① Natural fractions (tendency to agree) – S/S, Banzhaf can't deal with it.

② Constant-sum vs variable-sum power – unique def. (Rog.) covers natural factions.

③ Particular index in paper

C disagrees with A but not B, when A and B on different sides.

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A		B		C		
Y	$(\frac{1}{2})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Y $(\frac{3}{4})$	$\frac{3}{8}$	Y	$(\frac{1}{4})$ $\frac{3}{32}$
					N	$(\frac{3}{4})$ $\frac{9}{32}$
			N $(\frac{1}{4})$	$\frac{1}{8}$	Y	$(\frac{1}{4})$ $\frac{1}{32}$
					N	$(\frac{3}{4})$ $\frac{3}{32}$
N	$(\frac{1}{2})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Y $(\frac{1}{4})$	$\frac{1}{8}$	Y	$(\frac{3}{4})$ $\frac{3}{32}$
					N	$(\frac{1}{4})$ $\frac{1}{32}$
			N $(\frac{3}{4})$	$\frac{3}{8}$	Y	$(\frac{3}{4})$ $\frac{9}{32}$
					N	$(\frac{1}{4})$ $\frac{3}{32}$

Prob of unique determination:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{9}{16}+\frac{1}{16}\right)+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{3}{16}\right)\right]$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{9}{16}+\frac{1}{16}\right)+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{3}{16}\right)\right]$$

$= 3/8.$ A $3/8$, B $3/8$, C $1/4$.

Random 10% of electorate – would you worry?
(But if 10% chosen any other way you might expect it to diverge.)