Abstract

自从内燃机问世以来，石油就无可否认的成为了人类社会最重要的能源之一。也正因如此，关于石油的话题总是能在国际上引起热议，石油的影响力超越了能源领域，甚至超出了经济领域。本文从石油的生产量和消耗量出发，对石油未来的使用进行了预测，并在此基础上提出了我们有关能源的建议。

Part I中，我们的研究将从生产角度出发。我们以过去一个多世纪中石油的产量数据为基础，先对Hubbert Curve进行了改进。再用改进后的Hubbert Curve对石油峰值和石油枯竭的时间展开预测,with probable policy restrictions and technological progress taken into consideration。结果显示，石油将在2085年左右失去作为商品的价值。这一数据困可能因为政策的改变和科技的突破而有所改变。

Part II，我们从石油消费的角度出发，着重考虑了石油的各种替代品，利用数据拟合的方法对石油的消耗趋势展开预测。+加具体时间点的结果数值。

在part IV中，我们研究了国家经济发展水平与GDP对能源的依赖程度的关系，并根据结果将国家分为三类，分别提出了关于提振经济，保护环境和维护能源安全的建议。保护环境和维护能源安全的工作自然不是一个国家能够完成的，因此在Part V中，我们也给联合国提出了有关帮扶落后国家建议。

Abstract

Since the advent of the internal combustion engine, oil has undeniably become one of the most important energy sources for human society. It is precisely because of this that the topic of oil can always arouse heated discussions in the international arena. The influence of oil goes beyond the energy field and even the economic field. Starting from the production and consumption of oil, this article predicts the future use of oil, and puts forward our recommendations on energy on this basis.

In Part I, our research will start from the perspective of production. Based on the production data of PetroChina over the past century, we first improved the Hubbert Curve. Then use the improved Hubbert Curve to predict the time of peak oil and oil depletion, with probable policy restrictions and technological progress taken into consideration. The results show that oil will lose its value as a commodity around 2085. This data difficulty may change due to policy changes and technological breakthroughs.

In Part II, from the perspective of oil consumption, we focus on various alternatives to oil, and use data fitting methods to predict oil consumption trends.

In part III, we consulted a large number of economics literature, and finally based on the existing prediction results, combined with the cost of goods, supply and demand and the characteristics of the commodity market, we gave our oil price function model, and used the past oil price Data detection and improvement of the model, and finally used the model to predict the future oil price. The results show that:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In Part IV, we studied the relationship between the country's economic development level and GDP's dependence on energy, and divided the country into three categories based on the results, and put forward recommendations on boosting the economy, protecting the environment, and maintaining energy security. Naturally, the work of protecting the environment and maintaining energy security cannot be completed by one country. Therefore, in Part V, we also put forward suggestions to the United Nations on helping backward countries.