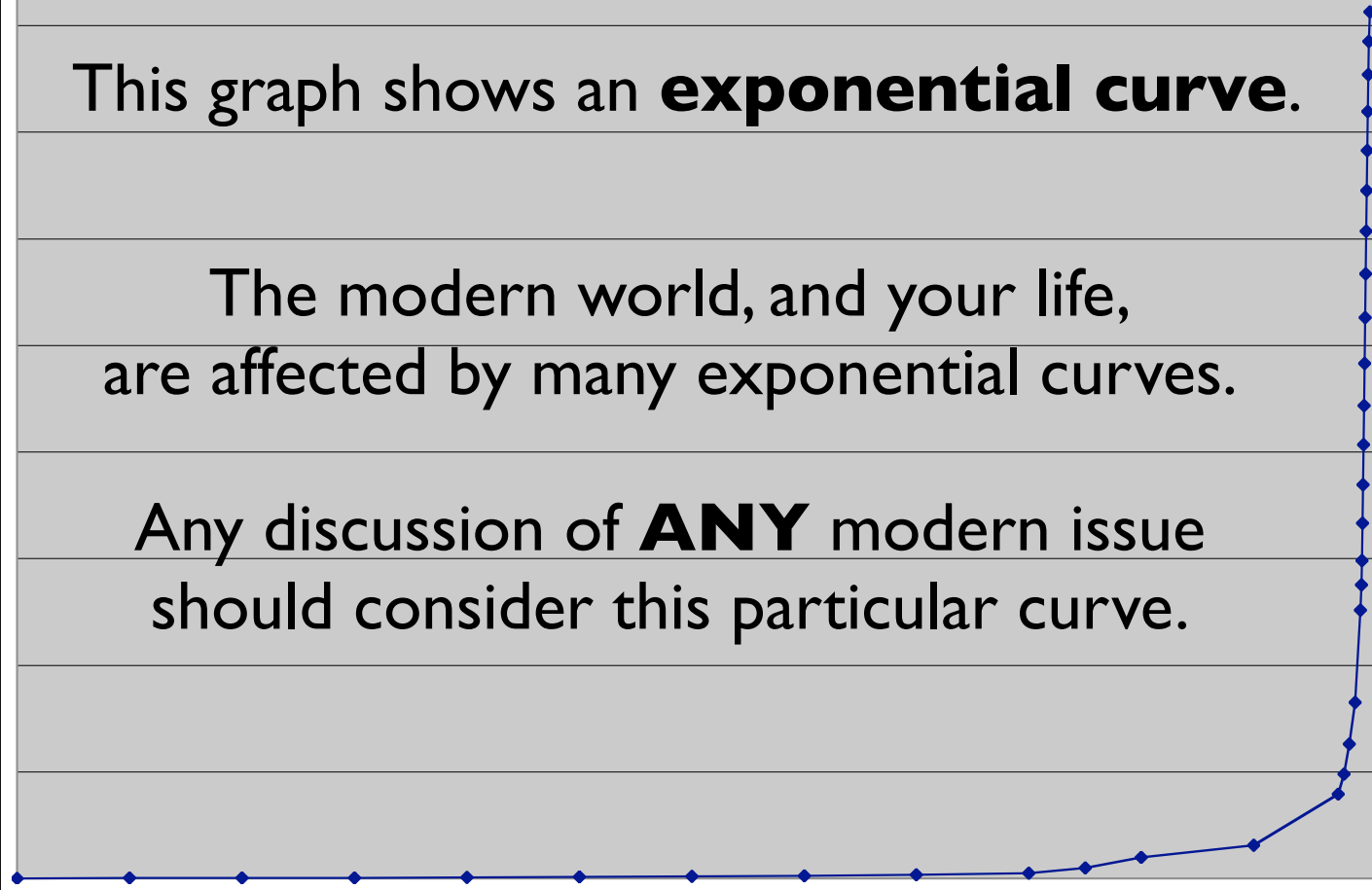


This graph shows an **exponential curve**.

