



XIX Всемирный  
фестиваль молодёжи  
и студентов

# The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Singularity and Mathematical Modeling of the Planetary History

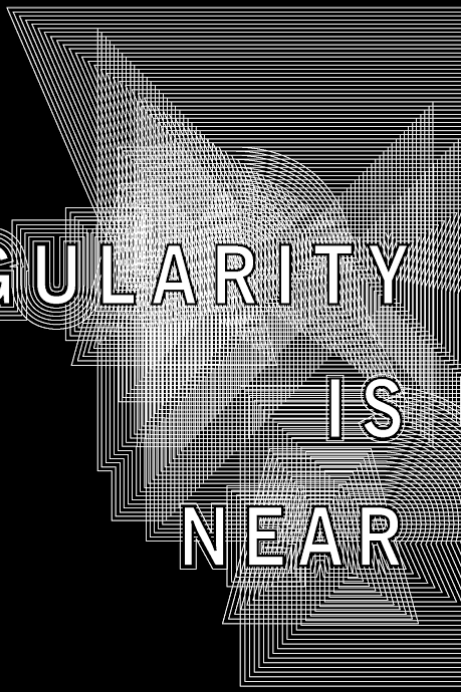
***Andrey Korotayev***

National Research University Higher  
School of Economics & Oriental  
Institute of the Russian Academy of  
Sciences

*This research has been supported by the Russian  
Foundation for Basic Research,  
Project # 17-06-00464*

WHEN HUMANS TRANSCEND BIOLOGY

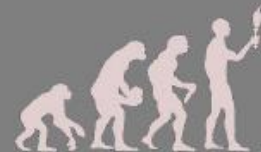
THE  
SINGULARITY  
IS  
NEAR



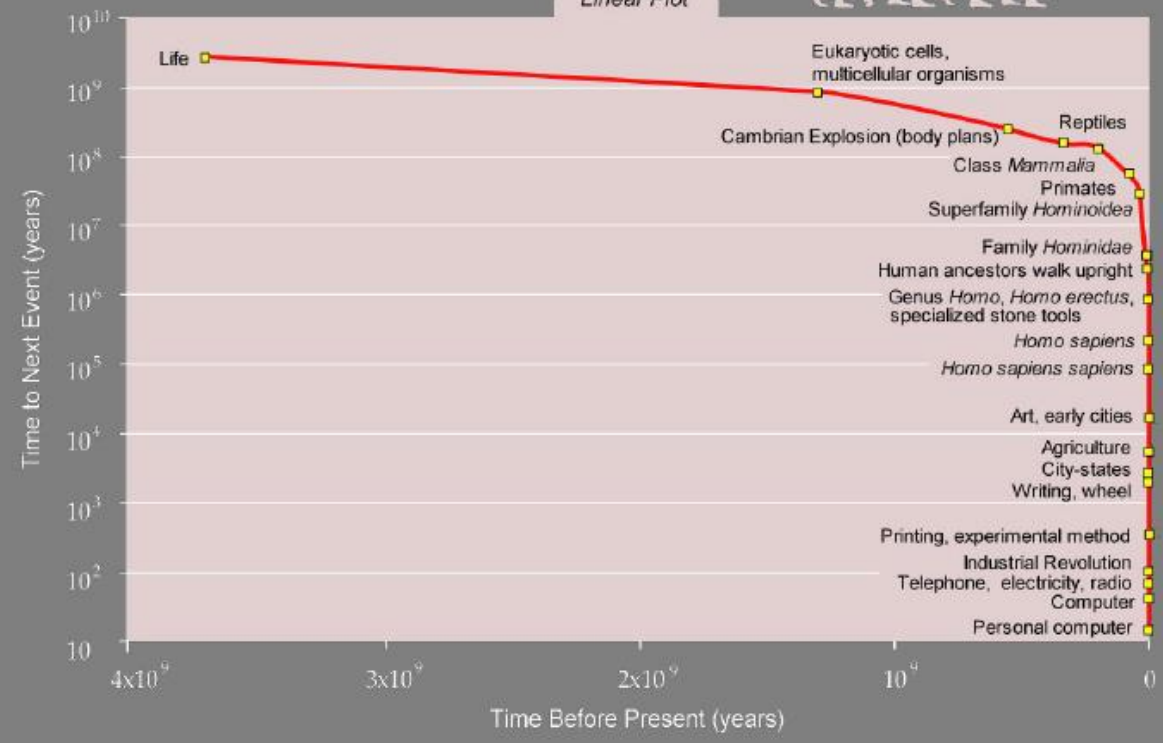
**RAY  
KURZWEIL**

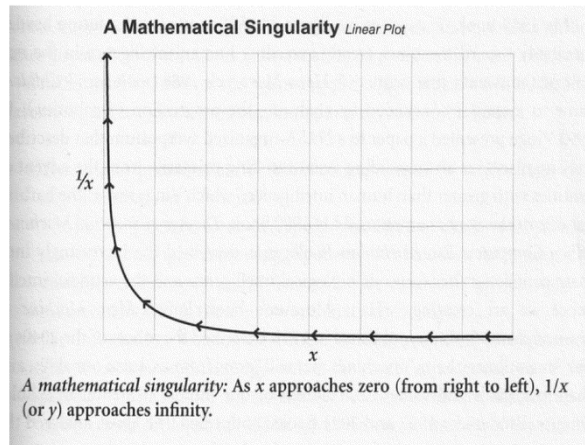
AUTHOR OF *THE AGE OF SPIRITUAL MACHINES*

# Countdown to Singularity



Linear Plot



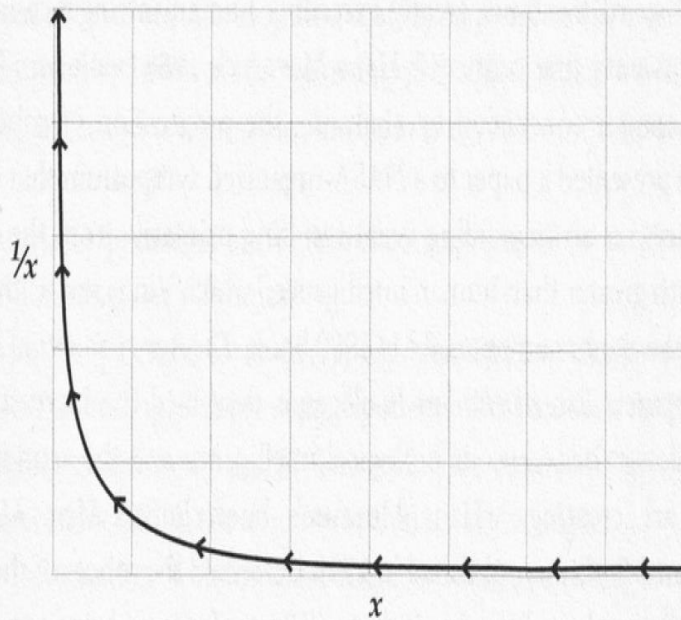


To put the concept of Singularity into further perspective, let's explore the history of the word itself. "Singularity" is an English word meaning a unique event with, well, singular implications. The word was adopted by mathematicians to denote a value that transcends any finite limitation, such as the explosion of magnitude that results when dividing a constant by a number that gets closer and closer to zero. Consider, for example, the simple function  $y = 1/x$ . As the value of  $x$  approaches zero, the value of the function ( $y$ ) explodes to larger and larger values.

Such a mathematical function never actually achieves an infinite value, since dividing by zero is mathematically "undefined" (impossible to calculate). But the value of  $y$  exceeds any possible finite limit (approaches infinity) as the divisor  $x$  approaches zero.

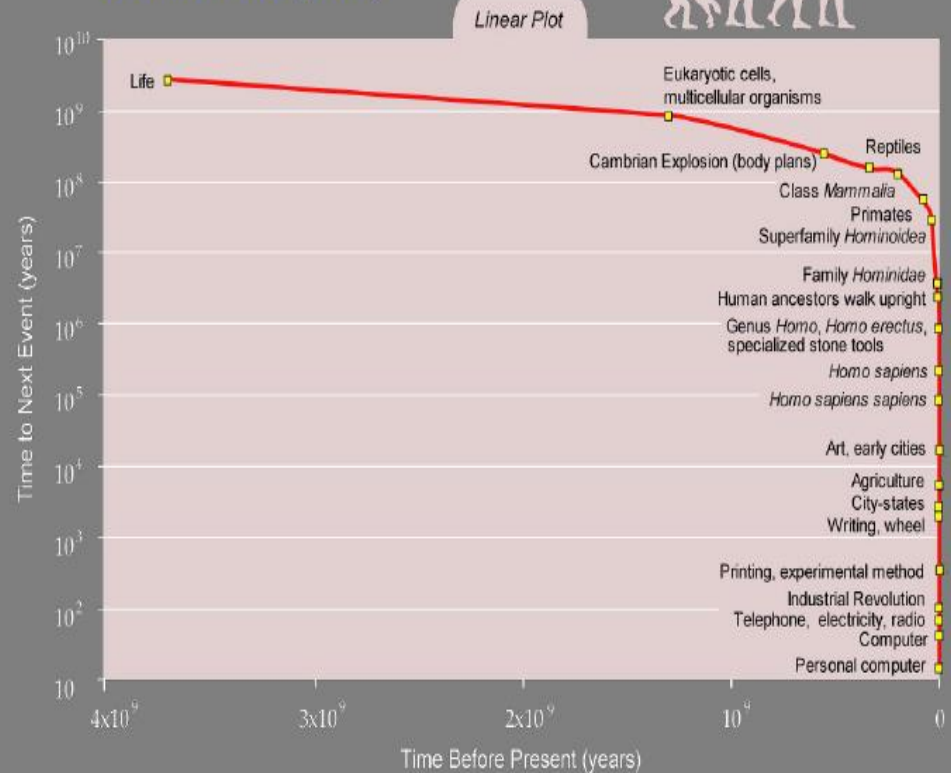
The next field to adopt the word was astrophysics. If a massive star undergoes a supernova explosion, its remnant eventually collapses to the point of apparently zero volume and infinite density, and a "singularity" is created at its center. Because light was thought to be unable to escape the star after it reached this infinite density,<sup>16</sup> it was called a

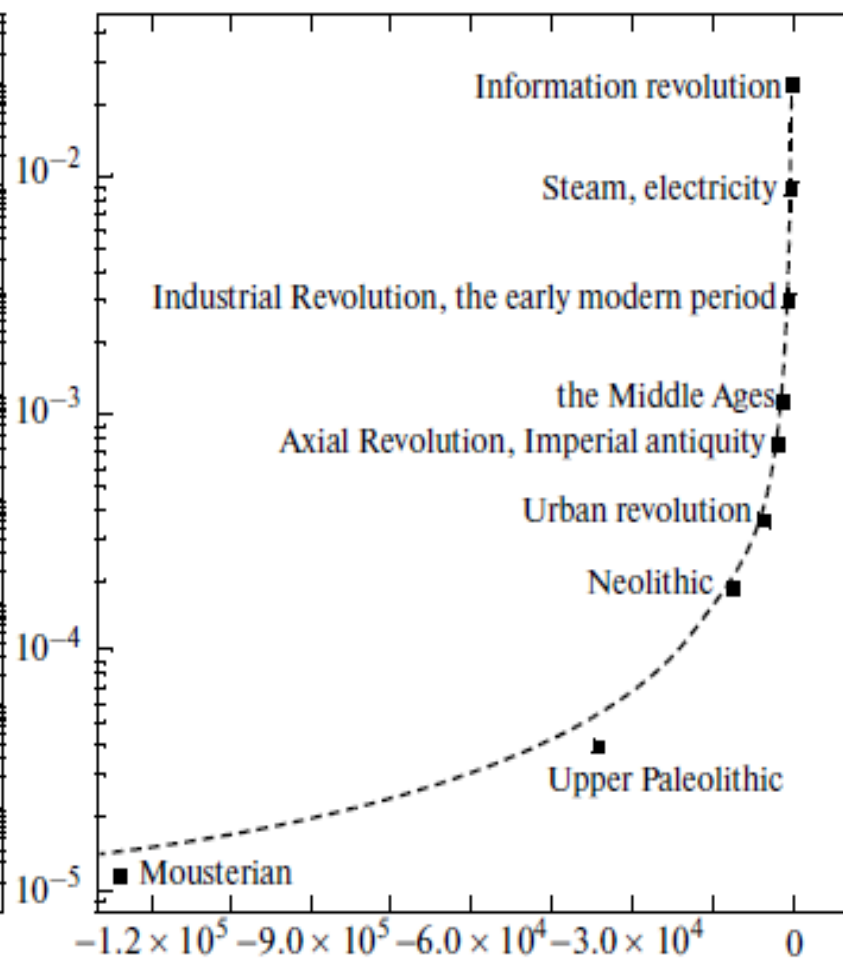
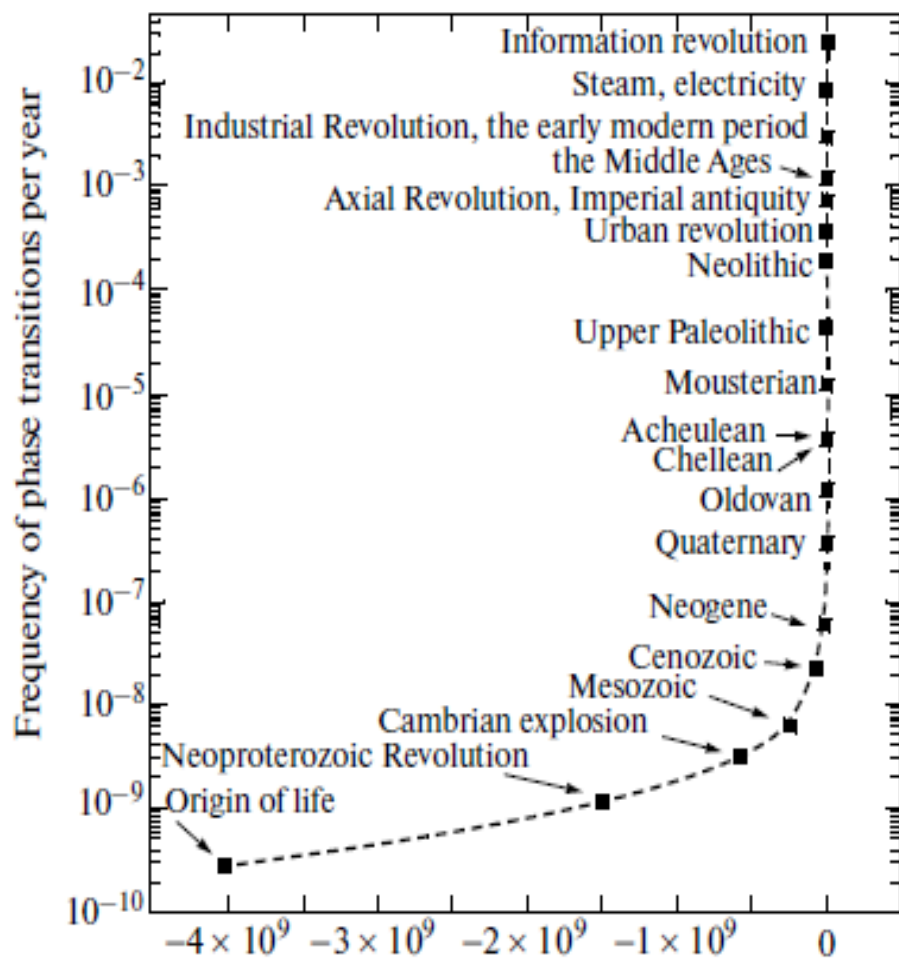
## A Mathematical Singularity *Linear Plot*



A mathematical singularity: As  $x$  approaches zero (from right to left) (or  $y$ ) approaches infinity.

