

SAARI TRIANGLES AND KOCH SNOWFLAKES : VOTING EXAMPLES WITH PREFRACTAL IMAGES

FREE-LANCE RES., JAAKKO HAKULA, WITH CONNECTIONS TO THE UNIVERSITIES OF OULU AND TURKU, FINLAND

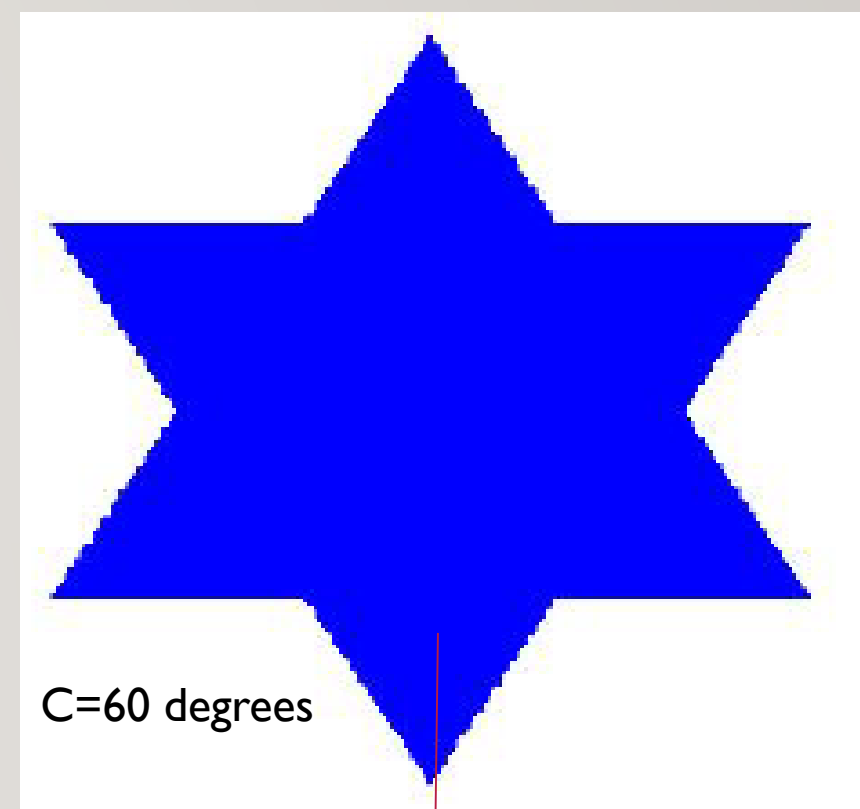
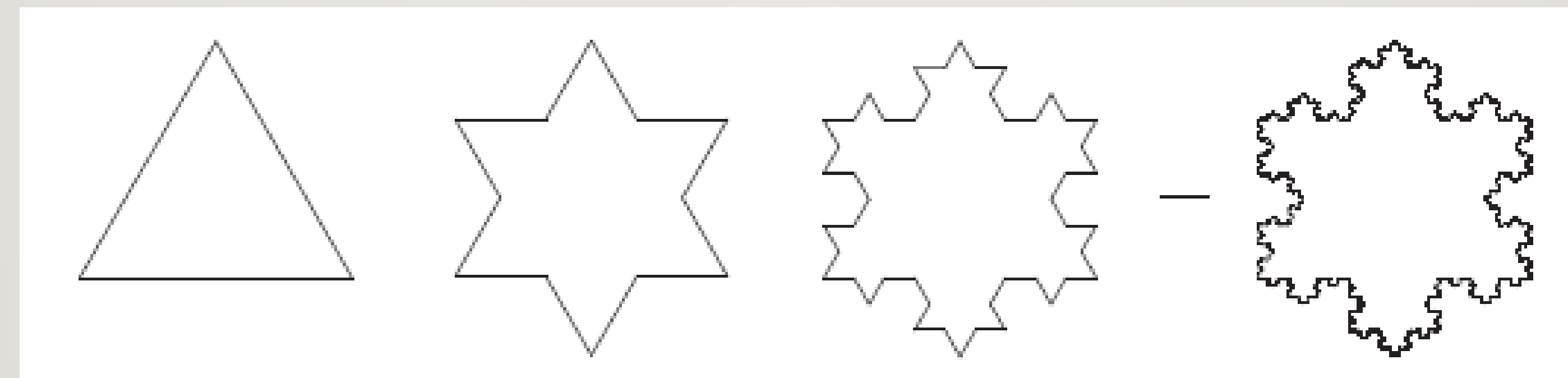
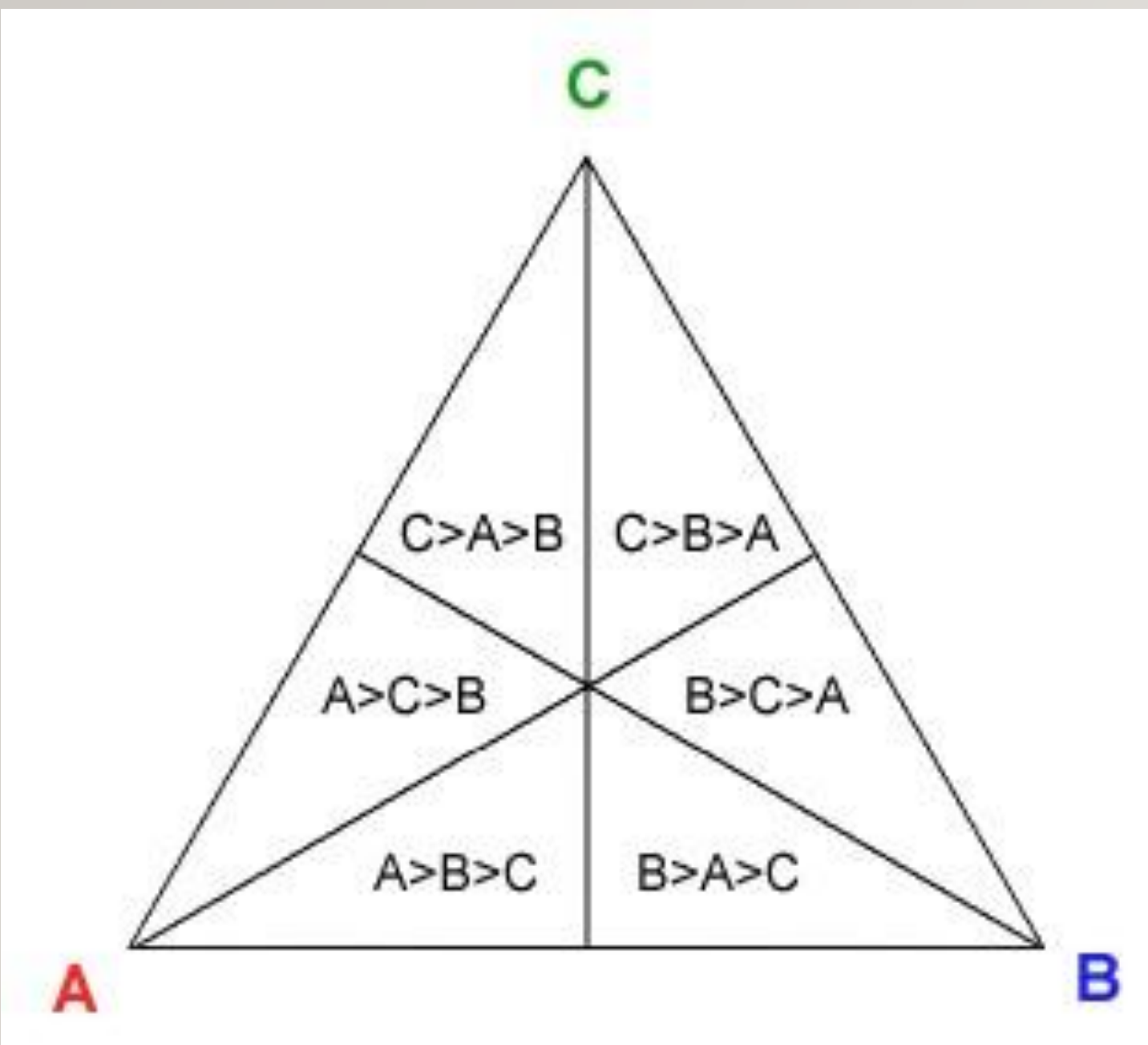
VOTING PROCEDURES DESCRIBE THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PREFERENCES OF INDIVIDUALS ARE COMBINED TO PRODUCE A COLLECTIVE DECISION - AN ELECTION OR DECISION OUTCOME NOT NECESSARILY REVEALS THE TRUE PREFERENCES OF THE VOTERS BUT MOREOVER THE CHOICE OF AN ELECTION RULE.

