1. The table below gives the values of $f^{\prime}$, the derivative of $f$. If $f(4)=1.7$, what is the approximation to $f(4.4)$ obtained by using Euler's method with 2 steps of equal size?

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | 4 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}(\boldsymbol{x})$ | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 |

2. The table below gives the values of $f^{\prime}$, the derivative of $f$. If $f(2)=1$, what is the approximation to $f(2.3)$ obtained by using Euler's method with 3 steps of equal size?

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | 2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}(\boldsymbol{x})$ | -0.1 | -0.15 | -0.3 | -0.5 |

3. Let $y=f(x)$ be the solution to the differential equation $\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{1}{x}$ with initial condition $f(1)=1$. What is the approximation for $f(2)$ obtained using Euler's method with 4 steps of equal length, starting at $x=1$ ?
4. Let $y=f(x)$ be the solution to the differential equation $\frac{d y}{d x}=x-y$ with initial condition $f(1)=3$. What is the approximation for $f(1.5)$ obtained using Euler's method with 2 steps of equal length, starting at $x=1$ ?
5. Let $h(x)=\int_{1}^{x} \frac{1}{t^{2}} d t$. Use Euler's method, starting at $x=1$ with two steps of equal size, to approximate $h(3)$.

|  | $88 \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{Z} \approx\left(\mathrm{S}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}\right) f^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$ | 96SL'I $\approx(Z) f^{\prime} \varepsilon$ | $S \pm 6{ }^{\circ} 0 \approx\left(\varepsilon^{\prime} z\right) f \cdot \tau$ | $88^{\prime} \mathrm{I} \approx\left(\dagger^{\prime} \dagger\right) f^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