## Countdown to Singularity





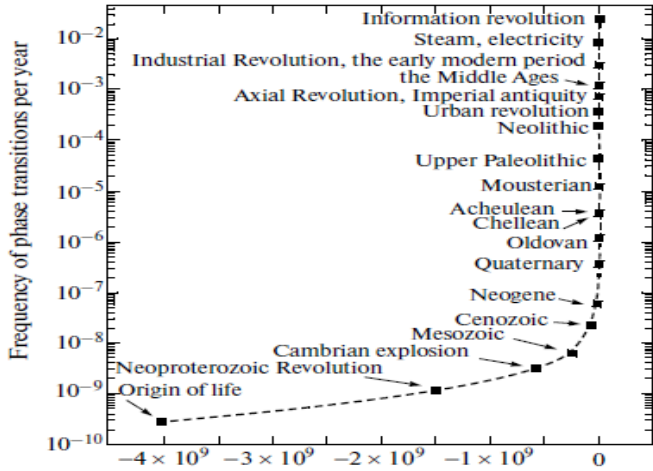
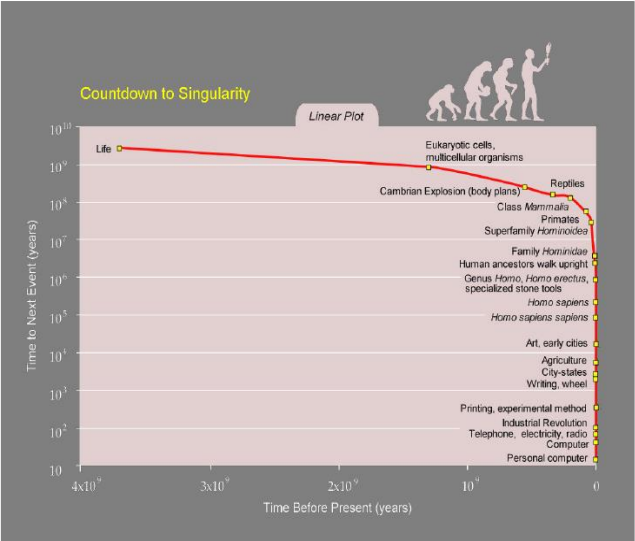
$$t_n = t^* - T/\alpha^n$$

