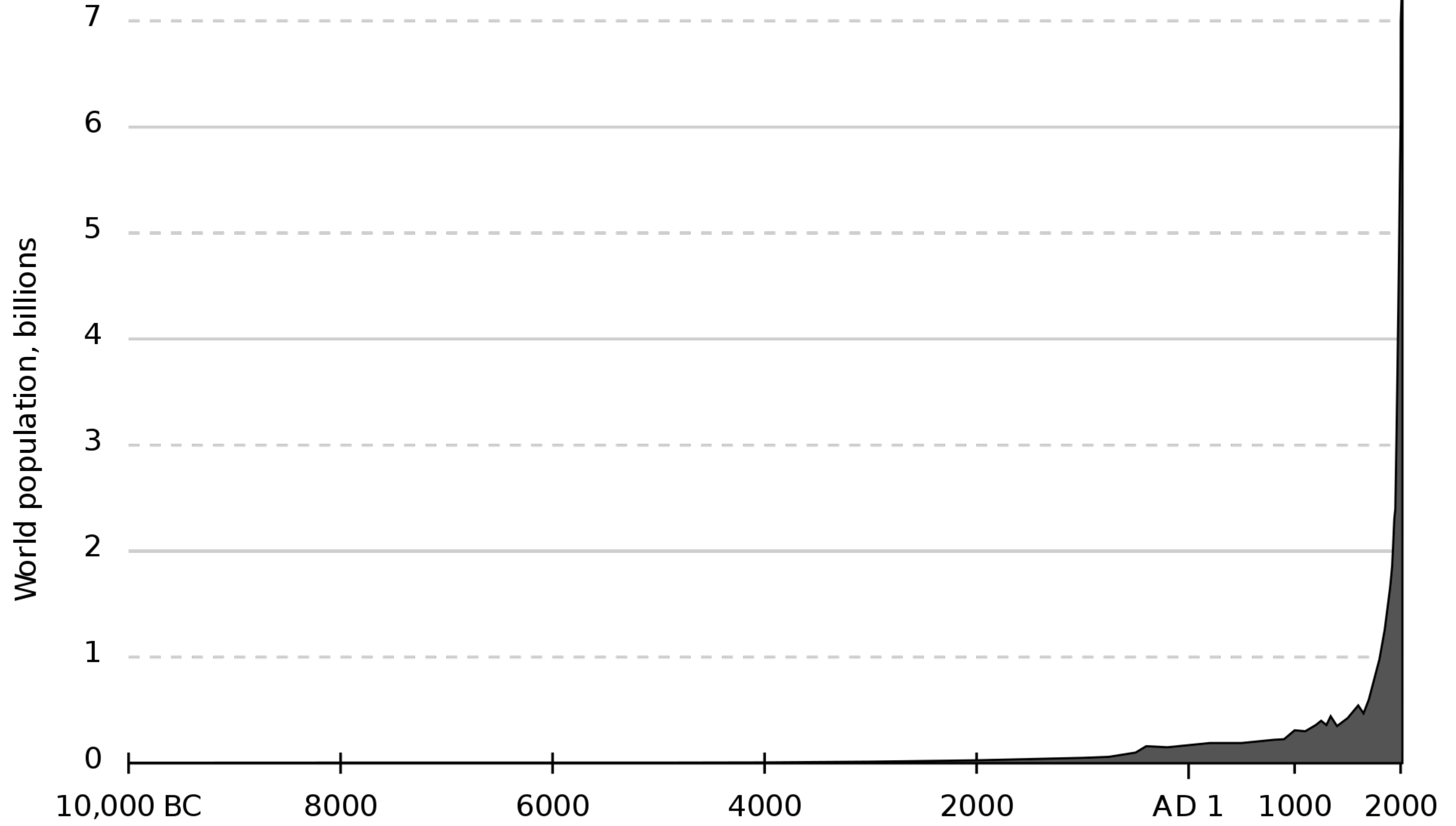