THE SAARI REPRESENTATION TRIANGLE - A GEOMETRIC PROFILE REPRESENTATION (I.E. AN EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE SIMPLEX)

A POSITIONAL ELECTION WITH THE THREE CANDIDATES A, B, AND C IS DEFINED BY THE (NORMALIZED) VOTING VECTOR $W(S)=W(1),W(2),W(3)=(1,S,0)$, WHERE $S, 0 \leq S \leq 1$, IS A SPECIFIED WEIGHT FOR A SECOND-RANKED ALTERNATIVE (I.E. CANDIDATE). $S=0$, THE POSITIONAL RULE REDUCES TO THE PLURALITY METHOD; $W(PL)=(1,0,0)$, $S=1$, THE ANTIPLURALITY RULE WHICH GIVES THE RESULT $W(APL)=(1,1,0)$ (=I.E. AGAINST THE THIRD-PLACE CANDIDATE). $S=1/2$ GIVES THE BORDA COUNT. $W(BC)=(2,1,0)$.

THE KOCH SNOWFLAKE - THE KOCH SNOWAKE CURVE (KS) AND ITS PREFRACTAL APPROXIMATIONS $KS(N)$, FOR $N = 0; 1; 2; \dots$. KS IS A FRACTAL, NOWHERE DIFFERENTIABLE AND CLOSED CURVE, OF INFINITE LENGTH, WITH A FINITE AREA. IT IS THE UNION OF THREE SELF-SIMILAR SETS, EACH AN ISOMETRIC COPY OF THE CLASSIC KOCH CURVE. THE INITIATOR OF THE KOCH SNOWFLAKE OR THE TRIADIC KOCH CURVE IS AN EQUILATERAL (E.G. SAARI ?) TRIANGLE - GENERATORS ARE SELF-SIMILAR OBJECTS OBTAINED BY THE RECURSIVE ITERATION RULE. FOR THE STANDARD KOCH CURVE, INDENTATION ANGLE (θ) = 60° , $N = 4$, $S = 3$, AND THE SELF-SIMILARITY DIMENSION $D = -\log N / \log(1/S) = 1.261$ (N =NUMBER OF COPIES, S =SCALING FACTOR). IF THE INDENTATION ANGLE IS MADE VARIABLE, THE SCALING FACTOR BECOMES

$1/S = 1/2(1 + \cos \theta)$. GEOMETRIES WITH VARYING FRACTAL DIMENSIONS ARE OBTAINED (SEE THE BLUE FIGURES!)



