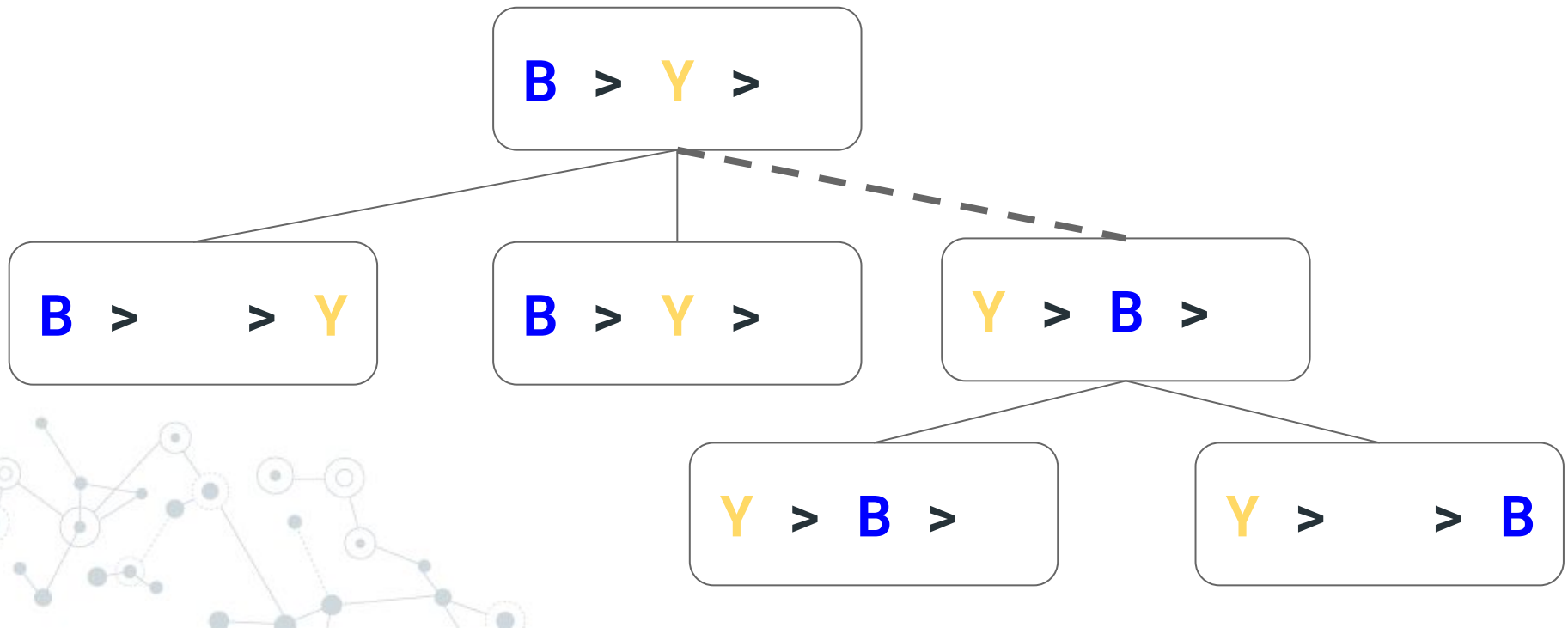
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3. **This Paper**

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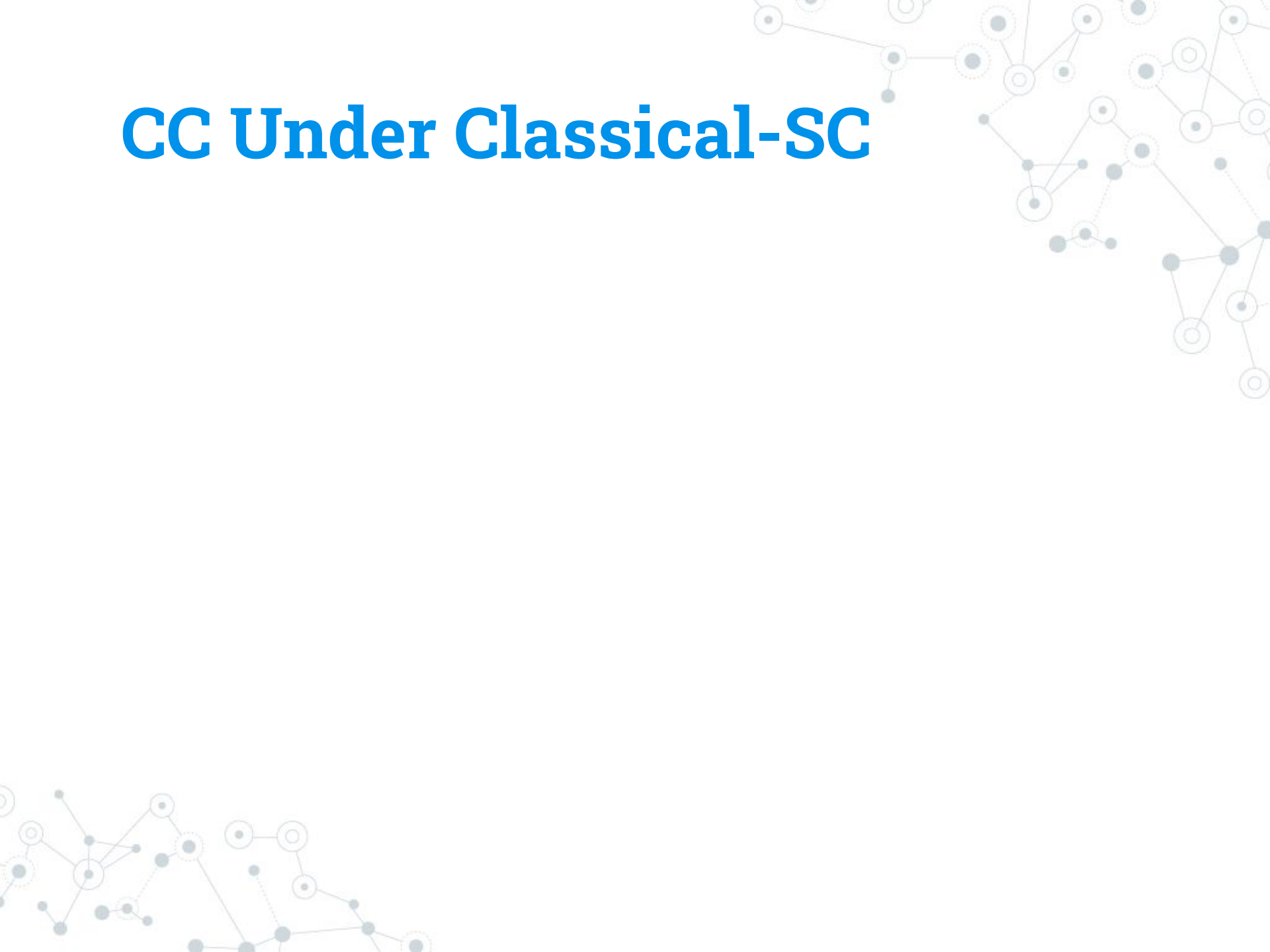
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3. **Not in this talk:** Conjecture DP algorithm for CC under grid-SC.

