

# Today

- Brief midterm "discussion"
- Euler's method
- Trig review



Midterm 2...



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- ... was (A) a reasonable length or (B) too long.
- ...reflected what I studied. (A) True. (B) False.
- I expect I'll get (A) (B) (C) (D) (E=F).



# Midterm 2

The hardest part was

- (A) The multiple choice.
- (B) The short answer problems.
- (C) Long answer problem 1.
- (D) Long answer problem 2.



# Differential equation notation

• Some equations we've seen:

•  $y' = ky$

•  $y' = a - by$

•  $y' = -6 \sqrt{y}$

•  $y' = y^2$

•  $y' = -y^2$

General form:  $y' = f(y)$   
where  $f(y)$  is just a way to represent all of these RHSs.



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$$T(t) = E + (T_0 - E)e^{-kt},$$



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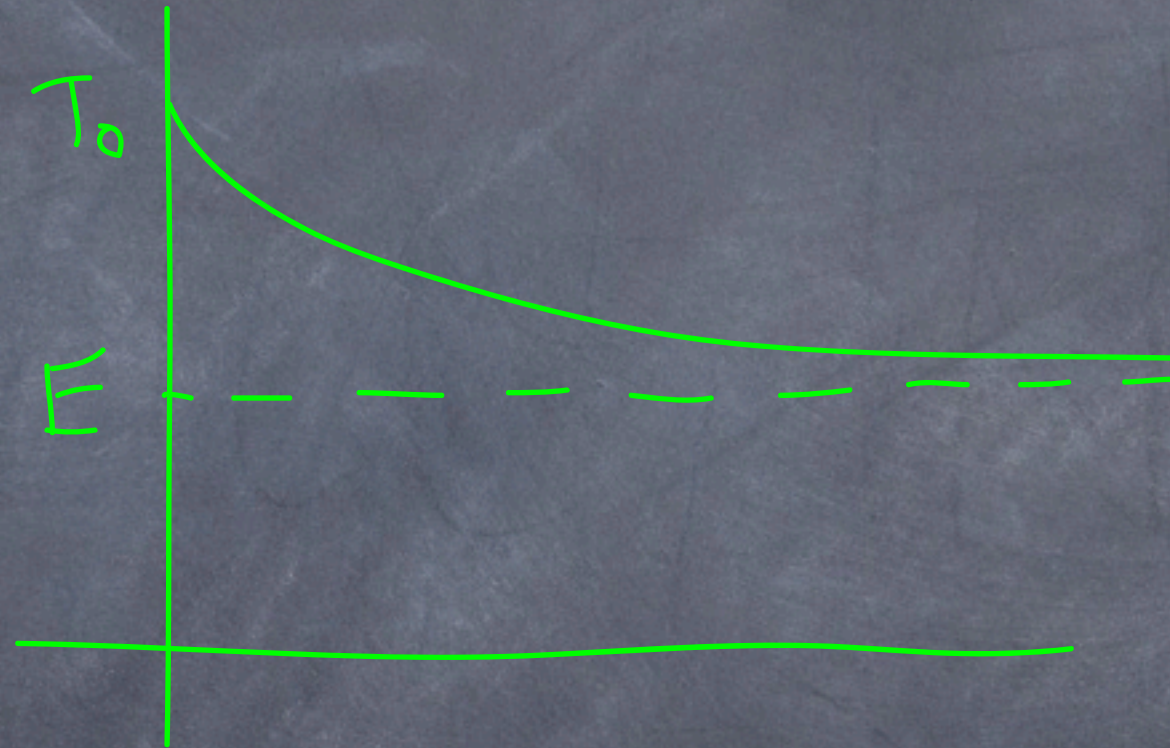
$$T(t) = E + (T_0 - E)e^{-kt},$$

we find  $T_1, T_2, T_3, \dots$  which approximate  $T(0.1), T(0.2), T(0.3) \dots$