$$\lg\{t^* - t_n\} = \lg T - n \lg \alpha$$

**Сингулярность Панова – Дьяконова**

$$\alpha = 2,67$$

$$t^* = 2004 \text{ г. н.э.}$$





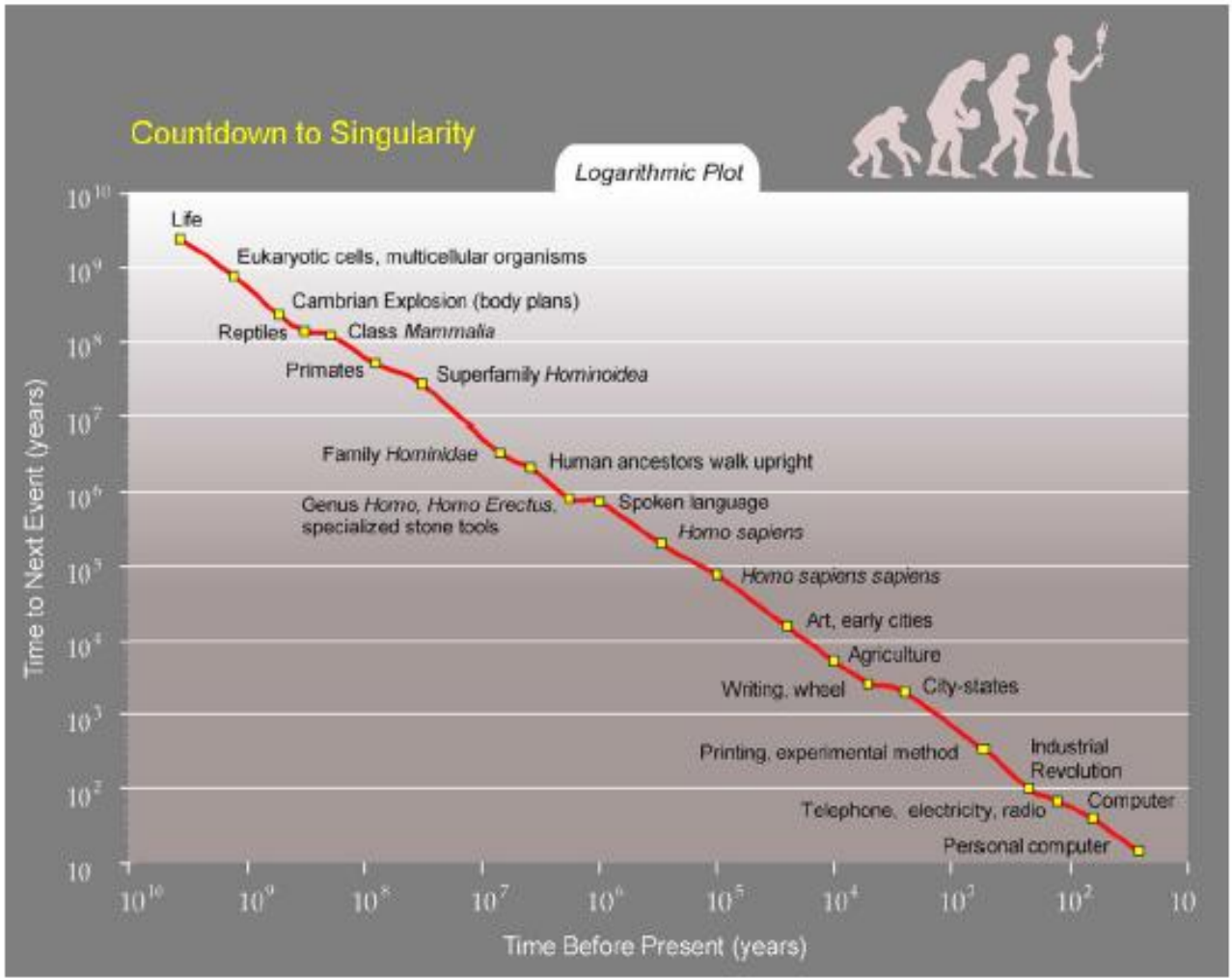


Fig. 5

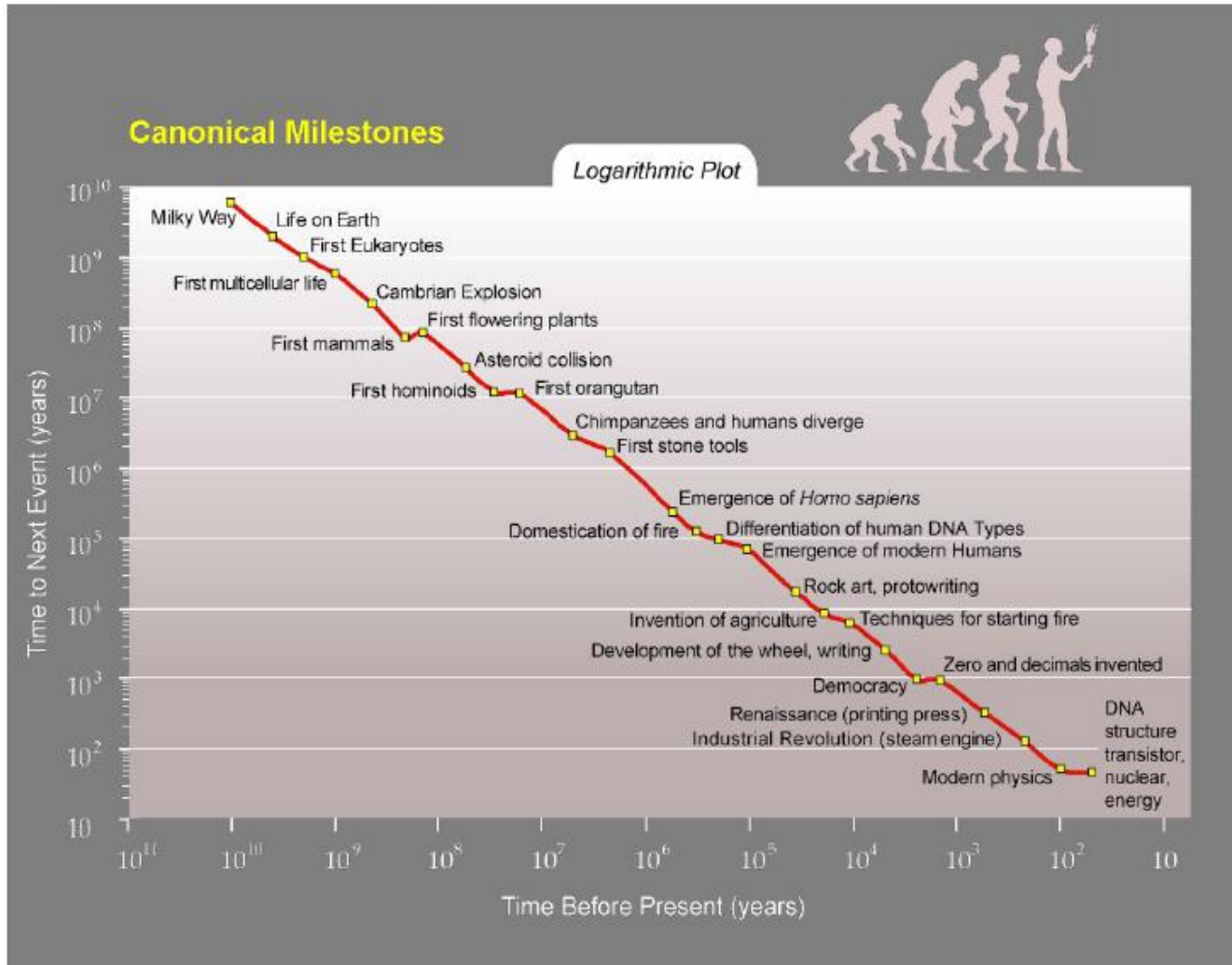
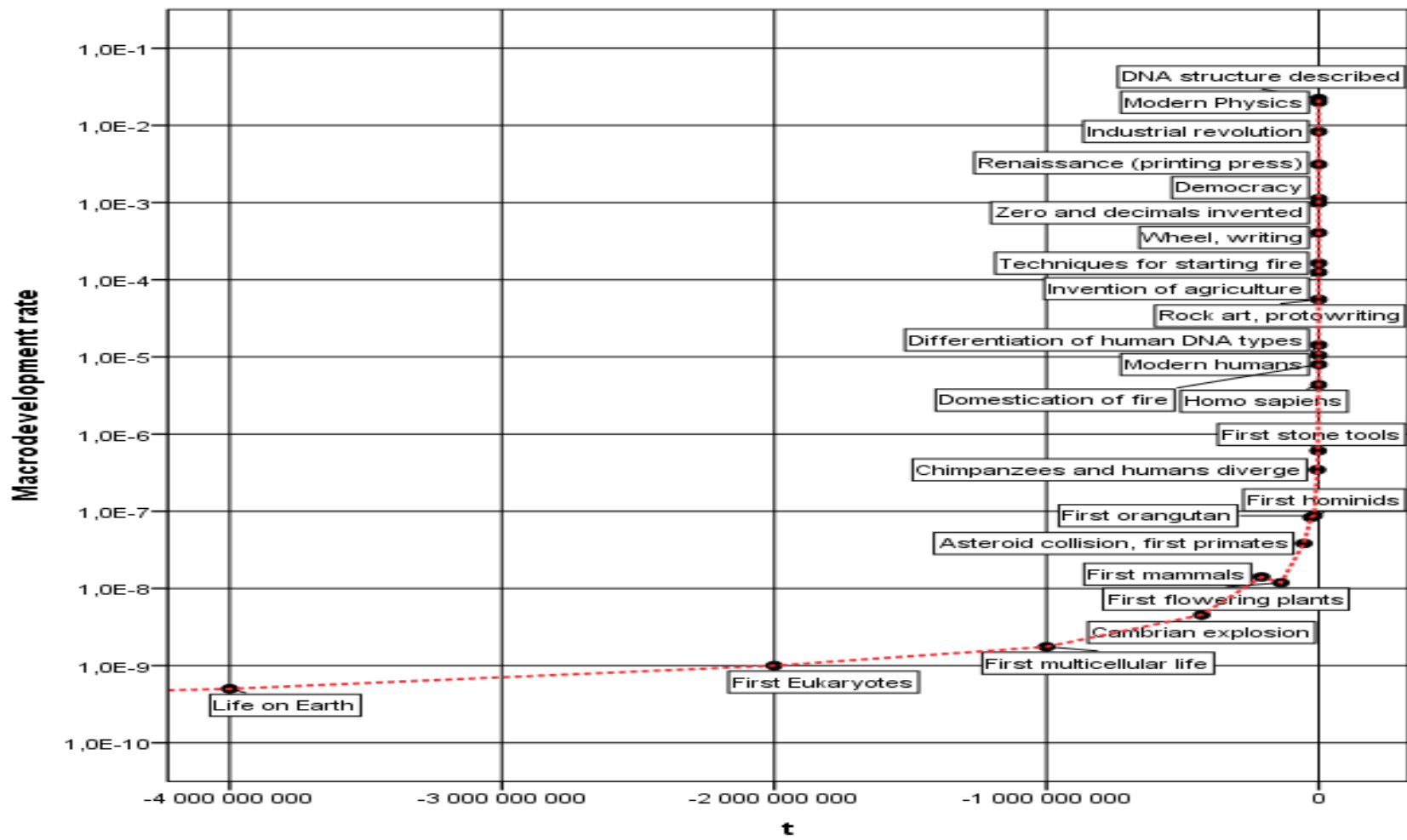
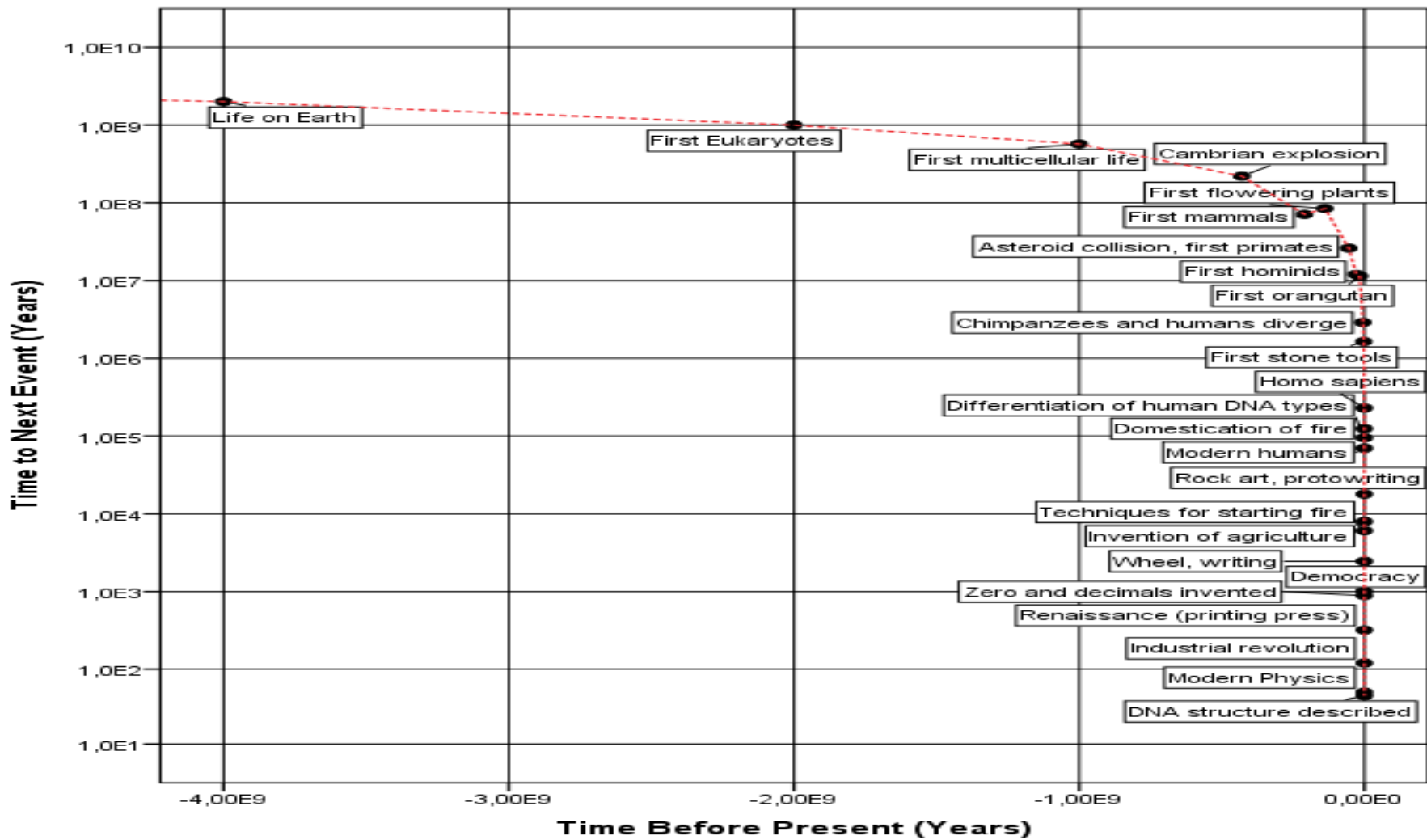
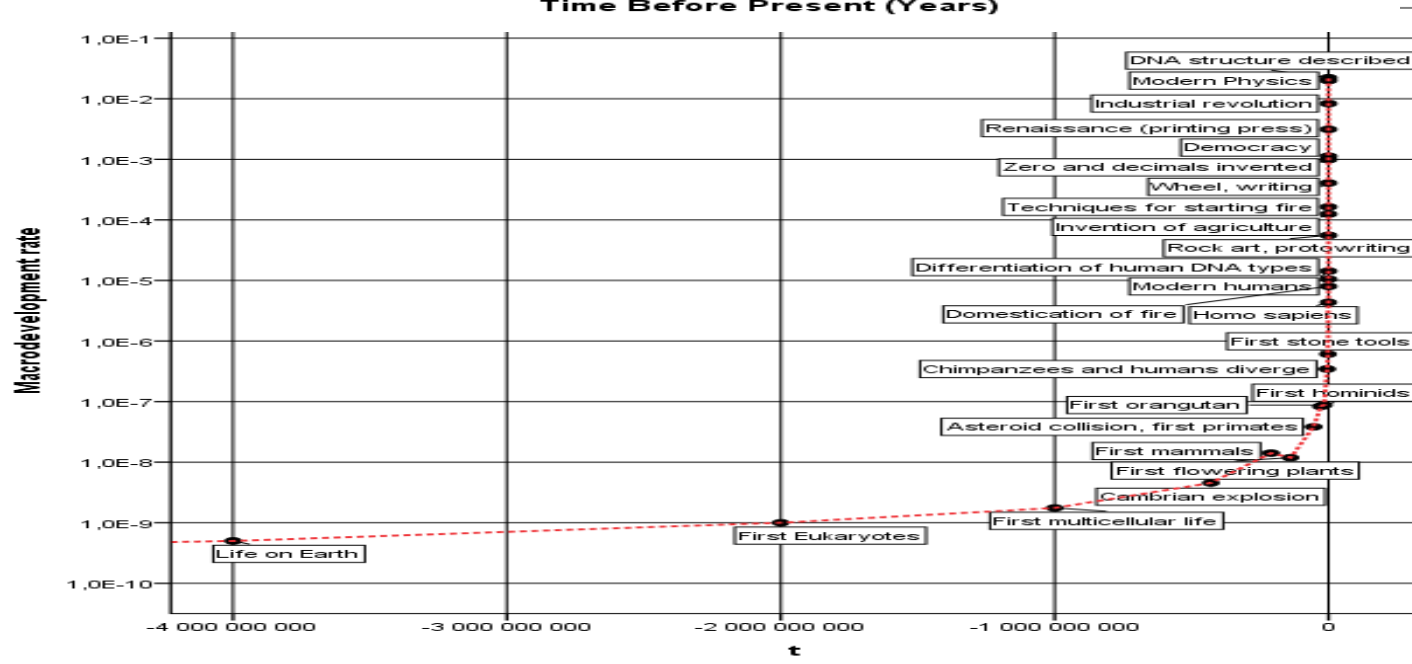
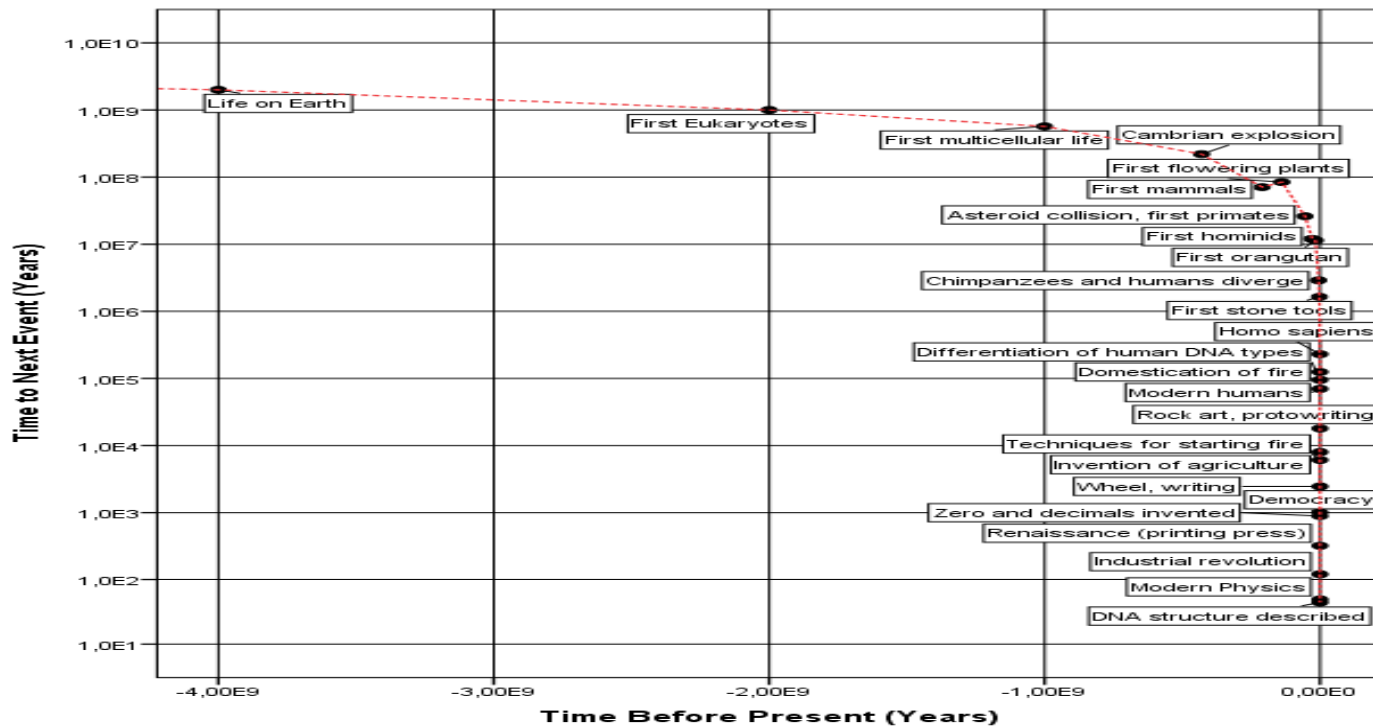
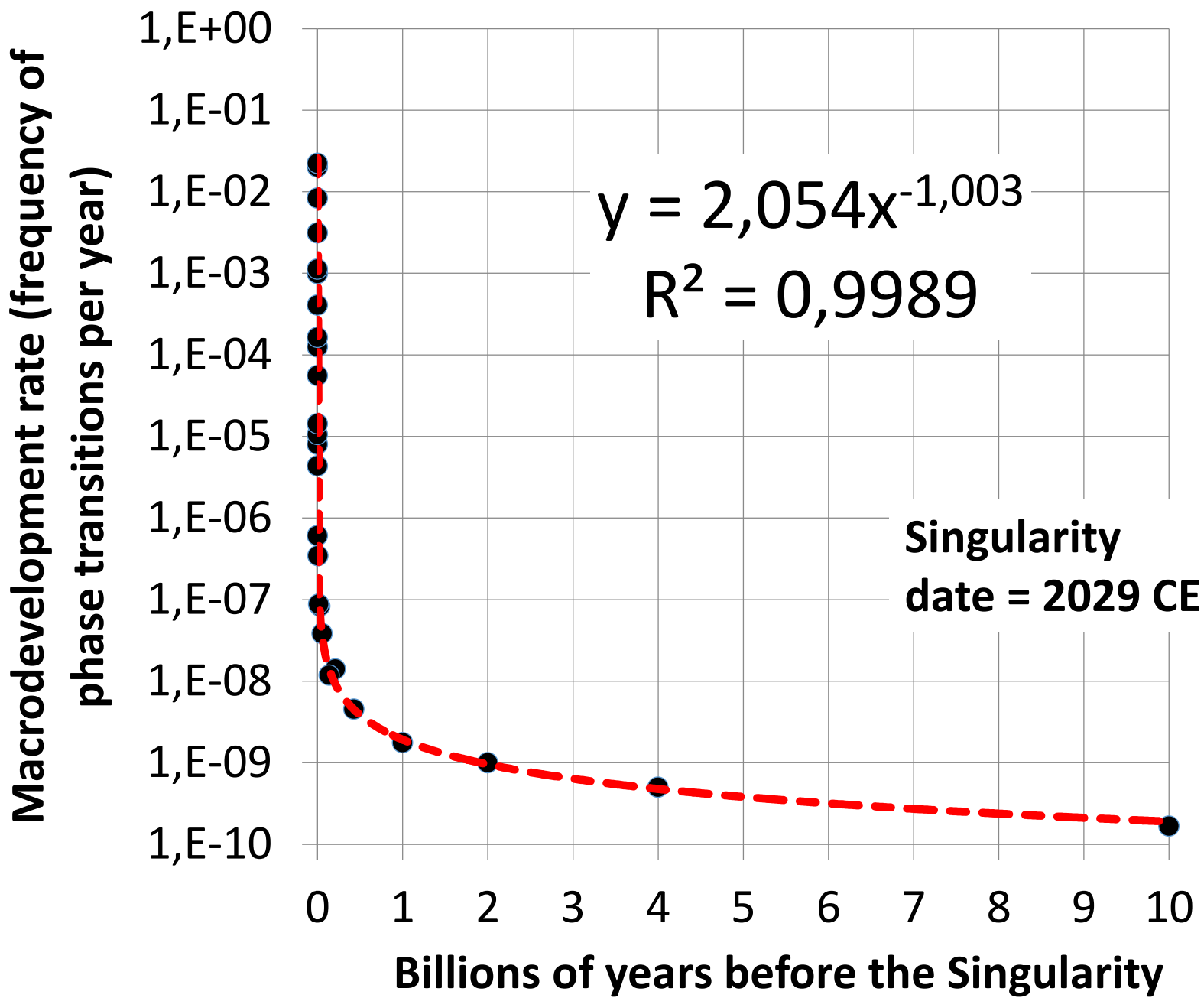


