The Alibaba and 13 thieves distribution and its implications

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Abstract

In this paper, I describe the Alibaba and 13 thieves distribution and its implications.
The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

In a previous paper, I described the Alibaba and 195 thieves distribution and its implications.
The Alibaba and 13 thieves distribution is the **holy chalice** of thieves.
In this paper, I describe the Alibaba and 13 thieves distribution and its implications.

The Alibaba and 13 thieves distribution

The Alibaba and 13 thieves distribution is a **permutable** distribution of **thieves of capital**.

1	5	4
3	0	1

Features of this distribution

1. This distribution is a three by two (3×2) distribution.

2. This distribution has six (6) **houses**.

3. The three (3) columns of this distribution represent three (3) economies that **have** capital.

4. The two (2) rows of this distribution represent two (6) economies that have **retained** capital **after** theft as the **remaining** economy is **looted** of capital.

5. This distribution houses **exactly** fourteen (14) **individuals**.

6. This distribution has **only one zero** (0), represented by **Alibaba**, whose house **has no** thieves.

7. The remaining numbers in this distribution represent houses **with** thieves, who **commit** theft of capital.

Implications of this distribution

1. When **both** retained wealth and theft exist, there can exist **at most** two (2) economies.

2. When **both** retained wealth and theft exist, there can exist **at most** fourteen (14) individuals.

3. If discovered, each of the 13 thieves is **guilty** of theft.

4. If discovered, Alibaba is **innocent** of theft.

The End