Euler's method for

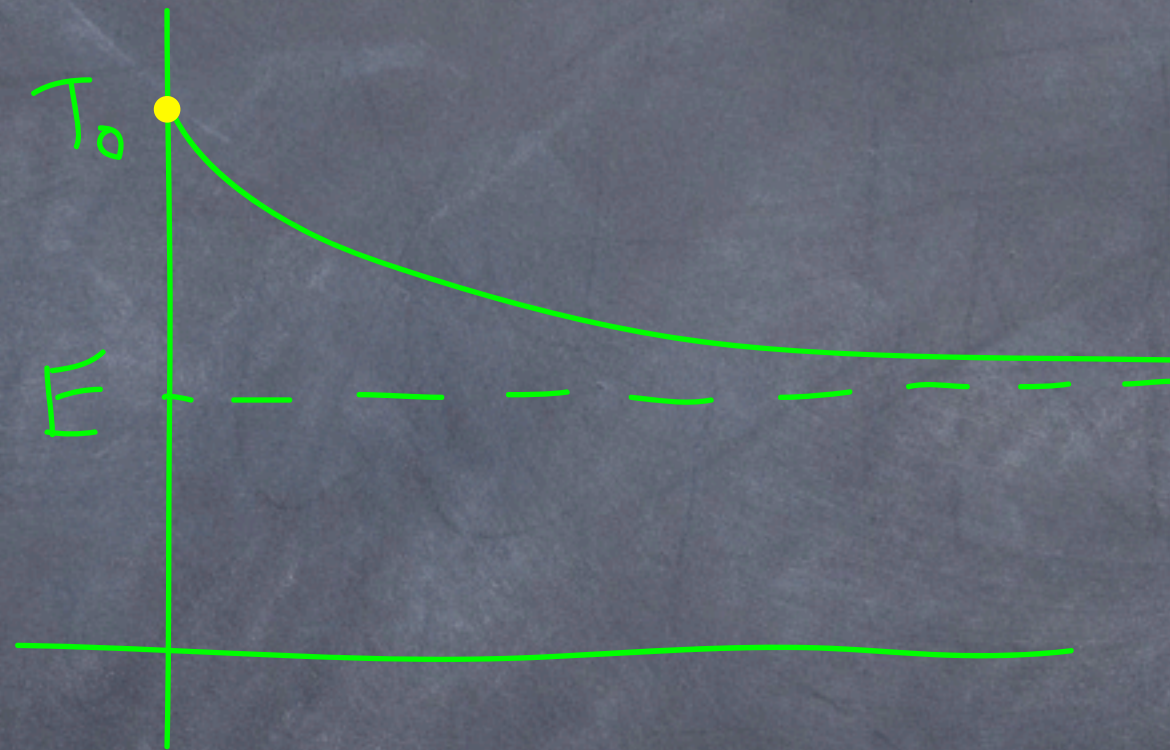
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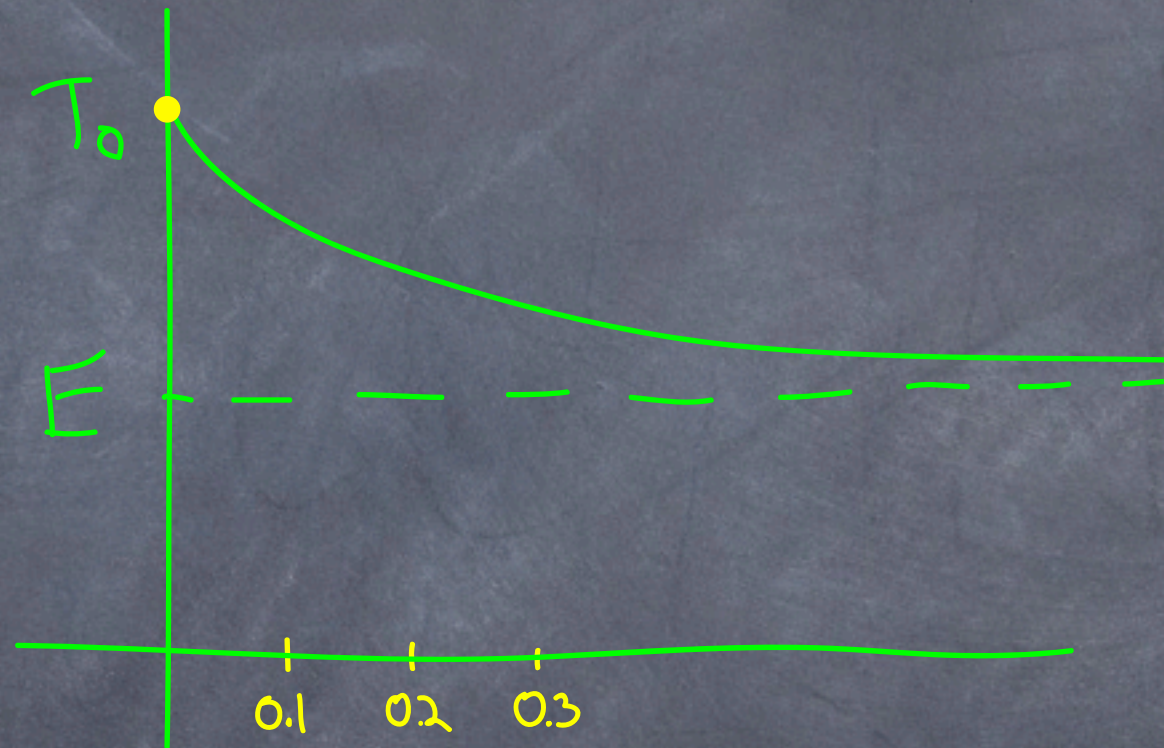