Fig. 6

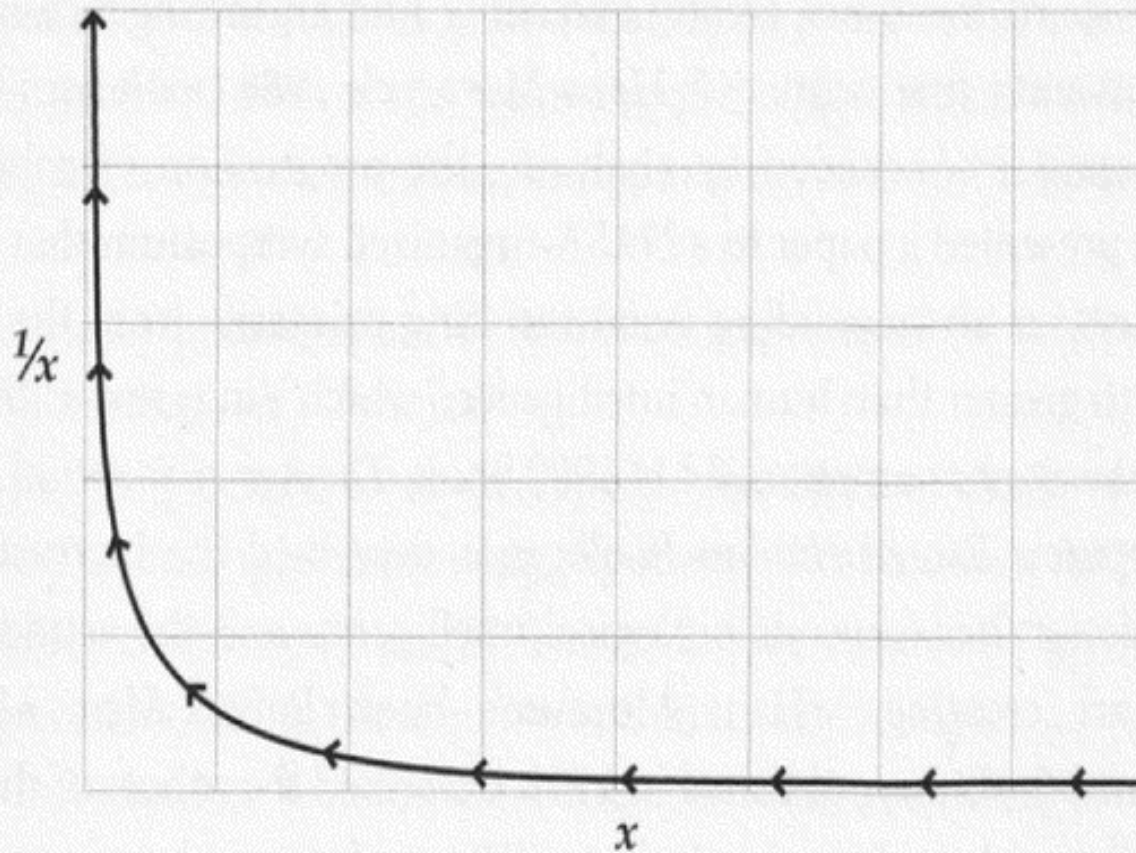




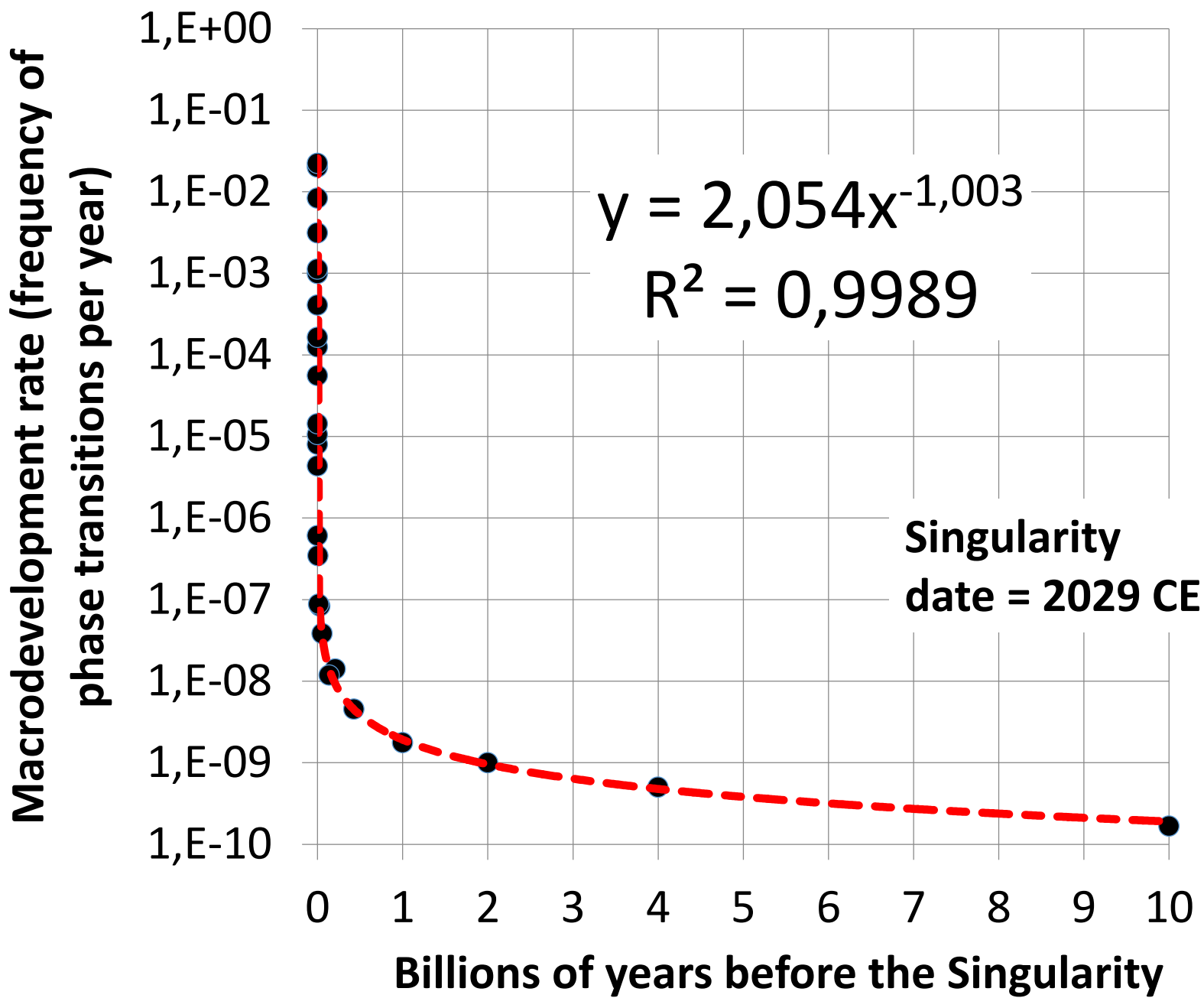




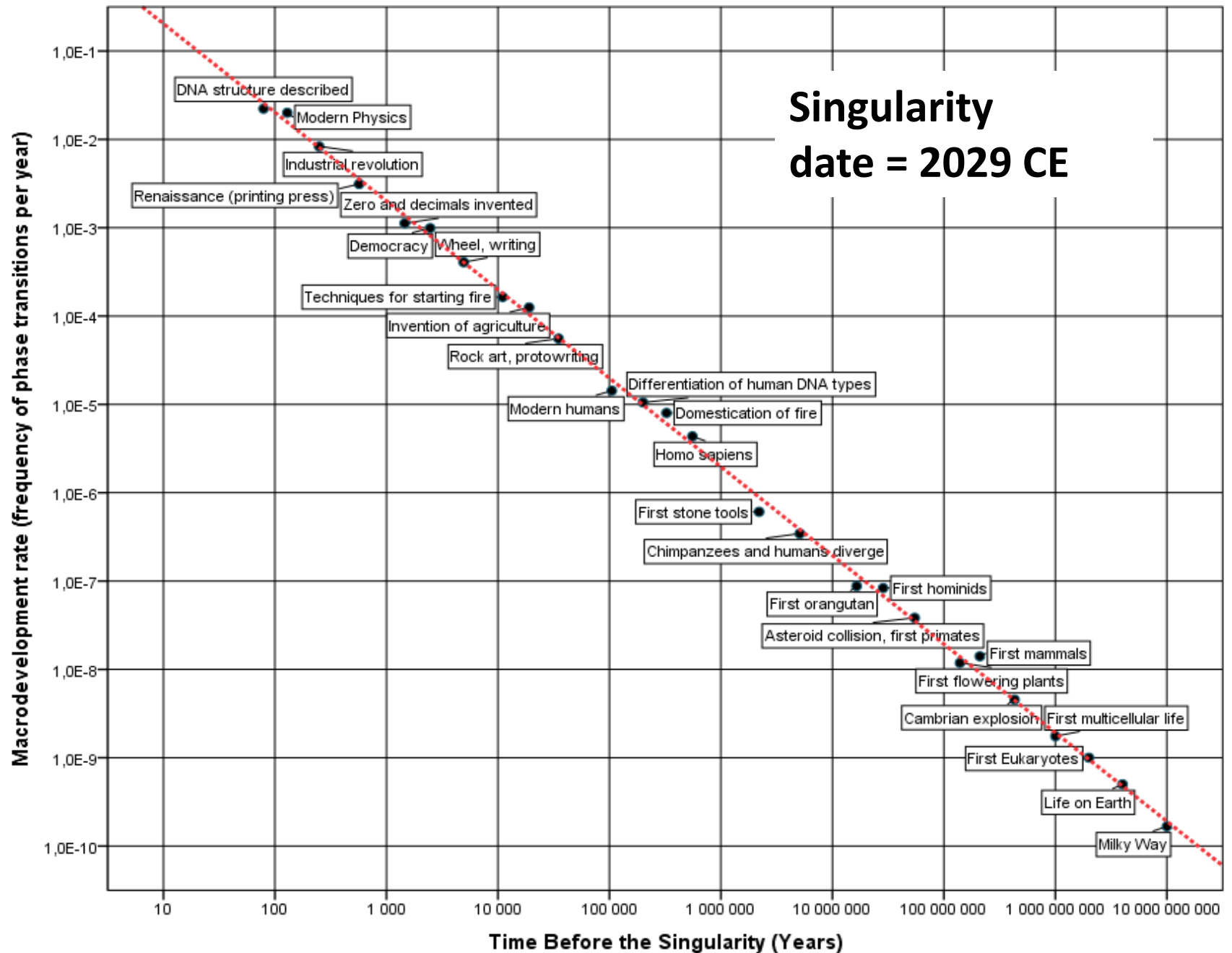
## A Mathematical Singularity *Linear Plot*

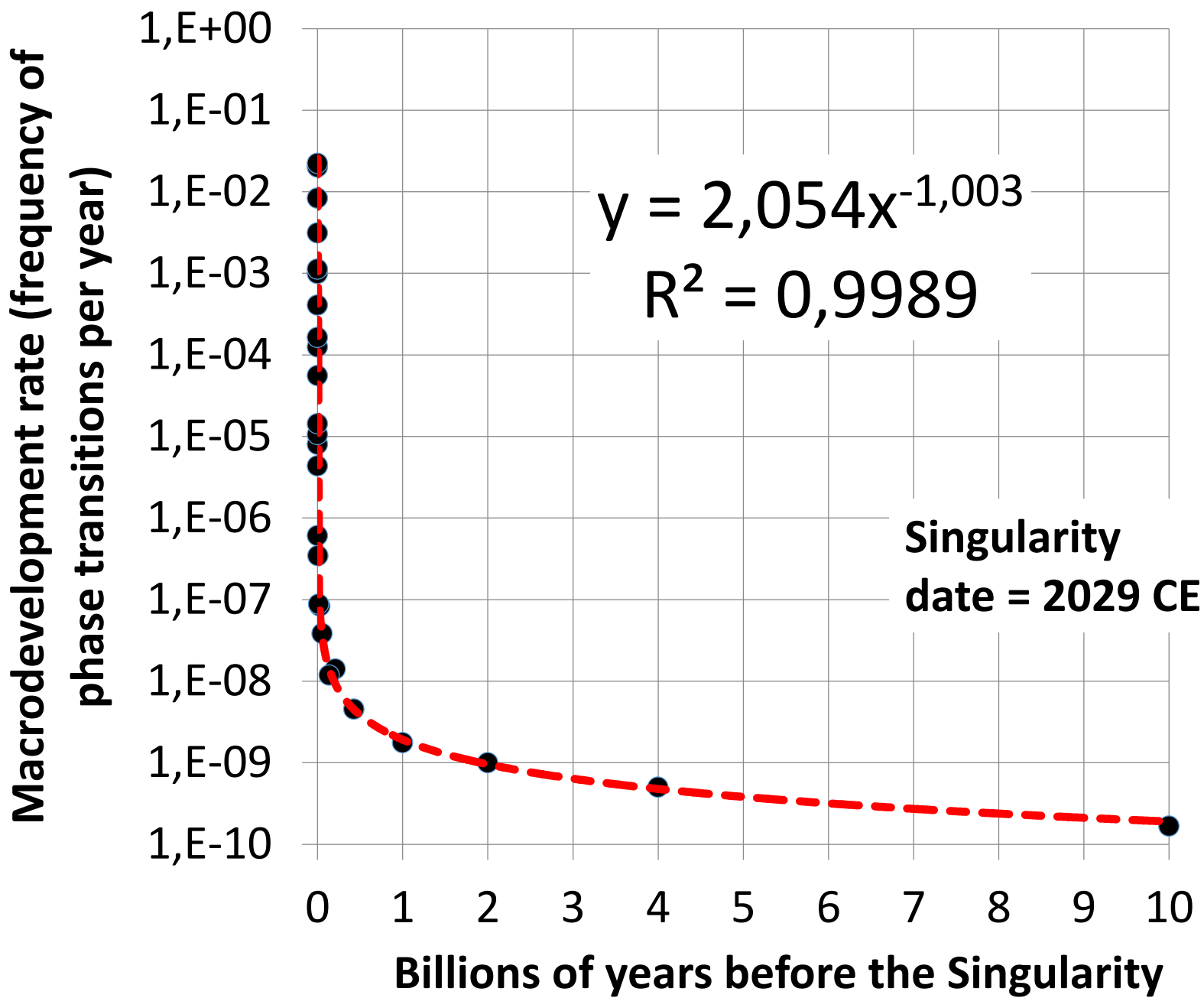


*A mathematical singularity: As  $x$  approaches zero (from right to left),  $1/x$  (or  $y$ ) approaches infinity.*





