Please PRINT your name \_\_\_\_

## No calculators, cell phones, computers, notes, etc.

Circle your answer. Make your work correct, complete and coherent.

Please take a picture of your quiz (for your records) just before you turn the quiz in. I will e-mail your grade and my comments to you.

The quiz is worth 5 points. The solutions will be posted on my website later today.

## Math 242, Quiz 3, January 29, 2025

Use Euler's method to approximate  $y(\frac{1}{2})$  where y is a solution of the Initial Value Problem

$$y' = -y$$
 and  $y(0) = 2$ .

Use two steps only; in other words, take  $h = \frac{1}{4}$ .

**Solution.** We put the picture on the next page. The number  $y_2$  is our approximation of  $y(\frac{1}{2})$ .

We first find  $y_1$ . The line segment from (0,2) to  $(\frac{1}{4}, y_1)$  has slope equal to  $m_1 = -2$ :

$$\frac{y_1 - 2}{\frac{1}{4}} = -2, \quad y_1 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

Now we find  $y_2$ . The line segment from  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2})$  to  $(\frac{1}{2}, y_2)$  has slope equal to  $m_2 = -y_1 = -\frac{3}{2}$ :

$$\frac{y_2 - \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad y_2 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{4} = \frac{12}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{9}{8}.$$

Euler's Method, with 
$$n = 2$$
, gives  $\frac{9}{8}$  as the approximation of  $y(\frac{1}{2})$ .

Picture for 2.4 Number 1



The Smooth Curve is the real solution of the imitial Value Problem y' = -y  $y(0) = \lambda$  (\*) The Piece-wise linear curve is the Euler Method Approximation, of the solution of (\*) made using two steps. of the solution of (\*) made using two steps.  $M_1$  is the slope of the line segment from (0,2) to  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$   $M_2$  is the slope of the line segment from  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3})$  to  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ We made  $M_1 = f(0,2)$  and  $M_2 = f(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$  where  $F(x_1y_1)$  is the right side of the Differential Equation in (\*)  $F(x_1y_1)$  is the right side of the Differential Equation in (\*)  $M_1 = f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = -\lambda$  $M_2 = f(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}) = -\lambda$