The modern world, and your life,
are affected by many exponential curves.

Any discussion of **ANY** modern issue
should consider this particular curve.

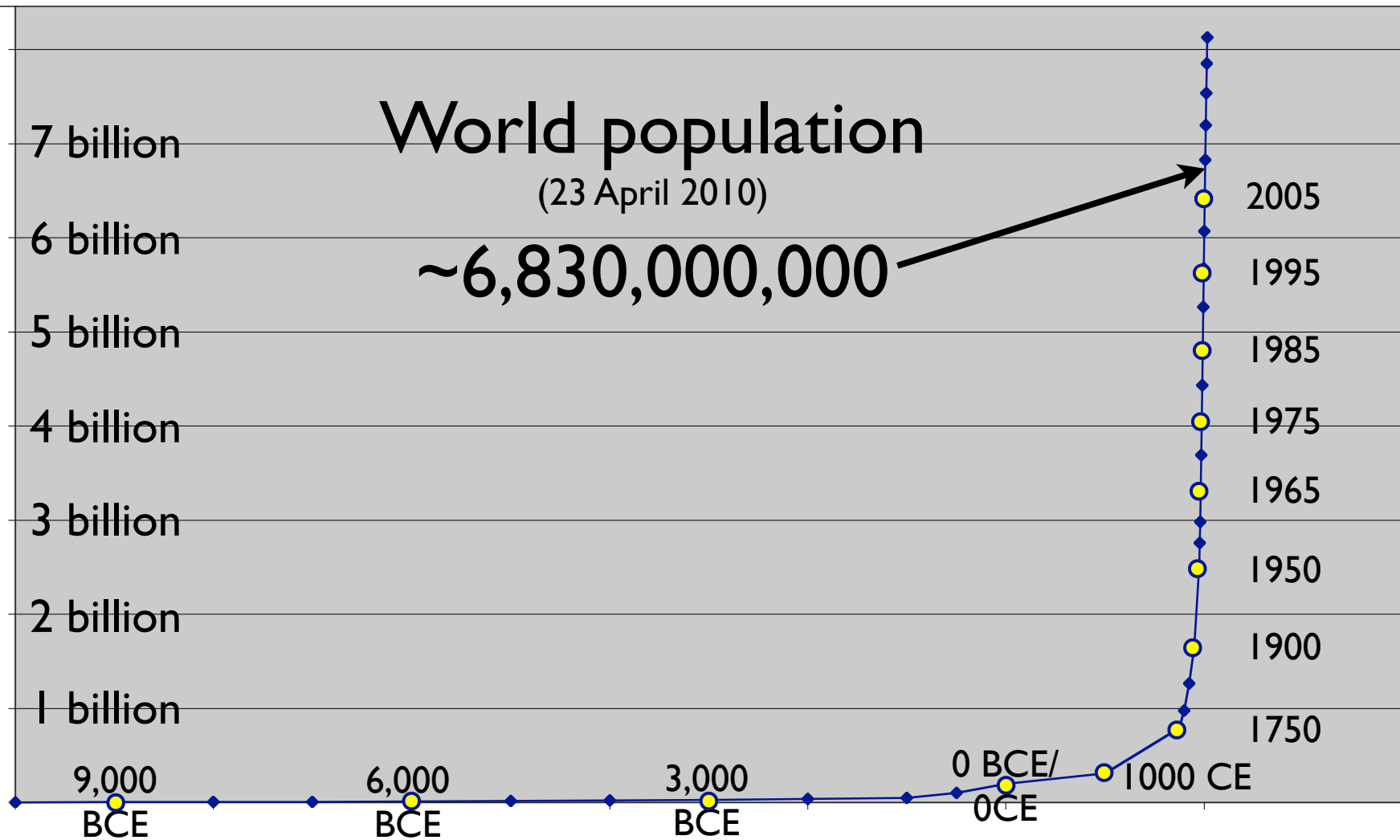


"The most powerful force in the universe is compound interest."

