

## Postage Rates Then and Now and Forever

Here is a table of U. S. First Class postage rates(one ounce) since 1885:

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| 1885 | 2 cents |
| 1918 | 3       |
| 1919 | 2       |
| 1933 | 3       |
| 1959 | 4       |
| 1963 | 5       |
| 1968 | 6       |
| 1971 | 8       |
| 1974 | 10      |
| 1976 | 13      |
| 1978 | 15      |
| 1981 | 18      |
| 1982 | 20      |
| 1985 | 22      |
| 1988 | 25      |
| 1991 | 29      |
| 1995 | 32      |
| 1999 | 33      |
| 2001 | 34      |

Let's fit an exponential function  $p(t) = ae^{bt}$  to this data by finding the best least squares linear approximation to the log of the data. This gives a linear approximation for

$$\log(p(t)) = \log a + bt,$$

from which we recover  $p(t)$ . Here is the log of the data (We have chosen  $t = 0$  to be the year 1900.):

|     |           |     |         |
|-----|-----------|-----|---------|
| -15 | $\log 2$  | -15 | 0.69315 |
| 18  | $\log 3$  | 18  | 1.0986  |
| 19  | $\log 2$  | 19  | 0.69315 |
| 33  | $\log 3$  | 33  | 1.0986  |
| 59  | $\log 4$  | 59  | 1.3863  |
| 63  | $\log 5$  | 63  | 1.6094  |
| 68  | $\log 6$  | 68  | 1.7918  |
| 71  | $\log 8$  | 71  | 2.0794  |
| 74  | $\log 10$ | 74  | 2.3026  |
| 76  | $\log 13$ | 76  | 2.5649  |
| 78  | $\log 15$ | 78  | 2.7081  |
| 81  | $\log 18$ | 81  | 2.8904  |
| 82  | $\log 20$ | 82  | 2.9957  |
| 85  | $\log 22$ | 85  | 3.091   |
| 88  | $\log 25$ | 88  | 3.2189  |
| 91  | $\log 29$ | 91  | 3.3673  |
| 95  | $\log 32$ | 95  | 3.4657  |
| 99  | $\log 33$ | 99  | 3.4965  |
| 101 | $\log 34$ | 101 | 3.5264  |

$$\sum_{i=1}^{19} A_{i,1} A_{i,1} = 102012 \quad \sum_{i=1}^{19} A_{i,1} = 1266 \quad \sum_{i=1}^{19} A_{i,1} A_{i,2} = 3451.8$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{19} A_{i,2} = 44.078$$

The least squares equations are thus

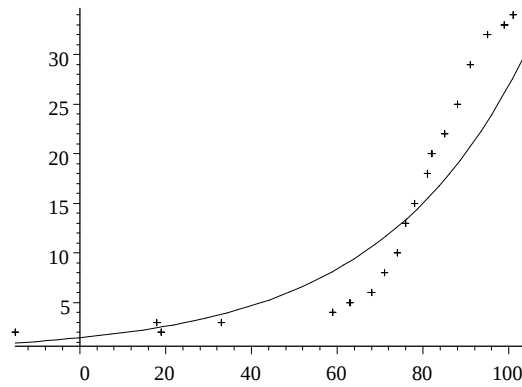
$$102012M + 1266B = 3451.8$$

$$1266M + 19B = 44.078$$

Solution is:  $\{B = 0.37710, M = 2.9157 \times 10^{-2}\}$ . Now, for the function  $p(t) = ae^{bt}$  we have  $B = \log a$  and  $M = b$ . Thus,

$$p(t) = e^B e^{Mt} = 1.4581e^{0.029157t}$$

Here's a picture of  $p(t)$  together with the data points:



Now, we want to know what will happen in 2050. In this year, our model predicts that the price of a one ounce first class letter will be  $p(150) = 115.66$  cents, or \$1.16. To find out when the rate will be \$10 per ounce, we solve for  $t$  :  $p(t) = 1000$ . The solution is:  $\{t = 223.98\}$ . Thus, it will be  $1900 + 224$ , or 2124 before it costs \$10 to post a first class letter. I can hardly wait.