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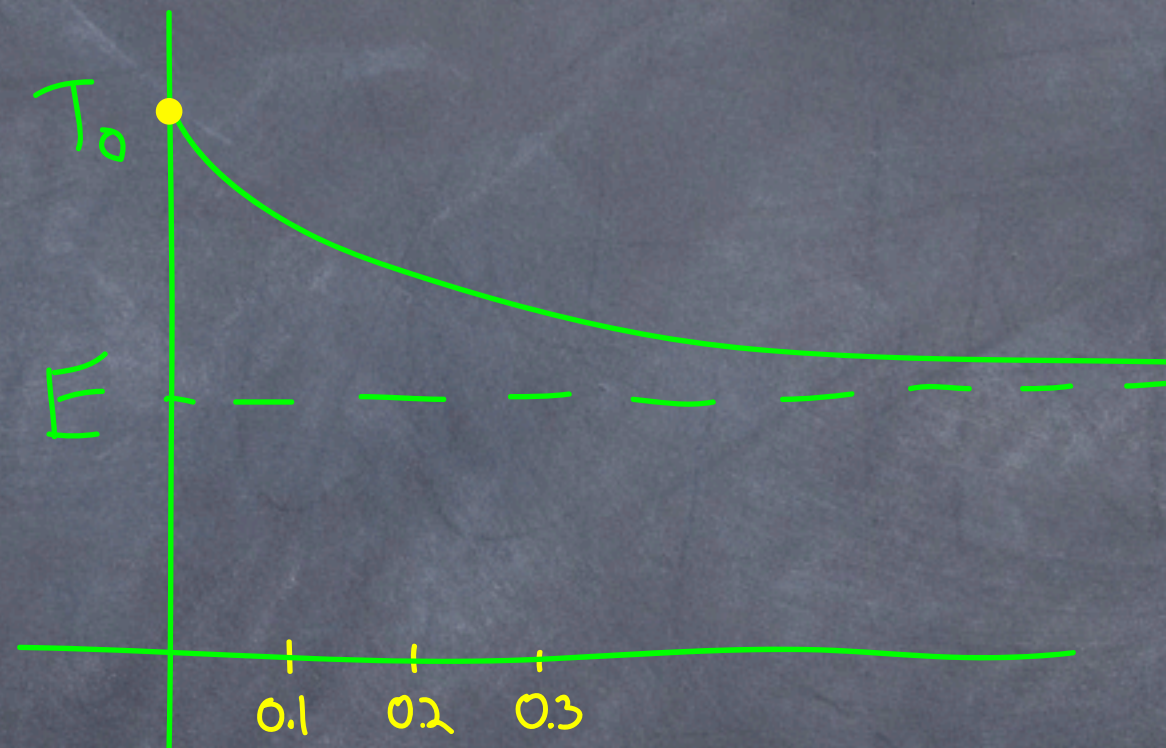
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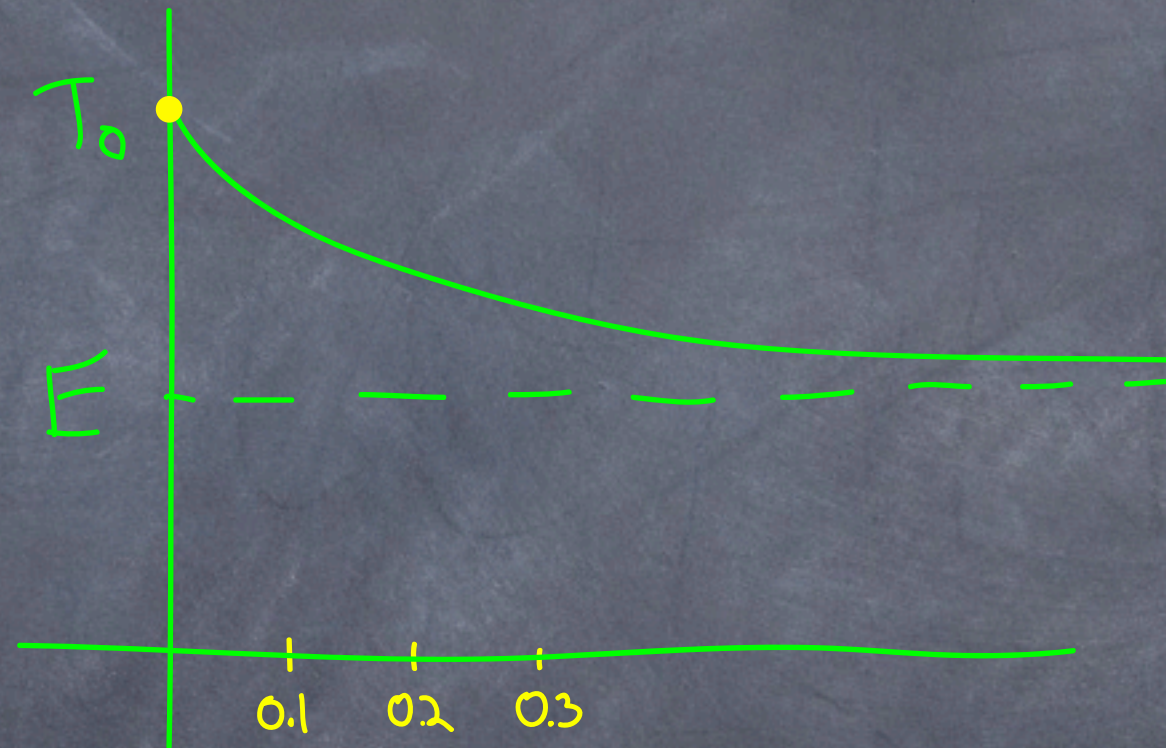