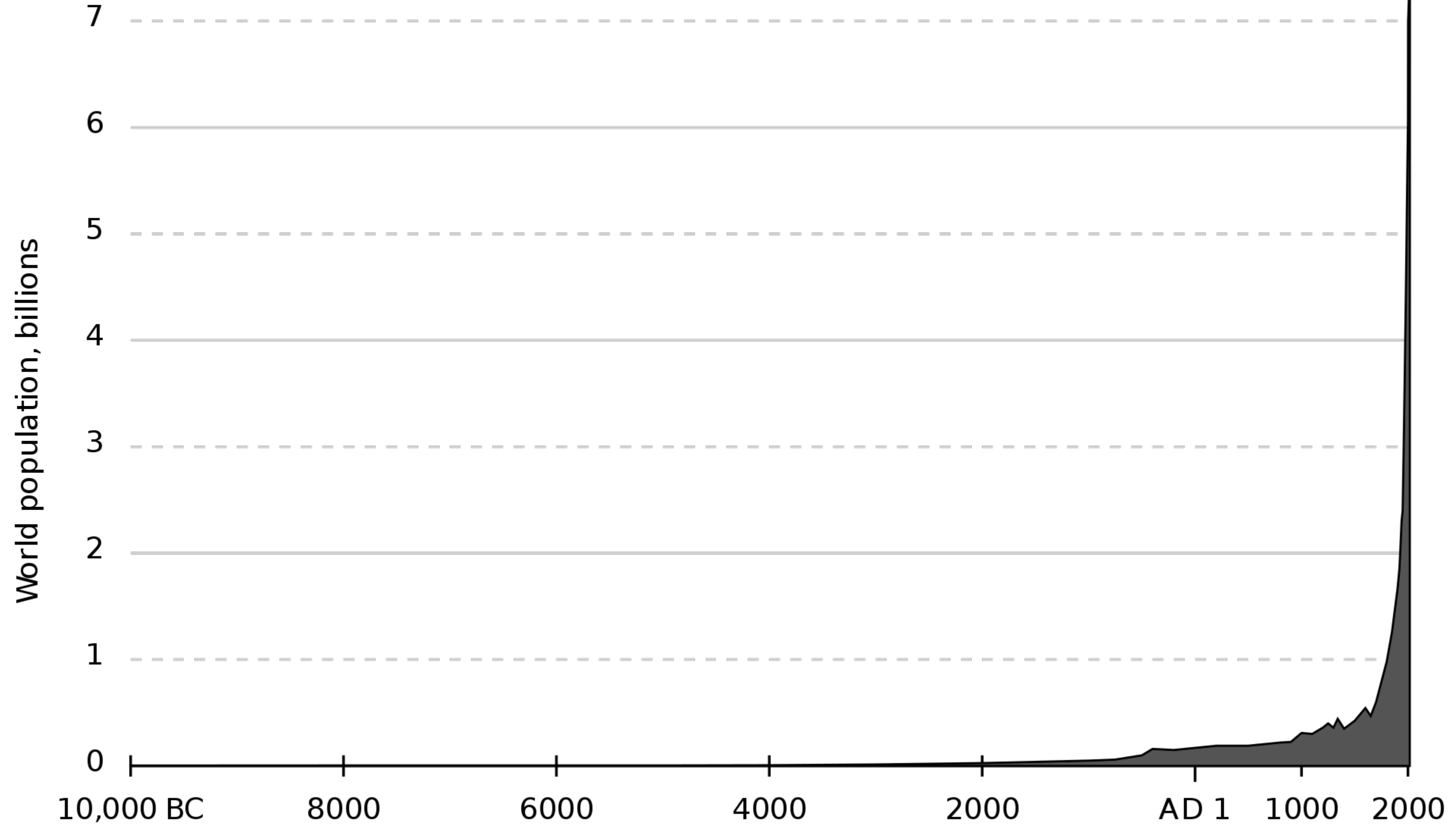


