

提纲

增长的极限

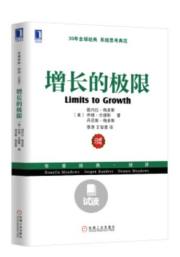
信息增长的规律

信息分布的规律

1. 增长的极限: <u>Limits</u> to Growth

1. 增长的极限





1 Limits to Growth

1972年,美国麻省理工学院的四位年轻科学家撰写了《增长的极限》一书,第一次向人们展示了在一个有限的星球上无止境地追求增长所带来的后果。这本书震惊了世界并畅销全球。今天,带着30多年来新增的数据,作者再次就人类对气候、水质、鱼类、森林和其他濒危资源的破坏敲响了警钟。

创作背景

作品的思想

▶正规的世界模型

- ✓第一,假如世界人口、工业化、污染、粮食生产与资源消耗按当时的增长趋势继续下去,全球的经济增长将在100年内达到极限。
- ✓第二,改变这类增长趋势并达到一种长期保持生态稳定和经济稳定的 状况是完全可能的,全球经济的均衡状态将会使世界上每个人的基本 需要得到满足。
- ✓第三,人们越早开始努力争取这种全球经济的均衡,获得成功的可能性也就越大

作品的思想

▶指数增长的本质

✓梅多斯等人首先讨论了指数增长的本质。"当一个量在一个既定的时间周期中,其百分比增长是一个常量时,这个量就显示出指数增长。"梅多斯等人指出,上面提到的五种趋势都有增长的势头,假如不采取有效措施,而仍让它们以指数增长的势头发展下去的话,这个行星上增长的极限会在之后11年中发生,较为可能的结果将是人口与工业生产力双方有相当突然的不可控制的衰退。

作品的思想

▶全球性平衡

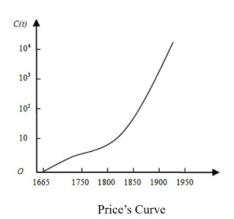
✓全球性平衡的影响因素很多,并且有较大的变化余地。影响人们在各种平衡状态中进行选择的因素是该状态能够存在的时间和社会要想保持长时间的平衡状态,就需要一组最低限度的必要条件,第一,资本设备与人口数量都是稳定的;第二,各种输入量和输出量的比例,即出生、死亡、投资和折旧率都保持在最低限度;第三,资本与人口的水平及两者的比率应该依照社会的各项数值,尤其是技术进步的情况加以调整。这些条件阐明了一种"动态"的平衡状况,其目的在于为社会创造自由,而不是对之加以束缚。

2.信息的增长规律: Bradford's Law of Scattering

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2. 信息增长的规律: 增长

• Exponential growth

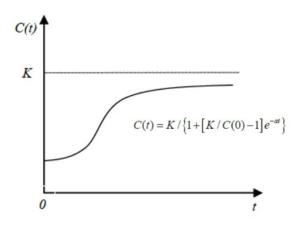


 $y = y_0 + Ae^{R_0 x}$

Exponential growth curve

2. 信息增长的规律: 增长

• Logic growth



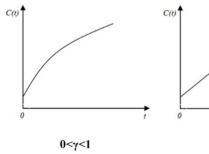
Logic growth curve

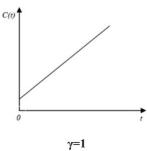
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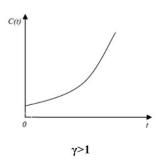
2. 信息增长的规律: 增长

• Power growth





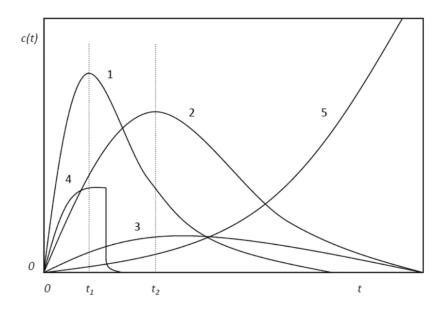




2. 信息增长的规律: 老化

≻Frameworks

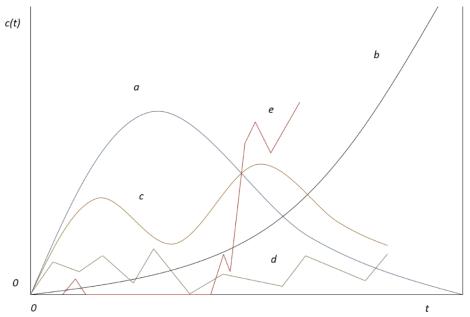
- ✓ Avramescu's framework of obsolescence
- ✓ Li & Ye's framework of obsolescence
- ✓ Costas et al. 's framework of obsolescence



Avramescu's framework: (1) initially much praised articles, (2) basic recognized work, (3) scarcely reflected work, (4) well-received but later erroneous qualified work, and (5) genius work.

2.信息增长的规律: 老化

Li & Ye's framework of obsolescence



Li & Ye 's Framework: a. logno;mal curve; b. exponential curve; c. double-peaks curve; d. wave-form curve; e. sleeping-beauty curve

2.信息增长的规律: 老化

Costas et al. 's framework of obsolescence

2. 信息增长的规律: 老化

- Costas et al. (2010) proposed a general "technical" definition of different types of durability of documents regardless of publication year or total number of citations:
 - ✓ "flashes in the pan" (Aversa's and Aksnes's "early rise, rapid decline"),
 - √"delayed" ("delayed rise, no decline"), and
 - √"normal" ("medium rise-slow decline")

Source: Costas, R., van Leeuwen, T. N., & van Raan, A. F. J. (2010). Is scientific literature subject to a "sell-by-date"? A general methodology to analyze the "durability" of scientific documents. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61(2), 329-339.

2. 信息增长的规律: 老化

➤ "Year 50%"

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the document received for the first time at least 50% of its citations. For all documents of the same year of publication, the quantiles 25 and 75 of the distribution function of the value of "Year 50%" were recorded as "P25" and "P75".

- The general criterion for the classification of documents in a specific field was as follows:
 - √ (1) Flashes in the pan: "Year 50%" < P25;</p>
 - ✓ (2) Delayed documents: "Year 50%" > P75; and
 - ✓ (3) Normal documents: P25 ≤ "Year 50%" ≤ P75.

2. 信息增长的规律: 老化

➤ Half-life

✓ Journal Cited Half-Life: the median age of the articles that were cited in the JCR year. Half of a journal's cited articles were published more recently than the cited half-life. For example, in JCR 2001 the journal *Crystal Research and Technology* has a cited half-life of 7.0. That means that articles published in *Crystal Research and Technology* between 1995-2001 (inclusive) account for 50% of all citations to articles from that journal in 2001.

2. 信息增长的规律: 老化

➤ Journal Citing Half-Life:

✓ the citing half-life is the median age of articles cited by the journal in the JCR year. For example, in JCR 2003, the journal *Food Biotechnology* has a citing half-life of 9.0. That means that 50% of all articles cited by articles in *Food Biotechnology* in 2003 were published between 1995 and 2003 (inclusive).