

# COL 8184 : ALGORITHMS FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION

## LECTURE 10

### BIZARRE CORRELATIONS IN GRIMMETT'S OUTCOMES

FEB 16, 2026

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ROHIT VAISH

# GRIMMETT'S METHOD

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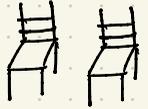
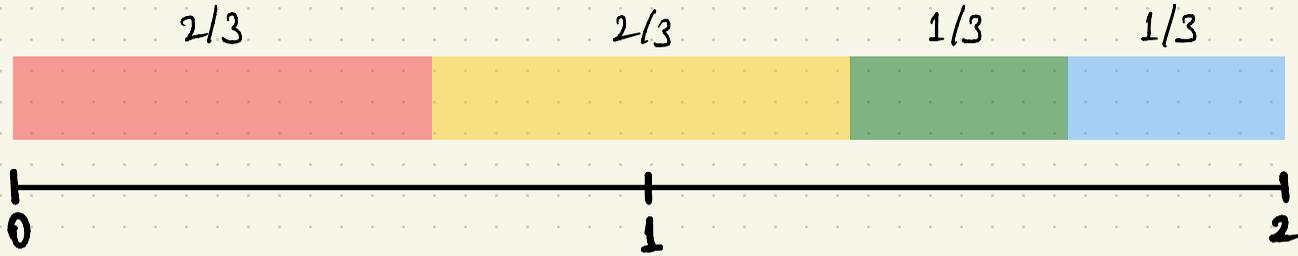
\* Consider a unif. random permutation of the states (wolog, identity).

\* Provisionally assign  $\lfloor q_i \rfloor$  seats to state  $i$ . Let  $r_i := q_i - \lfloor q_i \rfloor$ .  
i.e., the residue

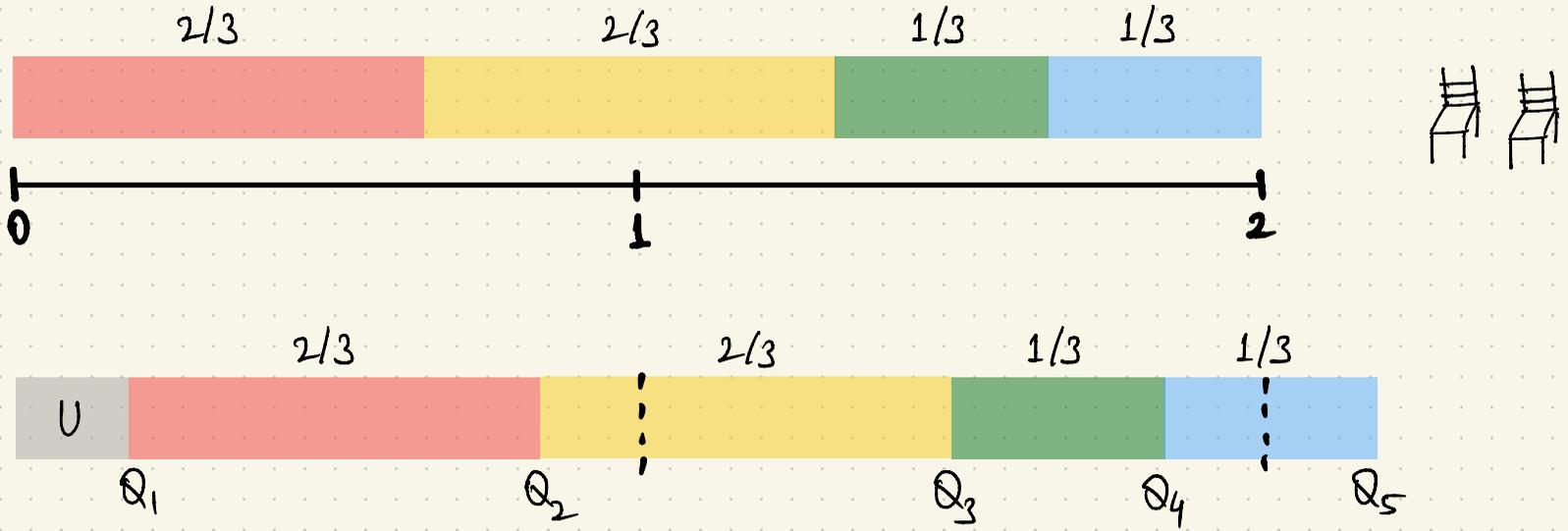
\* Draw  $U \sim \text{Unif}[0, 1]$ . Let  $Q_i := U + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} r_j$ .

\* For each state  $i$ , allocate an extra seat to state  $i$  if  $[Q_i, Q_{i+1})$  contains an integer.

