Rapport 1

Question : **What does the I Ching reveal about the societal impact of mandatory vaccination against COVID-19?**

Date : 21.12.21

Number of participants: 159

The goal of the analysis consists in verifying if the distribution of the hexagrams received by the participants corresponds to that envisaged by the usual statistics, which suppose that all the hexagrams are equiprobable. If they are valid, each hexagram has a probability equal to 1/64 to appear in each drawing. It follows that if N people participate in the experiment, each hexagram should appear N/64 times in the consolidated results. In this experiment we have 159 participants according to the statistics each hexagram should appear 2 or 3 times on average (159/64 = 2.484)

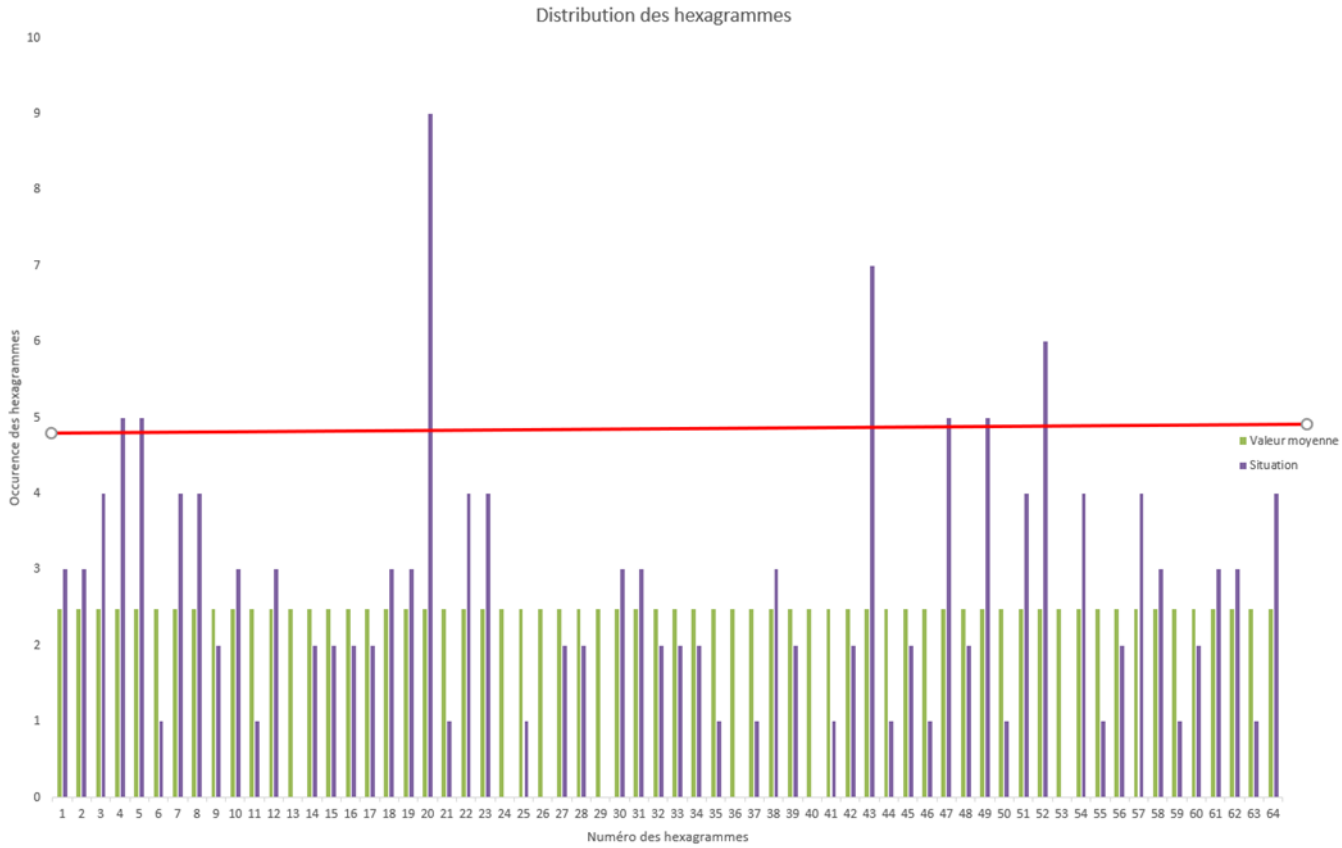

Figure 1 Distribution des hexagrammes en fonction de leur occurrence.

The graph shows on the horizontal axis the numbers of the hexagrams and on the vertical axis their respective occurrences. In blue the number of times that the corresponding hexagram was recorded, in green the average occurrence of each hexagram when they are considered all equiprobable (average value equal to 2.48.). The red line delimits the hexagrams which show an occurrence higher than the double of the average value.

They are the hexagrams 20 and 43,52 ,49, 47,4 and 5. They appear clearly predominant. These 7 hexagrams represent more than 25% of all the drawings whereas they should not exceed 11-12% (=7/64)

Hex #		Occurences absolues	Occurences %	Occurences accumulées
20	Contemplation	9	5.66%	5.66%
43	Resolutness	7	4.40%	10.06%
52	Keeping still	6	3.77%	13.84%
4	Youthful Folly	5	3.14%	16.98%
5	Waiting	5	3.14%	20.13%
47	Exhaustion	5	3.14%	23.27%
49	Revolution	5	3.14%	26.42%

The question now is whether this deviation from the rule can be tolerated and the assumption of equiprobability of hexagrams remains valid or whether it is legitimate to invalidate it.

The $\chi 2$ (Chi-square) test was designed to test the validity of one basic hypothesis or to reject it in favor of another. For technical details about this test it is recommended to consult the specific literature. In our case, the basic hypothesis is that the hexagrams are all equiprobable.

The numerical evaluation of the test for this first experiment indicates that with the current sampling (number of participants/64 hexagrams) the basic hypothesis can be rejected with a risk of error lower than 7%. In most pharmacological tests the level of significance or tolerated error is usually 5%.

This first experiment can be considered positive. In a more detailed analysis, it will be necessary to analyze the mutant lines of these seven hexagrams and also to consider those which do not appear at all. This analysis will be done throughout the next 11 steps of the project.

I hope that this encouraging result will motivate you to continue to participate in the other experiments.

Sincerely

Gabriel