From: LE CORRE Vincent B[redacted]
Subject: EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND
Date: February 10, 2023 at 10:51
To: Adam Rogalski <RogalskiA@state.gov>
Cc: Edward Lehman [redacted]

Dear Mr. Rogalski,

It's extremely important for the U.S. authorities to understand the difference between

1. the **probability** of a certain scenario happening (see attached file "IMG_6733.jpg")
2. the **binomial distribution probability** of a certain scenario happening (see attached file "Screenshot 2023-02-10 at 09.35.39.png")

It's not the same thing at all!

Plus, you need to understand the different between an element and a set, which I believe by now you do.

The criminals (McDonald's Corporation and its subsidiary companies and their accomplices) never warned their victims that the "1 chance out of 4" was in reality an approximate result of a binomial distribution probability.

There was no way for the victims of this mass-marketing fraud to know that it was a binomial distribution probability. ***It was impossible.***

For an expert to understand, the accomplices of the criminal entity McDonald's Corporation should have clearly stated in the fine print the following information:

1. that the 1 chance out of 4 was the result of a binomial distribution probability calculation and that it was calculated with the following inputs:
2. the exact number n of successes
3. out of N Bernoulli trials
4. where the result of each Bernoulli trial is true with probability p and false with probability $q = 1 - p$.

Even a journalist like Walk Hickey, with a university degree in applied mathematics, didn't understand.

Obviously consumers couldn't have realized they were being defrauded, let alone 13-year old children.

Will the FBI let these predators continue their criminal activities?

They are predators.

It's exactly like a crime syndicate. Definition of a "syndicate" in attached file IMG_7044.HEIC (Black's law dictionary 11th Edition).

And McDonald's Corporation is a powerful criminal entity with extensive political connections.

But facts are facts.

That's why I need witness protection. [redacted]

Yours sincerely,

Vincent Le Corre

IMG_6733.jpg image/jpeg 637.5 KiB

Screenshot 2023-02-10 at 09.35.39.png image/png 784.0 KiB

IMG_7044.HEIC image/heic 2.2 MiB

- The probability of rolling a 5 on a standard 6-sided die is 1/6. This is true because the probabilities of rolling a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 are all equal, which means that these six outcomes must each happen one sixth of the time, on average.

- If there are three red balls and seven blue balls in a box, then the probabilities of picking a red ball or a blue ball are, respectively, $3/10$ and $7/10$. This follows from the fact that the probabilities of picking each of the ten balls are all equal (or at least let's assume they are), which means that each ball will be picked one tenth of the time, on average. Since there are three red balls, a red ball will therefore be picked $3/10$ of the time, on average. And since there are seven blue balls, a blue ball will be picked $7/10$ of the time, on average.

Note the inclusion of the words "on average" in the above definition and examples. We'll discuss this in detail in the subsection below.

Many probabilistic situations have the property that they involve a number of different possible outcomes, *all of which are equally likely*. For example, Heads and Tails on a coin are equally likely to be tossed, the numbers 1 through 6 on a die are equally likely to be rolled, and the ten balls in the above box are all equally likely to be picked. In such a situation, the probability of a certain scenario happening is given by

$$\boxed{p = \frac{\text{number of desired outcomes}}{\text{total number of possible outcomes}}} \quad \text{(for equally likely outcomes)} \qquad (2.1)$$

Calculating a probability then simply reduces to a matter of counting the number of desired outcomes, along with the total number of outcomes. For example, the probability of rolling an even number on a die is 1/2, because there are three desired outcomes (2, 4, and 6) and six total possible outcomes (the six numbers). And the probability of picking a red ball in the above example is 3/10, as we already noted, because there are three desired outcomes (picking any of the three red balls) and ten total possible outcomes (the ten balls). These two examples involved trivial counting, but we'll encounter many examples where it is more involved. This is why we did all of that counting in Chapter 1!

