

Lesson 1.5 Weighted Voting and Voting Power

The first four lessons of this chapter examined situations in which _____.

In some voting situations, there are voters who have _____; essentially, the vote of some voters _____ than the vote of others.

I. Weighted Voting

Example: Small high school of 110 students. (50 Sophomores, 30 Juniors, 30 Seniors)

The student council of the school has one representative from each class. Each member is given a number of votes proportionate to the size of the class represented. The sophomore has 5 votes and the junior and senior representatives each have three. The passage of any issue that is before the council requires a simple majority of six votes.

The following gives all possible ways of voting for an issue and the associated number of votes:

{;0} {So;5} {Jr;3} {Sr;3} {So,Jr;8} {So,Sr;8} {Jr,Sr;6} {So,Jr,Sr;11}

Each of these collections of voters is known as a _____.

II. Winning Coalitions

Example: Which of the possible coalitions listed above would be considered winning coalitions?

Note: The last winning coalition is different than the other listed, why?

No one member is _____.

- A paradox: Although the votes have been distributed _____, the outcome is that _____.

III. Power Index

In this lesson, a voter's power index is the number of _____ to which the _____.

What is the power index of the

a. sophomores?

b. juniors?

c. seniors?

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Classwork/Homework: pgs 35 – 36/ 1, 2, 7, 8