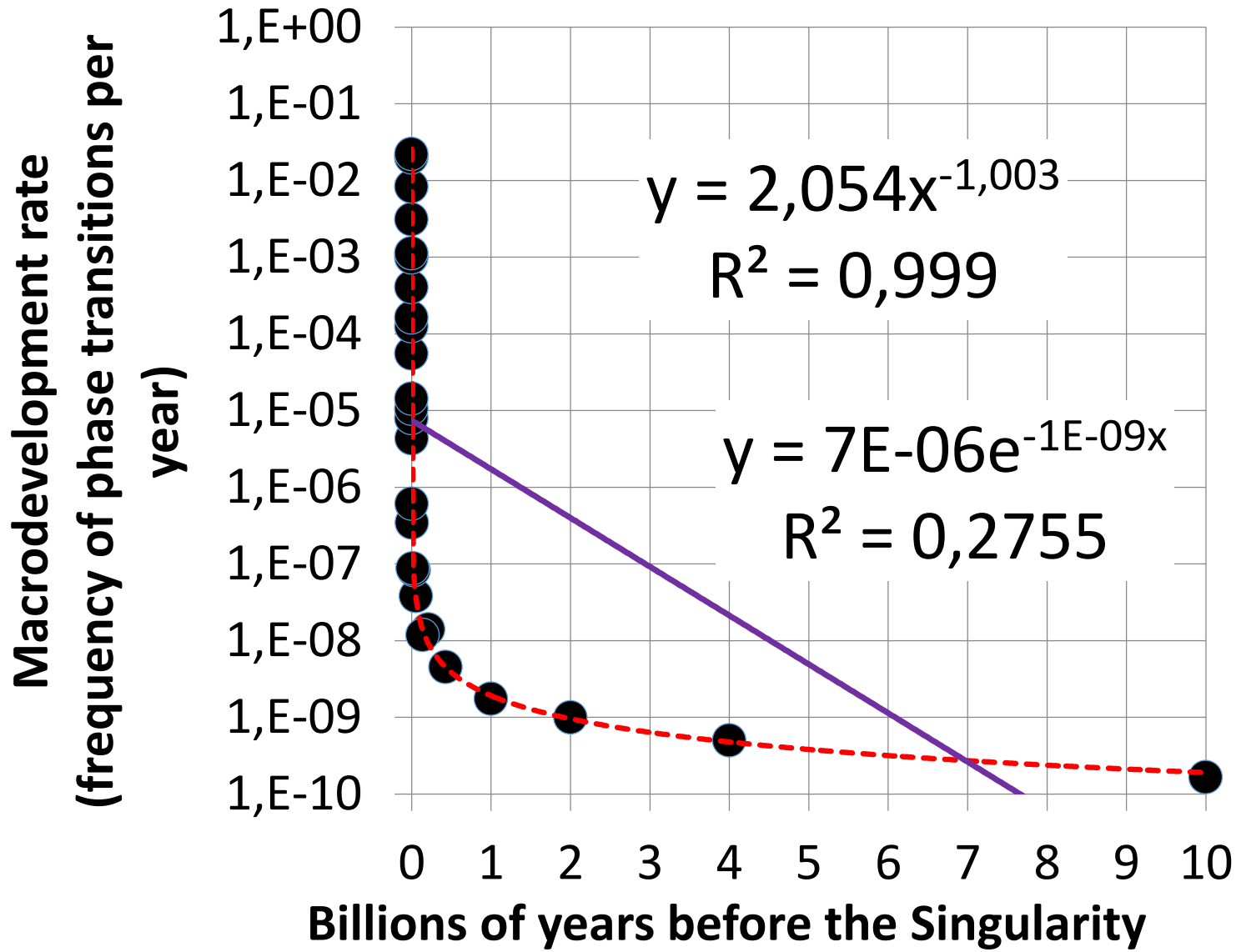




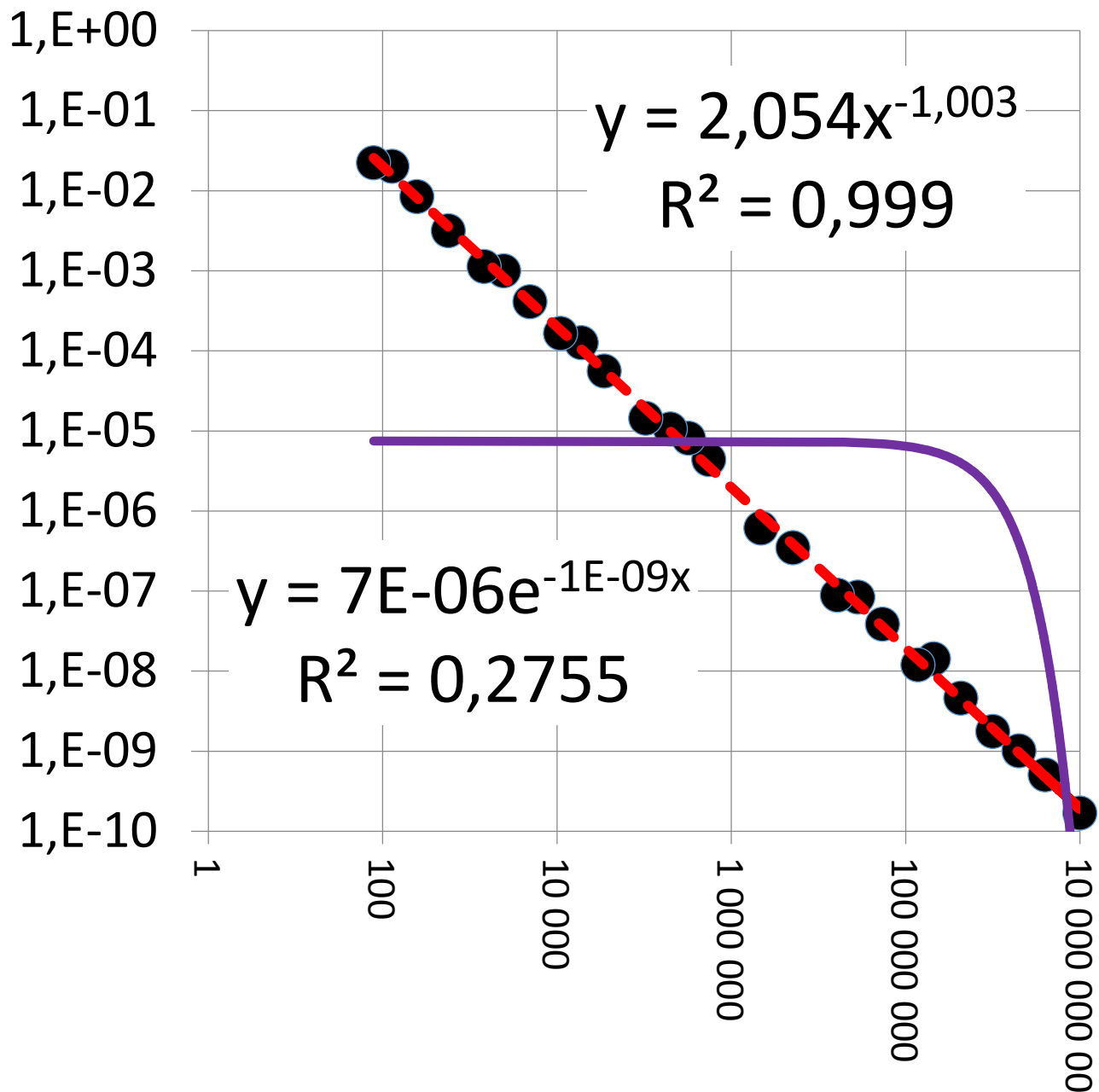
$$y = k/x$$

$$y = \frac{2.054}{x^{1.003}}$$

$$y = \frac{2.054}{x}$$



**Macrodevelopment rate (frequency of phase transitions per year)**

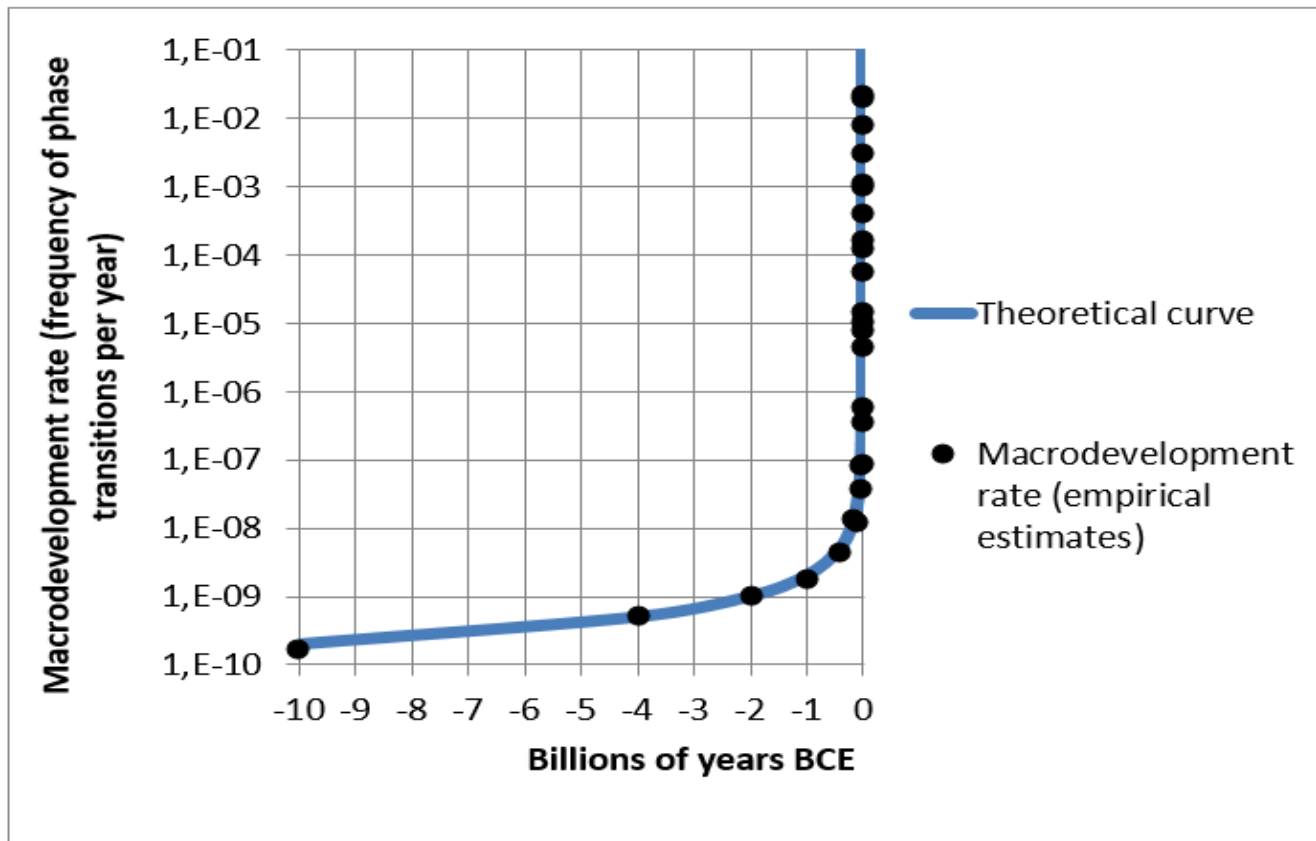


$$y = \frac{2.054}{x}$$

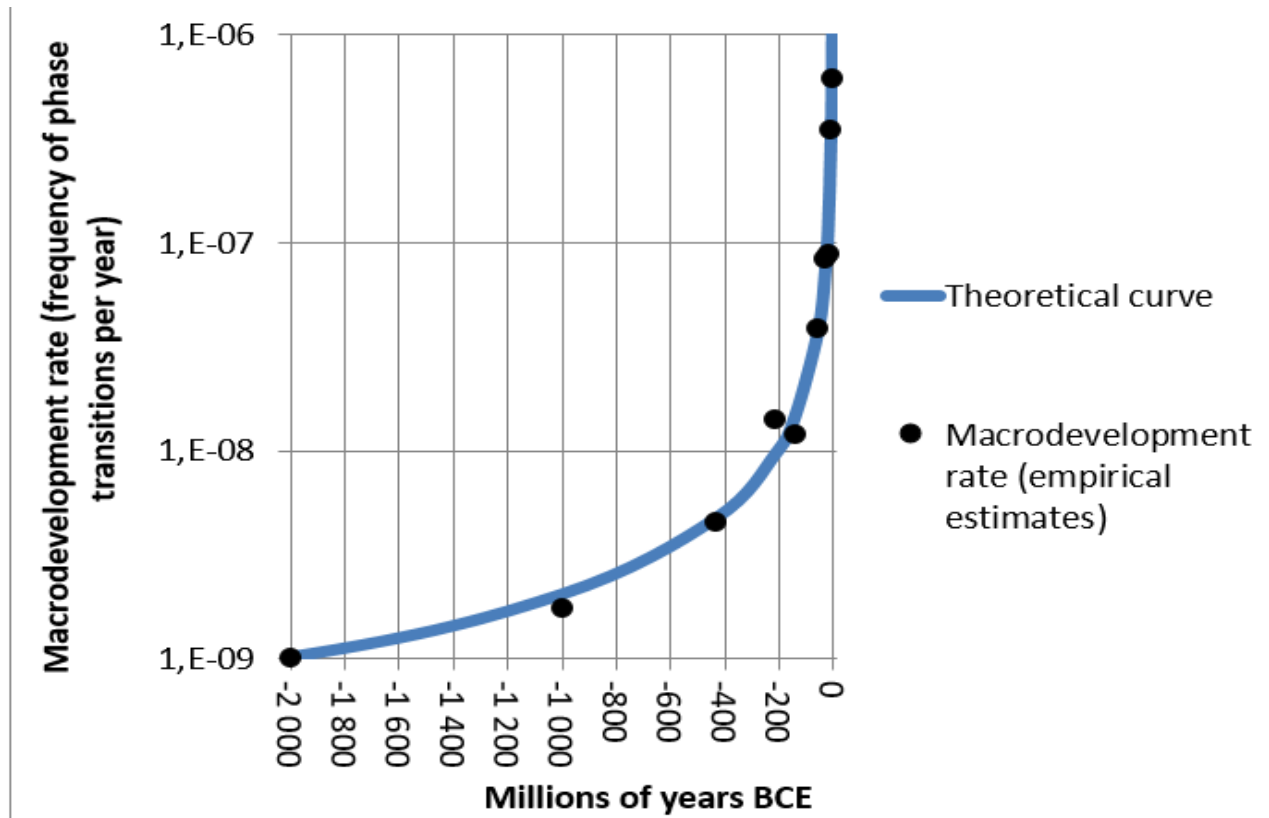
$$x = t^* - t$$

$$y_t = \frac{2.054}{2029 - t}$$

$$y_t = \frac{C}{t^* - t}$$

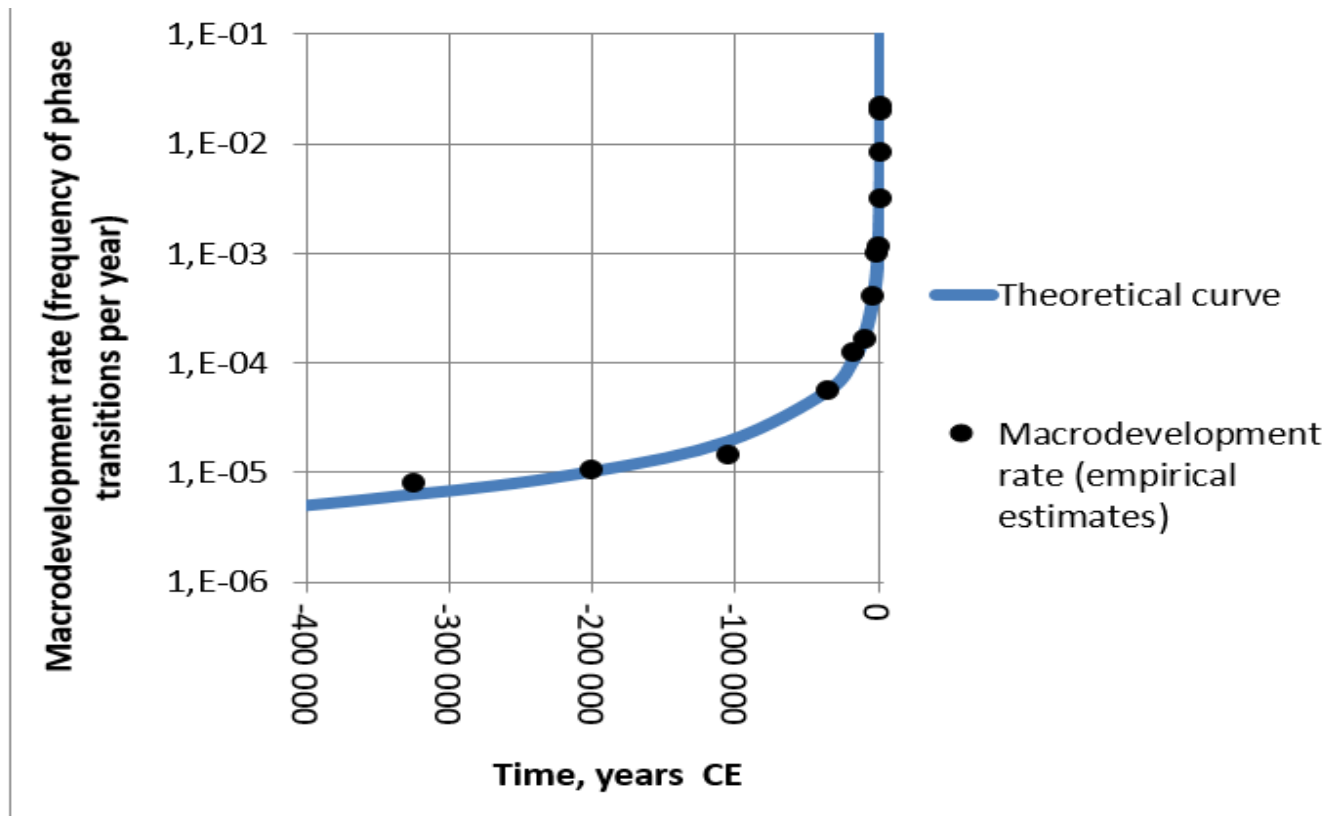


**Fig. 13.** Fit between the empirical estimates of the macrodevelopment rate and the theoretical curve generated by the hyperbolic equation  $y_t = 2.054/(2029-t)$ , 10 billion BCE – 2000 CE, with a logarithmic scale for the Y-axis

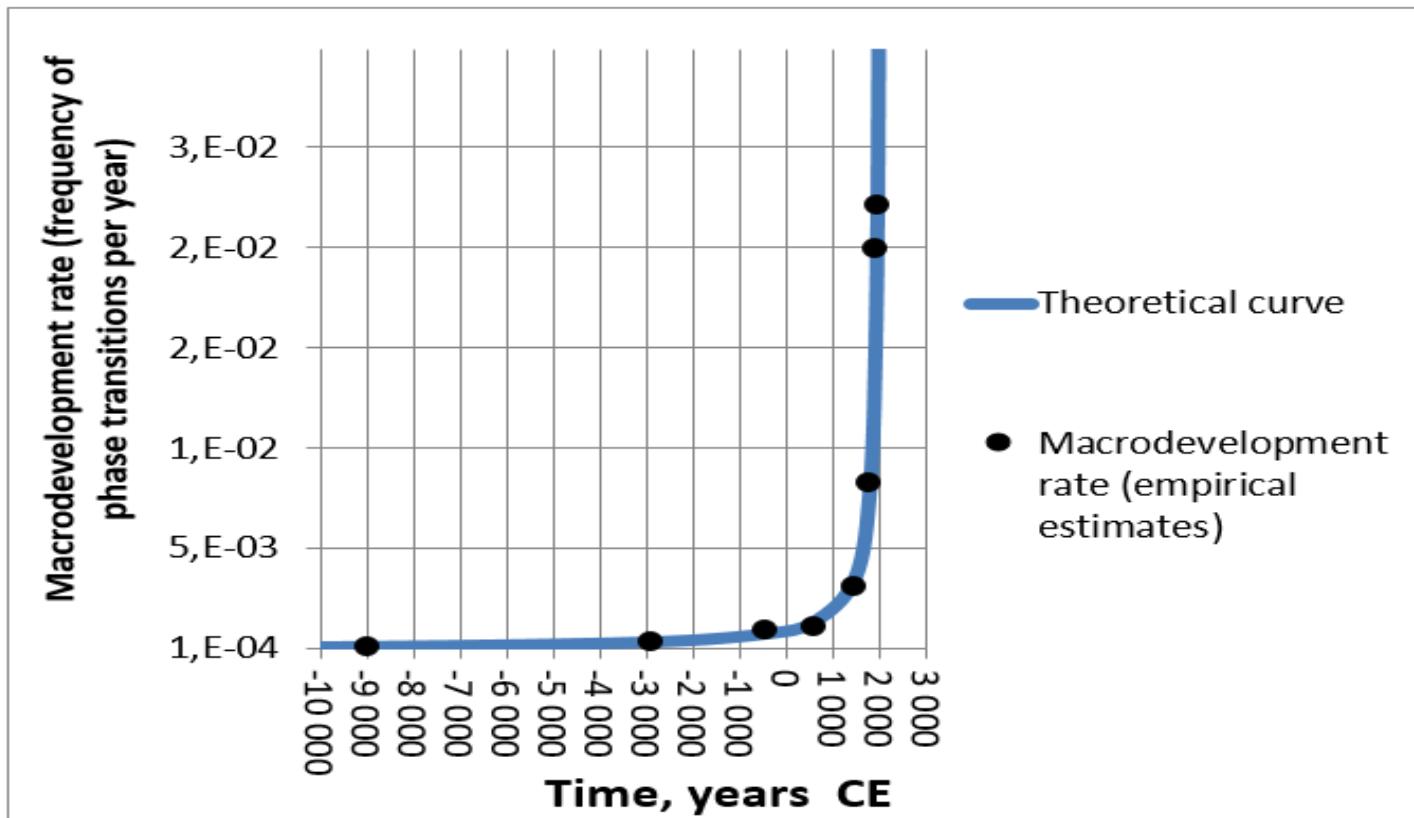


