Dr Hu did not hypothesise or make any unproven claims. He started out from the fact that the different combinations of ECs are not evenly distributed. I.e. anyone can see that there are more uneven red numbers (10) than uneven black ones (8). These quantities also differ from the quantities of other EC combinations like even/low or red/high (9).

Hu then correctly concluded that the distribution of the payouts for different EC combinations is also different and that in particular for some combinations the probability for a draw is higher. He reasonably proves his point by using the 4 basic arithmetic operations.

If the distribution of the payouts for different EC combinations also differs, even though the probabilities for an individual EC are all the same and the mathematical expectation for all EC combinations have the same negative value, then we would have a different game - one which is not symmetrical. In an absolute symetrical game all possible EC combinations must be equally possible.

Hu then concluded correctly that in some situations of the game it is strategically favourable to prefer certain EC combinations (i.e. the ones that offer the highest probability for a draw) because this also effects the fluctuation of the game capital and the possibilities to stay in the game.

With his next step Hu states correctly: If, because the of unsymetrical EC combinations, different strategycal options exist (and they do exist) then consistently there must be options, which are favorable for the player and in reverse unfavorable for the casino.

He also provides a link between the uneven EC combinations of the layout and the wheel. (caution!ehe does not procced from the given unevenness of the wheel, like we've all have done before).

Hu also shows the following: To have a really even distribution of the ECs (layout and wheel) roulette must consist of 48 numbers plus zero (49 in total for european and 50 in total for american roulette).

Until now Hu has only presented facts and logical conclusions.

He writes: Based on these circumstances an ideal strategy for roulette can be created. (This is logical and self-evident If there are differences for the payout because of the the imbalances within the EC combinations and if not all the different strategies lead to the same result - except the same mathematical expectation which is only an index for a strategy - then strategies must exist, which are more favorable in regard to some secondary characteristics than others).

And this is Hu's final conclusion. He described a specific problem a showed that a solution for this problem must exist.