

P.P.S.

As promised here is the 2nd example of Berkbigler's stolen victory.

Here is an example using Precinct Incline Village 8105. Remember that this is blindfold. I have all the information in the table below; however, I will only provide g, h and K , where K is the total ballots cast.

$$g = \frac{154}{154+188} = 0.45029; \quad h = \frac{160}{160+128} = 0.55555 \quad \text{and} \quad K=154+128+160+188=630$$

$$\lambda = \frac{154+188}{630} = 0.54285$$

R_0	Pname	R	A	B	C	D
P#	Precinct	Registered	Berkbigler Early	Hill Early	Berkbigler MiV	Hill MiV
2	INCLINE VILLAGE 8105	817	154	128	160	188

Now I provide those the values $g = 0.45029; h = 0.55555$ and $K=630$

We first calculate $\alpha = 0.059785 + 0.422213h + 1.535061g^2 - 1.211691g^3$

$$g^2 = (0.45029)(0.45029) = 0.202761$$

$$g^3 = (0.45029)(0.45029)(0.45029) = 0.0913$$

$$\alpha = 0.059785 + 0.422213(0.55555) + 1.535061(0.202761) - 1.211691(0.0913)$$

$$\alpha = 0.059785 + 0.23456 + 0.31125 - 0.110629$$

$$\alpha = 0.494966$$

We now multiply α and K to get Berkbigler's Total Vote.

$$0.494966(630) = 311.82, \text{ rounded to the nearest integer is } 312.$$

Observer that $A + C = 154 + 160 = 314$, which was the actual total vote for Berkbigler, a residual difference of only two votes.

You just predicted Berkbigler's total vote with a blindfold, knowing only g, h and K . Notice that you did this without knowing $\lambda = 0.54285$, which is 10% less than the lambda value of the previous precinct example. Amazing right!

To make a long short, instead of α being equal to the weighted average of g and h (where λ is the

weight) in a fair election, α is now equal to the sum of the area of a rectangle sides with sides $h \times 0.42$; the volume of a rectangular prism with sides $g \times g \times 1.53$; subtracted by the hypervolume of a rectangular tesseract with sides $g \times g \times g \times 1.21$; plus 0.059785.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the surest sign of a rigged election.

Q.E.D.