What surprised you about these examples (3/5 compromise, college rankings?

Which groups are harmed or benefit from the weighting of each of these algorithms, and how does that harm/benefit reinforce systemic inequities?

Milner says that data can "become a tool of profound social change." For each of these algorithms, how could weights have instead be chosen to work against inequitable power structures? Explain.

Can you think of another real-life "simple" algorithm (like an averaging algorithm, or a voting algorithm) that is problematic because of its choice of weights?

3: Scheduling (Greedy)
Wednesday, March 3, 2021
8:54 PM