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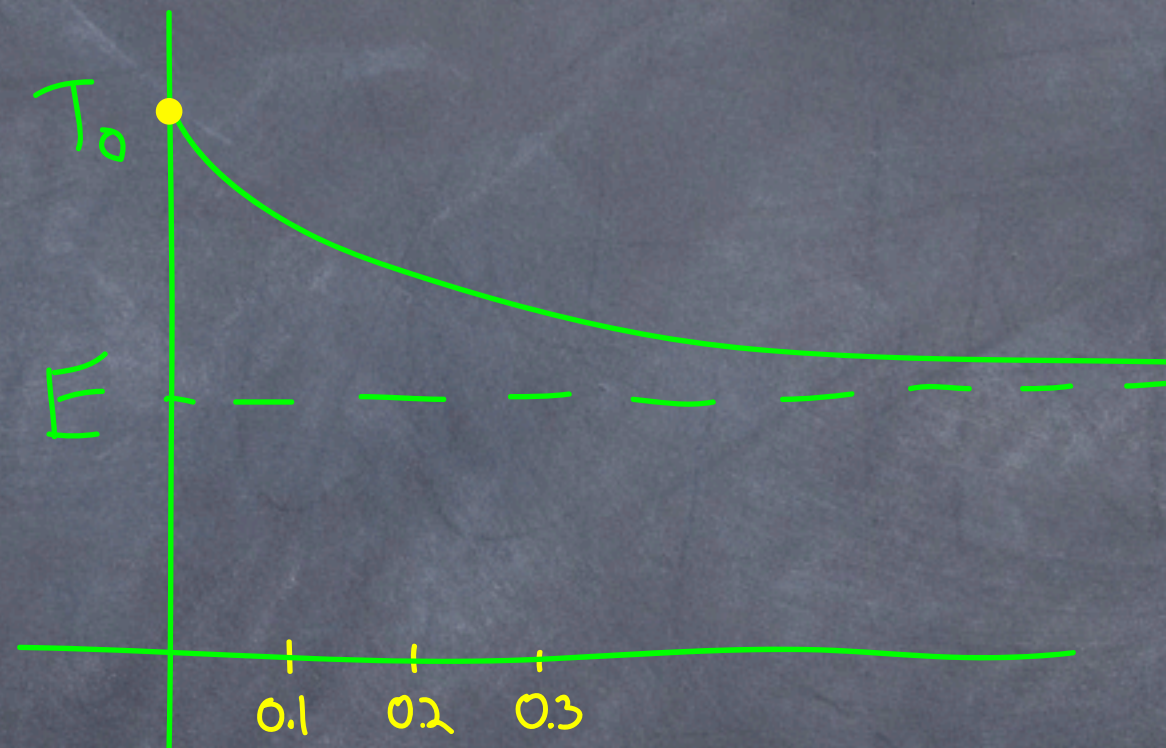


