## Relationships and

 Functions- Algebra, Lesson 1.1 -


## How we elect our president: The Electoral College



## How we elect our president: The Electoral College




## Popular Vote



Electoral College



Electoral College



## Today's Key Analysis <br> Are electoral votes a function of people's votes?

## Algebra, Lesson 1.1 Guided Notes

Handout: skewthescript.org/algebra/1-1

## Topics <br> 1. Functions as Maps 2. Non-Functions

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## Different kind of map:



Y
-2
-1
0
1
2
3
-4
-2
0
2
4
6

Different kind of map:


Y
-2
-1
0
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Skew The
Script

Different kind of map:


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Different kind of map:


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Different kind of map:


## Different kind of map:



This map is a function, because each $X$ is connected to exactly one $Y$

X


Even this jumbled map is a function, because each $X$ is connected to exactly one $Y$


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Is this a function?


This map is not a function, because $X=-3$ is connected $Y=2$ and $Y=-7$


## This is a good map.

Each name is connected to exactly one place. It's clear where 'Maine' is!


## This is a bad map.

 What would you do if you were told to go to Connecticut?

This is a bad map.
What would you do if you were told to go to Connecticut?


If you were given that $X=-3$, you wouldn't know which $Y$ to go to!

## $X \quad Y$



## Topics

## 1. Functions as Maps <br> 2. Non-Functions

## Are these functions?

1. 


2.

3.


## Are these functions?

1. 



Yes
2.


No
3.


Yes
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## Are these functions?

1. 



Yes
2.


No
3.


Yes
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## Are these functions?



## Are these functions?



## Are these functions?



## Are these functions?



At this $x$-value (-4), there are two possible y-values! It's a confusing map.

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## Are these functions?



This is called the vertical line test. It shows you if one $x$-value maps to multiple $y$-values.

At this $x$-value (-4), there are two possible $y$-values! It's a confusing map.

## Last review:



Function!


Extreme examples:
 $X \quad Y$

Extreme examples:


Function!

## $X \quad Y$



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Not a function

## Key Example: <br> The Electoral College



- In the Presidential Election, candidates win electoral votes for winning states
- If a candidate gets 270 electoral votes, they win!



## State's number is equal to...

- It's number of Senators (2 per state)
- Plus it's number of House Members (depends on size of state)


# More populous states 

 (California, Texas, etc.) have more electoral votes.State's number is equal to...

- It's number of Senators (2 per state)
- Plus it's number of House Members (depends on size of state)


## Low-population states get at least 3 electoral votes (2 senators + 1 House Member).

State's number is equal to...

- It's number of Senators (2 per state)
- Plus it's number of House Members (depends on size of state)


Question: is the number of electoral votes a function of people's votes?

## Electoral vs. People’s votes

|  | Voter <br> Share |  | Electoral <br> Votes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trump 2016 | $46 \%$ | 304 | Won |

## Electoral vs. People's votes

| Candidate | Voter <br> Share |  | Electoral <br> Votes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Trump 2016 | $46 \%$ | 304 | Won |
| Clinton 2016 | $48 \%$ | 227 | LoSt |

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|  |  |  |

Electoral votes are not a function of people's votes. Candidates who won the same share of people's votes had very different outcomes.

## Electoral vs. People's votes

|  | Voter <br> Clandidate <br> Share |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eletoral | Votes |  |  |$\quad$ HOW could this

## Lesson 1.1 <br> Discussion



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## Ohio

Note: The following examples will use hypothetical (but
Cal demonstrative) numbers





## Ohio





## California

## 10 million ( R )

 7 million (D)Texas

## 14 million (D) <br> Ohio <br> 184 million (D)

## California

## 10 million (R)



## Ohio




$\sqrt{ } \quad$ Ohio
California one small change


## Ohio

 Republicans to Ohio, and Ohio sends 1 million Democrats to Texas
Imagine Texas sends 1 million







## Ohio

## 18 Same as





## California

9 million ( $R$ )
8 million (D)



## California

9 million ( $R$ )






## Ohio



## Ohio

## Bottom Line: Winning more votes

 matters less than winning moreTexas

McCain (2008): ${ }^{46 \%}$ of popular vote 173 electoral votes


## Lost

## 304 electoral votes



## Trump (2016): <br> 46\% of popular vote

Same vote share


## Trump (2016): <br> 46\% of popular vote <br> 304 electoral votes



## Trump (2016): <br> 46\% of popular vote

Same vote share


## Electoral vs. People's votes

|  | Voter | Electoral <br> Cotes |
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| Trump 2016 | $46 \%$ | 304 |
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## Discussion Question:

Should electoral votes be a function of people's votes (voter share)? Justify your answer.

# Lesson 1.1 Practice 

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## Basketball Court



## Basketball Court



## Basketball

 Court

## Basketball

## Court

Question 1


Location from Rim Points




## Basketball

## Court



## Basketball

## Court



Distance
Location from Rim Points



Distance
Location from Rim Points



Distance
Location from Rim Points