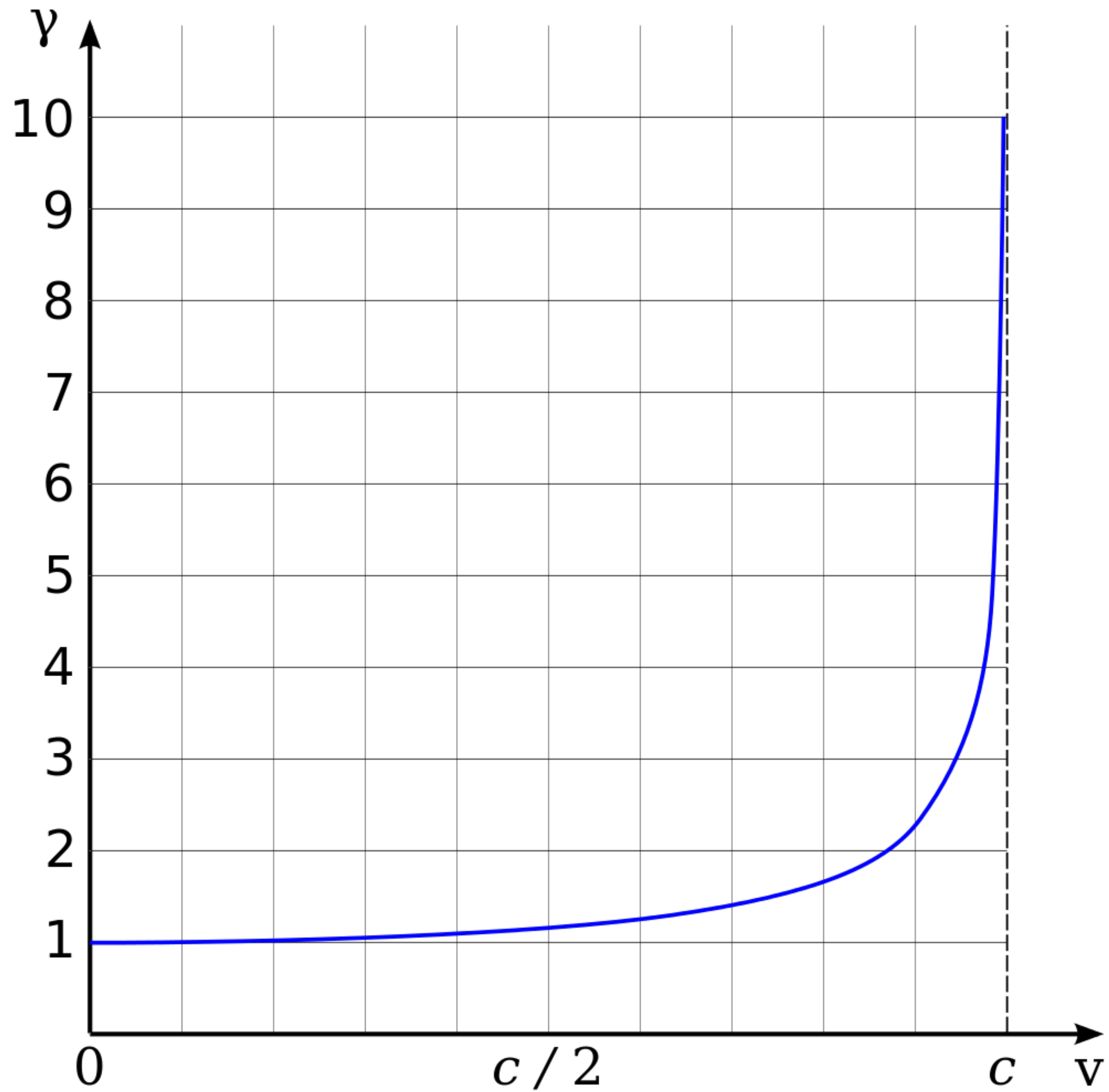
DOOMSDAY?