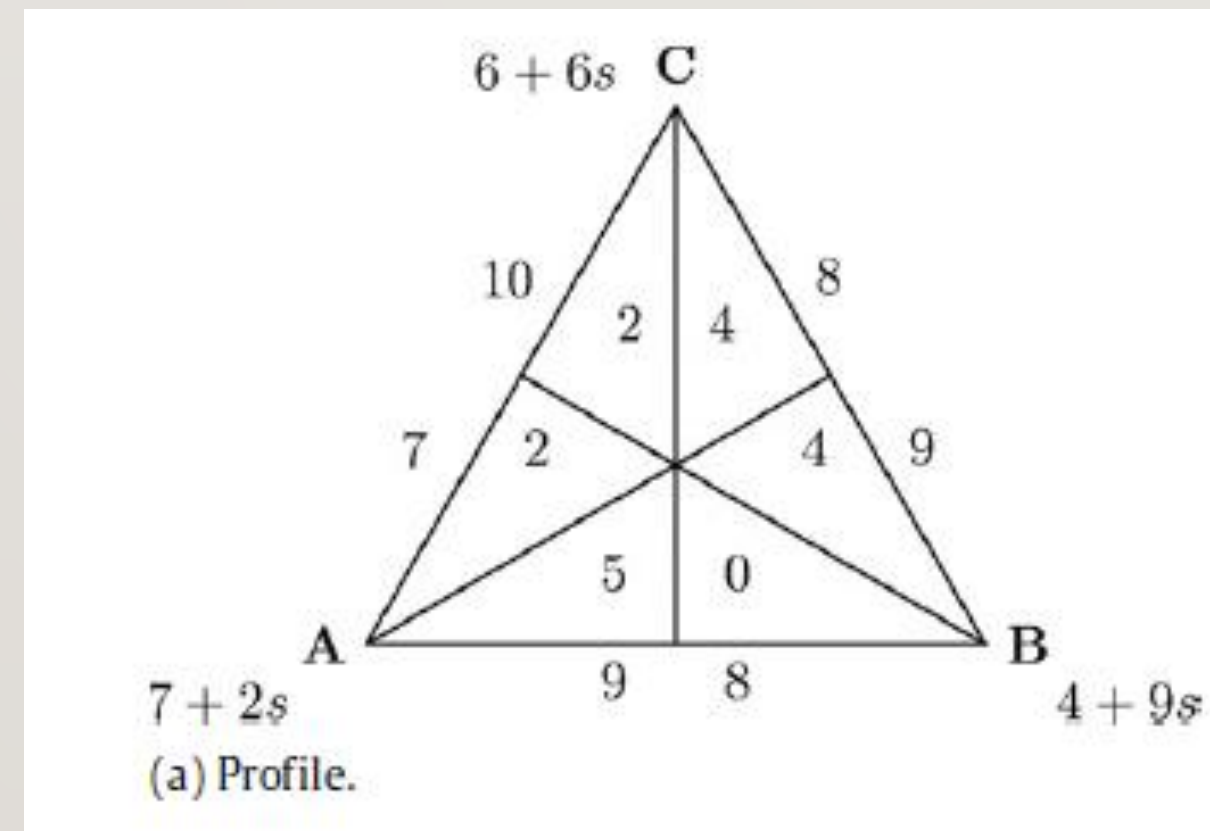
C=60 degrees

Fractal Geometry and Stochastics 6