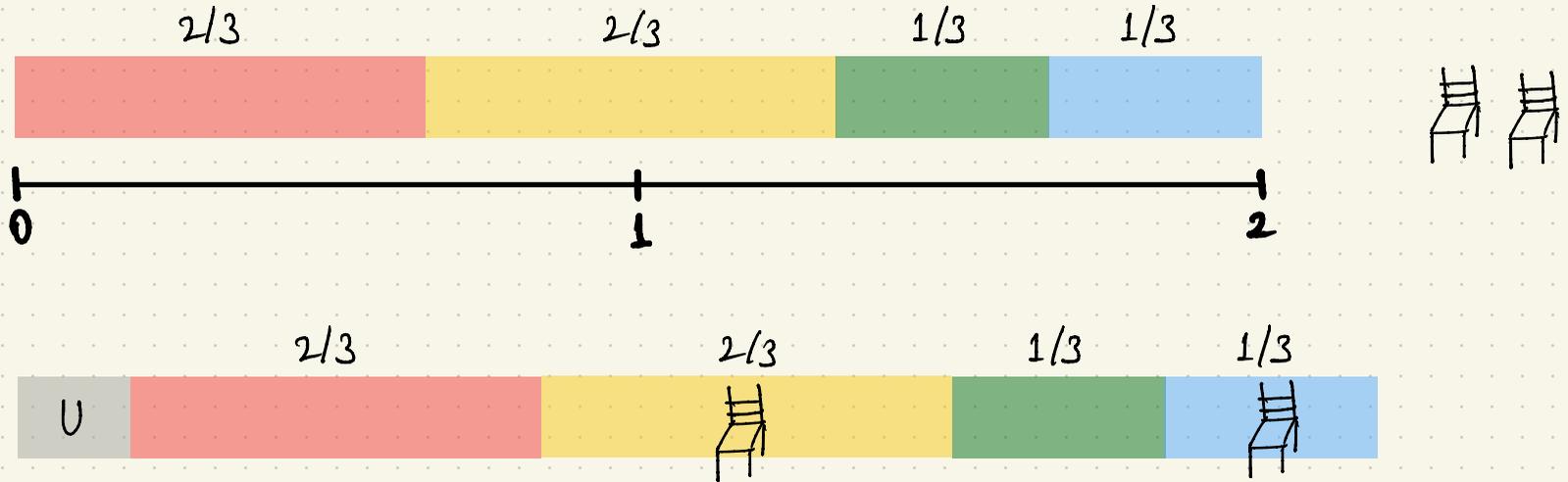
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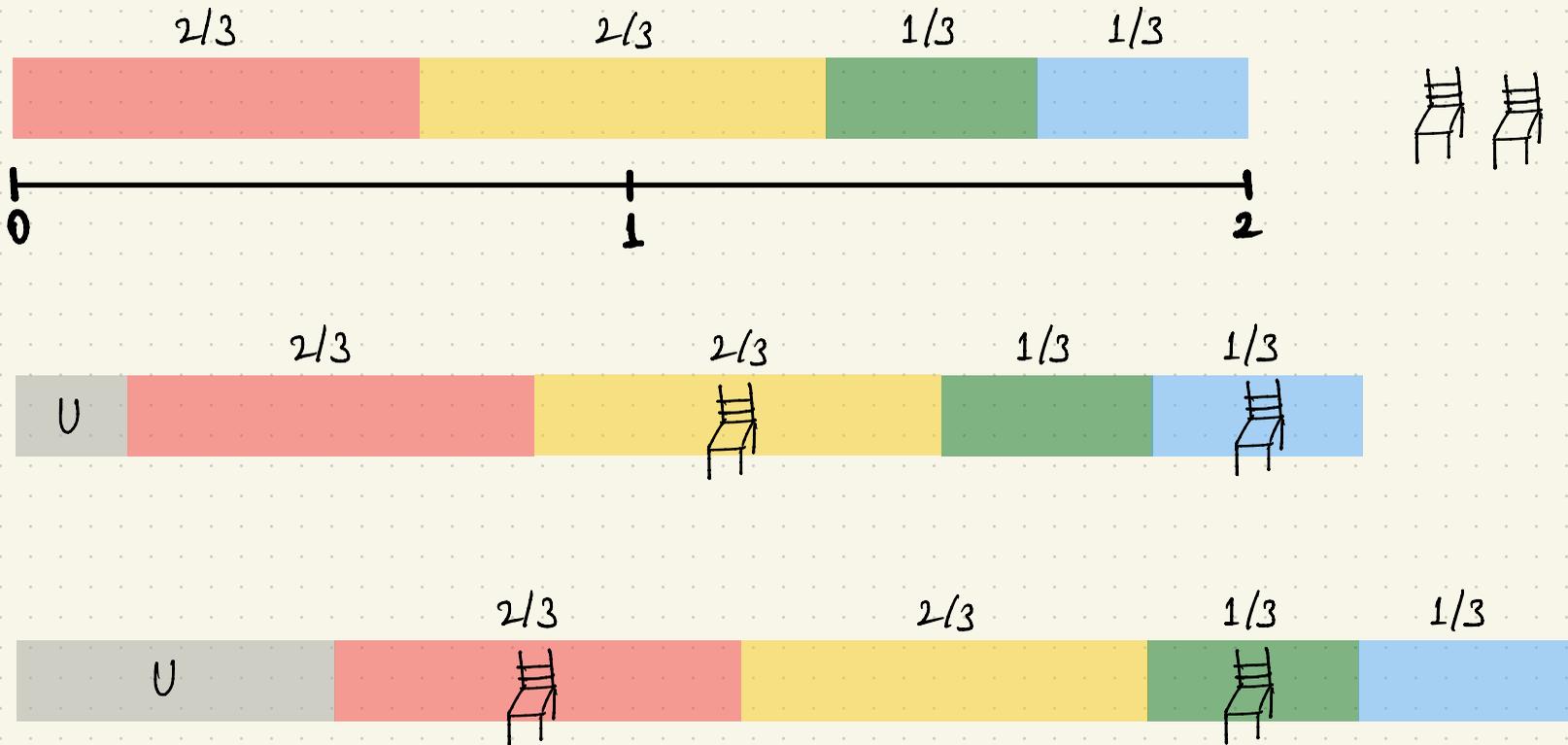