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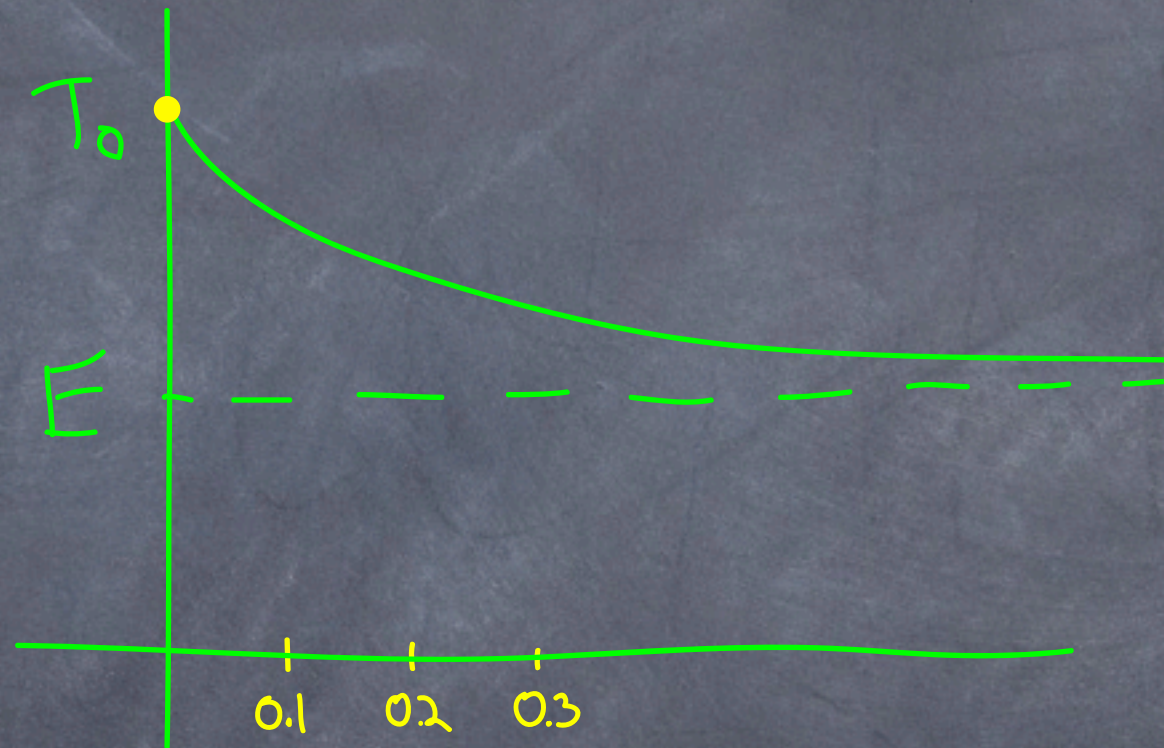


$$(T(0.1) - T(0)) / 0.1 \approx T'(0) = k(E - T(0)) = k(E - T_0)$$



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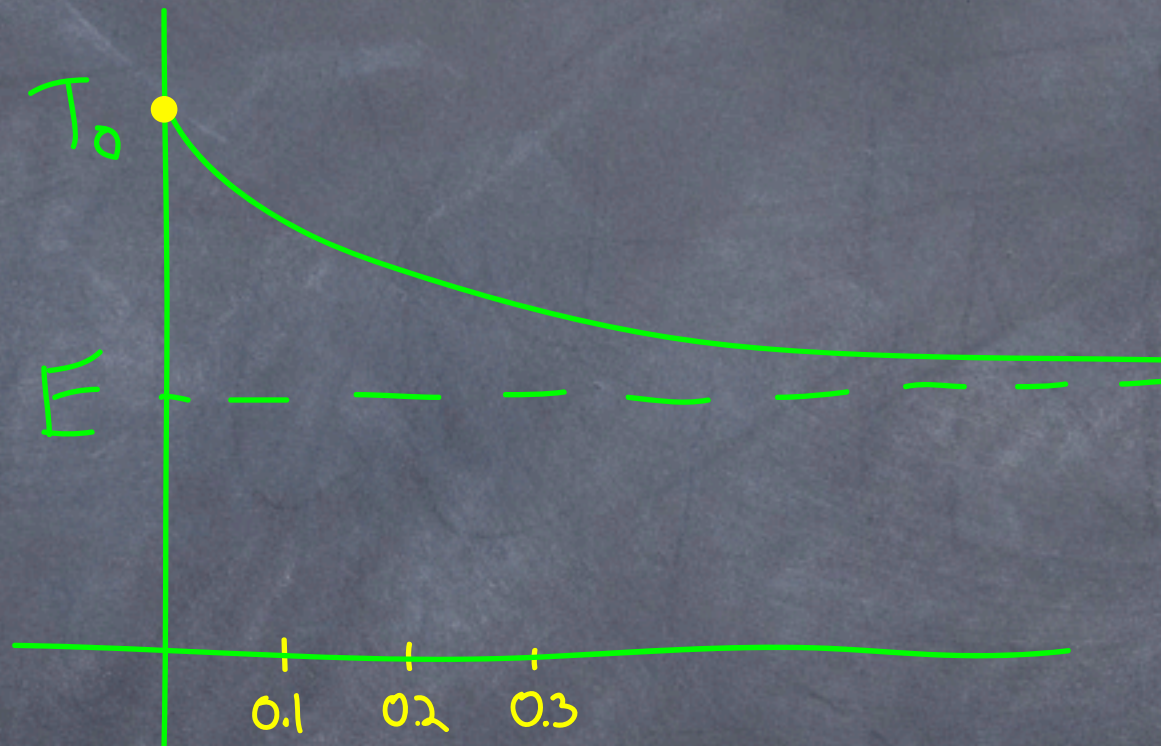


