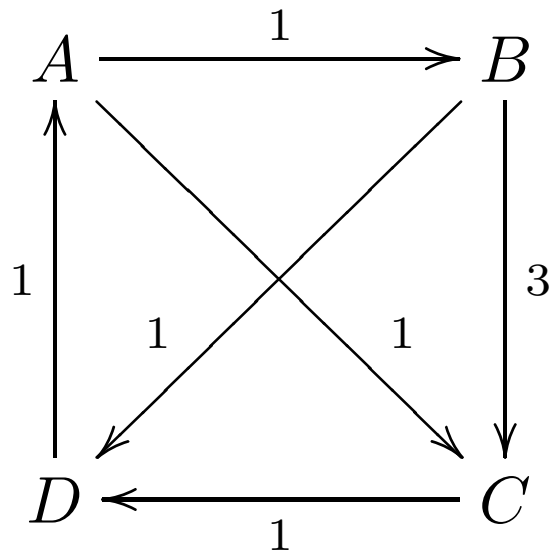
# Voters	Ranking
3	$A > B > C > D^*$
1	$D > B > A > C^\dagger$
1	$D > C > A > B$
1	$B > D > C > A$
1	$C > D > B > A$



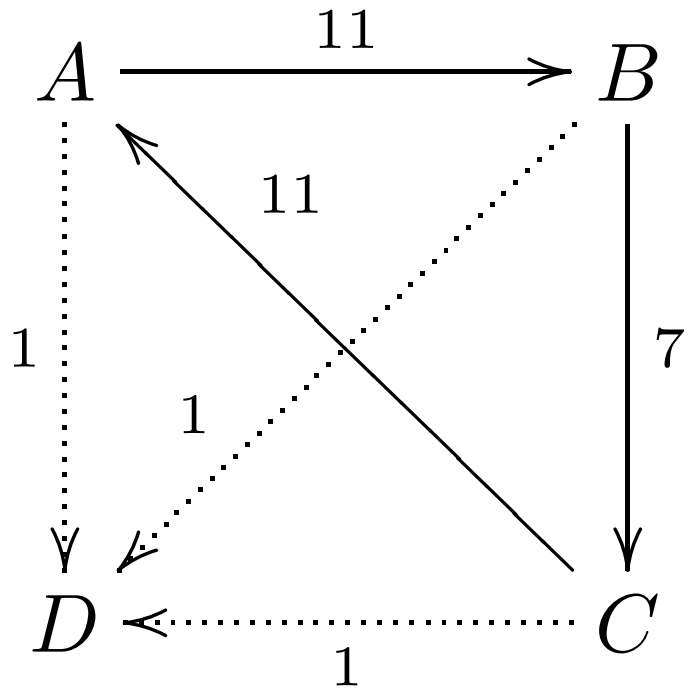
Dodgson's Method

1. If there is a Condorcet winner, then that is the Dodgson winner.

2. If not, there is a top cycle. For each candidate in the top cycle, determine the number of adjacency switches in voters' preferences that are necessary to make the candidate the Condorcet winner.

   The candidate in the top cycle with the fewest required switches is the Dodgson winner.

# Voters	Ranking
5	$A > B > C > D$
6	$D > C > A > B$
5	$C > A > B > D$
5	$D > B > C > A$
4	$B > C > A > D^*$
4	$D > A > B > C$
1	$C > D > A > B^\dagger$
1	$B > A > C > D$
1	$B > D > A > C^\dagger$
1	$C > A > B > D$
1	$A > D > B > C^\dagger$
1	$C > B > A > D$



# Voters	Ranking
19	$A > B > C > D > E > F^{\dagger}$
12	$F > A > B > C > D > E^{*}$
12	$E > D > C > B > F > A$
9	$B > A > C > D > E > F$
9	$F > E > D > C > B > A$
10	$F > B > A > C > D > E^{\dagger}$
10	$E > D > C > A > F > B$
10	$E > B > A > C > D > F^{\dagger}$
10	$F > D > C > A > E > B$
10	$D > B > A > C > E > F^{\dagger}$
10	$F > E > C > A > D > B$