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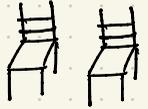
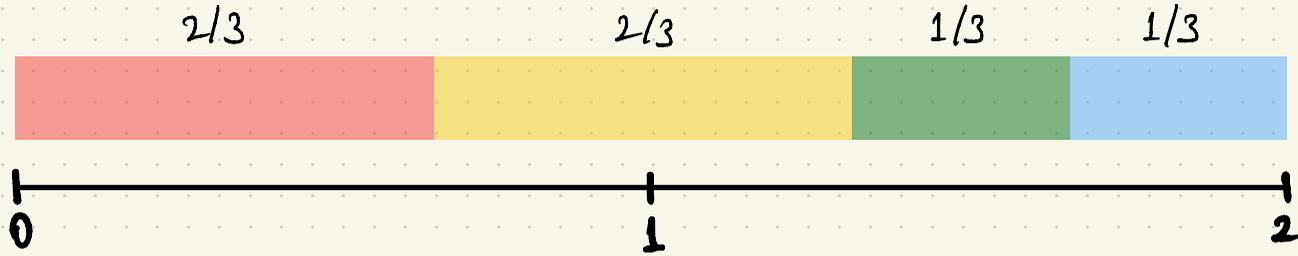




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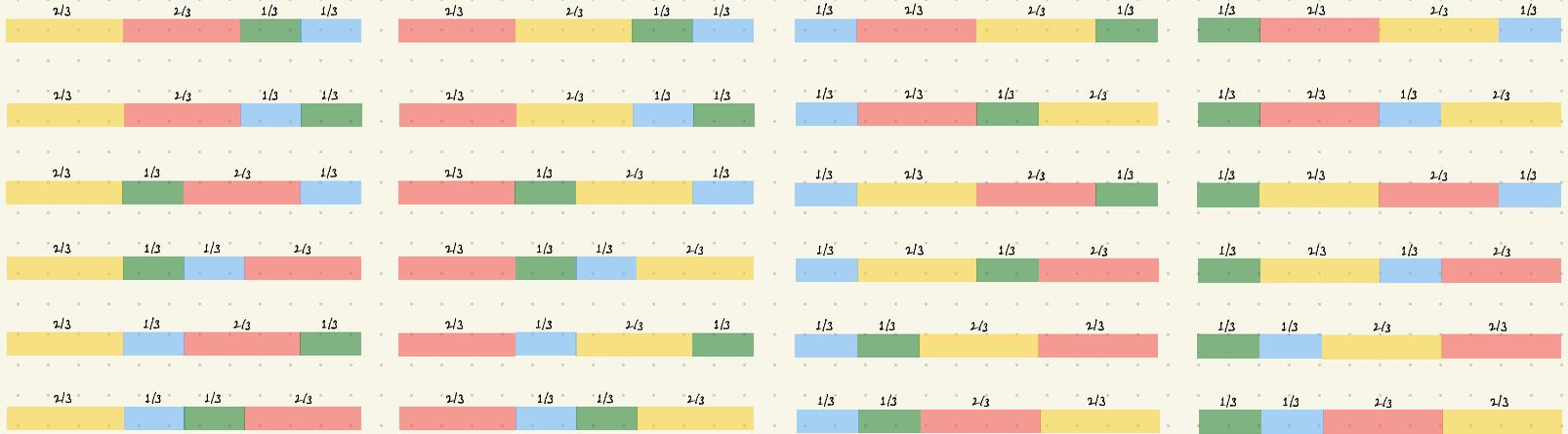
# GRIMMETT'S METHOD



