

## 1 Euler's Method

### 1.1 Concepts

1. Euler's method allows us to approximate solutions to differential equations. Given a differential equation  $y' = f(y, t)$  and an initial condition  $y(0) = y_0$  and a step size  $h$ , we can approximate the path by  $y_{n+1} = y_n + f(y_n, t_n)h$ . This is gotten by writing  $y' = \frac{dy}{dt} \approx \frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{h}$ .

A slope field is a graph where at every point  $y, t$ , you draw a line with the slope there, which is given by the function  $f(y, t)$ .

### 1.2 Problems

2. True    False    We can only use slope fields and Euler's method when we are given a first order equation.
3. Consider the differential equation  $y' = x - y^2$  with initial condition  $y(0) = 1$ . Use Euler's method to approximate  $y(3)$  using step sizes of 1.
4. Use Euler's method to estimate  $y(3)$  given that  $y' = x^2 + y^2$  and  $y(0) = 0$  using step sizes of 1.
5. Use Euler's method to estimate  $y(3)$  given that  $y' = y^2 - x^2$  and  $y(0) = 1$  using step sizes of 1.

## 2 Slope Fields

### 2.1 Concepts

6. A slope field is a graph where at every point  $y, t$ , you draw a line with the slope there, which is given by the function  $f(y, t)$ .

### 2.2 Problems

7. True    False    Autonomous equations like  $y' = 2\sqrt{y}$  will have slope field that are the same after shifting left and right.

8. Match each slope field to the differential equation and sketch some solutions to them.
9. Draw a slope field for  $y' = y^2 + x^2$  and sketch the solution when  $y(0) = 0$  on the interval  $-2 \leq x \leq 2, -2 \leq y \leq 2$ .
10. Draw a slope field for  $y' = y^2 - x^2$  and sketch the solution when  $y(0) = 1$  on the interval  $0 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 4$ .
11. For each differential equation, estimate  $y(2)$  using the starting point  $y(1) = 1$  and step size of  $h = \frac{1}{2}$ .



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y$$

**DE1**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$$

**DE2**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x$$

**DE3**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

**DE4**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x$$

**DE5**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

**DE6**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2}$$

**DE7**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0.25y(4 - y)$$

**DE8**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - y$$

**DE9**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$$

**DE10**