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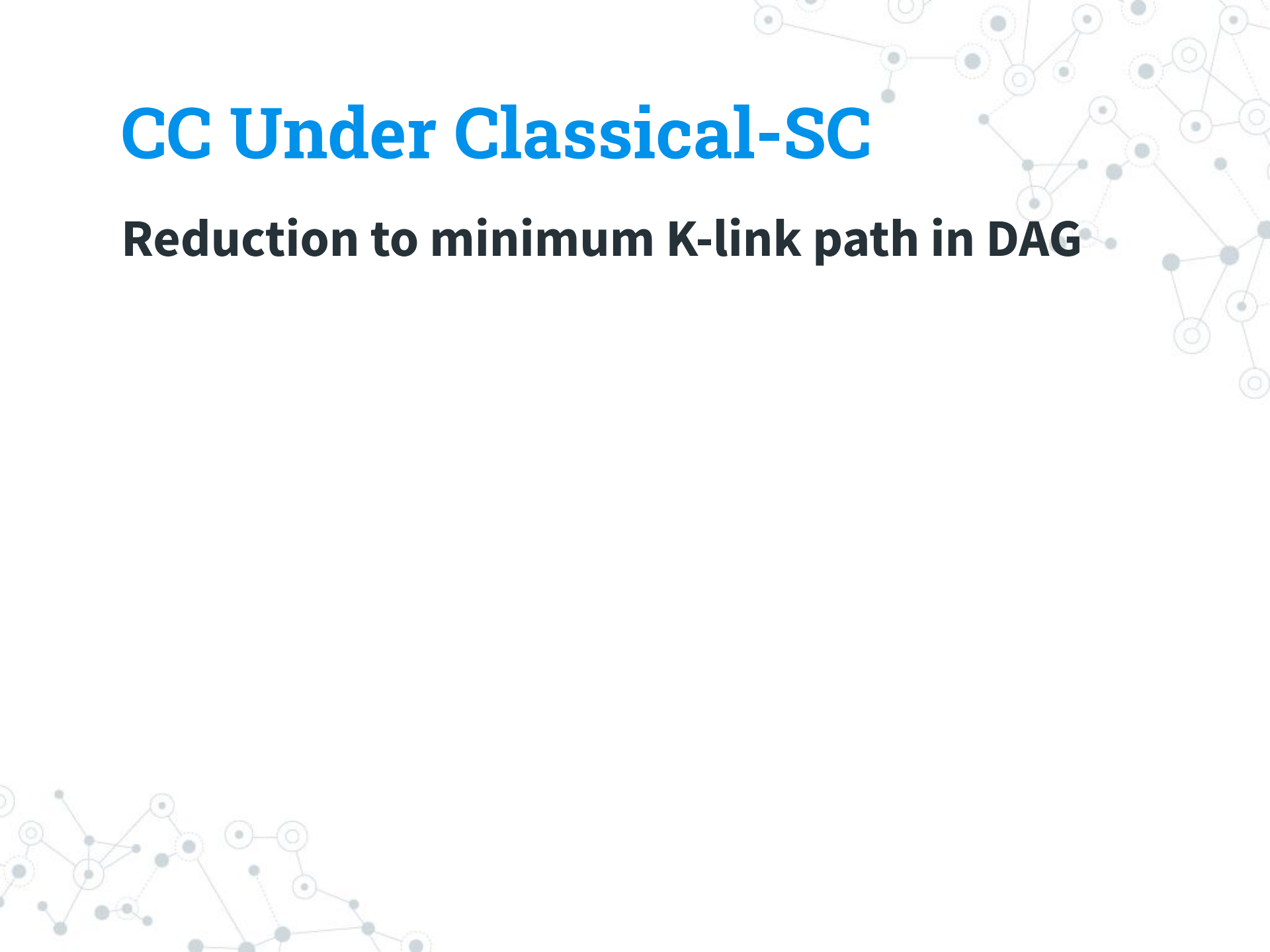
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This allows simple interval DP to work [Skowron et al.'15], with more care it can be implemented in $O(nmk)$.

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Reduction to minimum K-link path in DAG



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Red	>	Blue	>	Green	>	
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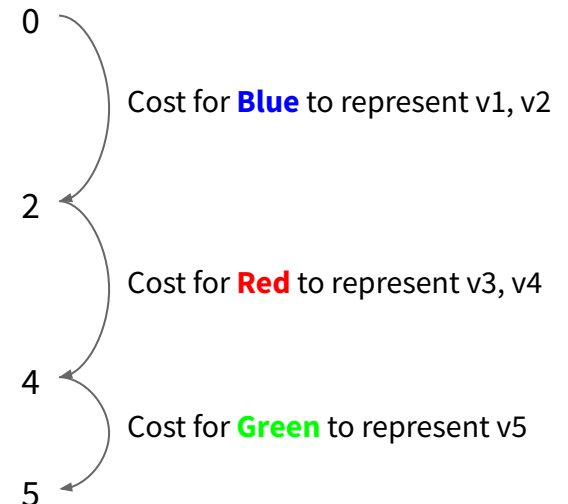
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Need extra factor of m due to time to compute $f(i, j)$!

CC Under Classical-SC

Lemma Assume $a < b < c < d$, then it holds that $f(a, c) + f(b, d) \leq f(a, d) + f(b, c)$ (i.e. the costs f are *Monge-concave*).