It should be stressed that Eq. (2.1) holds only under the assumption that all of the possible outcomes are equally likely. But this usually isn't much of a restriction, because this assumption will generally be valid in the setups we'll be dealing with in this book. In particular, it holds in setups dealing with permutations and subgroups, both of which we studied in detail in Chapter 1. Our ability to count these sorts of things will allow us to easily calculate probabilities via Eq. (2.1). Many examples are given in Section 2.3 below.

There are three words that people often use interchangeably: "probability," "chance," and "odds." The first two of these mean the same thing. That is, the statement, "There is a 40% chance that the bus will be late," is equivalent to the statement, "There is a 40% probability that the bus will be late." However, the word "odds" has a different meaning; see Problem 2.1 for a discussion of this.

Binomial Distribution

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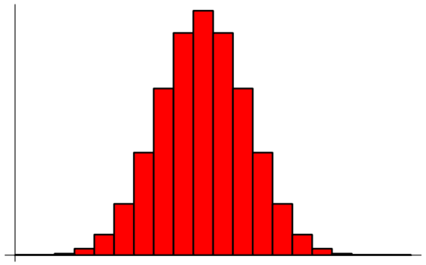

The binomial distribution gives the discrete probability distribution $P_p(n \mid N)$ of obtaining exactly n successes out of N Bernoulli trials (where the result of each Bernoulli trial is true with probability p and false with probability $q = 1 - p$). The binomial distribution is therefore given by

$$P_p(n \mid N) = \binom{N}{n} p^n q^{N-n} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{N!}{n!\,(N-n)!} p^n (1-p)^{N-n}, \quad (2)$$

where $\binom{N}{n}$ is a binomial coefficient. The above plot shows the distribution of n successes out of $N = 20$ trials with $p = q = 1/2$.

The binomial distribution is implemented in the Wolfram Language as BinomialDistribution[*n*, *p*].

The probability of obtaining *more* successes than the n observed in a binomial distribution is

$$P = \sum_{k=n+1}^{N} \binom{N}{k} p^k (1-p)^{N-k} = I_p(n+1, N-n), \quad (3)$$

where

symbolic speech. See SPEECH.

symbolum animae (**sim**-bə-ləm **an**-ə-mee). [Latin] (17c) *Hist.* A mortuary. See MORTUARY (2).

sympathy strike. See STRIKE (1).

synallagmatic contract. See CONTRACT.

synchronization license. See LICENSE.

syndic (**sin**-dik), *n.* [French "governmental representative"] (17c) **1.** An agent (esp. of a government or corporation) appointed to transact business for others. **2.** *Civil law.* A bankruptcy trustee.

syndicalism (**sin**-di-kə-liz-əm), *n.* (1907) A direct plan or practice implemented by trade-union workers seeking to control the means of production and distribution, esp. by using a general strike. — **syndicalist,** *n.*

▸ **criminal syndicalism.** (1917) Any doctrine that advocates or teaches the use of illegal methods to change industrial or political control.

syndicate (**sin**-di-kit), *n.* (17c) A group organized for a common purpose; esp., an association formed to promote a common interest, carry out a particular business transaction, or (in a negative sense) organize criminal enterprises. — Also termed (in negative sense) *criminal syndicate.* See ORGANIZED CRIME. — **syndicate** (**sin**-di-kayt), *vb.* — **syndication** (sin-di-**kay**-shən), *n.* — **syndicator** (**sin**-di-kay-tər), *n.*

▸ **buying syndicate.** (1884) A group of investment bankers who share the risk in underwriting a securities issue.

syndicate book. (1985) *Securities.* A list of investors who have expressed an interest in purchasing shares in a forthcoming public offering. • The lead managing underwriter of the offering compiles and maintains the list during the offering.

syndicating. (1886) **1.** The act or process of forming a syndicate. **2.** The gathering of materials for newspaper publication from various writers and distribution of the materials at regular intervals to newspapers throughout the country for publication on the same day.

syndicus (**sin**-di-kəs), *n.* [Latin "advocate" fr. Greek *syn-* ... "lawsuit"] (18c) *Roman law.* One chosen