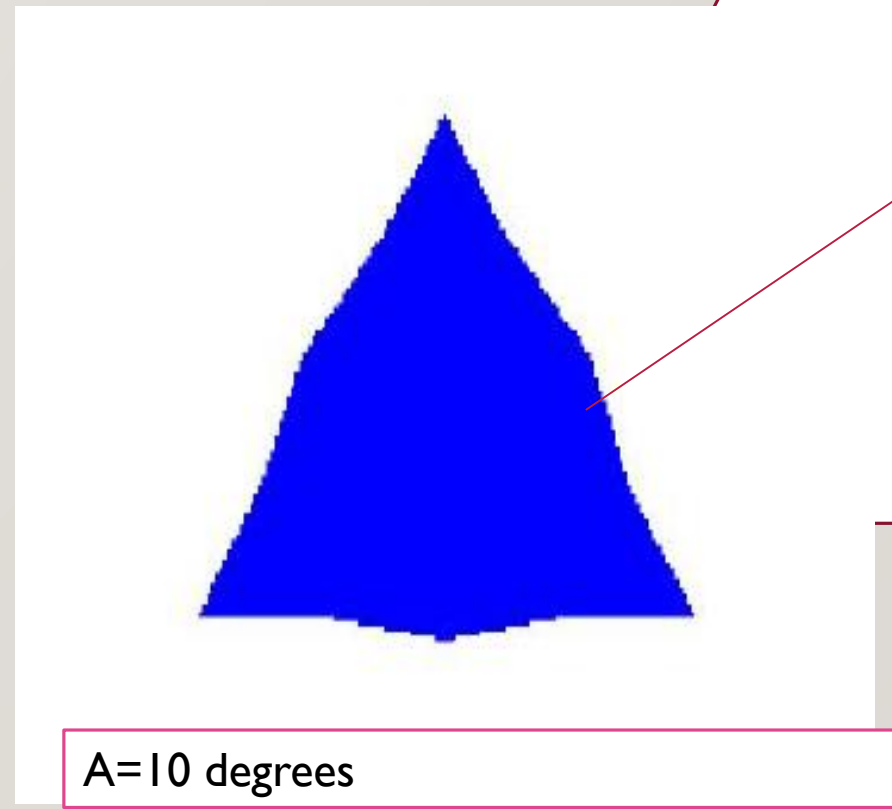
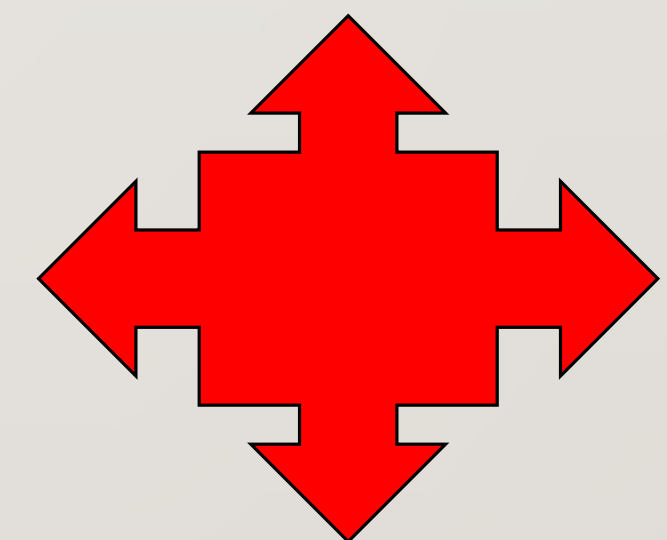
30 Sep - 5 Oct 2018

