

### Question 1

A set of agents have to decide on the sequence of doing a set of independent tasks. The agents may have different desires and value the outcome of doing the tasks differently. So, the agents decide that a voting procedure is a way of agreeing upon the sequence of doing the different tasks:

Given the voters (i.e. agents)  $Ag = \{1, 2, 3\}$  and their available outcomes (i.e. tasks)  $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4\}$ . The preference ordering of the different agents are as follows:

$$\varpi_1 = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4), \quad \varpi_2 = (\omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_1, \omega_4), \quad \varpi_3 = (\omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_1, \omega_2)$$

- a) Given that the voting procedure is plurality, what outcome is the winner?
- b) Do we have a Condorcet's paradox here?
- c) Is it possible for the agents to manipulate this election? How can we safeguard against strategic manipulation?
- d) Calculate the Borda count of each outcome.
- e) Could you write up all winners in pairwise elections and draw a majority graph representing the results?
- f) What is the best outcome in terms of the Slater rule? Why is the Slater rule problematic to use in the general case?
- g) In terms of the analysis above, which task should the agents do first?