| Year | Number of <br> Transistors | Processor | Average <br> Yearly <br> Growth | Months <br> to Double |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1971 | 2,300 | Intel 4004 |  |  |
| 1972 | 3,500 | Intel 8008 | $52 \%$ | 20 |
| 1974 | 6,000 | Intel 8080 | $31 \%$ | 31 |
| 1978 | 29,000 | Intel 8086 | $48 \%$ | 21 |
| 1982 | 134,000 | Intel 286 | $47 \%$ | 22 |
| 1985 | 275,000 | Intel 386 | $27 \%$ | 35 |
| 1989 | $1,200,000$ | Intel 486 | $45 \%$ | 23 |
| 1993 | $3,100,000$ | Pentium | $27 \%$ | 35 |
| 1998 | $7,500,000$ | Pentium II | $19 \%$ | 47 |
| 2000 | $28,000,000$ | Pentium III | $93 \%$ | 13 |
| 2003 | $77,000,000$ | Pentium IV | $40 \%$ | 25 |
| 2006 | $291,000,000$ | Intel Core 2 <br> Duo | $56 \%$ | 19 |

Table 2.1: Over a thirty five year period the number of transistors on an integrated circuit has increased from 2,300 to $291,000,000$. This represents geometric growth averaging $44 \%$ per year. On average, number of transistors has double every 26 months. For the past several years, Intel has developed several different processors in each product line and the growth rate and doubling period vary a bit depending upon which processors are selected from each product line. Source: The first three columns of data are from the Intel Web site, (www.intel.com). The remaining columns are computed.

