

Swindles.

Nature of the Problem: determining parameter θ in the probability distribution function $f(x \mid \theta)$ as unknown. Belonging to an Interval Ω in $\mathbb{R}$. (observed values in sample). We estimate θ . Comparative Estimator and relation to this document. An objective is for me is to proceed. Introduce the department.

Charting as Walk Through Online Parameter θ unfortunately local to inner product and favour at composition θ as a Data Shift in Time: décalé par Data Protocol and Clozaril (attachment). Geometrie variables tel Domotique et Circonstances. **The Metrics are by Celestial Mechanics:** by Joints and no Piecewise of Art from Domain Differentiability as Help and no Other specification of Issue. (defining Reality).

Utility in Range for Intendent: Show that a particular conclusion or point of view is correct. Analysis of Argument as News Papers on Screen analysed on merit: A Perfect Forecast: letter of submissionary of which you are not familiar. The firm would sell forecast on **Stock Market** on a high Fee: the ability on forecasting predicts a particular **Stock on a Portfolio** would rise in current weeks. You validate few weeks. You receive other predictions on Stock: dropping on following week: you validate. The Routine continues. You receive predictions several times: an eight from seven predictions. For a large fee the firm would produce other predictions on **Stock Market**. How to engage ? This is not guessing. The probability of corrections of outcomes of 7 conclusions of 7 successes: Entropy $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 = 0.008$. (probability of correct predictions). $0.008 < 0.01$ for 7 weeks in row: The fallacy is you have seen only a small number of forecast in a 7 weeks period: the Firm starts the process in Range with the list of $2^7 = 128$ potential clients. On the first Monday the firm sends forecasts of Rise to Half of the Clients and drop the other Half. On the second Monday the firm writes to 64 clients for whom the first forecasts proved to be correct. It could again send forecasts to Half of these 64 and the oposite forecast to the other Half. At the end of 7 weeks we must neccessarily have one client (and only one Client) for whom all 7 forecasts are correct. By following this procedure with several different groups of 128 clients and starting New Groups each week, the firm would be able to generate enough positive responses from Clients for it to realize significant Profits.

Guaranteed Winners: The firm advertises that for a fixed fee of \$10 and \$20: Would forecast of the winner of a Game also offering a Money Back **Guaranty that Forecast is Correct:** if the team is designated as a Winner of Forecast does not turn out to be the Winner: **the firm would return full fee to Client:** What to do ? The firm is acknowledged: the firm would not loose as the expenses are Advertisement and Postage. **The fee is kept until the Winner is decided. If correct the firm keeps the fee: otherwise returns the fee to the Client.** But the Client may loose (purchasing the the forecast bet) If Forecast is wrong the Client would not pay fee: but may have lost any money that he bet on Predicted Winner. When there are guaranteed Winners only the firm is guaranteed to win. The firm would be able to keep the fee: for all Clients that for whom the Forecast was Correct. If the firm holds for a Forecast of Single Game: it can offer to give back more than the full fee: Even if firm gives to the Client 150% time its fees where the Forecasted Winner is not correct: the firm is guaranteed to win a Profit: In this Case the Firm simply sends Half of Clients the Forecast that a particular Team will be the Winner- and the other Half the Forecast that the other

Team (of Game) is the Winner. Regardless of which Team wins, the firm will return to each looser his Fee plus Half if the Fee collected from a Winner, but the Firm will retain the other Half of which Winner fee (Winner's Fee).

Swindles:

- 1 Fair Coin Tossed until Head or Tail: Sample Space Probabilities.
2. Tossed several Times: Head or Tail (Disjoint ?)
3. Events A and B disjoint and positives $\rightarrow$ Independent
4. A and B disjoint: ? A^c, B^c disjoint ? - A and B independent and A^c and B^c independent.
5. $\Pr(A \cup B \cup C) = 0.7 \rightarrow \Pr(A^c \cup B^c \cup C^c) = ?$ (German Content for Her Declinaison)
6. A, B disjoint A, C & B, C independent:
- 4 $\Pr(A) = 2 \Pr(B) = \Pr(C) > 0, \Pr(A \cup B \cup C) = 5 \Pr(A)$: What is $\Pr(A)$? Expectorant
7. two dice and intersection.
8. winning a Game at $\frac{1}{50} \rightarrow$ If you play 50 times independently ? Probability at winning at least once ? $1 - \left(\frac{49}{50}\right)^{50}$ Argument.
9. The Audience of 350 voters: 250 yes, 100 no: 30 voters chosen at random?: what is Probability that at exactly 18 yeses will be selected ?
10. 3 students A, B, C in class: $\Pr(A) = 30\%, \Pr(B) = 50\%, \Pr(C) = 80\%$, (attending): Probability that at least one of A, B, C or exactly one of them in class 0.38, (Carmelites Heime)
11. die X_i denotes as X_i a number on the i the roll? $\Pr(X_1 > X_2 > X_3)$?
12. GGame: $p = \Pr(\text{team } A \text{ wins})$? $\Pr$ necessary to play 7 games in order to determine: the winner of the Game: team A or B play sequences of Games: that first team wins a total of 4 Games, becomes the winner. $\Pr(A)$ wins a particular Game against B at $\frac{1}{3}$? $\Pr(A \text{ wins})$: $C_{6,3}p^3(1-p)^3$.
13. 20 Cards as $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and each number of cards are 4 of them: if 10 cards are chosen from Deck with Replacement: what Probability 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 will occur exactly twice.
14. 3 red Balls and with 3 Balls into 3 Boxes ? $\Pr(\text{each Box with 1 red and 1 white Ball})$.
15. 5 Balls in n Boxes? $\Pr$ No Box contains more than 2 Balls.
16. Bus Tickets U, V, W, X and 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 9 and chosen Correct as $U + V = W + X$? $\Pr$ Correct as 0.067.
17. r red Balls with as W of them: drawn from the Box one at Time, at Random, No Replacement: ? $\Pr(r \text{ red obtained before any white Balls obtained})$? $\Pr(r \text{ red (all) obtained before 2 white Balls obtained})$?
18. r red w white b blues, drawn one at a Time: at Random, No Replacement $\Pr(\text{all } r \text{ red Balls } r \text{ obtained before white Balls obtained}) \frac{1}{C_{r+w,b}}$
19. 10 cards 7 red, 3 green, in 10 envelopes (each envelope has one card)? $\Pr(\text{exactly } k \text{ envelopes will contain a card with matching Color } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 10)$.
20. 10 cards 5 red 5 green in 10 envelopes - 7 red 3 green, each envelope with One Card ? $\Pr(\text{exactly } k \text{ contains a card with matching color})$: $\frac{C_{7j}C_{3,5-j}}{C_{10,5}}$ where $k = 2j - 2$, with $j = 2, 3, \dots, 5$. (Argument Like)
21. 8 members : 3 on a January Committee February 4 members selected as Random Mission Bon Accueil: to serve on other Committee March 5 members selected at Random and Independent of previous two selections: to serve on another Committee? $\Pr$ each of the 8 members serves on at least One of 3 Committees. (Server).
22. as 21: $\Pr(\text{two particular members } A \text{ and } B \text{ will serve together on at least one of the 3 Committees})$ $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 - p_1p_2 - p_2p_3 - p_1p_3 + p_1p_2p_3$ with $p_1 = \frac{C_{6,1}}{C_{8,3}}, p_2 = \frac{C_{6,2}}{C_{8,4}}, p_3 = \frac{C_{6,3}}{C_{8,5}}$. Argument.

23. Players A and B take turns rolling a dice , a winner is winning (Assistant) that a first Player obtaining a sum of 7 on a given roll of two dice ? If A rolls first what is the probability that B will win ?

24. A, B, C take turns tossing a fair coin. A tosses the coin first, B second, C third: cycle repeated until someone wins by being the first player to obtain Head. Determined to probability that each of 3 players will win ? $\Pr(A \text{ wins}) = \frac{4}{7}$, $\Pr(B \text{ wins}) = \frac{2}{7}$, $\Pr(C \text{ wins}) = \frac{1}{7}$.

25. $A_{i=1,2,3}$ Arbitrary Events ? $\Pr(\text{exactly one of } i = 1, 2, 3 \text{ will occur})$:
 $\Pr(A_1) + \Pr(A_2) + \Pr(A_3) - 2\Pr(A_1A_2) - 2\Pr(A_1A_3) - 2\Pr(A_2A_3) + 3\Pr(A_1A_2A_3)$ Assistant
 DSM5 Grammar Server at Screen.

26. $A_{i=1,2,\dots,n}$ Arbitrary Events? $\Pr(\text{exactly one of } n \text{ events occur})$:

$\sum_{i=1}^n \Pr(A_i) - 2 \sum_{i < j} \Pr(A_iA_j) + 3 \sum_{i < j < k} \Pr(A_iA_jA_k) - (-1)^{n+1} n \Pr(A_1 \dots A_n)$. Assistant Server
 Thread $(a_k)_{ij}$ at $t_{k-1} \rightarrow t_k$.

Tardive investment and German Conjoncture Dual Basis at all exercices Recursion

Satisfiability: $\frac{x^p-1}{p} > \ln x > \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^p}}{p}$ passing $f \circ g_i$ Corrector as Monetary Constraint as Abnormal in Effect.

Machine Learning Market Research and Commerce determinated Mission Bon Accueil $\mathcal{G}_i = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y_i$ (a Showcase at Border at Zone Franche): Metric Space and Equity: Initiative as Cloud Work of Domain Bound of the Definition and First Partition and Domain. Wavelets.

Bias Limits (German Grammar and West Berlin): Firewalls and Liberalism:

Request Optimization at Partition by: $\ln(\text{Perlexity})^\wedge = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \ln(\Pr(t_i \mid \alpha t_i))$ where t_i is token i and αt_i a Clause Rule Context for token i .