

UC IRVINE MATH CEO

Community Educational Outreach



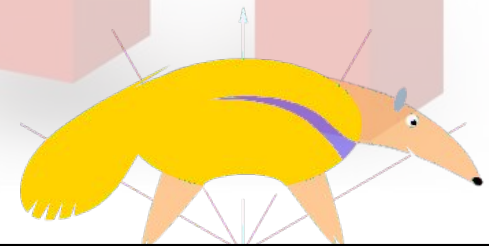
Meeting 6 Student's Booklet

Election Season

November 2, 2016 @ UCI

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HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. CONSTITUTION'S REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

✓ NATURAL BORN CITIZEN

✓ MINIMUM AGE 35 YEARS

✓ U.S. RESIDENT 14 YEARS

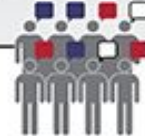


STEP 1 PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

There are many people who want to be President, each with their own ideas about how government should work.

People with similar ideas belong to the same political party, this is where primaries and caucuses come in.

Candidates from each political party campaign throughout the country to win the favor of their party members.



STEP 2 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

At each convention, the presidential candidate chooses a running mate (Vice Presidential candidate).

Each party holds a national convention to select a final presidential nominee.

IN A PRIMARY
Party members vote for the best candidate that will represent them in the general election.

IN A CAUCUS
Party members select the best candidate through a series of discussions and votes.

The presidential candidates campaign throughout the country to win the support of the general population.



STEP 3 GENERAL ELECTION

People in every state across the country vote for one President and Vice President.

When people cast their vote, they are actually voting for a group of people called **electors**.

STEP 4 ELECTORAL COLLEGE

In the electoral college system, each state gets a certain number of electors based on its representation in Congress.

Each elector casts one vote following the general election, and the candidate who gets more than half (270) wins.

The newly elected President and Vice President are inaugurated in January.



538
ELECTORAL VOTES

270
VOTES



DEFINITIONS

Caucus: A meeting of the local members of a political party to select delegates to the national party convention. A caucus is a substitute for a primary election.

Delegates: A person authorized to represent others as an elected representative to a political party conference.

Electors: A member of the electoral college.

Electoral College: The voters of each state, and the District of Columbia, vote for electors to be the authorized constitutional members in a presidential election.

Natural Born Citizens: Someone born with U.S. citizenship includes any child born "in" the United States, the children of United States citizens born abroad, and those born abroad of one citizen parent.

Primary: An election where voters select candidates for an upcoming general election. Winning candidates will have delegates sent to the national party convention as their party's U.S. presidential nominee.

Based on 2010 Census

DESIGNED BY:
Ibrahim Syed

Revised: April 2016

[Election Video \(1\)](#)

[Election Video \(2\)](#)



School Elections

c) How many outcomes can there be if we included 4th and 5th graders?

d) Can there be a tie?

e) What happens when an entire school of 1st-8th graders vote?

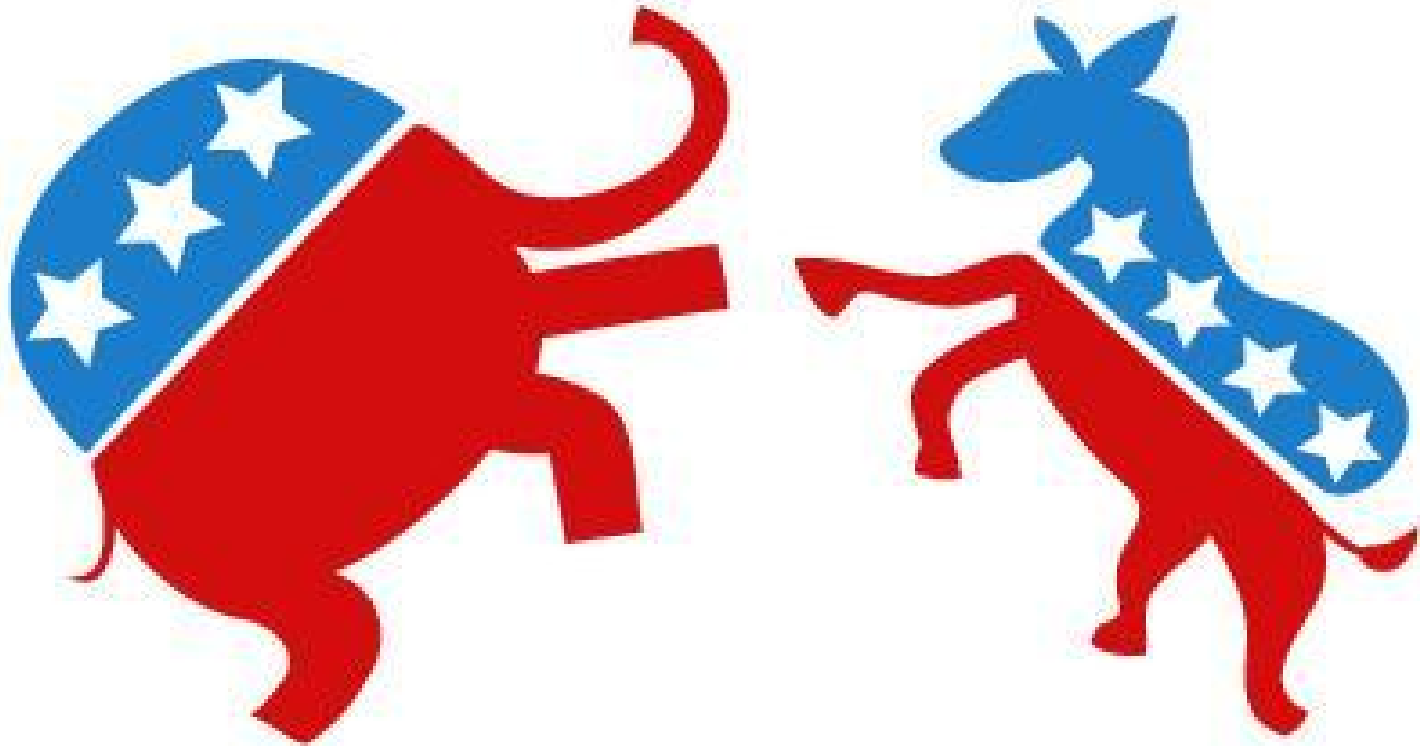
f) Can there be a tie?