Resulting probability distribution is

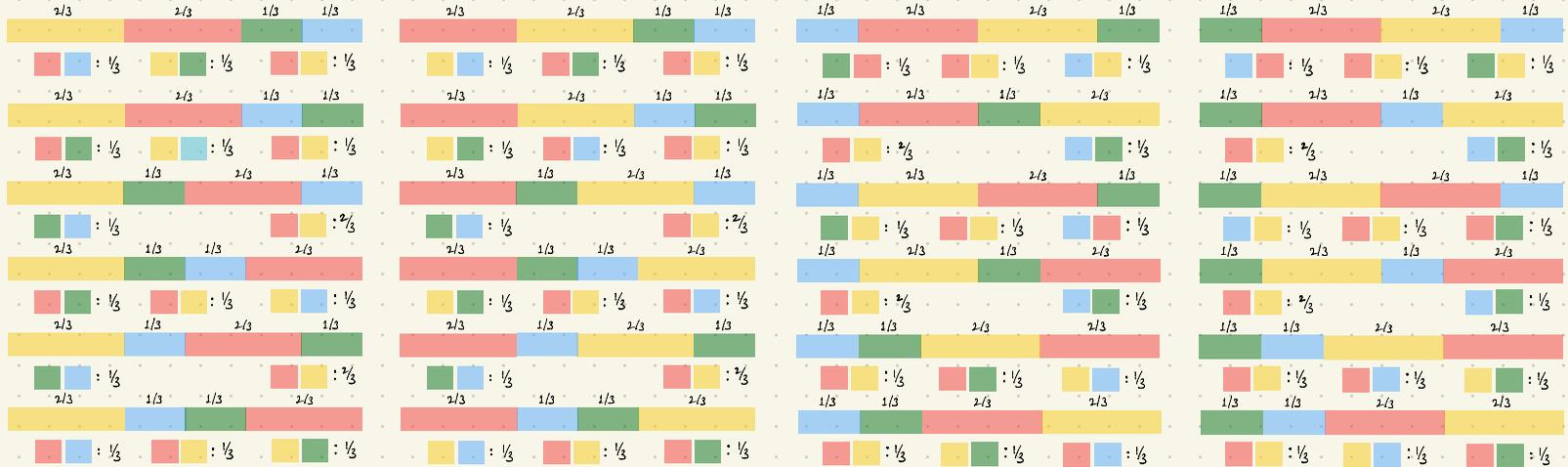


# GRIMMETT'S METHOD



4! permutations

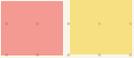
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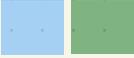
41 permutations and the resulting distributions

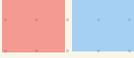
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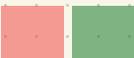
Overall distribution :


$$: 4/q$$


$$: 1/q$$


$$: 1/q$$


$$: 1/q$$


$$: 1/q$$


$$: 1/q$$

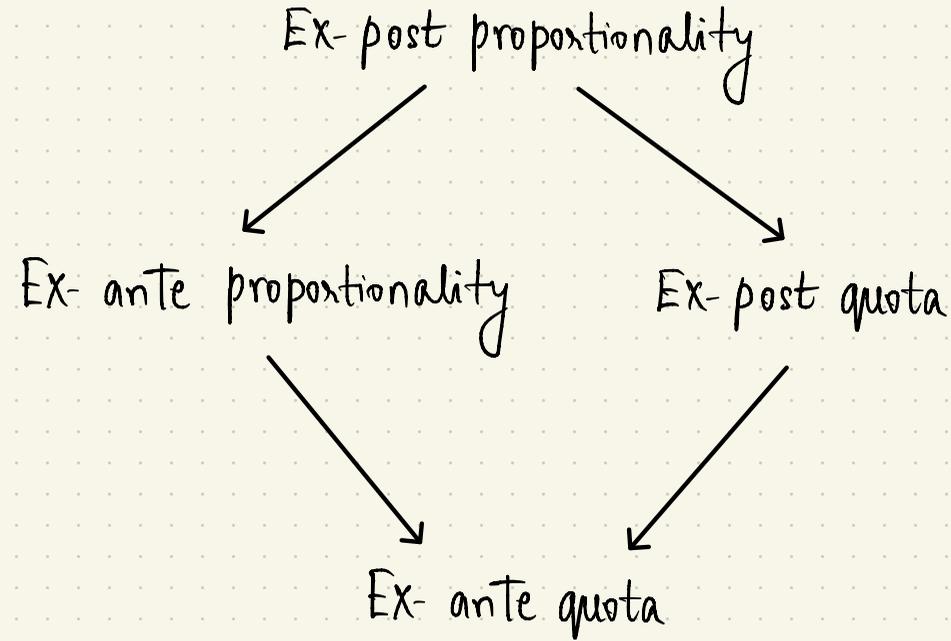
# PROPERTIES OF GRIMMETT'S METHOD

Theorem : Grimmett's method satisfies :