Albert Einstein

"The greatest shortcoming of the human race is our inability to understand the exponential function."

Dr. Albert Bartlett



The simplest model of exponential growth (or decay), known as the Malthusian growth model, can be stated in these equivalent ways:

1. The larger the quantity gets, the faster it grows.
2. The rate of growth is directly proportional to the present size.

The simple formula for time-dependent exponential growth or decay*:

$$x(t) = a * b^{t/\tau} \quad \text{where}$$

a is the initial value of x (i.e., $x(0) = a$),

b is a growth factor or multiplier (constant > 0)

t is the time period being analyzed,

τ is the time needed for x to increase by b .

* x grows if $\tau > 0$ and $b > 1$. x decays if either $[\tau < 0$ and $b > 1]$ or $[\tau > 0$ and $0 < b < 1]$.

Example: A type of bacteria doubles every ten minutes. If we start with a single bacterium, how many bacteria would be present after 1 hour?

$$a = ? \quad b = ? \quad t = ? \quad \tau = ?$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 2 \quad t = 60 \text{ min} \quad \tau = 10 \text{ min}$$

$$x(t) = a * b^{t/\tau} \quad x(60) = 1 * 2^{60 \text{ min}/10 \text{ min}} = 1 * 2^6 = 64$$

Miranda and the Rookie

| | Sheets | | Charts | SmartArt Graphics | WordArt |
|----|--------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ◇ | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1 | Year | Miranda's salary | Rookie's salary | Miranda Total | Rookie Total |
| 2 | 1 | 1000000 | | 1 | |
| 3 | 2 | 1000000 | | 2 | |
| 4 | 3 | 1000000 | | 4 | |
| 5 | 4 | 1000000 | | 8 | |
| 6 | 5 | 1000000 | | 16 | |
| 7 | 6 | 1000000 | | 32 | |
| 8 | 7 | 1000000 | | 64 | |
| 9 | 8 | 1000000 | | 128 | |
| 10 | 9 | 1000000 | | 256 | |
| 11 | 10 | 1000000 | | 512 | |
| 12 | 11 | 1000000 | | 1024 | |
| 13 | 12 | 1000000 | | 2048 | |
| 14 | 13 | 1000000 | | 4096 | |
| 15 | 14 | 1000000 | | 8192 | |
| 16 | 15 | 1000000 | | 16384 | |
| 17 | 16 | 1000000 | | 32768 | |
| 18 | 17 | 1000000 | | 65536 | |
| 19 | 18 | 1000000 | | 131072 | |
| 20 | 19 | 1000000 | | 262144 | |
| 21 | 20 | 1000000 | | 524288 | |
| 22 | 21 | 1000000 | | 1048576 | |
| 23 | 22 | 1000000 | | 2097152 | |
| 24 | 23 | 1000000 | | 4194304 | |
| 25 | 24 | 1000000 | | 8388608 | |
| 26 | 25 | 1000000 | | 16777216 | |
| 27 | 26 | 1000000 | | 33554432 | |
| 28 | 27 | 1000000 | | 67108864 | |
| 29 | 28 | 1000000 | | 134217728 | |
| 30 | 29 | 1000000 | | 268435456 | |
| 31 | 30 | 1000000 | | 536870912 | |
| 32 | | | | | |
| 33 | | 30000000 | 1073741823 | | |
| 35 | | | | | |

The King's Chessboard (\approx The Job Offer)

An Indian raja receives a service from a wise man and insists on repaying the favor. The wise man demurs but the raja insists. So the wise man asks for one grain of rice today, and then, for each of the next 63 days (presumably so the math-challenged raja could use his chessboard to keep track), twice as many grains as he received the preceding day.

Examples of exponential growth

* spread of an infectious virus

* Internet traffic

* compound interest

* investment accounts (until Fall 2008!)

