

The lower and upper bounds on the number of persons

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Abstract

In this paper, I describe the lower and upper bounds on the number of persons.
The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

Contrary to popular belief, there exist lower and upper bounds on the number of persons.

In this paper, I describe the lower and upper bounds on the number of persons.

Theorem 1: Only 4 nation-states are required in the world.

1. One without a central bank.
2. One with a central bank whose genuineness isn't known.
3. One with a known real central bank.
4. One with a known fake central bank.

Theorem 2: There are only 4 individuals in the world.

1. One without fake money and without real money.
2. One without fake money but with real money.
3. One without real money but with fake money.
4. One with real money and with fake money.

Theorem 3: There are only 5 types of visitors to any country.

1. One who doesn't deposit neither fake money nor real money in none of the banks of that country.
2. One who deposits fake money in a fake bank of that country.
3. One who deposits real money in a fake bank of that country.
4. One who deposits fake money in a real bank of that country.
5. One who deposits real money in a real bank of that country.

Theorem 4: There are only 2 types of returning visitors back to the original country.

1. One who returns without purchasing in the visited country.
2. One who returns with a purchase in the visited country.

Theorem A: The lower bound on the number of persons is 4.

Since every individual is a person, the lower bound on the number of persons is 4.

Theorem B: The upper bound on the number of persons is 160.

Taking the Cartesian product of the numbers above gives the upper bound on the number of persons as $4 * 4 * 5 * 2 = 160$.

A concluding remark

Laws, legality and legitimacy vary across space and time, so the number of persons change, but the lower and upper bounds mentioned above remain.

The End