Using probability to reason about the future





(10,000 YEARS IS APPROXIMATELY 400 GENERATIONS OF HUMANS)



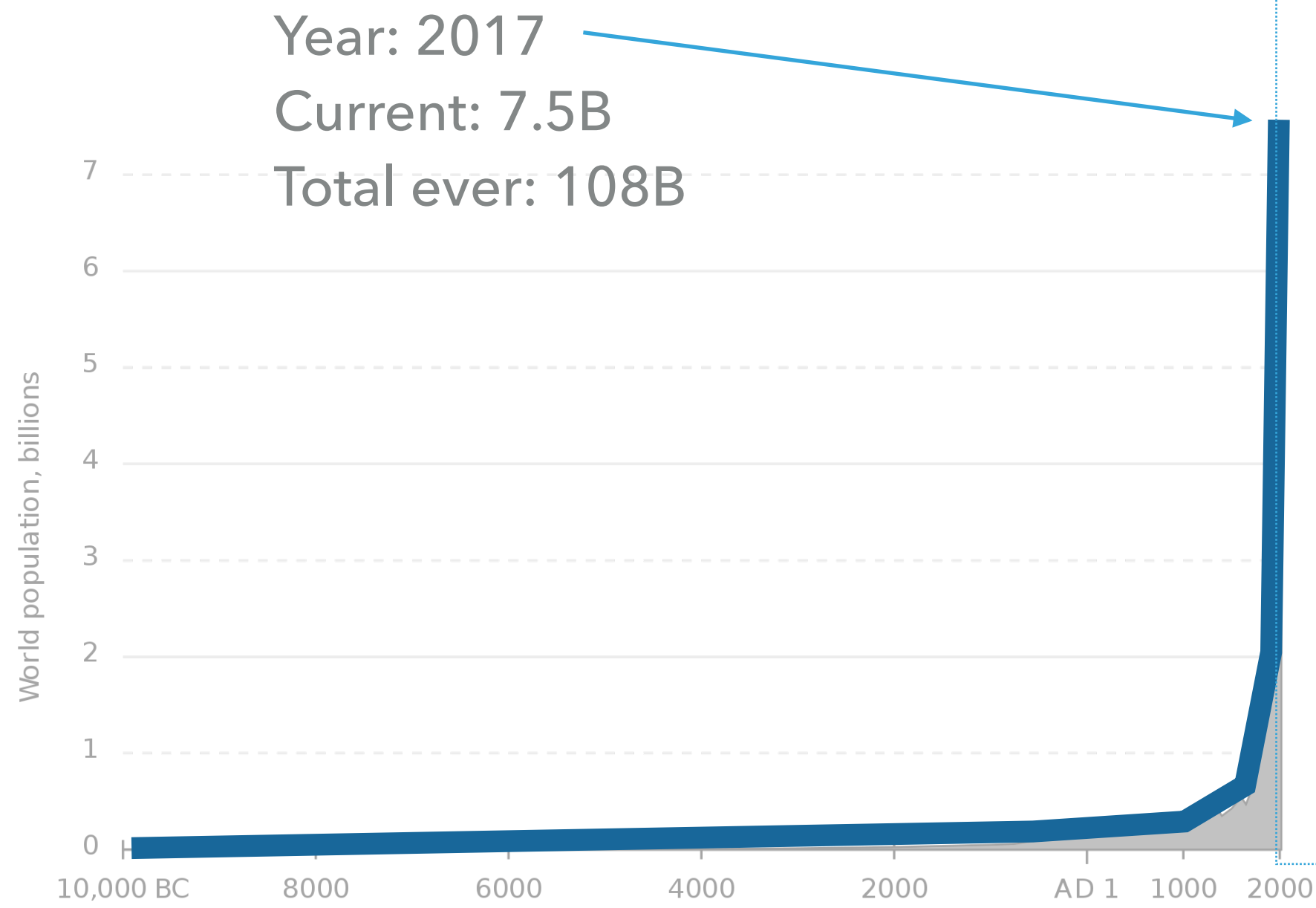
How Many People Have Ever Lived?

Year	Population	Births per 1,000	Births Between Benchmarks	Number Ever Born	Percent of Those Ever Born
50,000 B.C.E.	2	–	–	–	–
8000 B.C.E.	5,000,000	80	1,137,789,769	1,137,789,769	0.4
1 C.E.	300,000,000	80	46,025,332,354	47,163,122,125	0.6
1200	450,000,000	60	26,591,343,000	73,754,465,125	0.6
1650	500,000,000	60	12,782,002,453	86,536,467,578	0.6
1750	795,000,000	50	3,171,931,513	89,708,399,091	0.9
1850	1,265,000,000	40	4,046,240,009	93,754,639,100	1.3
1900	1,656,000,000	40	2,900,237,856	96,654,876,956	1.7
1950	2,516,000,000	31-38	3,390,198,215	100,045,075,171	2.5
1995	5,760,000,000	31	5,427,305,000	105,472,380,171	5.5
2011	6,987,000,000	23	2,130,327,622	107,602,707,793	6.5
2017	7,536,000,000	19	867,982,322	108,470,690,115	6.9
2030	8,563,000,000	16	1,806,595,106	110,277,285,221	7.8
2050	9,846,000,000	15	2,833,529,982	113,110,815,203	8.7

Source: Toshiko Kaneda and Genevieve Dupuis, *2017 World Population Data Sheet* (Washington, DC:

Population Reference Bureau, 2017); United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2017*

Draw something here. Use additional sheets if necessary

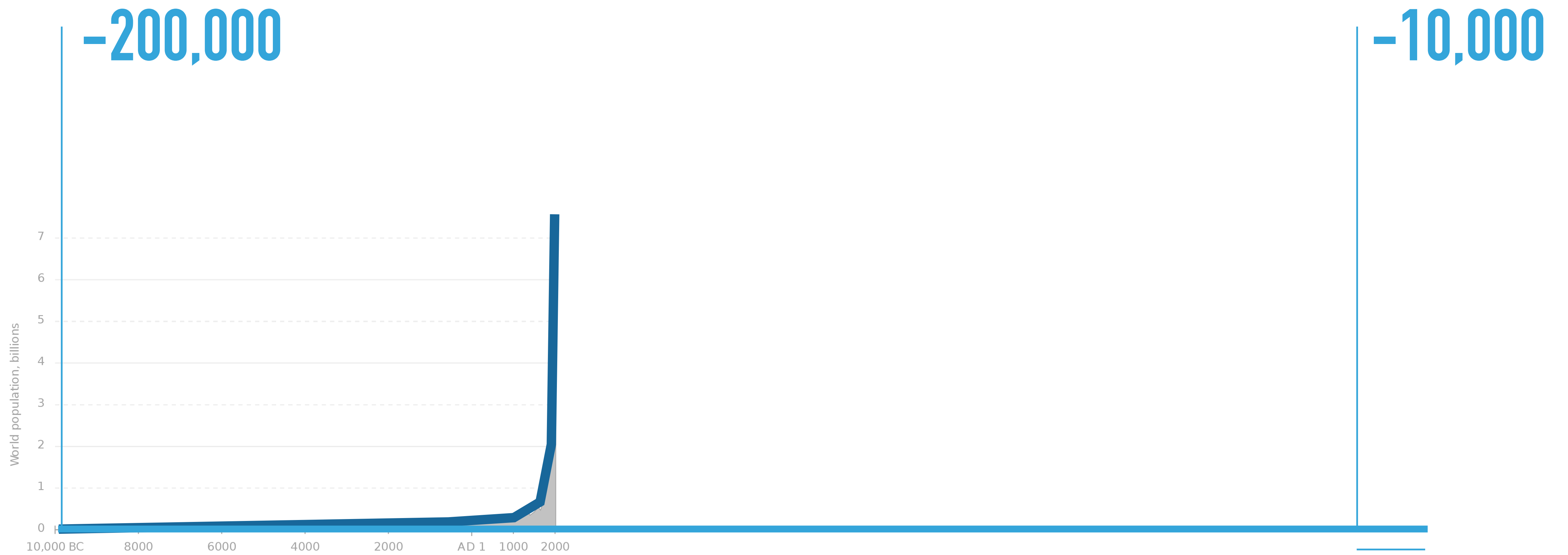


Pick a point in your drawing and estimate the following:

Year: _____

Current: _____

Total ever: _____





FORMATION OF THE EARTH

PRESENT DAY

HISTORY OF THE EARTH

4,540,000,000 YEARS



BE SMART. SUBSCRIBE



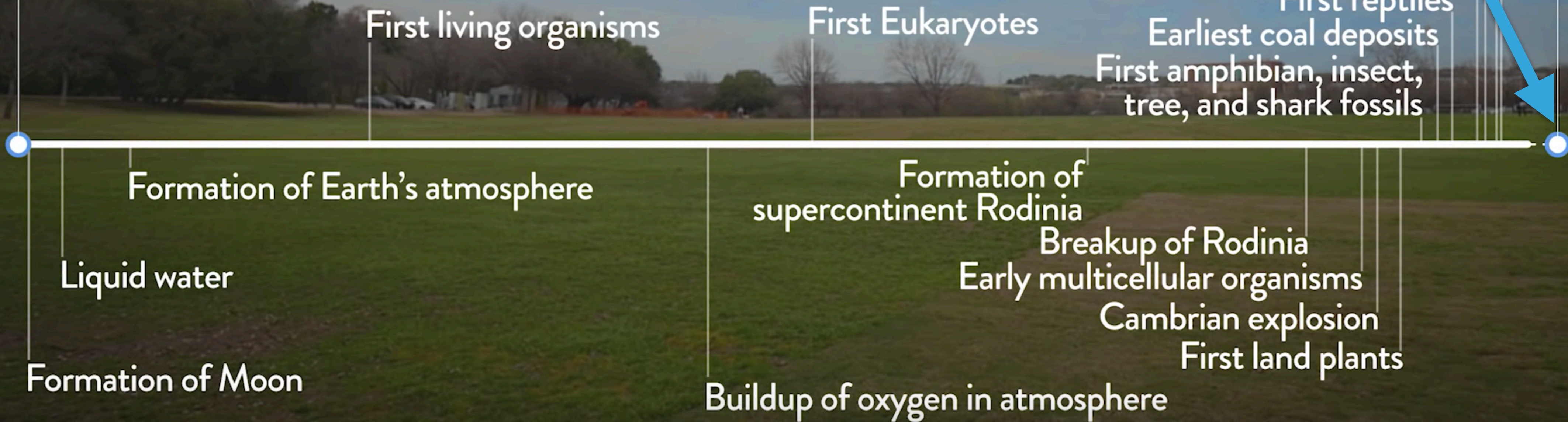
200,000 = .004%

FORMATION OF THE EARTH

PRESENT DAY

HISTORY OF THE EARTH

4,540,000,000 YEARS



BE SMART. SUBSCRIBE

CHRONOCENTRISM

COPERNICAN PRINCIPLE

ANTHROPIC PRINCIPLE, SELF-SAMPLING ASSUMPTION

DOOMSDAY ARGUMENT

CHRONOCENTRISM

Our time is special.

COPERNICAN PRINCIPLE

No it's not.

ANTHROPIC PRINCIPLE, SELF-SAMPLING ASSUMPTION

Maybe it is.

DOOMSDAY ARGUMENT

PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS



Pascal Fermat

~ 1654 correspondence re: probability

<https://www.york.ac.uk/depts/maths/histstat/pascal.pdf>

BAYES' THEOREM

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Bayes' theorem (1763) at the offices of HP Autonomy
Wikipedia

DRAKE EQUATION

The number of civilisations in our galaxy in which communication might be possible.

$$N = R^* \times f_p \times \eta_e \times f_l \times f_i \times f_c \times L$$

The average rate of star formation per year in our galaxy

The fraction of stars with planets

The average number of planets that can potentially support life (per star with planets.)

The fraction that can go on to support intelligent life.

The fraction that can go on to support life.

Length of time such civilisations release detectable signs into space.

The fraction of civilisations that develop a technology detectable from space.



The Drake Equation.

DRAKE EQUATION

The number of civilisations in our galaxy in which communication might be possible.

$$N = R^* \times f_p \times \eta_e \times f_l \times f_i \times f_c \times L$$


The fraction of stars with planets

The fraction that can go on to support intelligent life.

Length of time such civilisations release detectable signs into space.

THE DRAKE EQUATION

NUMBER OF COMMUNICATING CIVILIZATIONS IN OUR GALAXY

PROBABILITY THAT LIFE ON A PLANET BECOMES INTELLIGENT

$$N = R^* f_p \eta_e f_l f_i f_c L B_s$$

NUMBER OF LIFE-SUPPORTING PLANETS PER SOLAR SYSTEM

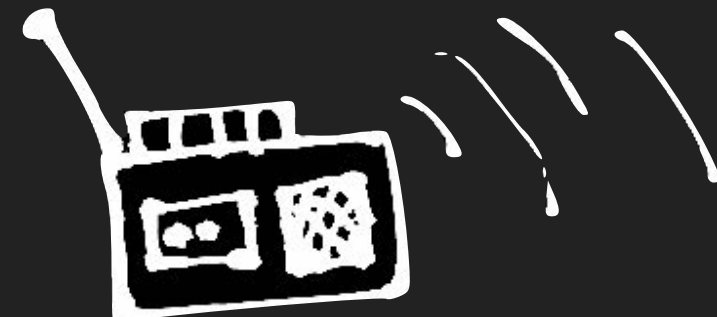
AMOUNT OF BULLSHIT YOU'RE WILLING TO BUY FROM FRANK DRAKE

*
*
ommation

The fraction that can go on to support life.

The fraction of civilisations that develop a technology detectable from space.

The average number of planets that can potentially support life (per star with planets.)