School Elections

g) A third candidate, Isabella, has entered the race.
How many outcomes are there now for the 5th-8th
graders?

h) Can there be a tie between the three candidates?



2 Election Season

In the real U.S. elections, the presidency is determined by the electoral college (EC). It's made up of representatives from all 50 states and D.C. To be president you need to **win the majority** of all the electoral votes.

States work on a winner-take-all system, meaning every college member chooses the same candidate to vote for. Example: A candidate who wins California, wins all 55 EC votes in that state.

Different political parties tend to win votes for certain states, so the political system can be very complicated!

We'll only look at six of the states today, and see the possibilities for winning between our two candidates: Mallory and Ronald.

State	EC Votes
CA	55
AZ	11
OR	7
WA	12
TX	38
NM	5





Electoral College Votes

- a) How many EC votes are needed to win a majority within these six states?
- b) Show **six** different combinations that allow you to reach the majority.
- c) How many possibilities are there where Ronald loses California but still wins the a majority of EC votes?



Electoral College Votes

d) Mallory has lost both California and New Mexico. Is it still possible for her to win?

1) If so, how many ways are there?

e) Is it possible for there to be a tie between Mallory and Ronald?

f) If you win WA which percentage of EC Votes do you get?



Electoral College

Even though the Electoral College determines the president, people still cast their votes in the ballots for the candidate they want to win.

That's because if a majority of popular votes go towards one candidate in a state, that candidate typically earns the entire electoral college votes from that state..

In this election, when you win a majority of the popular votes (more than 50%) in a state, you win all the EC votes.

a) Mallory has won CA but lost OR, AZ, TX, and NM. At least how many popular votes does she need from WA to win the electoral college vote?

State	EC Votes	Popular Votes
CA	55	14000
AZ	11	3000
OR	7	2000
WA	12	3200
TX	38	9900
NM	5	900

Is it possible for a candidate to lose the election even if they have 55% of the overall popular votes? Discuss with a partner why you think yes or no.

Electoral College

b) Find two different ways to win 12 **electoral votes**.

- 1) Do they require the same amount of popular votes?

c) Is it harder to win CA or to win WA, TX, and NM?

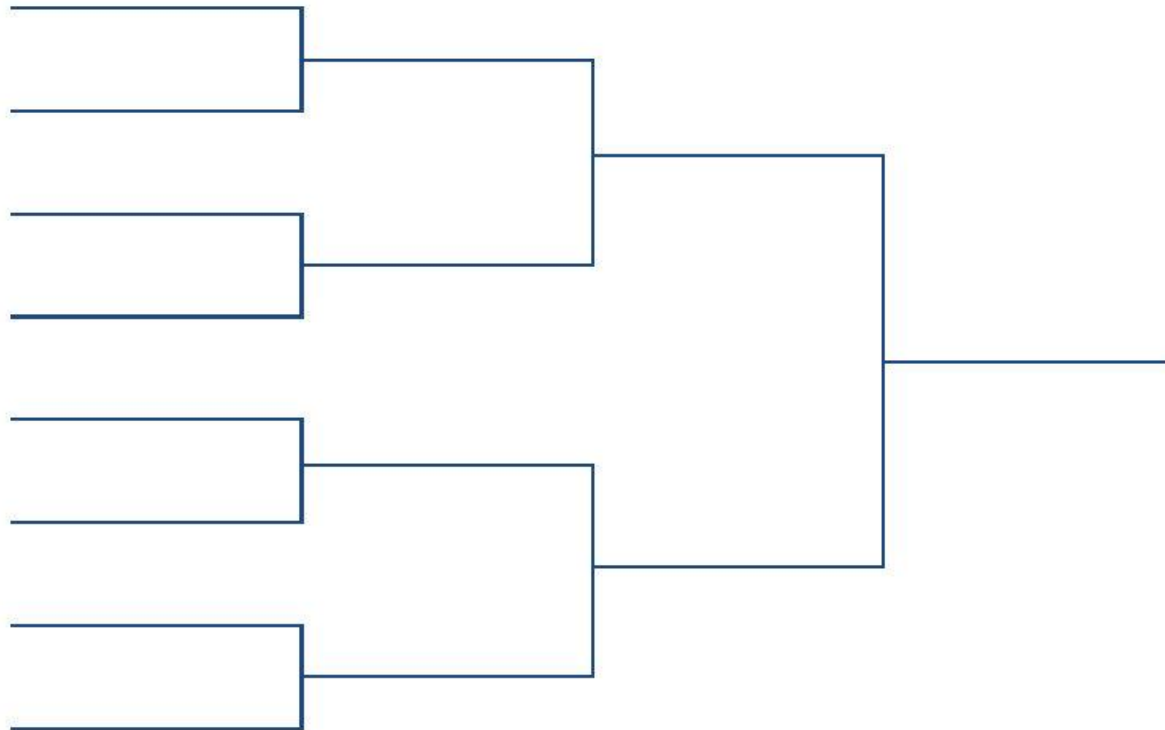
d) Suppose Mallory won TX and Ronald won AZ, OR, WA, and NM; both won with the minimum number of popular votes needed. Who got the most popular votes?