* nuclear chain reactions

* world oil consumption (3% / year through 2005)

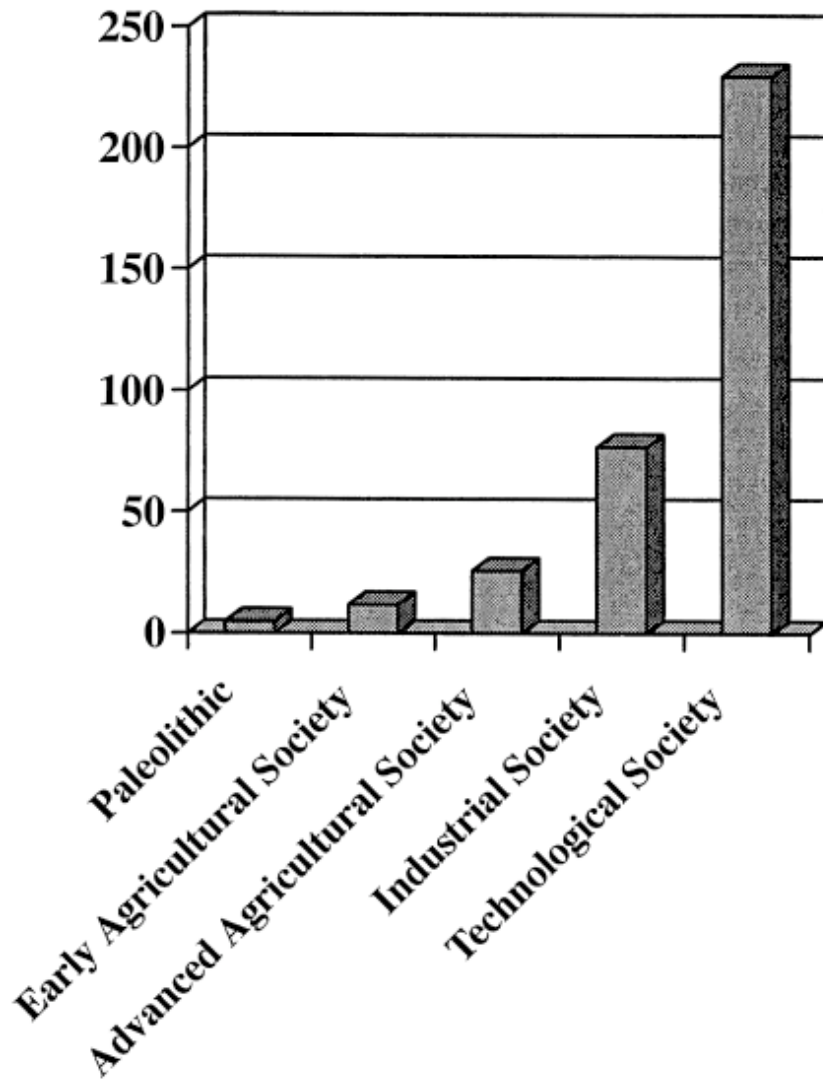
* U.S. money supply (5-18% / year)

* human population (~1% / year)

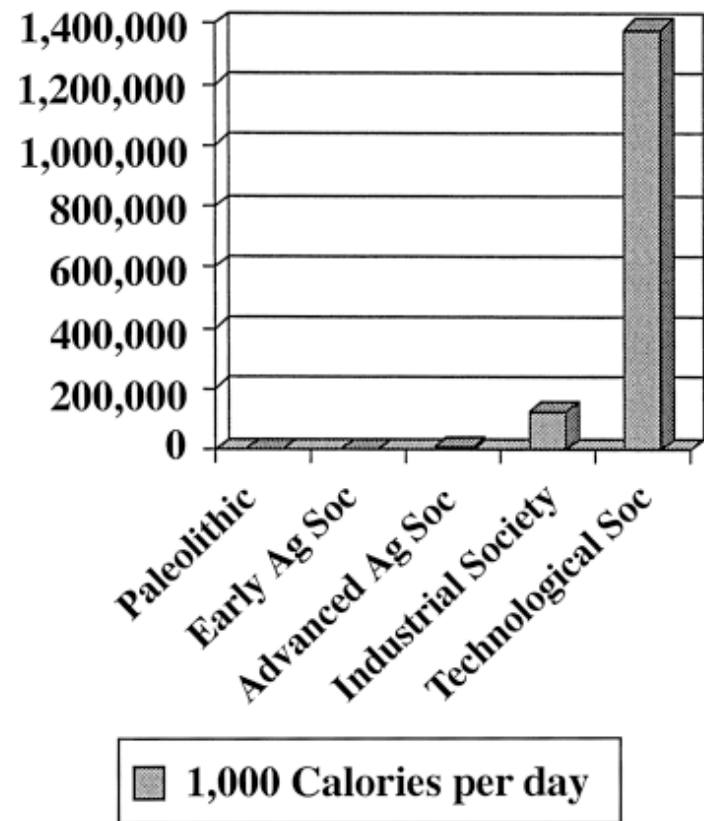
the “hockey stick”



