Statistics:

- each sample (NL: *steekproef*, met dank aan de kaaskeurmeester) yields its own mean value;
- dispersion of all thoses means equals dispersion of population divided by *root of sample size*;
- three times dispersion (3σ or $Z = 3$) covers 99.73% of full set, i.e. roughly *the whole mick mack*[i];
- hence, if *root of sample size* $= 3$, practically ***ALL*** *sample means* fall ***within population dispersion***;
- therefore, $3^2 = \mathbf{9}$[ii] should be considered the **minimally required sample size**;
- below, I will use $\mathbf{10}$.

[i] That's a Dutch expression, it means *the whole zwick*... 😎

[ii] NL: drie maal drie is niet negen, maar neeheeguh...

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Measurement:

Pick up a stone, release it
at some height and observe if
it *falls down* or *stays afloat*.

Null hypothesis:

result is purely coincidental.

Then both probabilities equal 50% .

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Measurement series:

Perform *measurement* 10 times.

Under presumption of null hypothesis:
probability it falls each time
equals $1/2^{10} = 1/1024$.

Probability that *"it falls 10 times out of 10"*
is a fluke[iii]: roughly one in thousand.

[iii] NL: toevalstreffer.

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Experiment:

Perform 10 *measurement series* with 10 random stones (from 10 random locations on Earth).

Under presumption of null hypothesis:

prob. that all stones fall every time equals $1/2^{100} \approx 1/10^{30}$

$= 0.000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 001.$

Probability that *"they fall 100 times out of 100"* is a fluke: roughly 1/nonillion (NL: 1/quintiljoen).

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Experiment series:

Perform 10 *experiment*s at random locations = 10 stones 10 times each at 10 locations = 1000 *measurement*s.

Under presumption of null hypothesis:

prob. that they all fall every time is $1/2^{1000} \approx 1/10^{301} = 0.[300 \times 0]1.$

Probability that *"they fall 1000 times out of 1000"* is a fluke: roughly 1/ten novemnonagintillion (NL: 1/tien quinquagintiljoen).

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You never know for sure..., but if merely 10 random stones are released merely 10 times each at merely 10 random locations and they fall each and every time,

the ***uncertainty***, i.e. the probability that it is a fluke equals $1/10^{301} = 0.[300 \times 0]1$

= 1/ten novemnonagintillion (= 1/tien quinquagintiljoen).

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Wouldn't ***YOU*** 👊 then say:
***This <u>cannot</u> be a coincidence*?**

Wouldn't ***YOU*** 👊 then call it
an ***ascertained truth***
or a ***law of nature***
that ***ALL*** stones ***ALWAYS FALL***?

Couldn't we then simply call it
a ***certainty***, a ***truth***?

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But... hasn't this (essentially) already
been performed & ***observed***
many many many many many times
since intelligent beings exist?

https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/#total

Estimate:

Over 100 billion (NL: 100 miljard) people born
alive since dawn of Homo Sapi*HaHaHah*.

Might it be plausible that, on average, each one of them dropped 1000 items during his/her lifetime?

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Obtained by induction:

Law of Nature:

ALL stones ALWAYS fall at ALL locations.

HOW DARE YOU DOUBT THIS & SAY I DO NOT KNOW FOR SURE?

My problem was that I always doubted sometimes nearly every time in a few cases practically everything or so, hence I think I went to a shrink, I think. Now I'm sure that I certainly think it might possibly be that there is a chance that I hope he probably helped me or not.

I asked him what time it was. He replied: what do you think yourself?

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$$1 \text{ in } 10^{301} =$$

1 in 1000 000 000

Large numbers:

1 metre	$= 1000$ mm
1 metre squared	$= 1000 \times 1000 = 1$ million mm^2
1 cubic metre	$= 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000$ $= 1$ billion mm^3 (NL: 1 miljard)
1 cubic kilometre	$= 1$ billion m^3 (NL: 1 miljard) $= 1$ quintillion mm^3 (NL: 1 triljoen)

Everybody admires the most
beautiful mountain in the world:
Monte Cervino, i.e. the **Matterhorn**,
maybe because of its phallic shape?
Henk toch! Wat een lullige opmerking!
The entirety of what's shown here
comprises roughly one cubic kilometre,
one billion (*miljard*) cubic metres,
one quintillion (*triljoen*) cubic millimetres.

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