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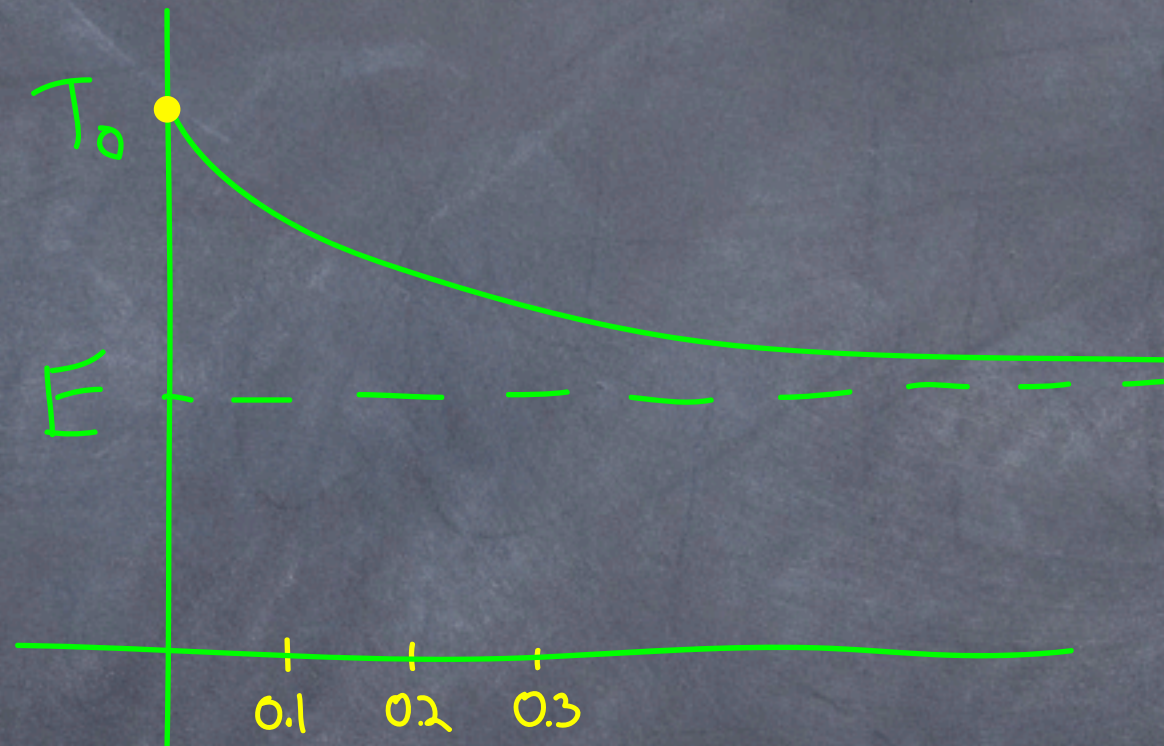
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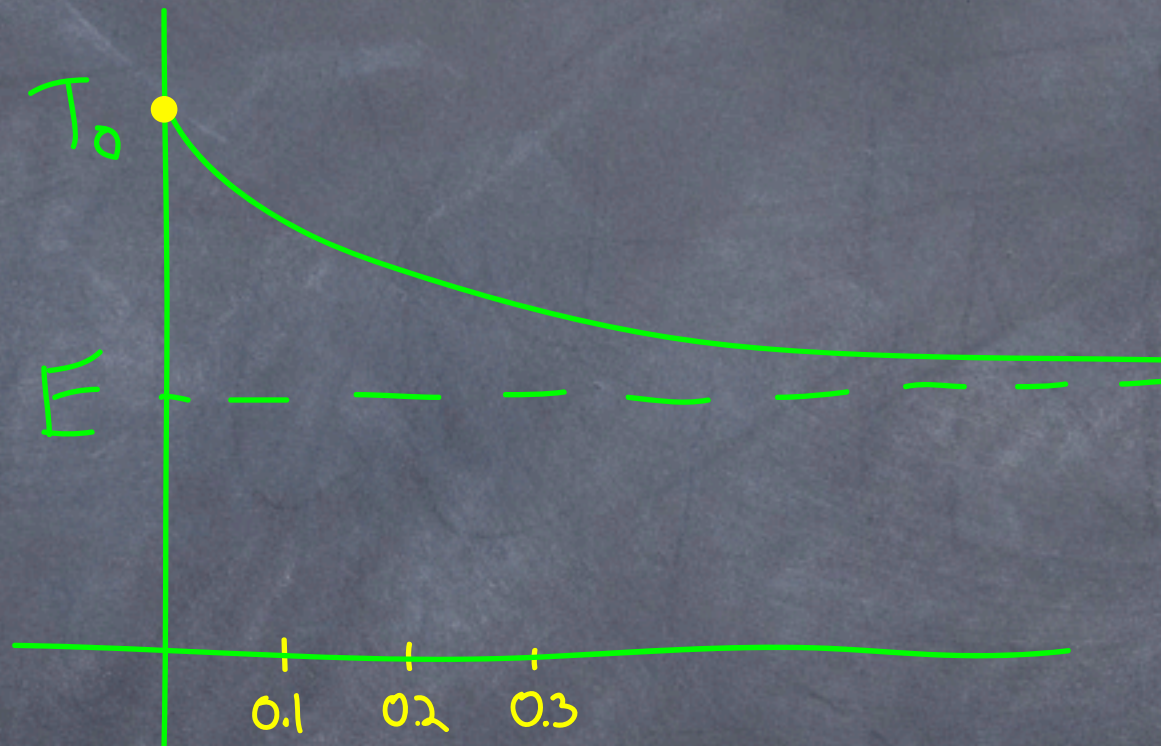
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