



**Figure 65.** The Global Chronological Diagram and the three main chronological shifts. General structure

The following supplement to the method on numerical dynasties and to the author's paper [18] was made by G. Nosovsky.

The above (Part 1) distinction measure  $\lambda$  admits a simple probabilistic interpretation delineating the assumptions which were adopted in formalizing the problem.

Consider the above (Part 1) parallelepiped  $\Pi$ , check consecutively all elements of the set  $V(D)$ , and see whether they belong to the set  $\Pi$ . Thus, we have  $|V(D)|$  tests. If an element from  $V(D)$  belongs to  $\Pi$ , then we regard the corresponding test as a success. The probability of a success in one test is estimated just by the number  $\lambda$  in accordance with the theorem known from mathematical statistics. We now assume that the probability of a success in one test is unaltered if we only take the elements from the set  $D$  (or, more exactly, the distribution of the random variable

$$\xi(a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if an element } a \text{ belongs to } \Pi, \\ 0 & \text{if an element } a \text{ does not belong to } \Pi \text{ } (a \in V(D)) \end{cases}$$