The Drake Equation.

DOOMSDAY ARGUMENT



"To put it more simply: Out of all people who will ever live, we should probably assume we're somewhere in the middle; after all, most people are.

*If our population **levels out around 9 billion**, this suggests humans will probably go extinct in about 800 years, and not more than 16,000.*

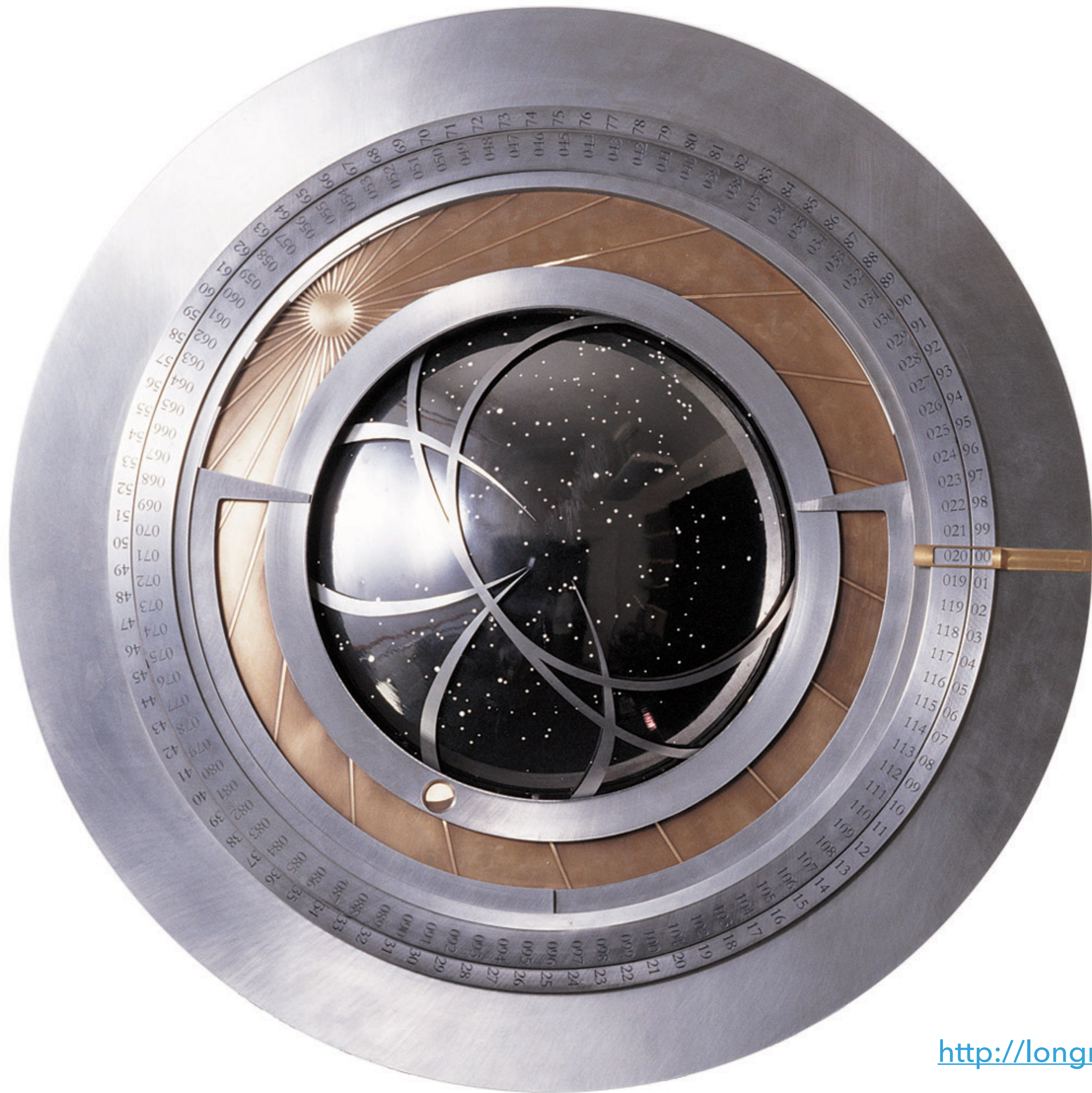
This is the Doomsday Argument.