State	EC Votes	Popular Votes
CA	55	14000
AZ	11	3000
OR	7	2000
WA	12	3200
TX	38	9900
NM	5	900



3 Battle Royale

In a tournament style kind of voting, all the options are paired off and everyone votes a person in each pairing. Winners get paired off and the tournament continues until there is only one winner. Try it with your group and see who the 'President' of your table will be.



Avengers Assemble

We're going to have a tournament between some of the Avengers: Captain America vs. Iron Man and Hulk vs. Thor. Everyone will vote for the cooler of each pairing and then vote between the winners.

Captain America

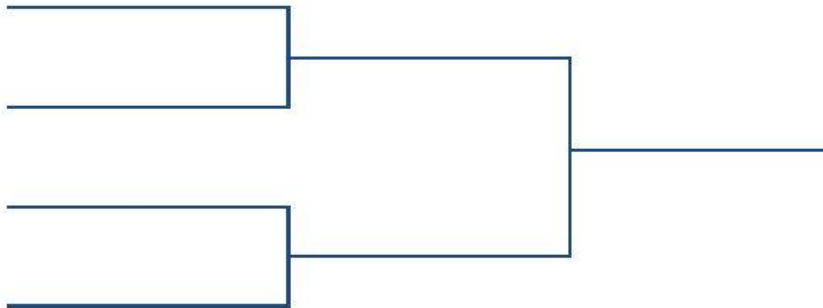
Iron Man

Hulk

Thor

How many ways can you pair up the Avengers?

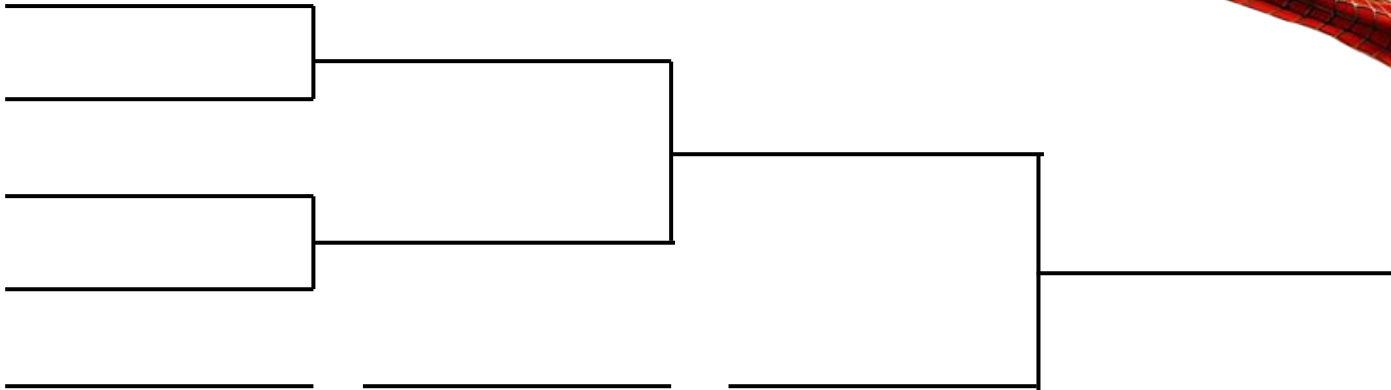
Would you get the same winner if the first pairings were different? Try a different line-up!



Avengers Assemble

Spider-Man has entered the tournament against the other Avengers. Now, we have an odd number of people which leads to something called a “bye”. One contestant will now be able to skip a round.

Cast a majority vote without doing a tournament. Then place the overall loser in the “bye” position. Is it possible for the loser to still make it to the finals?



What if we put the winner instead? Can the winner still win the finals in the tournament?