Equation of Progress

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Abstract— In this paper an equation of progress in mentioned which is described by (E)^i = P. This equation can accurately calculate both positive and negative changes in the progress. By This equation, it is possible to calculate the exact progress (P) of a certain effort (E) in (i) iterations. The progress (positive or negative) concept is directly dependent on the value of (E) and (i). If the value of E is greater than i and greater than 1 then the progress will be negative. If the value of i is equal to or greater than E and greater than 1, the progress will be positive.

Keywords— equation of progress, arun's equation

I. INTRODUCTION

If certain amount of effort is applied again and again then there will be definite results of progress continuously. If constant input (E > 1) is applied regularly for certain iterations. (i > 1) then there'll be constant output of continuous progress (P > 1).

II. LEEMAS

A. Leema I

If E = 1, i >= 1 Then P = 1 (No Progress)

Proof of Lemma I

(1)^1 = 1, (1)^2 = 1, (1)^3 = 1, …

No Progress

B. Lemma II

If i < E, and. E, i > 1 Then P > 1 (Decrease In Progress)

Proof of Lemma II

(1.1)^1.09 = 1.1095	(2)^2.8 = 6.9644
(1.1)^1.08 = 1.1084	(2)^2.7 = 6.498
(1.1)^1.07 = 1.1073	(2)^2.6 = 6.0628

…

Decrease in Progress

C. Lemma III

If i >= E, and E, i > 1 Then P > 1 (Increase In Progress)

Proof of Lemma III

For i = E	For i > E	
(1.1)^1.1 = 1.21	(1.1)^1.2 = 1.211	(2)^2 = 4
(2)^2 = 4	(1.1)^1.3 = 1.1319	(2)^2.1 = 4.2871
(3)^3 = 27	(1.1)^1.4 = 1.1427	(2)^2.2 = 4.5948

…

Increase in Progress

III. CONCLUSIONS

The equation of progress [(E)^i = P] represents the relationship between effort (E), number of iterations (i), and progress (P). It is the only equation that can calculate the exact change in progress on repetition of a certain amount of effort.