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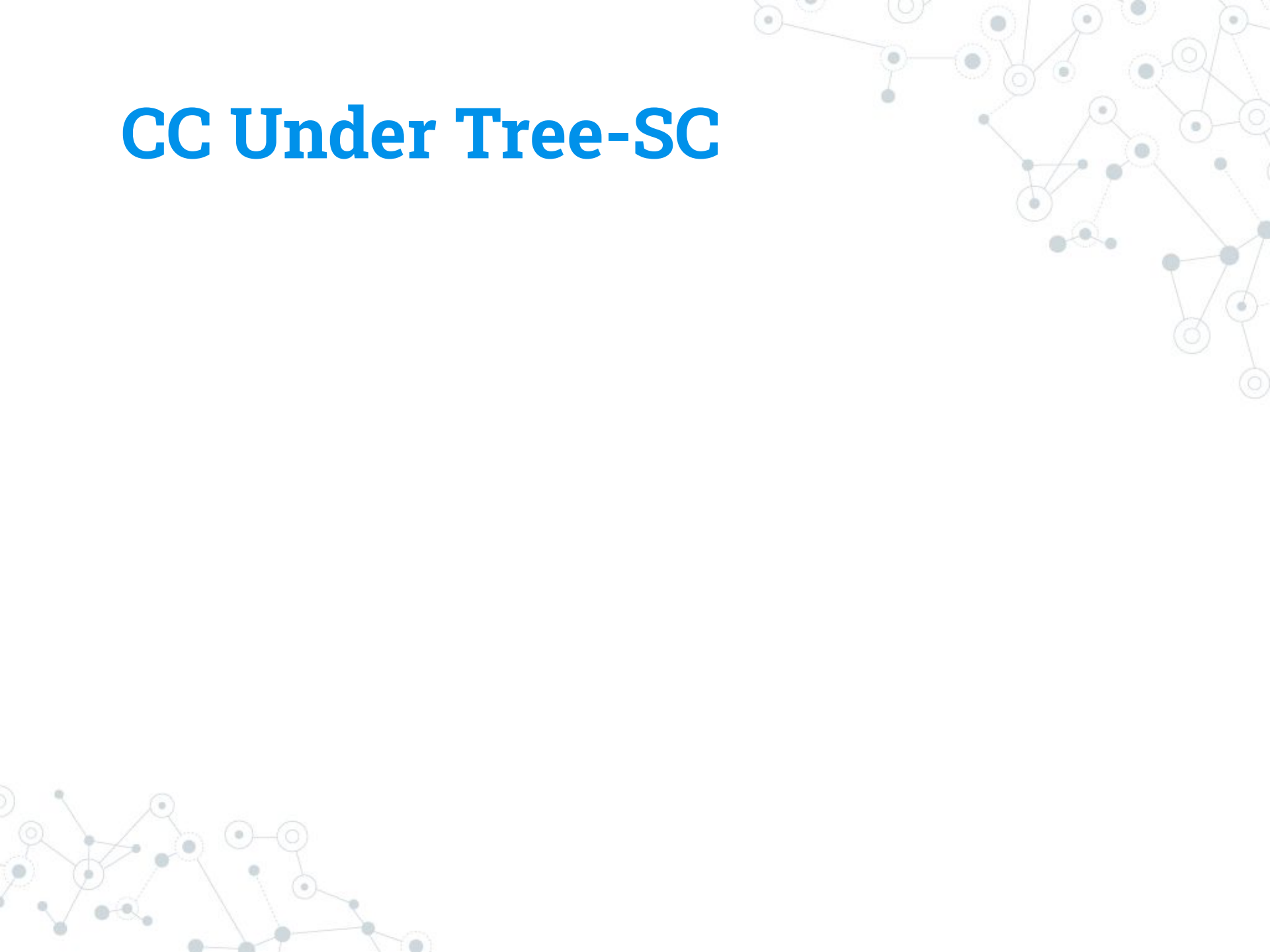
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Remark For egalitarian, binary search the answer and then run algorithm on instance with 0-1 dissatisfactions. This gives $O(nm \log n \log(nm))$.

CC Under Tree-SC

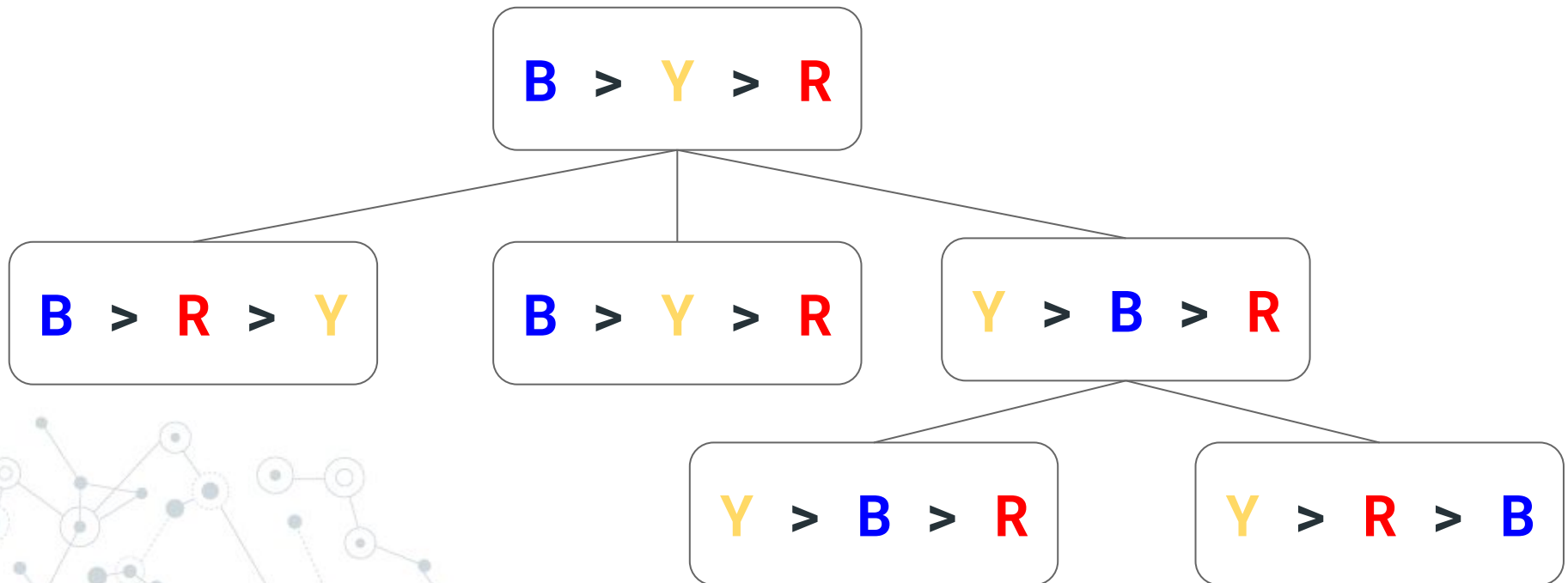


CC Under Tree-SC

Similar **Connectivity Observation**: In any K-committee the candidates representing the voters partition the voters into connected subtrees.