- \* ex-ante proportionality
- \* ex-ante population monotonicity
- \* ex-post quota

# LANDSCAPE

# LANDSCAPE



# LANDSCAPE

Ex-post proportionality



}

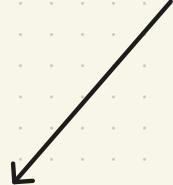
may fail

Ex-ante proportionality

Ex-post quota

}

always exist



Ex-ante quota

# LANDSCAPE

Ex-post proportionality

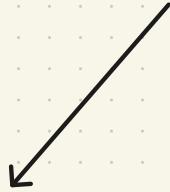


Ex-ante proportionality

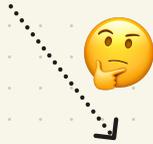
Ex-post quota



Ex-ante quota



Ex-post pop. mon.



Ex-ante pop. mon.

Ex-post house mon.

# LANDSCAPE

Ex-post proportionality

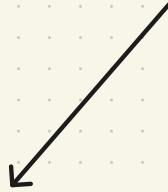


Ex-ante proportionality

Ex-post quota



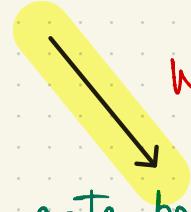
Ex-ante quota



Ex-post pop. mon.



Ex-post house mon.



Why?

Ex-ante pop. mon.

# LANDSCAPE

Ex-post population monotonicity  $\Rightarrow$  Ex-ante population monotonicity

Any ex-post population monotone method must be **deterministic**.

Indeed, if not, then for some instance  $I$ , there must exist two distinct seat assignments  $(s_1, \dots, s_n)$  and  $(s'_1, \dots, s'_n)$  in the support.

Then, there must exist a pair of states  $i$  and  $j$  such that  $s_i < s'_i$  and  $s_j > s'_j$ . However, the populations of  $i$  and  $j$  haven't changed.  $\square$

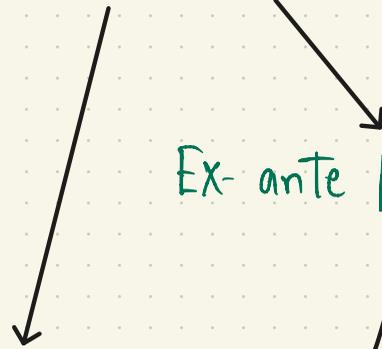
Ex-post population monotonicity  $\nLeftarrow$  Ex-ante population monotonicity

Grimmett's method is ex-ante but not ex-post population monotone.  $\square$

# LANDSCAPE

Ex-post proportionality

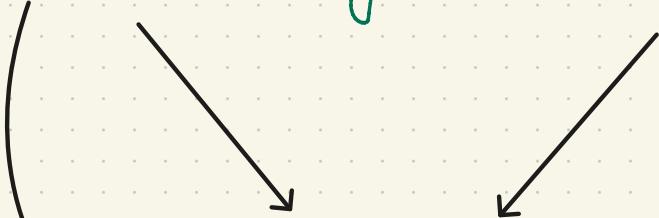
Ex-post pop. mon.