Energy use per capita, by era

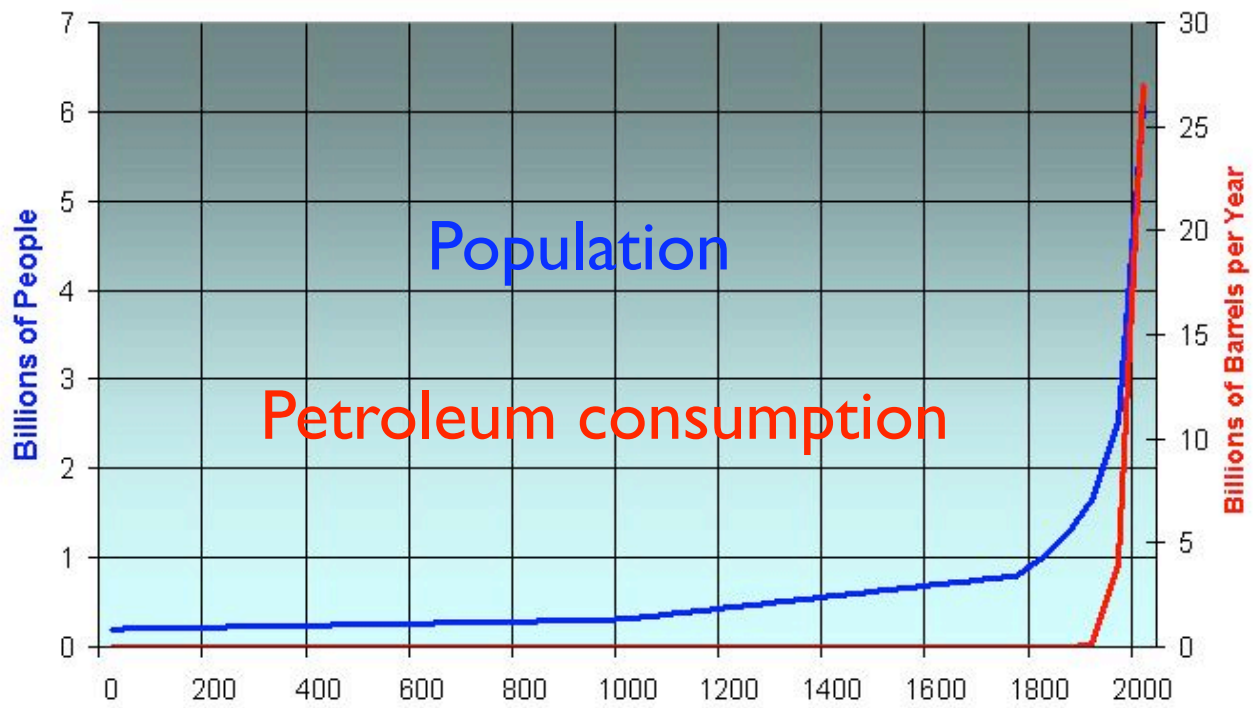


Total energy use by all humans, by era



The growth of human population parallels the growth of **petroleum consumption**.

World Population and Oil Production



Oil Production and Population 1900-2005