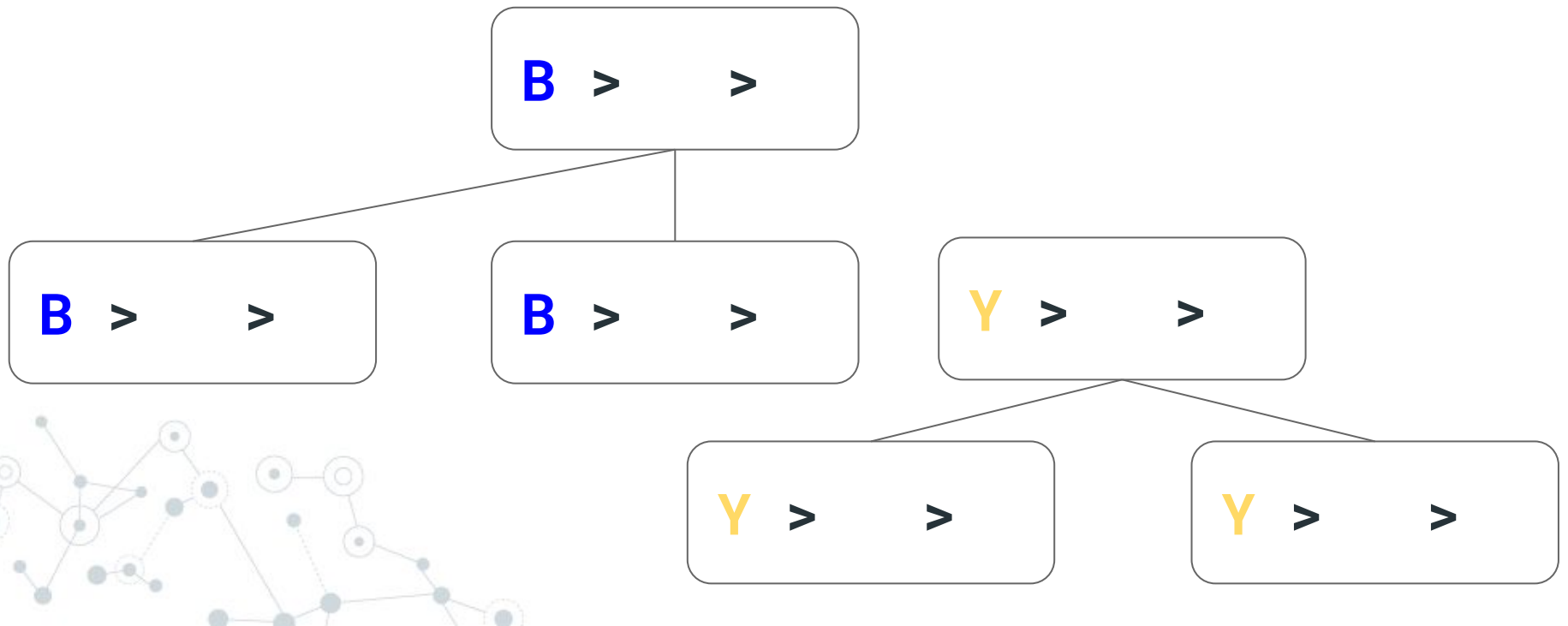
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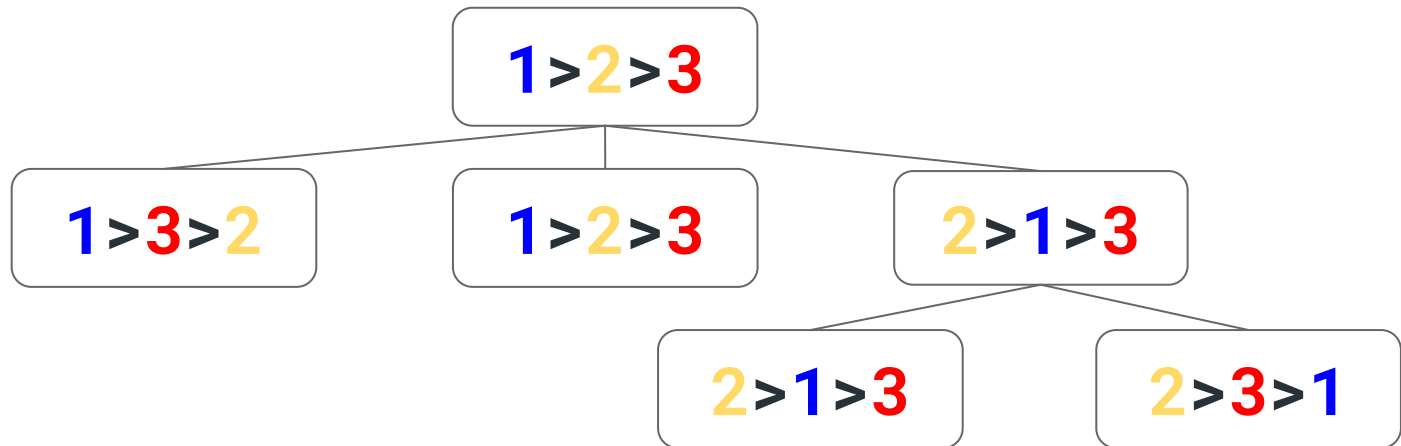


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Assume candidates are numbered $1, 2, \dots, M$. Root the tree and assume that the root has the order $1 > 2 > \dots > M$.

