Arrow's axioms

• Axiom 1: Unrestricted Domain or Freedom of Expression

At the individual level, any complete and transitive ranking should be allowed.

• Axiom 2: Rationality

Also the social ranking should be complete and transitive

• Axiom 3: Unanimity or Pareto Principle

	1's ranking	2's ranking	3's ranking
best	A	C	B
	B	A	C
worst	C	B	A

	1's ranking	2's ranking	3's ranking
best	A	C	A, B
	B	A	
worst	C	B	C

	1's ranking	2's ranking	3's ranking
best	A	C	A
	B	A	C
worst	C	B	B

• Axiom 4: Non-dictatorship

• Axiom 5: Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives

$$(1) \best \best$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & 2 \\ \text{best} & A & A, B, C \\ & B & \\ \text{worst} & C & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & 1 & 2 \\ \text{best} & A & C \\ & B & \\ \text{worst} & C & A, B \end{array}$$

If there are only two alternatives the Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives axiom is trivially satisfied.

Remark 1. If there are only two alternatives (and any number of individuals) then the method of majority voting satisfies all of Arrow's axioms.

Arrow's Impossibility Theorem

If the number of alternatives is at least three, there is no social preference function that satisfies the five axioms.

Arrow's axioms

Unrestricted Domain or **Freedom of Expression**

Rationality R Completeness transitivity

Unanimity or Pareto

Non-Dictatorship ND

Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives IIA

Majority Rule with 2 alternatives

Plurality Rule with 2 alternatives

Majority Rule with more than 2 alternatives

Plurality Rule with more than 2 alternatives

n voters

majority = if n is even: number or individuals
$$\geq \frac{n}{2} + 1$$

if n is odd: number or individuals $\geq \frac{n+1}{2}$

Majority rule: if a majority prefers x to y then society prefers x to y if a majority prefers y to x then society prefers y to x otherwise society is indifferent between x and y

Plurality rule: if the number of individuals who prefer x to y is grater than the number of individuals who prefer y to x then society prefers x to y

if the number of individuals who prefer y to x is grater than the number of individuals who prefer x to y then society prefers y to x

otherwise society is indifferent between \boldsymbol{x} and \boldsymbol{y}