Bad Herrenalb (Black Forest), Germany

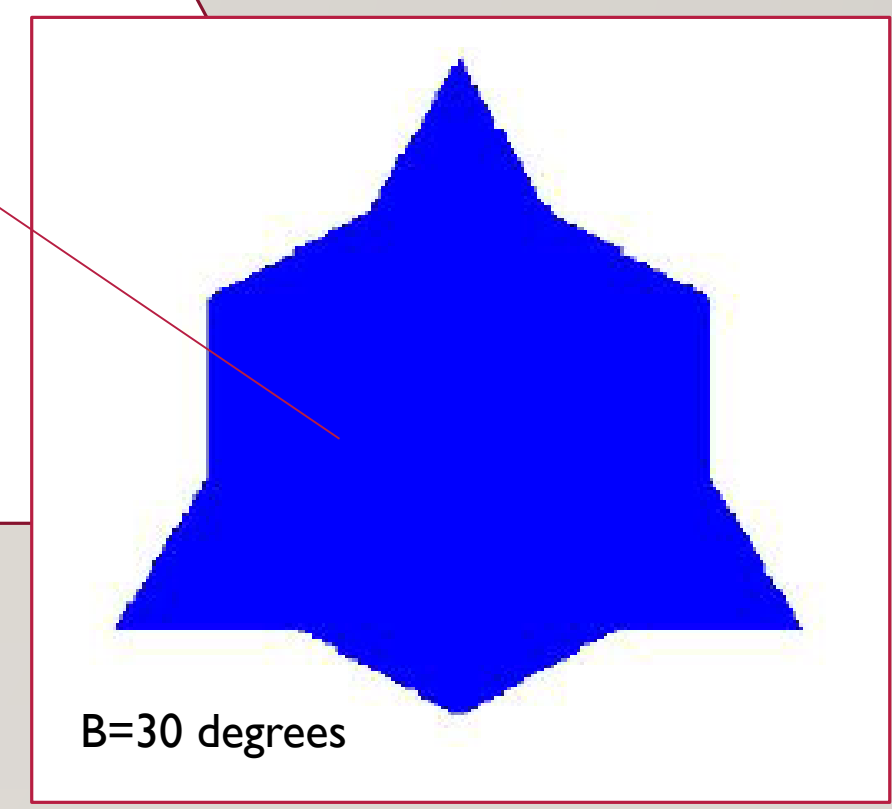
Homepage: <http://fgs6.math.kit.edu/>



(a) Profile.



A=10 degrees



B=30 degrees

AN EXAMPLE OF A PREFERENCE PROFILE			
NUMBER OF VOTES	RANKING	NUMBER OF VOTES	RANKING
5	A>B>C	4	C>B>A
2	A>C>B	2	C>A>B
4	B>C>A		

WITH THE PLURALITY RULE ("VOTE FOR ONE") A WINS >>> THE INDENTATION ANGLE 10 DEGREES PREVAILS : SEE THE BLUE FIGURES!

WITH THE ANTIPLURALITY RULE ("VOTE FOR TWO") B WINS >>> THE INDENTATION ANGLE 30 DEGREES PREVAILS: AS ABOVE!

WITH THE BORDA COUNT (2,1,0) C WINS >>> SEE THE BLUE FIGURES!

IN THE FUTURE: TRUE MULTIFRACTAL SOLUTIONS (?) - CONCURRENTLY ADDING UP NUMBER OF VOTES AND KOCH SNOWFLAKE ITERATIONS TOWARDS THE INFINITY - PACED WITH RANDOMIZING THE PARAMETER S OF THE POSITIONAL RULE RECURSIVELY???

JAAKKO HAKULA : e-mail address jaakko.hakula@dnainternet.net

[1] Saari, D.G. Complexity and the geometry of voting. *Mathematical and Computer Modelling*, 2008; 48: 1335 -1356. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717708002008> . (Accessed June 29th, 2018).

[2] Nurmi, H. and Meskanen. Voting Paradoxes and MCDM. *Group Decision and Negotiation*, 2000; 9: 297-313. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1008618017659> . (Accessed June 29th, 2018).

[3] Romney, M., Tan, Y. and Tang, M. Three-Candidate Elections Using Saari Triangles. Available at: <http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/ThreeCandidateElectionsUsingSaariTriangles/> (Accessed June 29th, 2018).

[4] Milošević, N. and Ristanović, D. Fractal and nonfractal properties of triadic Koch curve. *Chaos, Solitons and Fractals*, 2007; 34: 1050-1059. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0960077906003584#!> (Accessed June 29th, 2018).

[5] Rao, P.N. and Sarma, N.V.S.N. The Effect of Indentation Angle of Koch Fractal Boundary on the Performance of Microstrip Antenna. *International Journal of Antennas and Propagation*. Available at: <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/ijap/2008/387686/> . (Accessed June 29th, 2018).

[6] Saari, D.G., Tataru, M.M. The likelihood of dubious election outcomes. *Economic Theory*, 1999; 13: 2: 345-363. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s001990050258> . (Accessed Sept 18th, 2018).