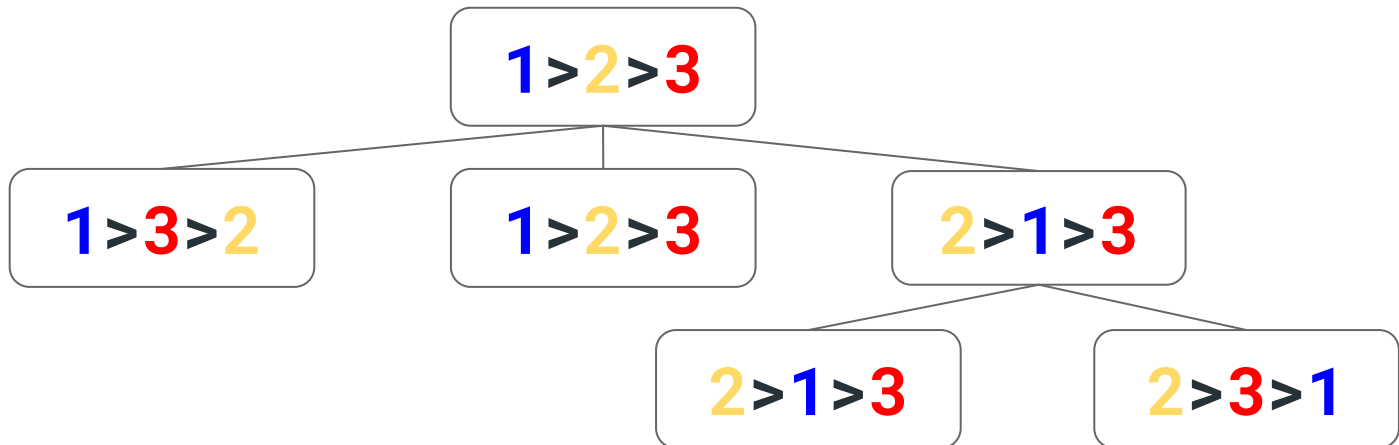
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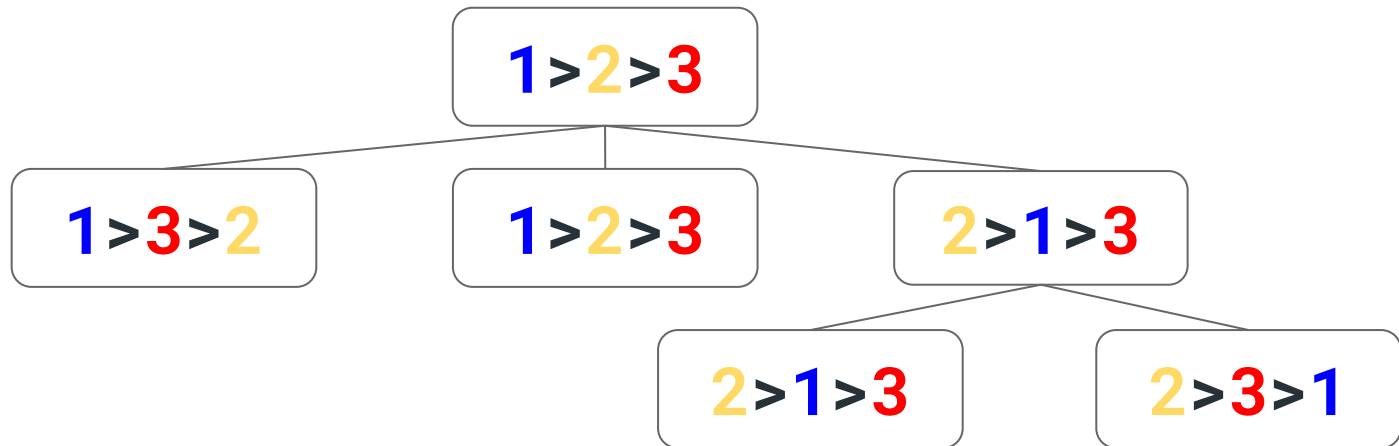


Monotonicity Lemma

In any K-committee, while walking down the tree the representing candidate is non-decreasing.

CC Under Tree-SC

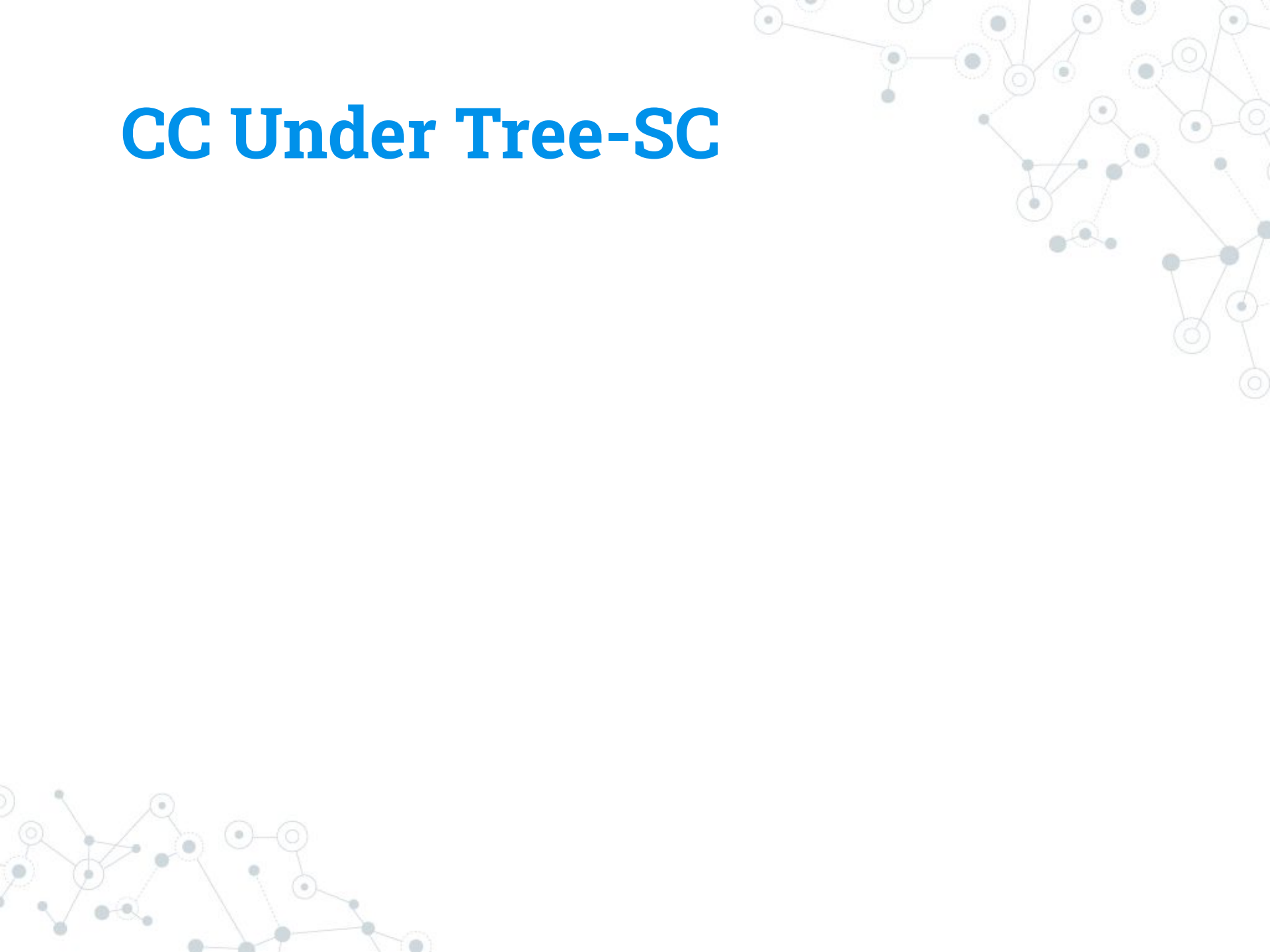
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Monotonicity Lemma (ins. [Clearwater et al.'15])