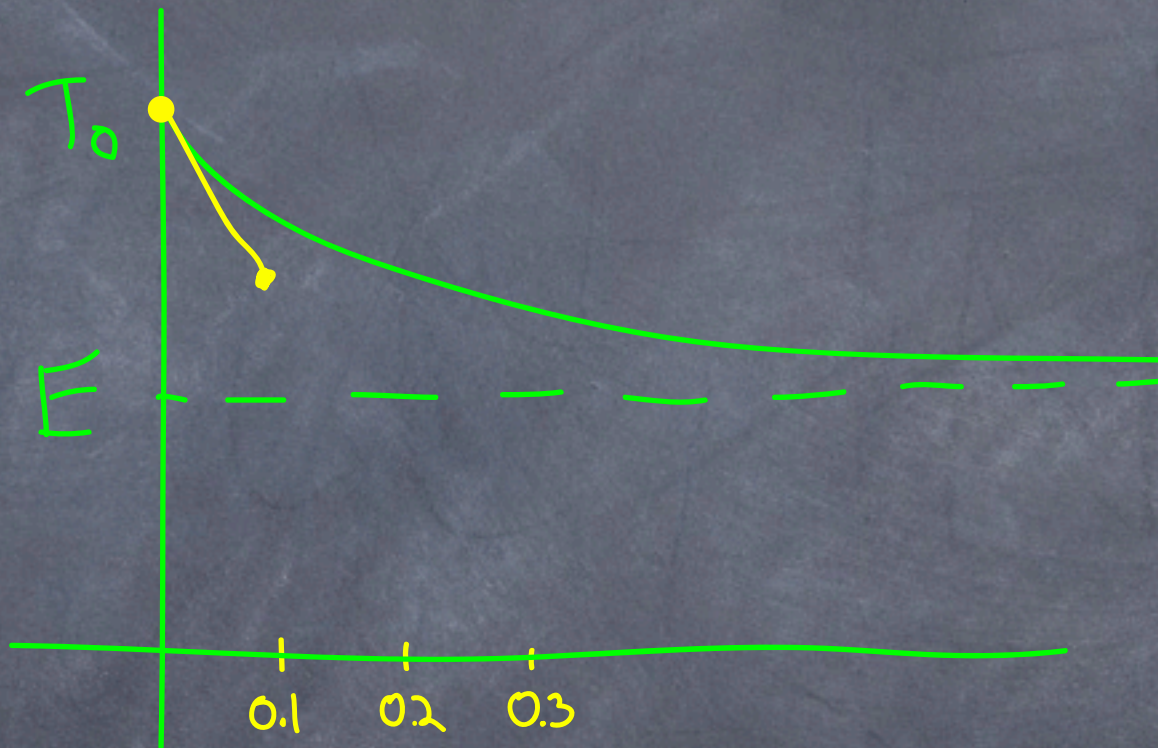
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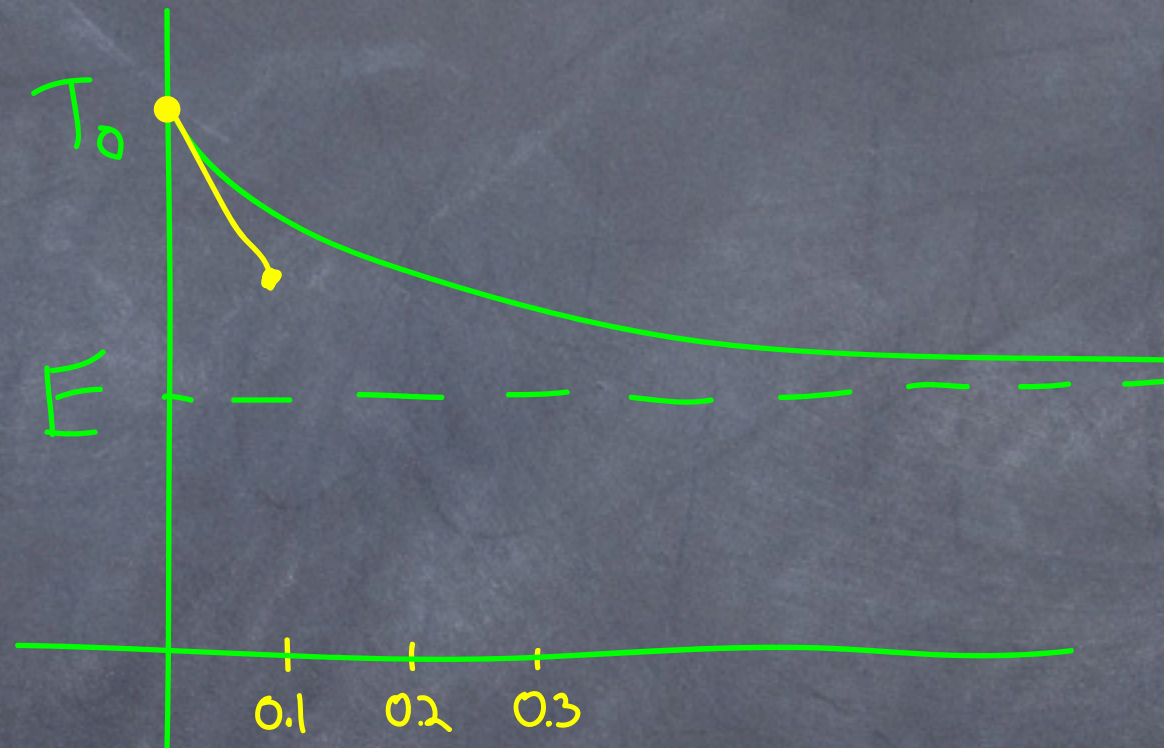
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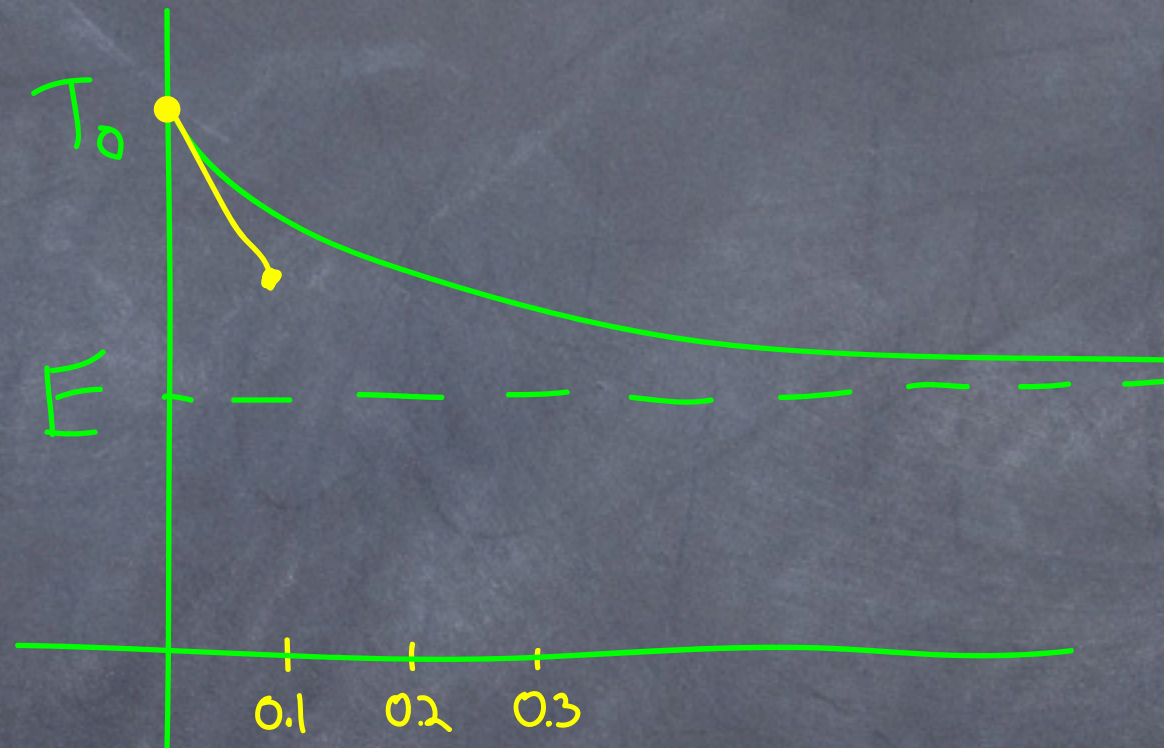