**Fig. 14.** Fit between the empirical estimates of the macrodevelopment rate and the theoretical curve generated by the hyperbolic equation  $y_t = 2.054/(2029-t)$ , 2 billion – 2 200 000 CE, with a logarithmic scale for the Y-axis

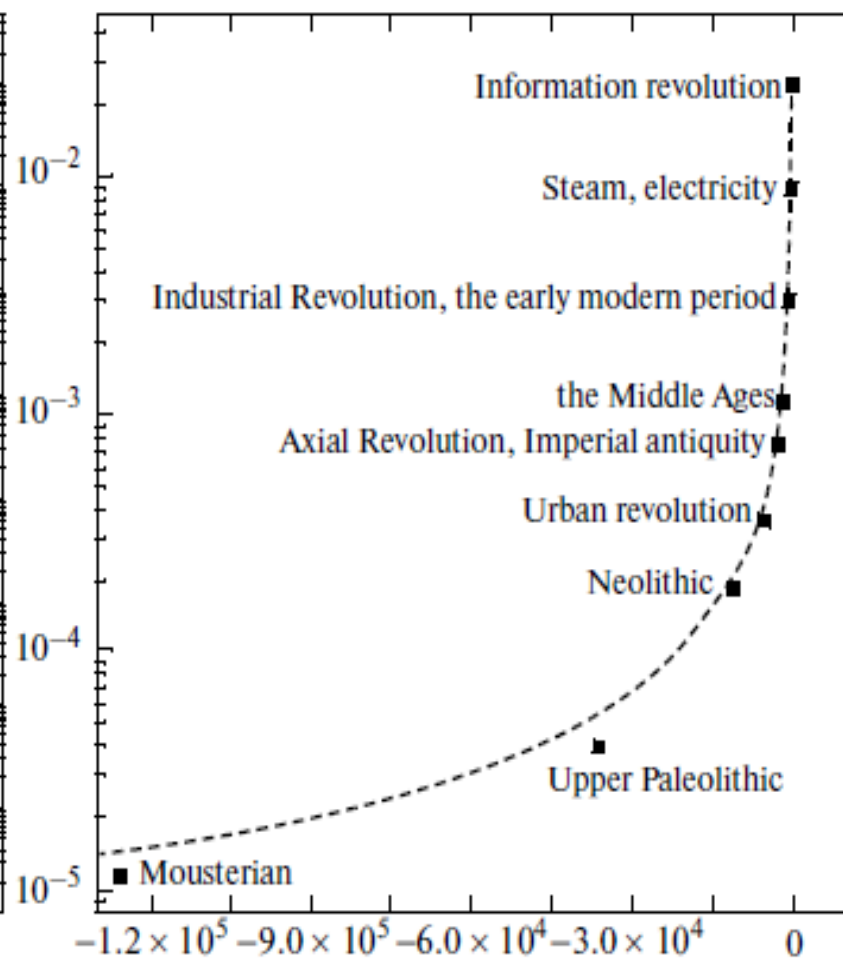
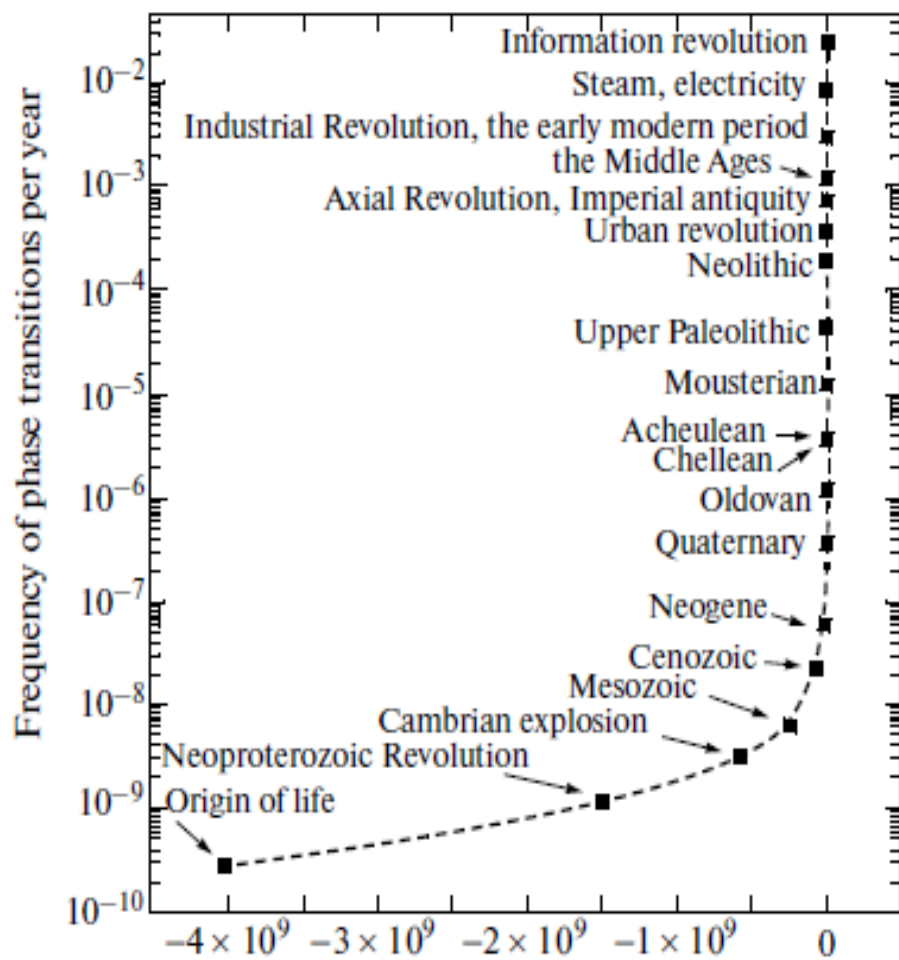




**Fig. 15.** Fit between the empirical estimates of the macrodevelopment rate and the theoretical curve generated by the hyperbolic equation  $y_t = 2.054/(2029-t)$ , 400 000 BCE – 2000 CE, with a logarithmic scale for the Y-axis



**Fig. 16.** Fit between the empirical estimates of the macrodevelopment rate and the theoretical curve generated by the hyperbolic equation  $y_t = 2.054/(2029-t)$ , 10 000 BCE – 2000 CE, with a natural scale for the both axes