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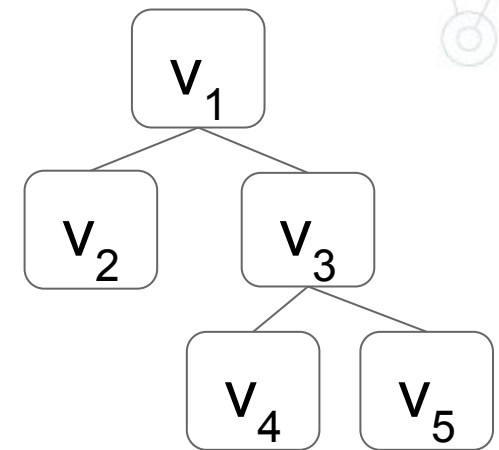
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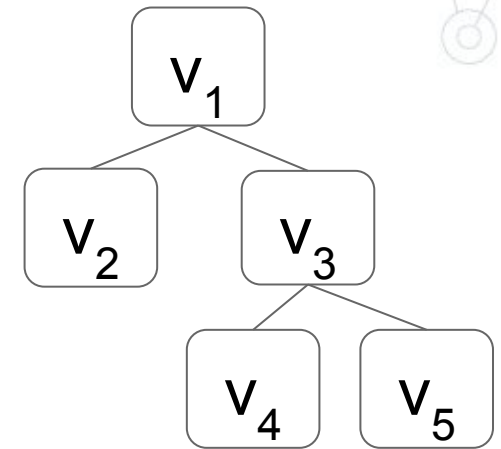
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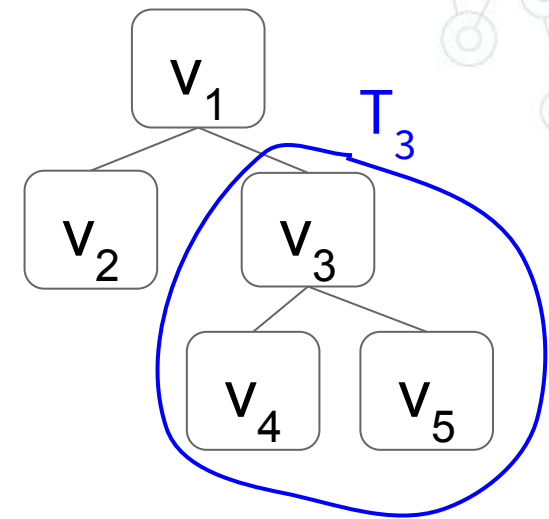
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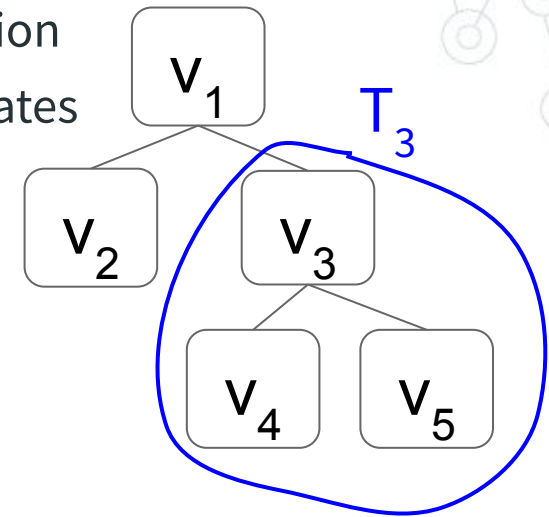
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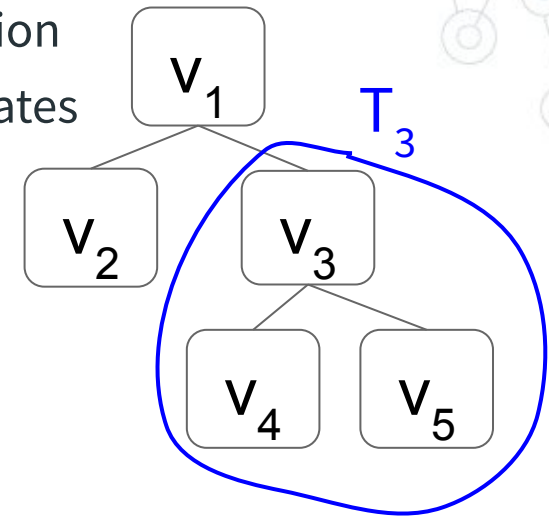
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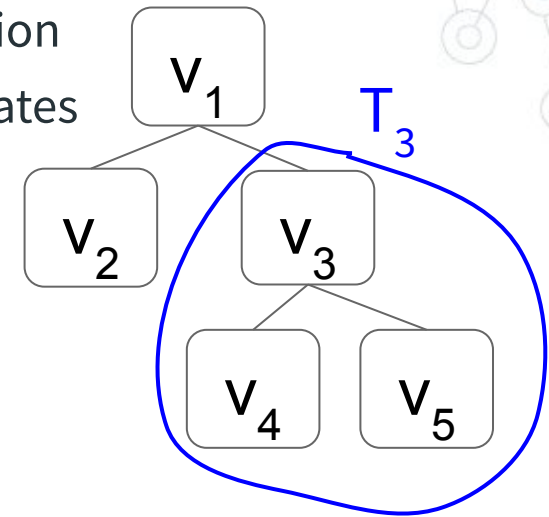
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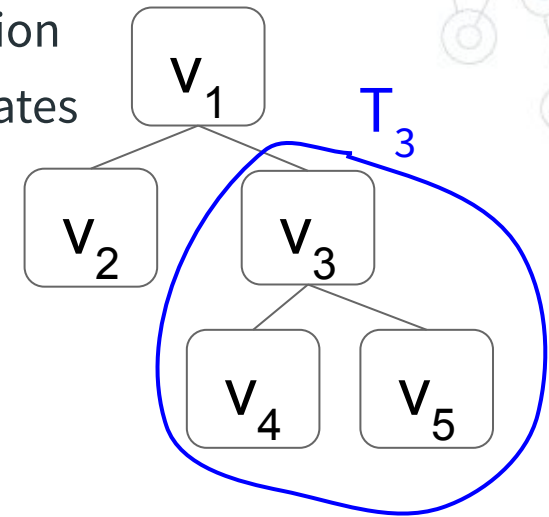
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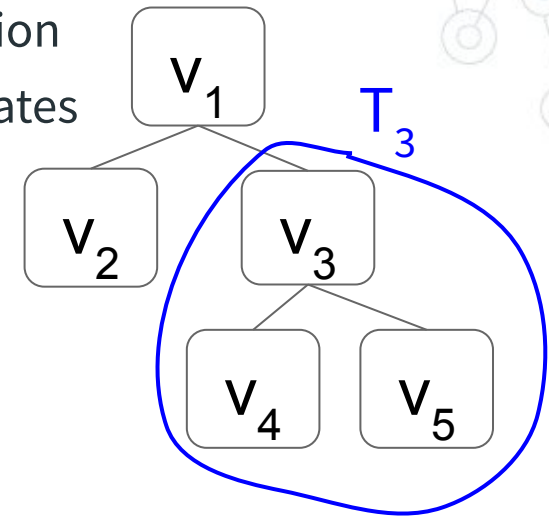


