

1. (a) Use the Hill-Huntington method to apportion the seats of a 45-member house to the three states whose populations are given below.

State	Populations
A	10,999
B	132
C	115

- (b) What does the previous example illustrate?
2. The following problem was taken from
<http://www.cut-the-knot.com/ctk/Democracy.shtml>
a web site by Alexander Bogomolny.

Consider three states whose populations are given below:

State	Populations
A	39
B	70
C	270

- (a) Use Hamilton's Method to apportion the seats of a 24-member house to the three states.
(b) Use Hamilton's Method to apportion the seats of a 25-member house to the three states.
(c) What does this example illustrate?
3. The following problem was taken from
<http://www.cut-the-knot.com/ctk/Democracy.shtml>
a web site by Alexander Bogomolny.

Use Hamilton's method to apportion the seats of a 25-member house for the two populations given below.

(a)

State	Populations
A	41
B	73
C	274

(b)

State	Populations
A	41
B	74
C	275

Examine these two apportionments to describe another undesirable characteristic of Hamilton's method. (This characteristic is sometimes called the *Population Paradox*.)

4. The following problem was taken from <http://www.cut-the-knot.com/ctk/Democracy.shtml> a web site by Alexander Bogomolny.

In a previous problem, you used Hamilton's method to apportion the seats of a 24-member house for the three states below:

State	Populations
A	39
B	70
C	270

Suppose that a new state, state D, is going to join states A, B, and C. We wish to increase the size of the house so that states A, B, and C still have 3, 4 and 17 seats, respectively, and D has a fair number of seats. It seems fair that D should have

$$\frac{90}{90 + 39 + 70 + 270} * 24 \approx 4.42 \text{ seats.}$$

Rounding this number up, we decide to add 5 seats to the house. What happens when you use Hamilton's method to apportion the seats of the new 29-member house to the four states?

State	Populations
A	39
B	70
C	270
D	90

(This is an example of the *New States Paradox*.)