



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science
Manuscript Number:	2015_BJMCS_17980
Title of the Manuscript:	The law of large numbers. A multicriterial analysis
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The six theorems and remarks may be found in any book on probability and all of them follow from Kolmogorov or Etemadi strong law of large numbers. Section 3 is completely incomprehensible, I cannot understand what is this ranking made for. The names of famous Russian mathematicians – Chebyshev (or rather Chebyshov), Khinchin are transliterated improperly. The formulation of mathematical statements are improper indicating.	I modified the names. Thank you for the observation. Multicriterial analysis technique is useful in the composition of an ranking, while qualitatively and quantitatively, of product variants, objects, methods, models, equipment, structures, creations, etc. A first valence would be that the result of such analysis in order not only put options, but it quantifies in value terms. Rankings, to a large extent, have a high degree of subjectivity and aims the most of the time only the qualitative aspect. Multicriterial analysis technique gives, from the viewpoint of its user, results found to a great extent objectives (ie, this technique objectifies in an important measure the results). In many applications can be applied these theorems. So, if somebody (which is not a mathematician) need to apply them in some theory like management, mechanics, genetics etc. he/she can decide after my ranking which one can be applied more easily.