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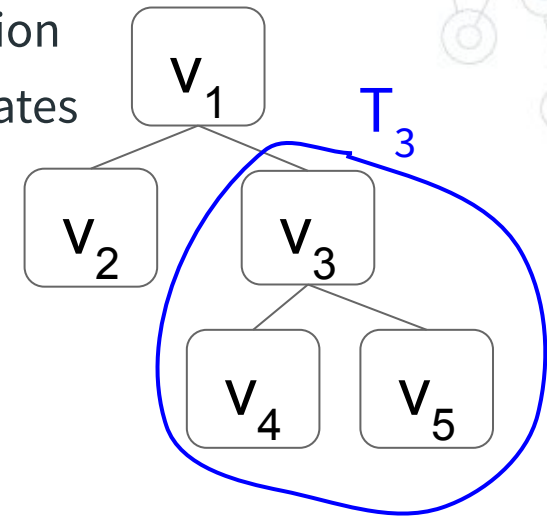


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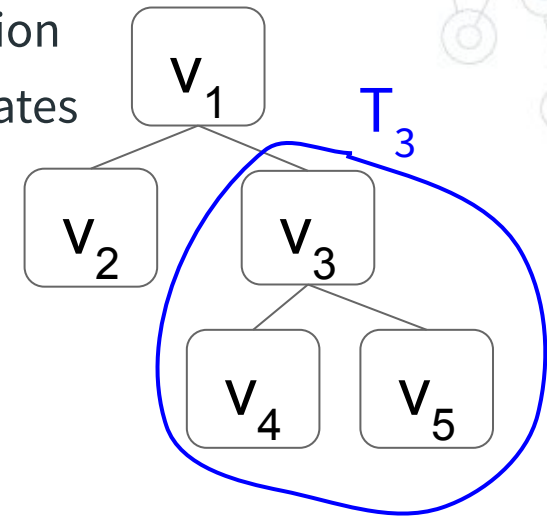
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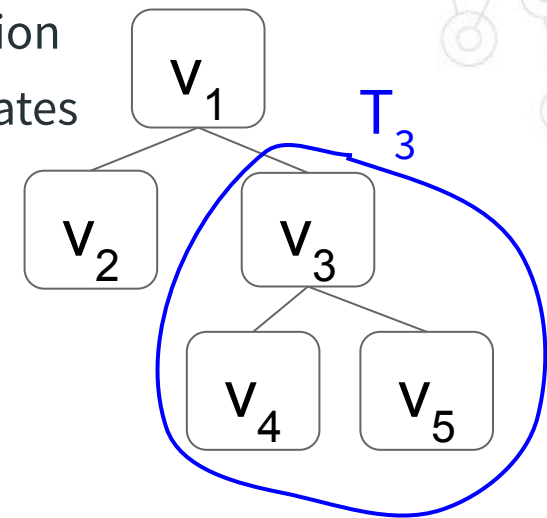
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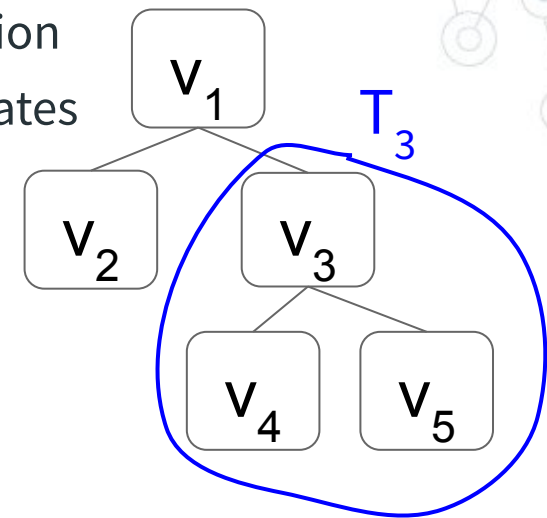
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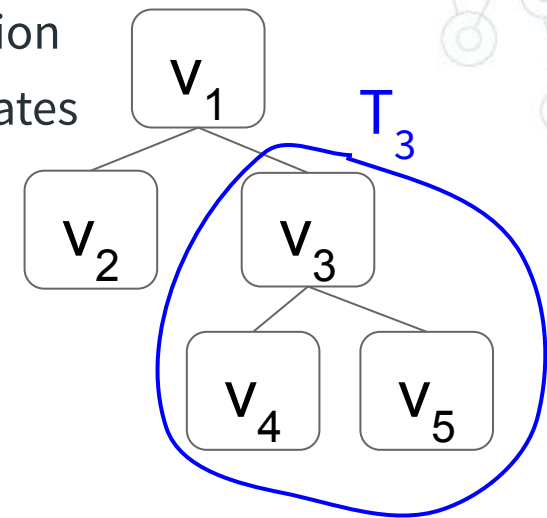
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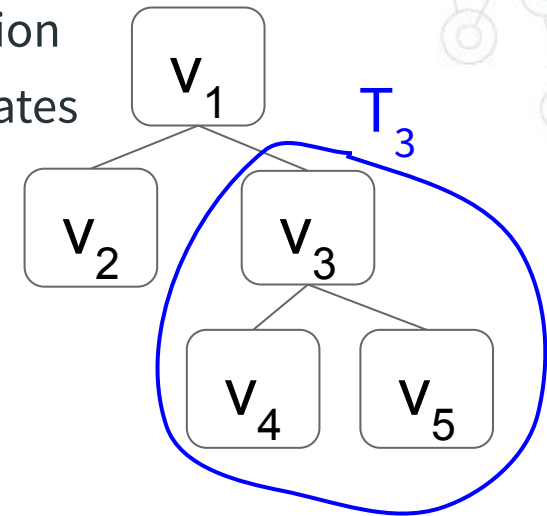
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- With care can be implemented in $O(nmk)$.

Future Directions




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1. How to solve CC for grid-SC?


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A decorative network graph in the top right corner, consisting of various nodes (some solid grey, some hollow white) connected by thin grey lines, forming a complex, interconnected structure.

1. How to solve CC for grid-SC?
 2. Does some form of concavity hold for trees?
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- A decorative network graph in the bottom left corner, similar to the one in the top right, with nodes and connecting lines.

Future Directions

A decorative network graph in the top right corner, consisting of various nodes (some solid, some hollow) connected by lines, representing a complex network structure.

1. How to solve CC for grid-SC?
 2. Does some form of concavity hold for trees?
 3. Is CC for median graphs NP-hard?
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- A decorative network graph in the bottom left corner, similar to the one in the top right, showing a network of nodes and edges.

