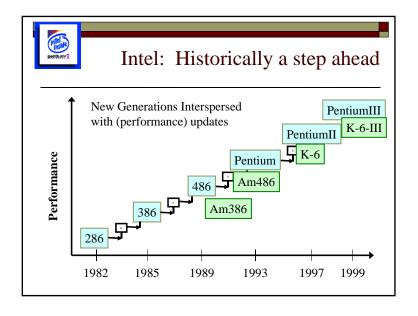
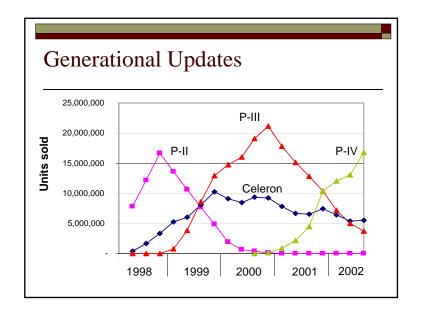
## 1c – Intel Preview: Intel and the Learning Curve A virtuous cycle created by exponentially fast learning.







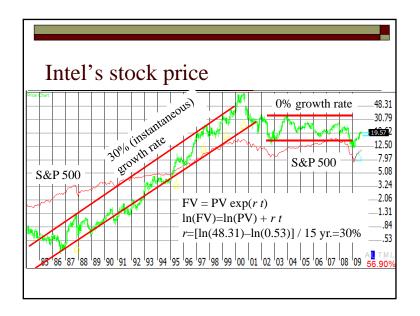


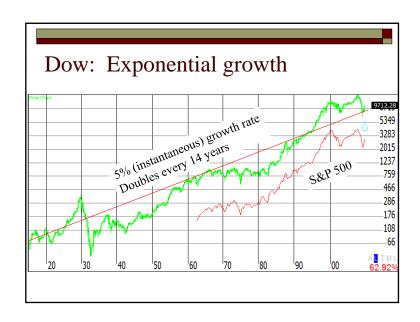
## Intel & The Learning Curve

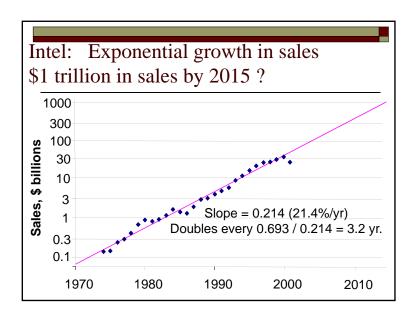
- □ Assess what drives Intel's growth
- □ Assess risks faced by Intel
- □ Show how the *Learning Curve* compares for automobiles and transistors.
- □ Understand what *exponentially fast learning* is
- □ Show how process innovation leads to Intel's virtuous cycle

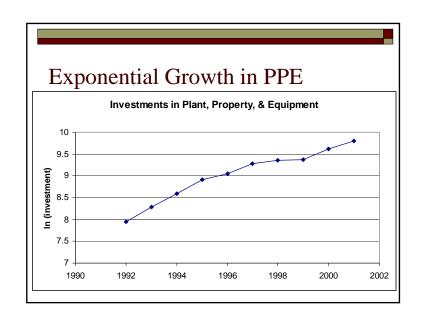
## **Exponential Growth**

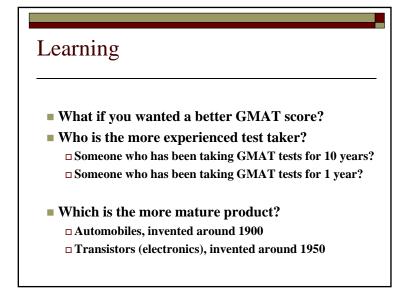
- **■** What is exponential growth?
- What are some examples of exponential growth?
  - **□** Rule of 72
    - Take 72 and divide it by interest rate to get # of years it takes to double.
  - □ For continuous compounding:
    - Take 69.2 and divide it by the instantaneous "interest rate" to get # of years it takes to double.











## **Learning Curves**

- ☐ Based on empirical observation.
- □ Cost reduction takes place in a predictable manner.
- □ After cumulative production volume doubles, the end cost will be some fraction of the earlier cost.
- ☐ This fraction (or %) is known as the "learning rate."
- □ Learning rates of 70% to 90% are typical.
- □ Based on the learning rate of 88% for Ford's Model T:
  - 1st car "cost" \$5,600
  - 2nd car "cost" \$5,600 (0.88) = \$4,900
  - 4th car "cost" \$4,900 (0.88) = \$4,300
  - 8th car "cost" \$4,300 (0.88) = \$3,800