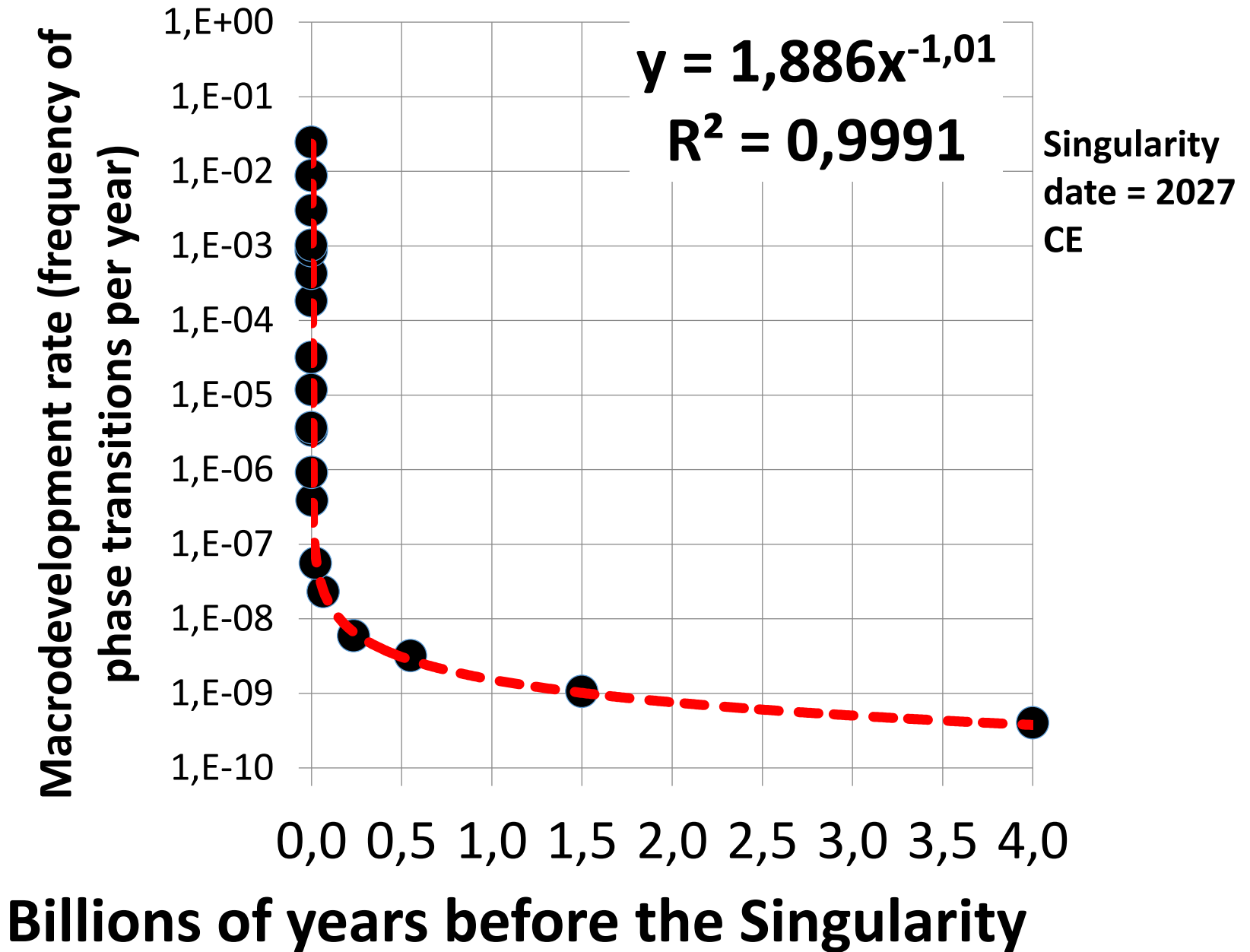
$$t_n = t^* - T/\alpha^n, \text{ or}$$

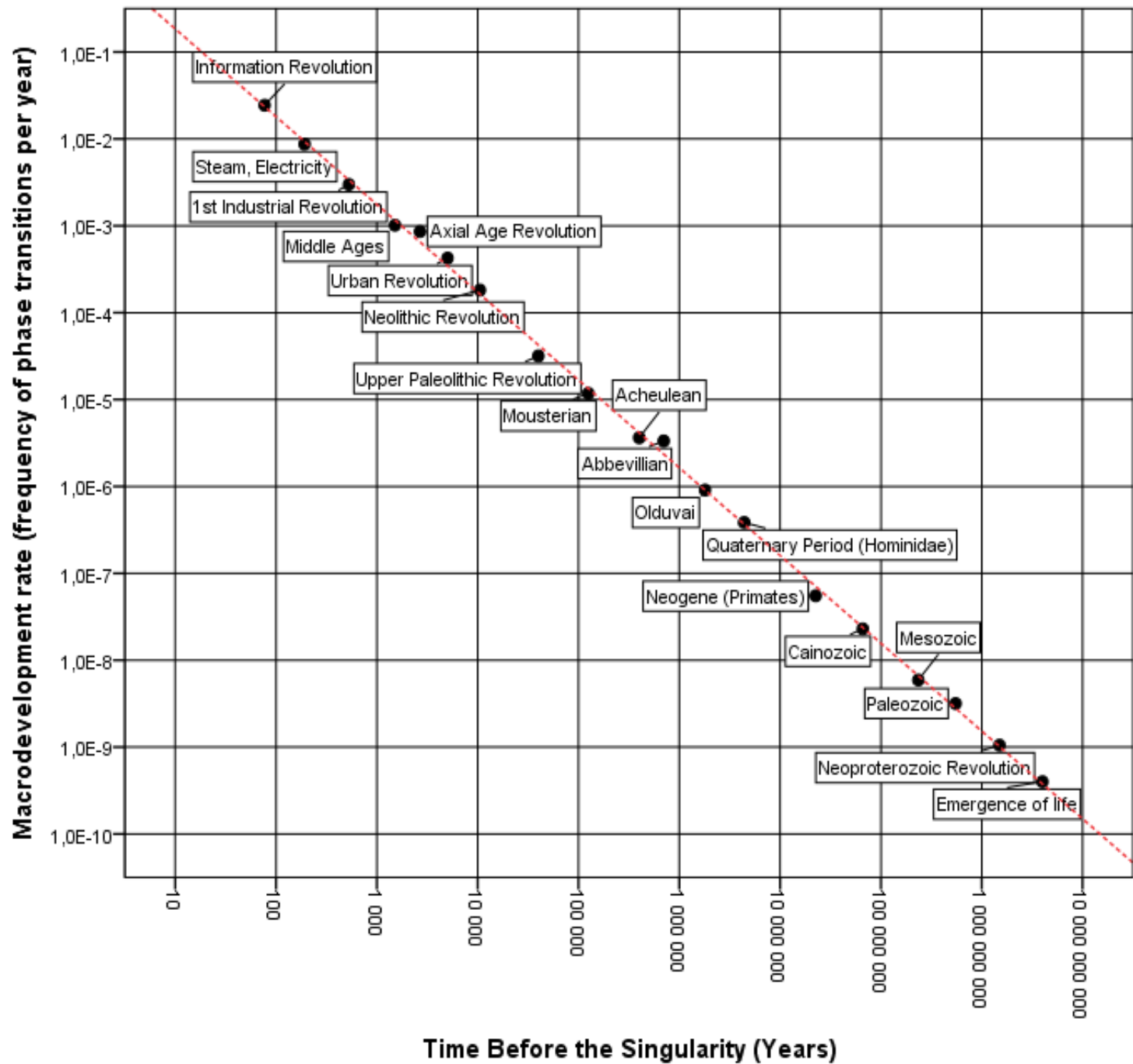
$$\lg(t^* - t_n) = \lg T - n \lg \alpha,$$

where  $n$  is a phase transition/planetary revolution number,  $t^*$  is the singularity time,  $T$  is the total length of time for the analyzed time series ( $4 \times 10^9$  years in Panov's case), and  $\alpha$  is a parameter denoted by Panov as "coefficient of acceleration of historical time"

The Singularity time = 2064 (for the human history – starting from the Middle Paleolithic)

The Singularity time = 2004 (for the global history – starting from the origins of life on the Earth)





$$y = \frac{1.886}{x^{1.01}}$$

$$y = \frac{1.886}{x}$$

$$y_t = \frac{1.886}{2027 - t}$$

$$y_t = \frac{C}{t^* - t}$$

**Von Foerster showed that between 1 and 1958 CE the world's population ( $N$ ) dynamics can be described in an extremely accurate way with an astonishingly simple equation:**

$$N_t = \frac{C}{(t^* - t)^{0.99}}$$

where  $N_t$  is the world population at time  $t$ , and  $C$  and  $t_0$  are constants, with  $t_0$  corresponding to an absolute limit ("singularity" point) at which  $N$  would become infinite.



Parameter  $t_0$  was estimated by von Foerster and his colleagues as 2026.87, which corresponds to November 13, 2026; this made it possible for them to supply their article with a public-relations masterpiece title:

**"Doomsday:  
Friday, 13 November,  
A.D. 2026"**

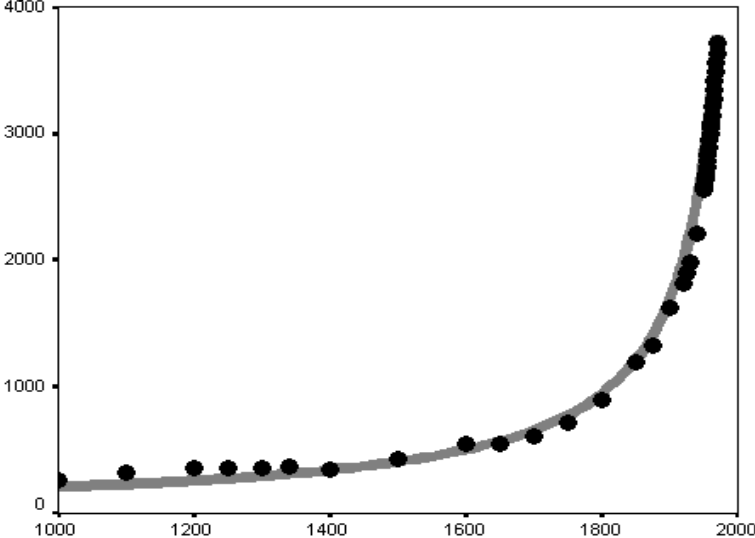
What is especially important for us is that, as was the case with equation (1) above, the denominator's exponent (0.99) turned out to be only negligibly different from 1, and as has been shown by von Hoerner (1975) and Kapitza (1992, 1999), it can be written more succinctly as

$$N_t = \frac{C}{t^* - t}$$

$$\mathbf{2026.87 \approx 2027}$$

$$N_t = \frac{C}{2027 - t}$$

The overall correlation between the curve generated by von Foerster's equation and the most detailed series of empirical estimates looks as follows:



$$N_t = \frac{C}{2027 - t}$$

The formal characteristics are as follows:  
 $R = 0.998$ ;  $R^2 = 0.996$ ;  $p = 9.4 \times 10^{-17} \approx 1 \times 10^{-16}$ .

Thus, von Foerster's equation accounts for an astonishing 99.6% of all the macrovariation in world population, from 1000 CE through 1970, as estimated by McEvedy and Jones (1978) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2006).

Note also that the empirical estimates of world population find themselves aligned in an extremely neat way along the hyperbolic curve, which convincingly justifies the designation of the pre-1970s world population growth pattern as "hyperbolic".

The von Foerster equation,  $N_t = \frac{C}{t_0 - t}$

is just the solution for the following differential equation:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{N^2}{C}$$

This equation can be also written as:

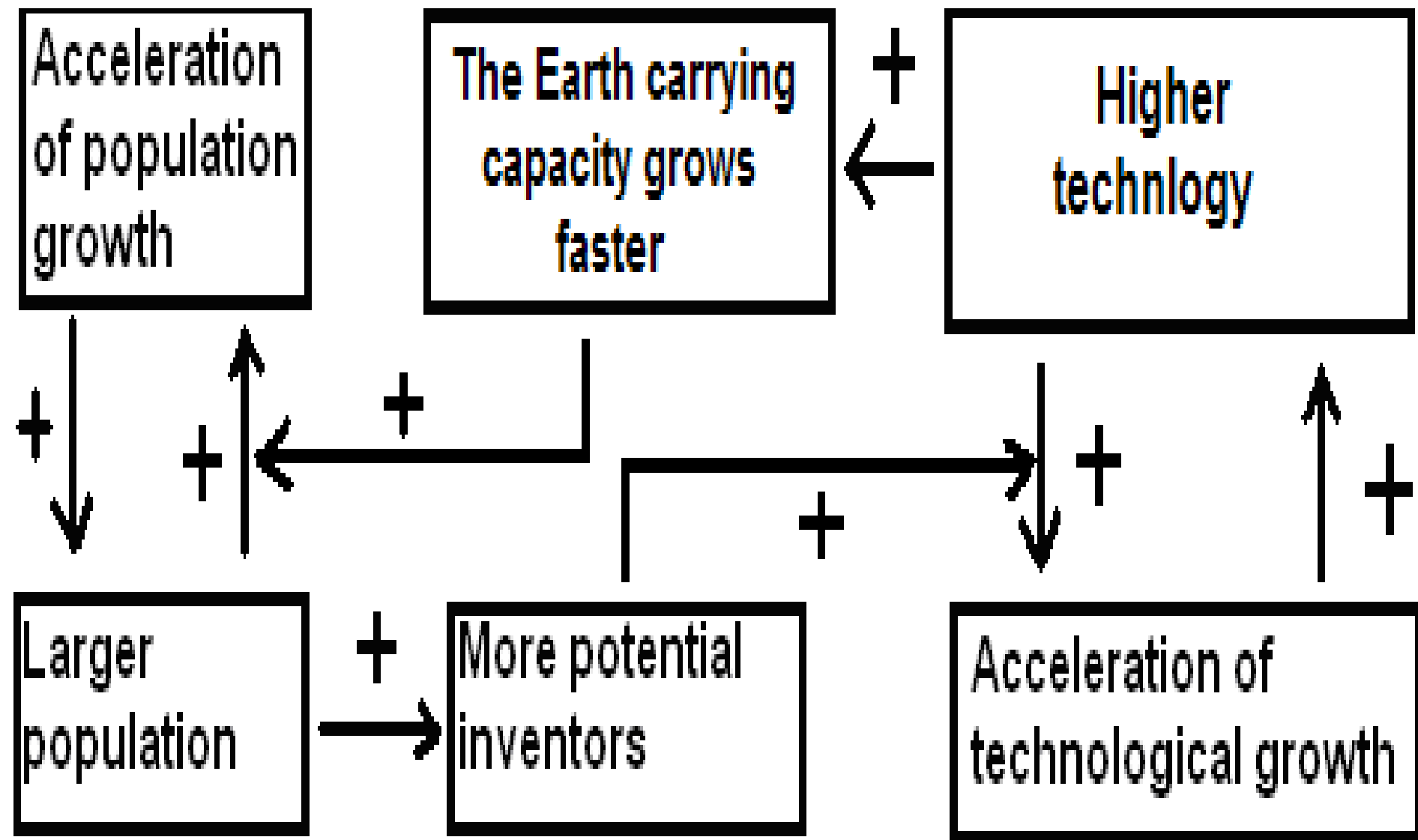
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = aN^2, \text{ where } a = \frac{1}{C}$$

In our context  $dN/dt$  denotes the absolute population growth rate at some moment of time. Hence, this equation states that the absolute population growth rate at any moment of time should be proportional to the square of population at this moment.