Hope you enjoyed!

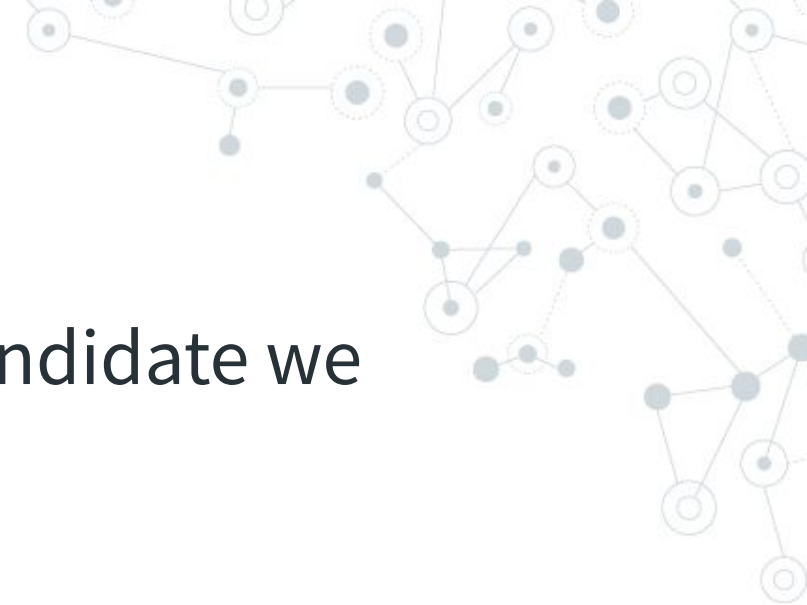


Intuition



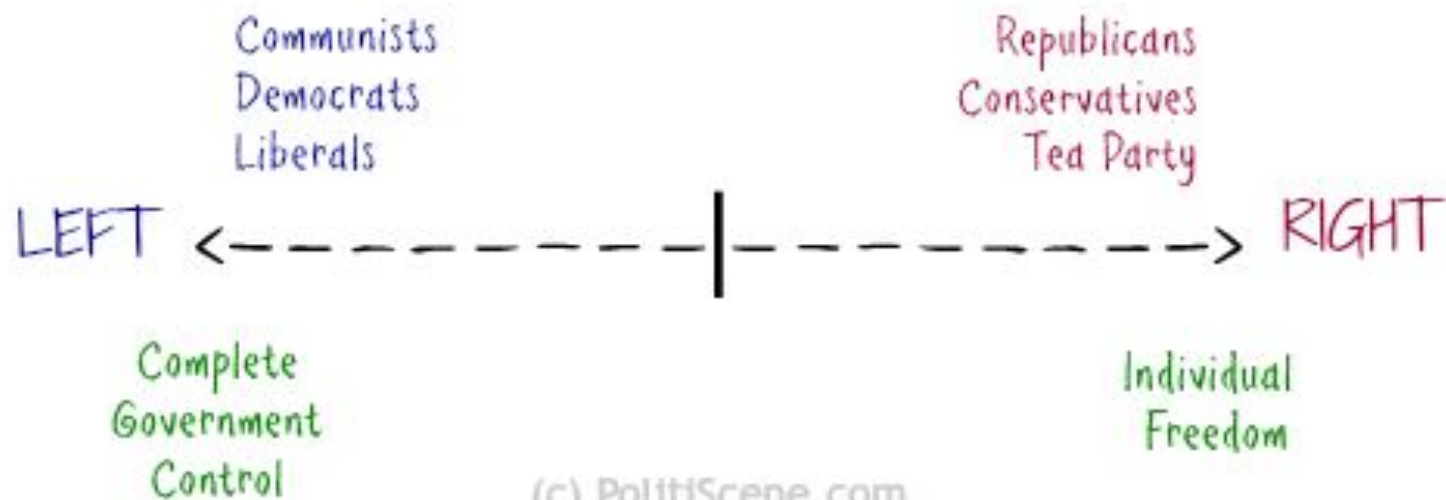
Intuition

Imagine with every voter/candidate we associate a real number:



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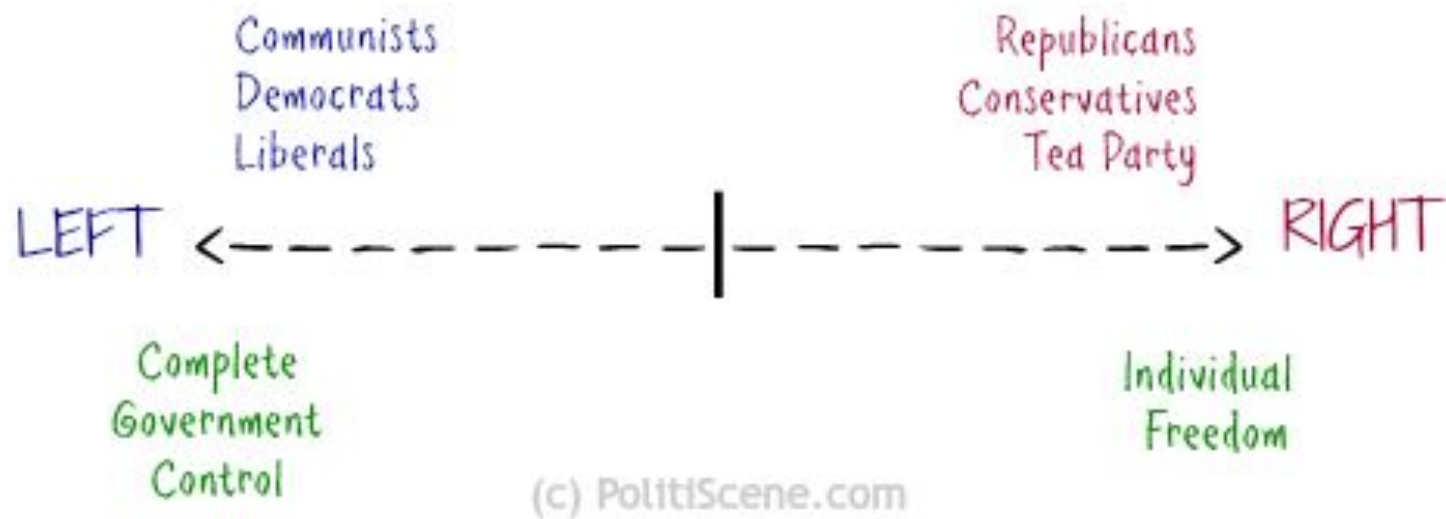
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(c) PolitiScene.com

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Voters vote based on how far off a candidate's number is from their own.