Ex-ante proportionality

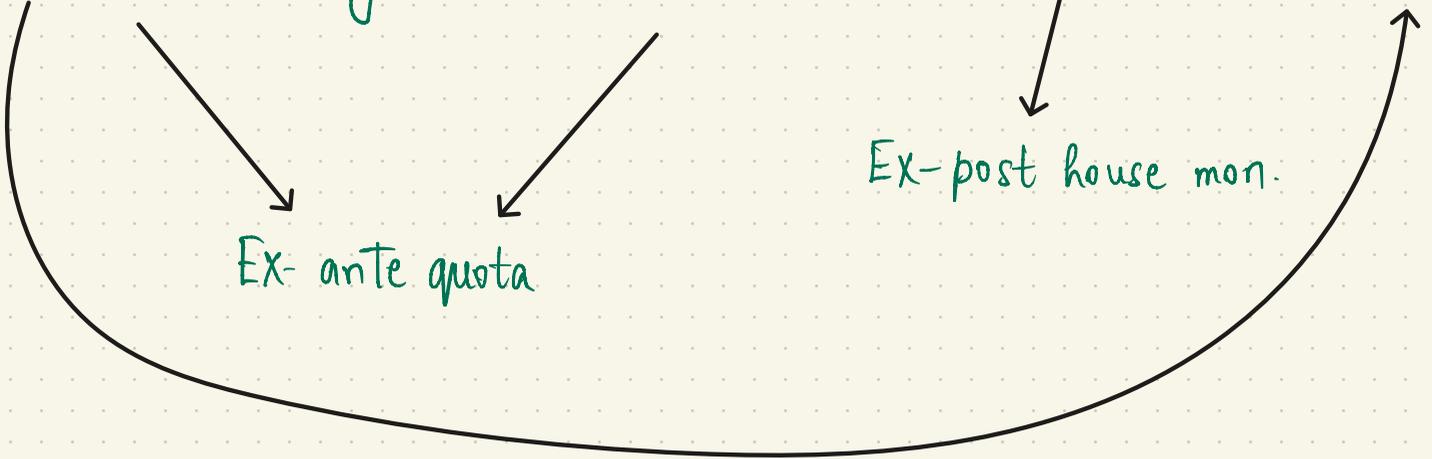
Ex-post quota

Ex-ante pop. mon.



Ex-post house mon.

Ex-ante quota



# LANDSCAPE

Balinski - Young Impossibility

Ex-post pop. mon.

Ex-post quota

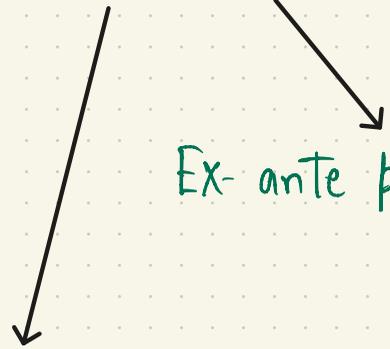
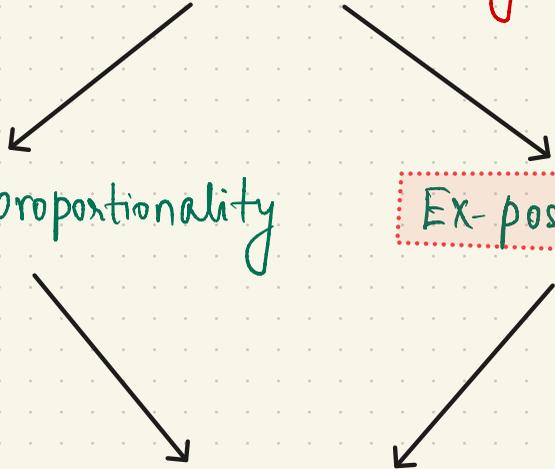
Ex-ante pop. mon.

Ex-post house mon.