Yeah, but that's stupid

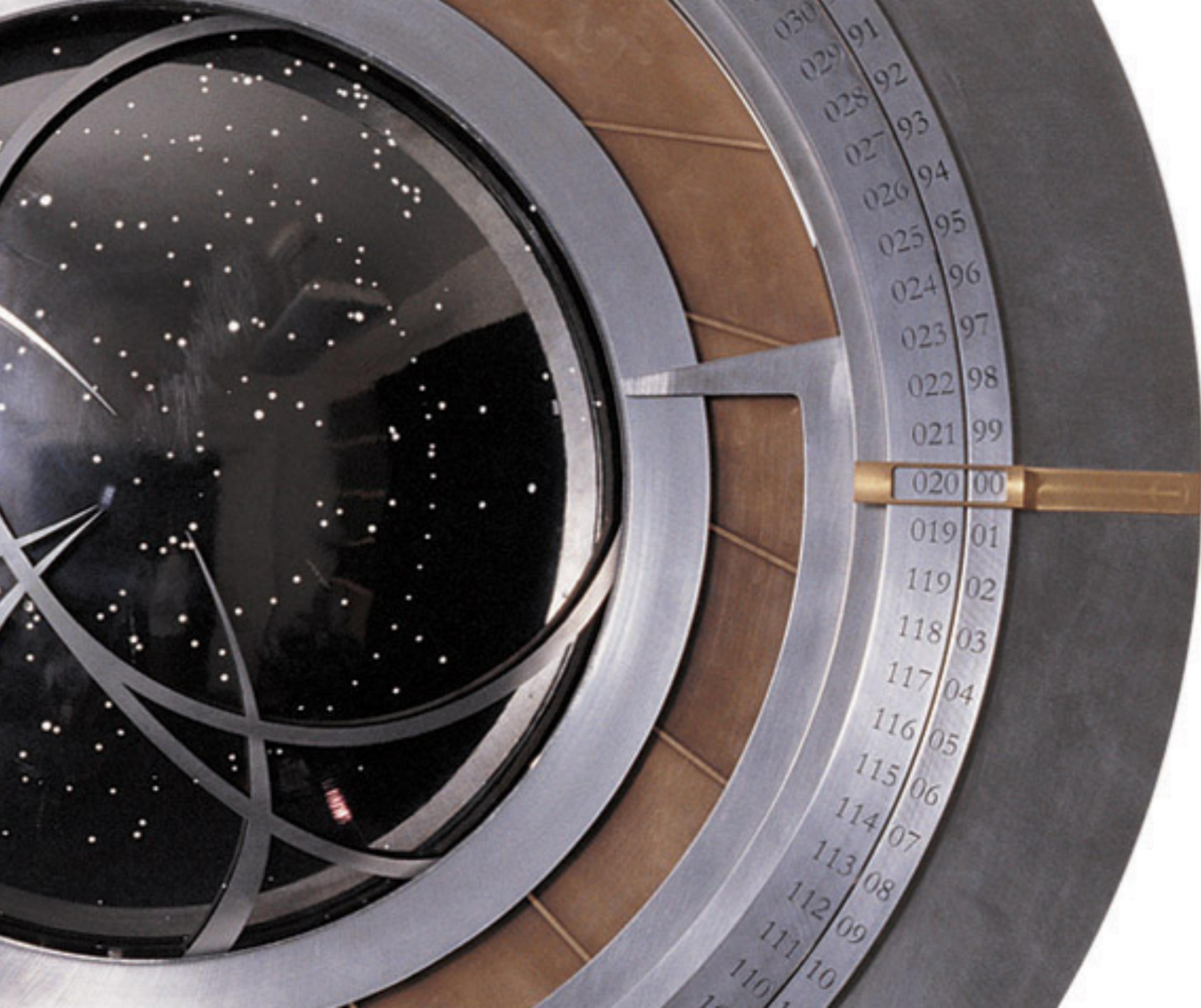
Almost everyone who hears this argument immediately sees something wrong with it.

The problem is, everyone thinks it's wrong for a different reason. And the more they study it, the more they tend to change their minds about what that reason is.

*Since it was proposed in 1983, it's been the subject of tons of papers refuting it, and tons of papers refuting those papers. There's no consensus about the answer; it's like the **airplane on a treadmill** problem, but worse."*



<http://longnow.org/clock/>



<http://longnow.org/clock/>