1. The table below gives the values of $f^{\prime}$, the derivative of $f$. If $f(1.4)=3$, what is the approximation to $f(2.6)$ obtained by using Euler's method with 3 steps of equal size?

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | 1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}(\boldsymbol{x})$ | .1 | .3 | .5 | .8 | 1.2 |

2. The table below gives the values of $f^{\prime}$, the derivative of $f$. If $f(0)=7$, what is the approximation to $f(1)$ obtained by using Euler's method with 2 steps of equal size?

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | 0 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}(\boldsymbol{x})$ | -.5 | -.3 | -.1 |

3. Let $y=f(x)$ be the solution to the differential equation $\frac{d y}{d x}=x+y$ with initial condition $f(0)=3$. What is the approximation for $f(0.5)$ obtained using Euler's method with 2 steps of equal length, starting at $x=0$ ?
4. Let $y=f(x)$ be the solution to the differential equation $\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{1}{x}$ with initial condition $f(1)=2$. What is the approximation for $f(1.4)$ obtained using Euler's method with 4 steps of equal length, starting at $x=1$ ?
5. Let $h(x)=\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1+4 t^{2}} d t$. Use Euler's method, starting at $x=0$ with two steps of equal size, to approximate $h(3)$.

| $\varepsilon \boxplus て ' 9 \approx(\varepsilon) 4 \cdot \varsigma$ | $L S \varepsilon^{\prime} Z \approx\left(\dagger^{\prime} \tau\right) f \cdot t$ | $\mathrm{S} L^{\prime} \mathrm{t}$ ( $\left.\mathrm{S}^{\prime} 0\right) f \cdot \varepsilon$ | $9 \cdot 9 \approx(0 \cdot \tau) f \cdot \tau$ | $79^{\circ} \varepsilon \approx\left(9^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}\right) f^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