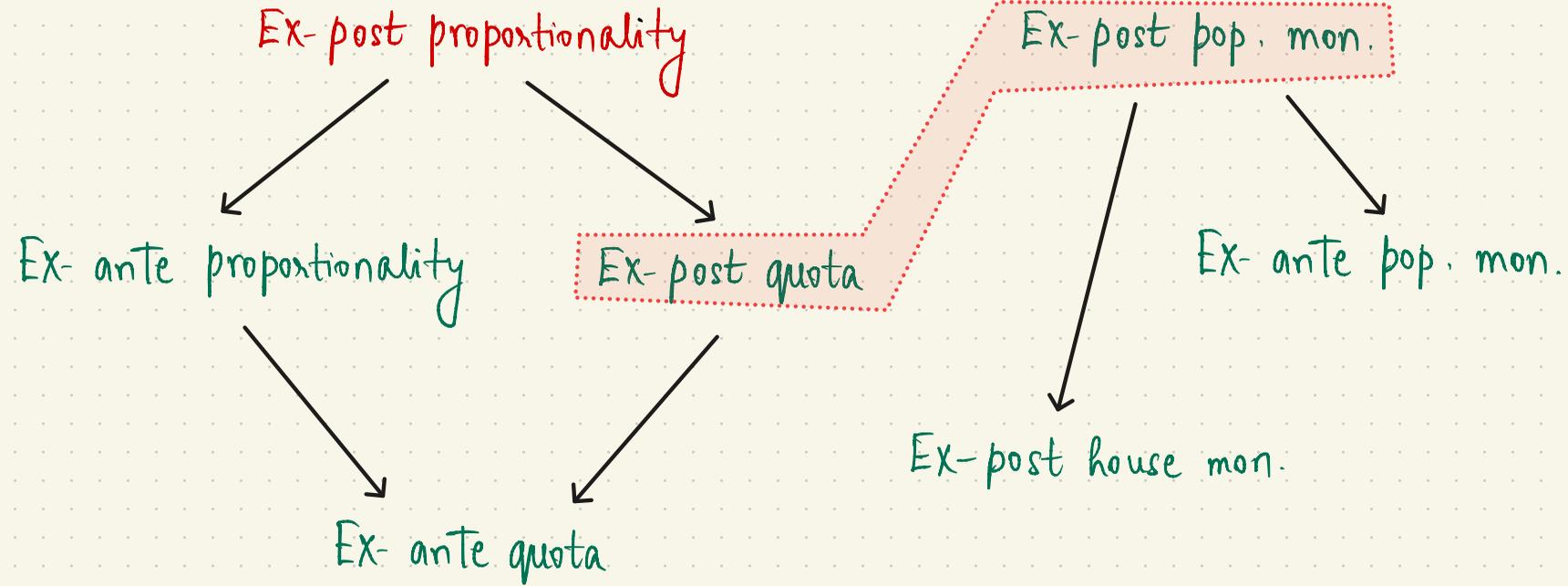
Ex-post proportionality

Ex-ante proportionality

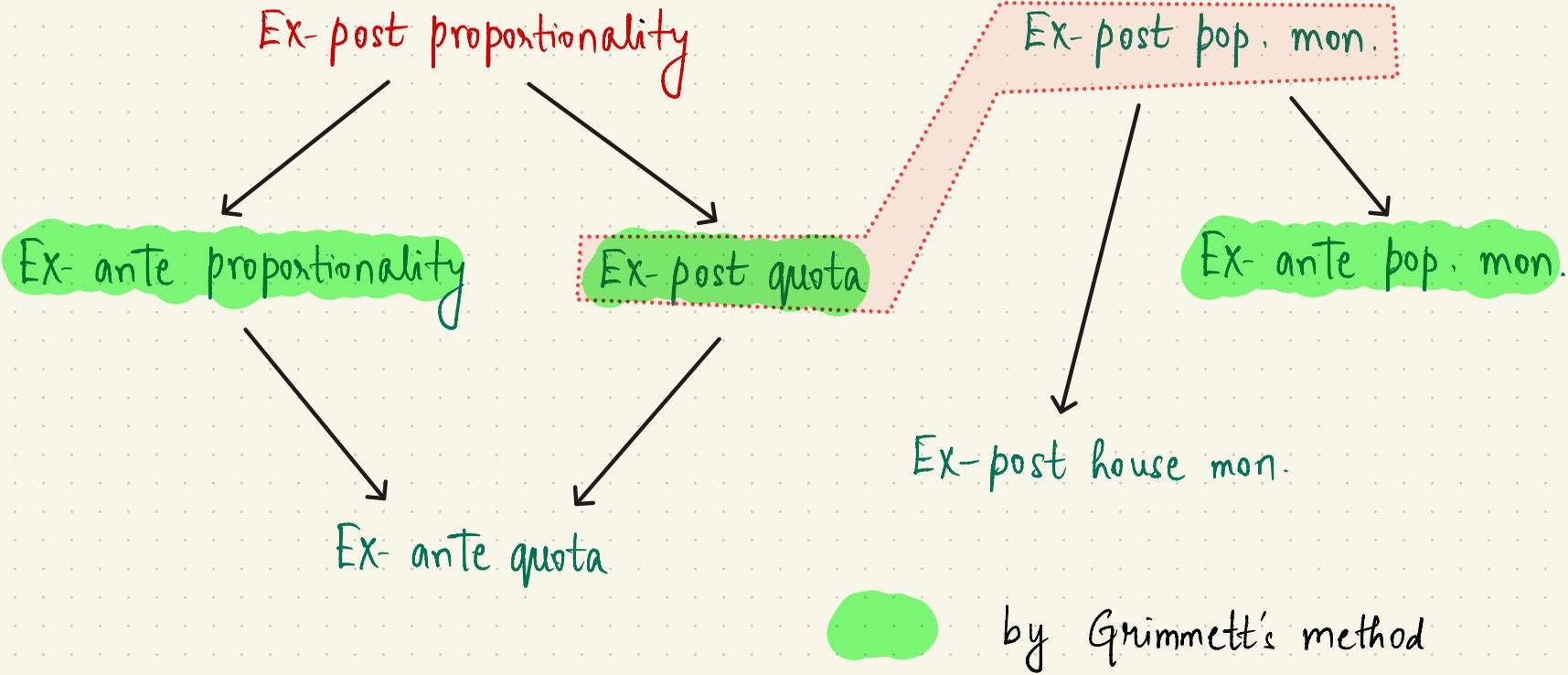
Ex-ante quota



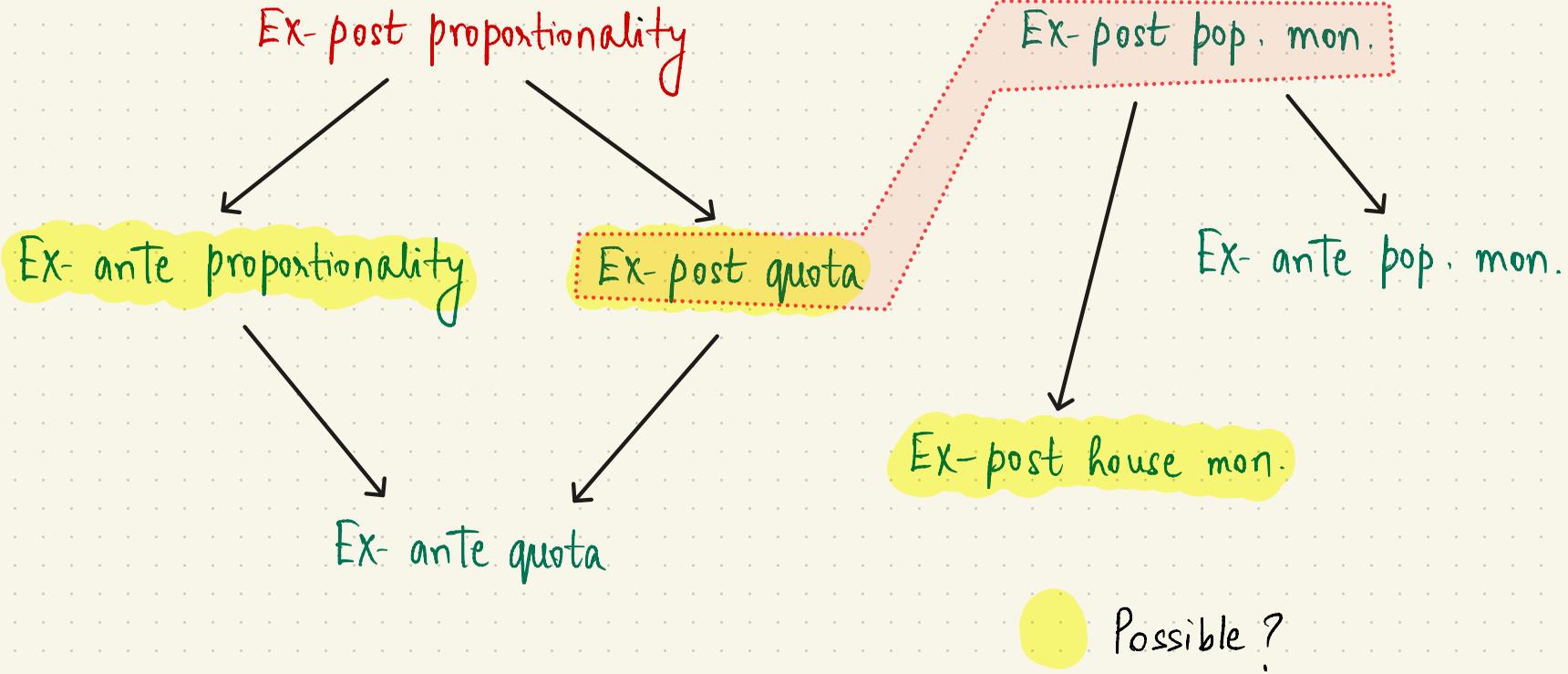
# LANDSCAPE



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GRIMMETT'S METHOD FAILS HOUSE MONOTONICITY

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$h=2$  Four states with populations  $(1, 2, 1, 2)$ .

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Identity permutation and  $U > \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow$

Grimmett returns the seat allocation  $(1, 0, 1, 0)$ .

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at least one out of state 2 or state 4 still receives 0 seats.

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But quota compliance requires both states to receive exactly  
one seat when  $h=3$ .

# GRIMMETT'S METHOD FAILS HOUSE MONOTONICITY

$h=2$  Four states with populations  $(1, 2, 1, 2)$ .

Identity permutation and  $U > \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow$  "toxic" assignment  
Grimmett returns the seat allocation  $(1, 0, 1, 0)$ .

Ex-post house monotonicity requires that for  $h=3$ ,  
at least one out of state 2 or state 4 still receives 0 seats.

But quota compliance requires both states to receive exactly  
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# QUIZ

# Quiz I

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Calculate the probability distribution returned by Grimmett's method when the identity permutation of states is sampled in step I.

	$h = 11$
State 1	110
State 2	270
State 3	210
State 4	160
State 5	70
State 6	280

# Quiz II

## QUIZ II

Now suppose the odd-numbered states form a **RED** coalition, and even-numbered states form a **BLUE** coalition.

Under Grimmett's outcome with identity permutation, what is the probability that the **RED** coalition enjoys an ex-post majority in the house?

$h=11$

State 1 110

State 2 270

State 3 210

State 4 160

State 5 70

State 6 280

# Quiz III

## QUIZ III

Now suppose the populations of the states changes as shown.

Under Grimmett's outcome with identity permutation, what is the probability that the **RED** coalition enjoys an ex-post majority in the house?

$h = 11$

State 1	110
State 2	270 (+20)
State 3	210
State 4	160 (+30)
State 5	70 (-60)
State 6	280 (+10)