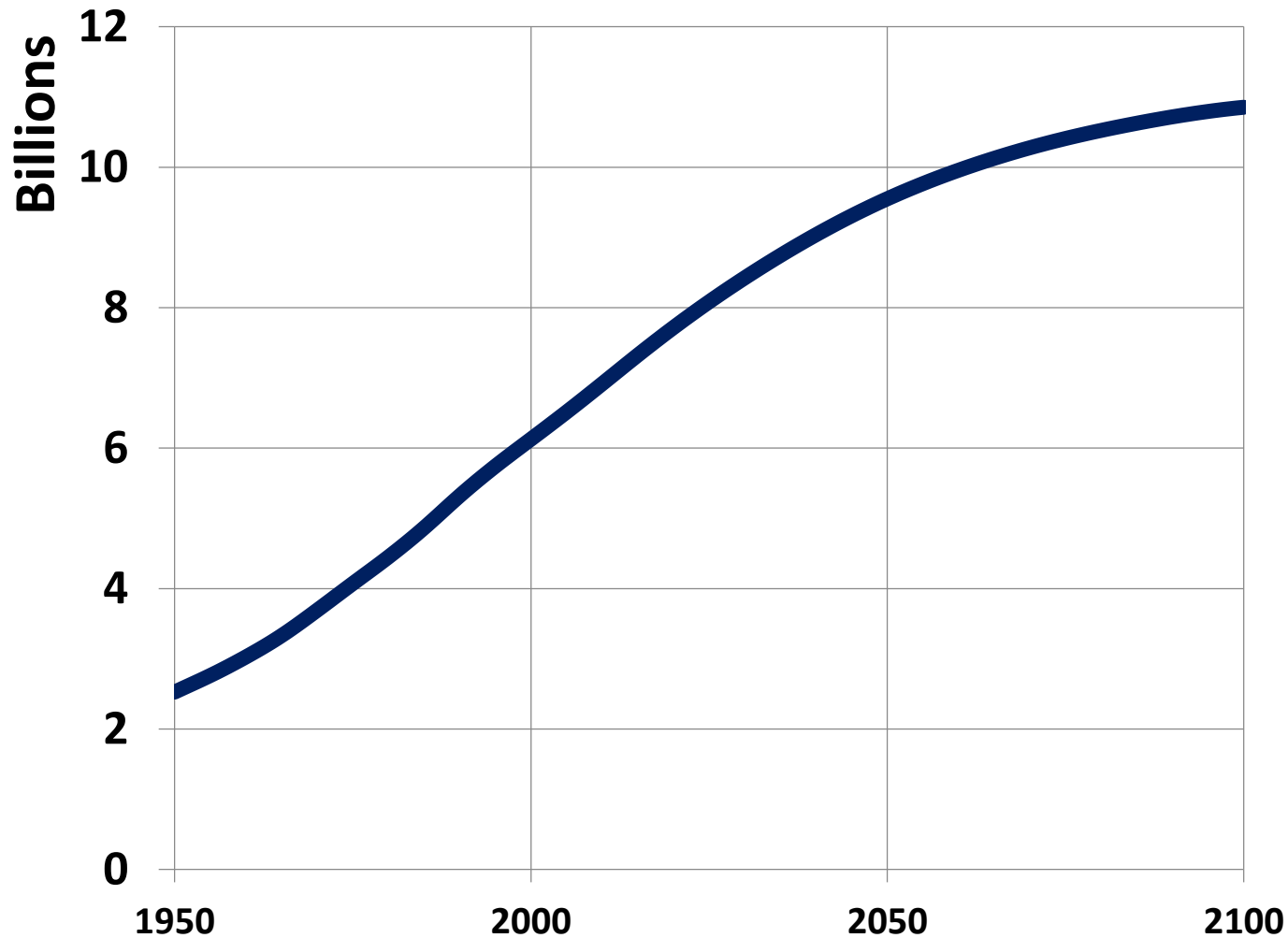
**In fact, the hyperbolic pattern of the world's population growth could be accounted for by the nonlinear second order positive feedback mechanism that was shown long ago to generate just the hyperbolic growth, known also as the "blow-up regime".**

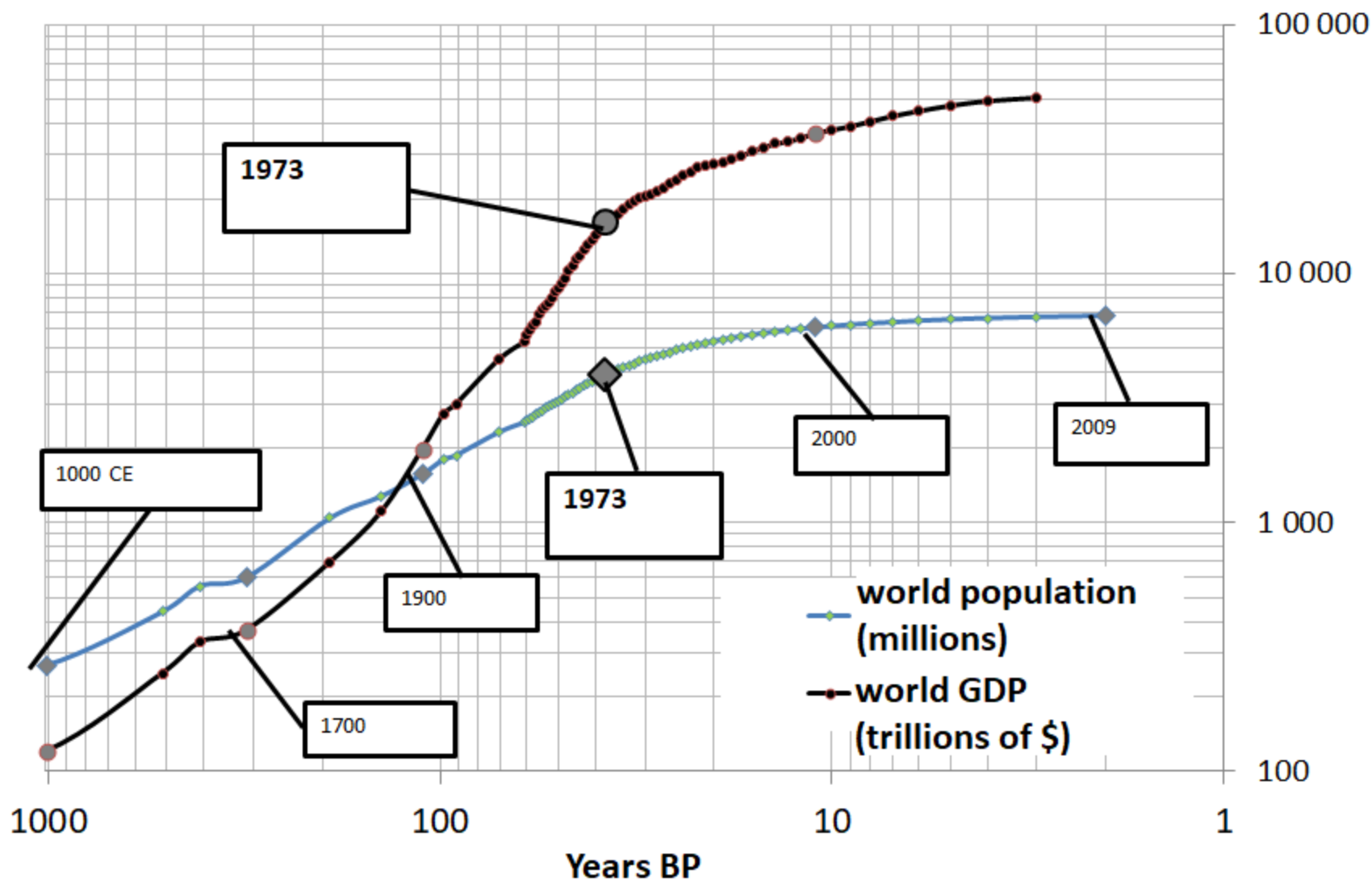
**In our case this nonlinear second order positive feedback looks as follows:**

the more people – the more potential inventors – the faster technological growth – the faster growth of the Earth's carrying capacity – the faster population growth – with more people you also have more potential inventors – hence, faster technological growth, and so on.

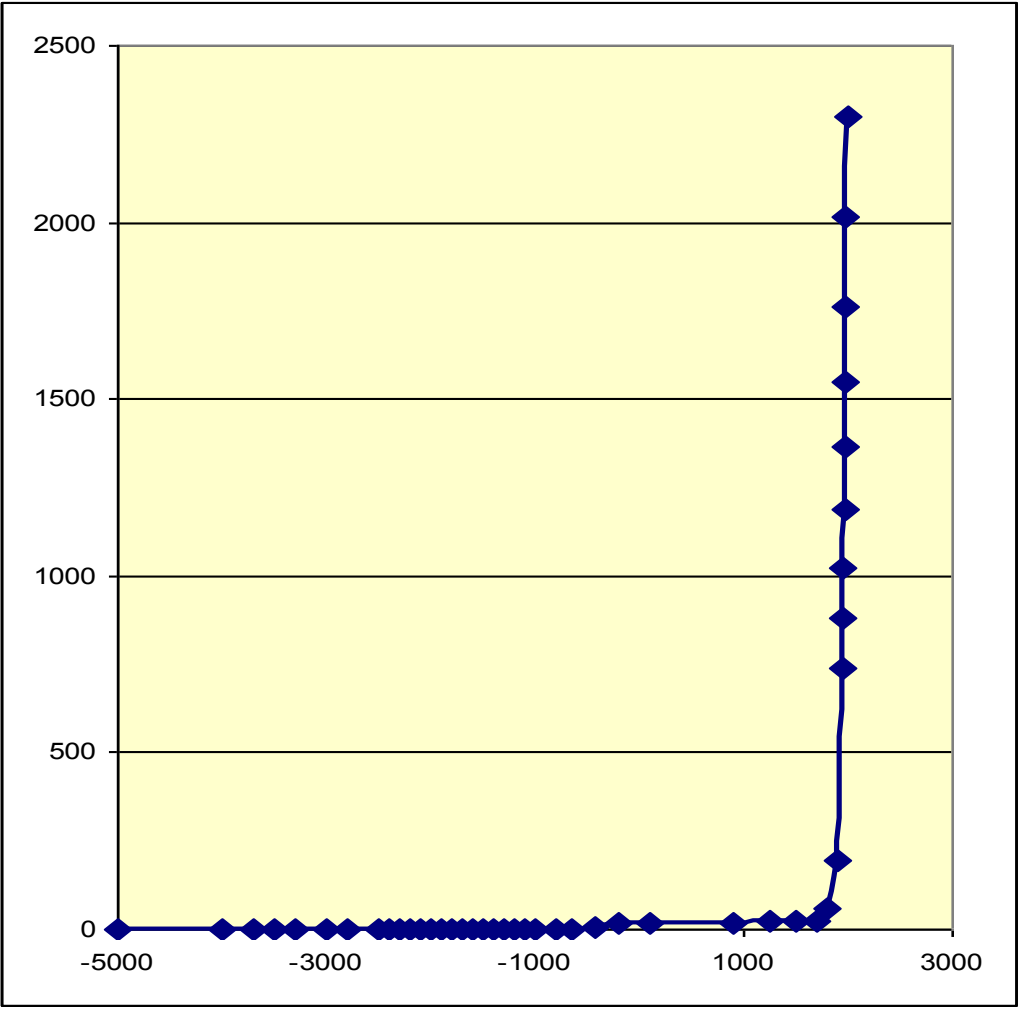


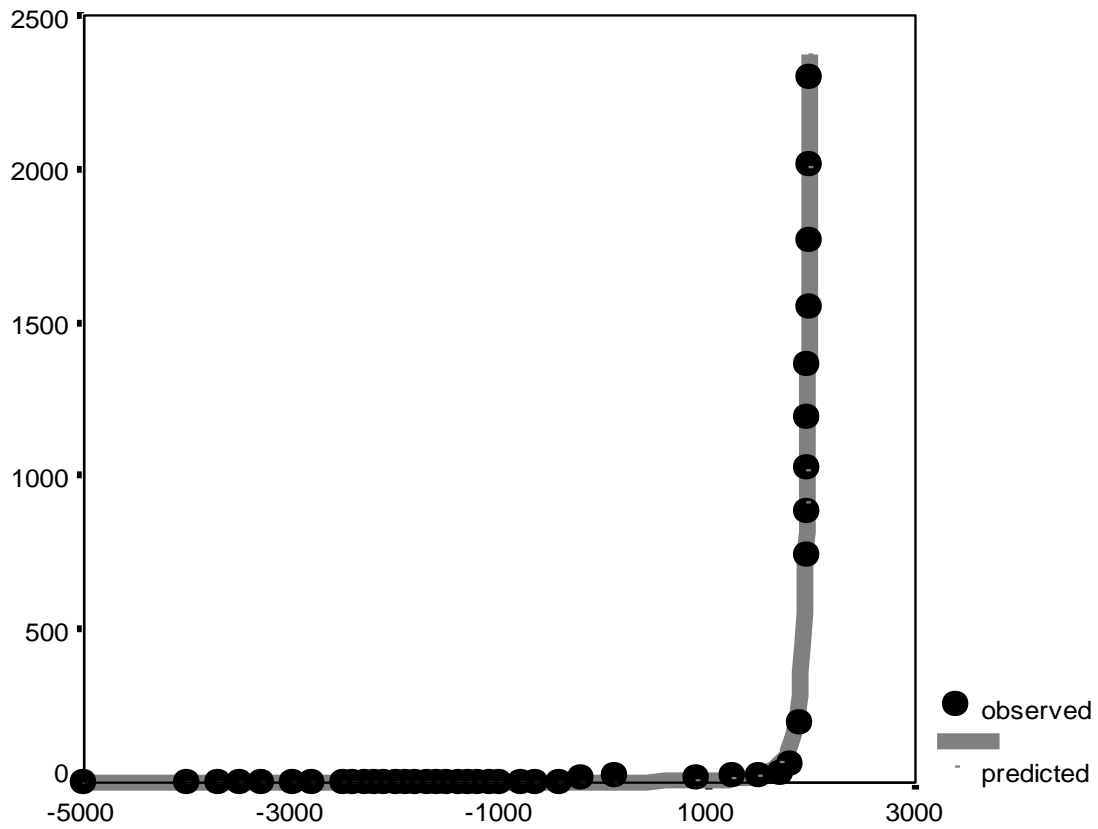
# World population dynamics – empirical estimates (till 2015) and middle forecast till 2100 of the UN Population Division











$$U_t = \frac{7705000}{(2047 - t)^2}$$

