
Powerball Systems Hit Four Jackpots in 20 Drawings

Combining mathematics (probability theory) and computer programming, Powerball systems prove multiple jackpot wins with a much-reduced amount of combinations to play.

The foundation of these systems, plus many more for lottery and gambling, is the Fundamental Formula of Gambling. This essential probability formula is my discovery and is widely known as FFG. The formula is simplicity itself:

$$N = \log(1 - DC) / \log(1 - p)$$

It can be easily demonstrated by any imaginable event, including the simplest of all: Coin tossing.

Among many other rules, FFG demonstrates that numbers, such as lotto, Powerball, Mega Millions, etc. tend to repeat more often after a lower number of trials, N. The cut-off point is the FFG median. The FFG median represents the number of cases, N, for the degree of certainty, DC, equal to 50%. Every random number (e.g. lottery number, roulette number, etc.) will repeat more often after a number of trials (e.g. Powerball drawings) less than or equal to N corresponding to the FFG median.

The number of lottery drawings between hits of the same lotto number is called . That is, a lotto number will skip 0 drawings when it hits in two consecutive draws. The skip is equal to 1 if the lottery number hit 2 drawings back, then elapsed one drawing before hitting again; and so on.

The software I created is named SkipSystem.exe and is publicly available. The software generated several Powerball systems based on the theory synthesized above (based on the FFG median). The Powerball systems were also made public at my website:

<http://saliu.com/powerball-systems.html>: "Powerball Systems: Pools of Regular Numbers and Power Balls".

The reports are based on real-life results (drawings) from the previous format of the Powerball game (five from 55 and one from 42). The reports were published well before the Powerball drawings were conducted.

The analysis can be done for various ranges of drawings. The reports show that shorter ranges of analysis are more effective in creating Powerball systems (lottery, in general). But the term short has a definite mathematical underlying.

There are situations when most Powerball lotto numbers have very low skips. Golden

opportunities such as this one:

1 4 5 3 25 10 ...

... lead to very efficient Powerball systems.

1 in the string above indicates that the respective Powerball number skipped one drawing after the last hit... then it hit again. 4 in the string above indicates that the respective Powerball number skipped four drawings after the last hit—then it hit again. That Powerball number hit twice within the last seven Powerball drawings.

The systems recorded also several lower tier prizes, including five regular numbers but no Power Ball (the red ball). The systems are readily applicable to two very similar lotto games: Mega Millions and California SuperLotto.

In fact, the systems based on skips and FFG medians are applicable to any lottery or lotto game, including Euromillions. The software, SkipSystem.exe, handles also roulette. A real-life case (real casino spins from Hamburg Spielbank, Germany) proved phenomenal results. The drawback is, SkipSystem.exe cannot be used in a physical casino, as the computers are not allowed on the premises. But users of the software reported extraordinary results at online casinos. Personally, I strongly advise against online gambling as it is fraud prone. The online gambling software is cheating big-time!

There are two types of combination generating:

1) In lexicographical order: All 195,249,054 Powerball combinations, from 1-2-3-4-5-1 to 54-55-56-57-58-39;

2) Random number generation: Some combinations will repeat.

Let's suppose the random generators of lottery commissions are fair (e.g. not set to eliminate highly paying combinations). If the generator randomly generates 195,249,054 Powerball combinations, then 63% of them will be unique and 37% will be repeats (duplication). The mathematics of that is strict and is known as Ion Saliu's Paradox of N Trials.

The case of Virginia lotto in the 1990's: A group of Australian investors (that's how they called themselves) actually bought a number of tickets equal to ALL possible combinations in VA lotto. They only "covered" 63% of all possible combinations. Luckily for them, they hit the jackpot. Their winning ticket was unique, however (nobody else played the same combination)!

There is more to this fact of lottery mathematics. The degree of certainty is higher when you play N combinations in 1 drawing, instead of 1 combination for N drawings. The advantage: 37%, based on Ion Saliu's Paradox.

Ion Saliu

<http://saliu.com/powerball-systems.html>