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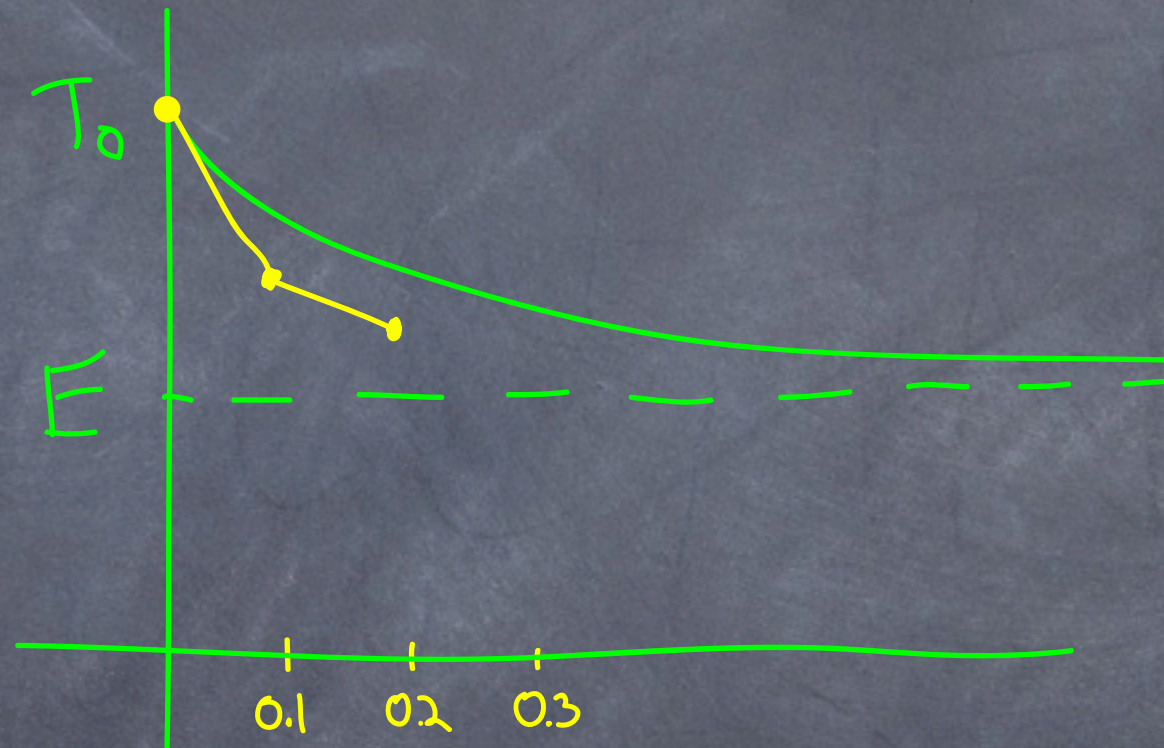
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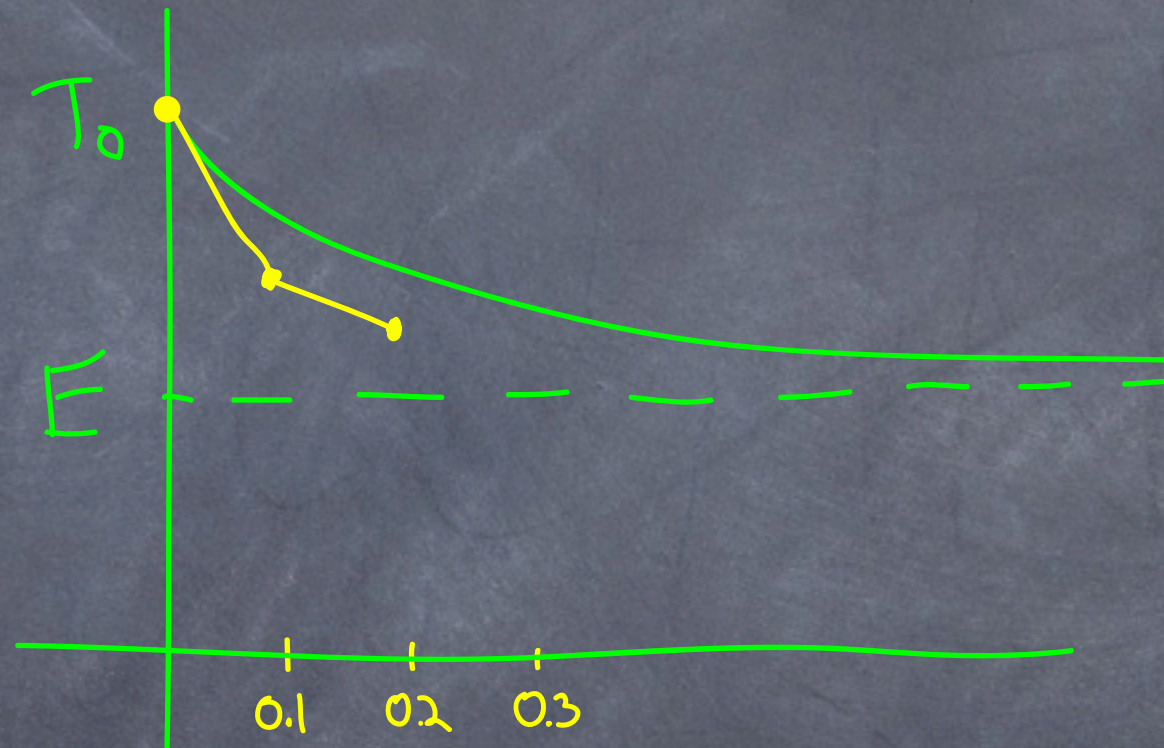
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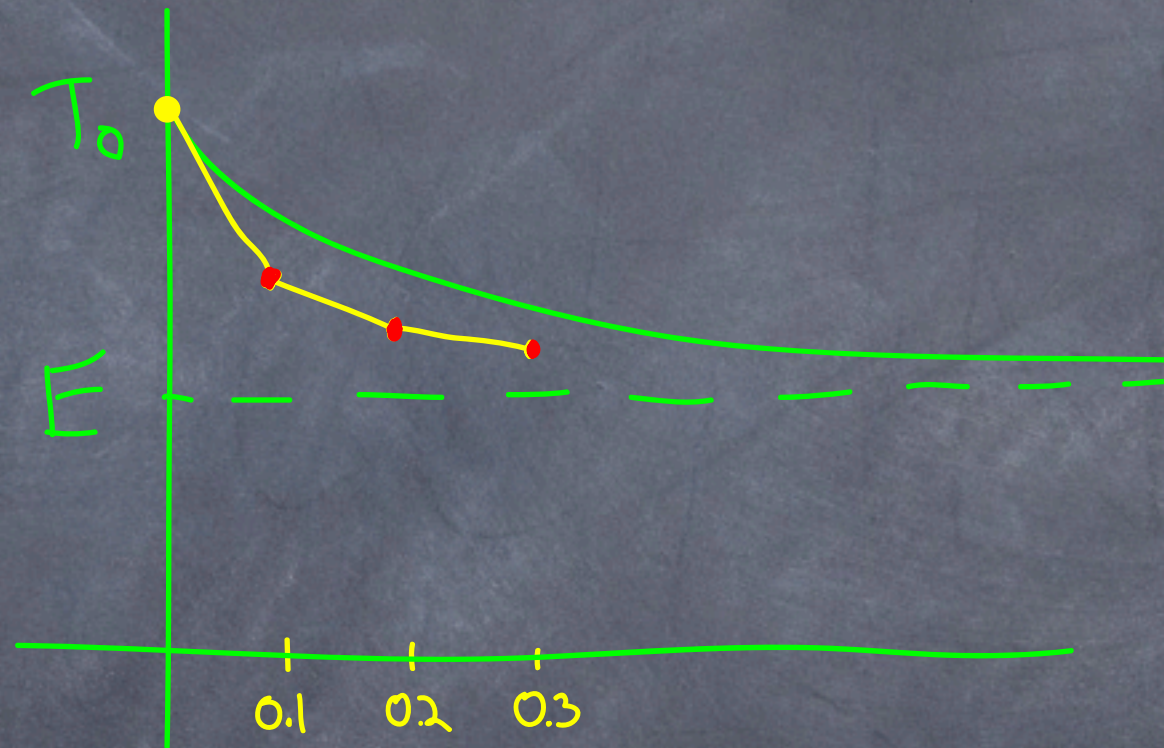
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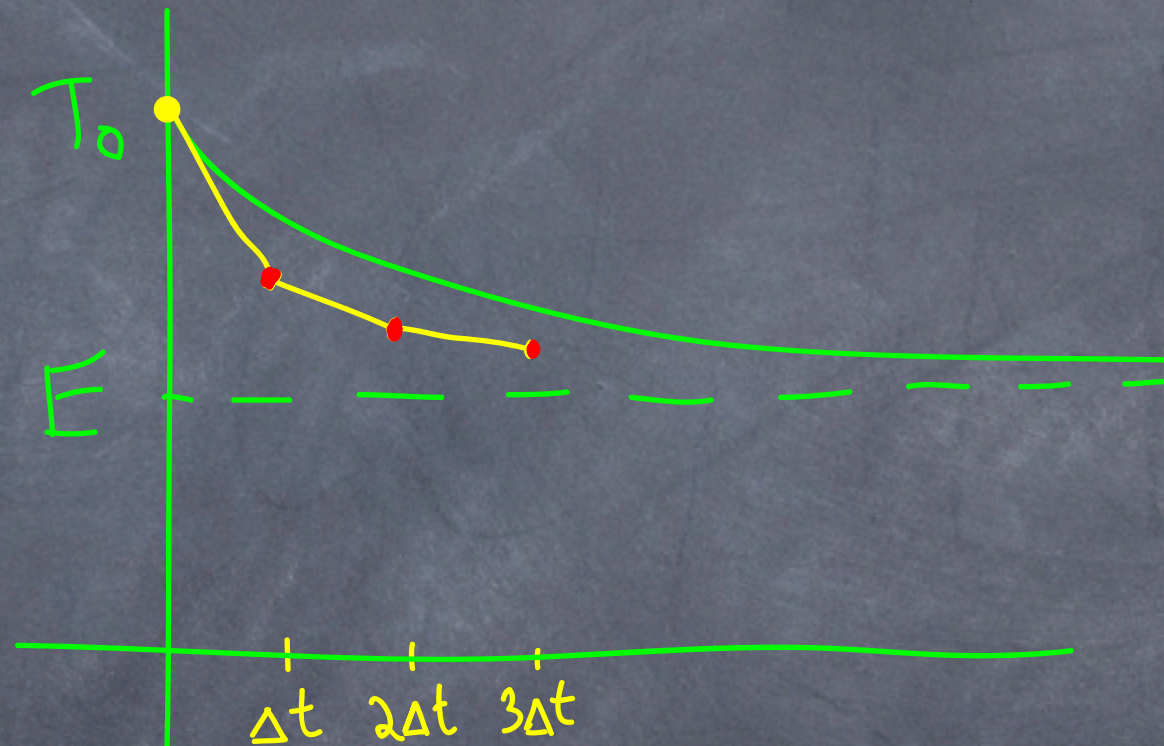
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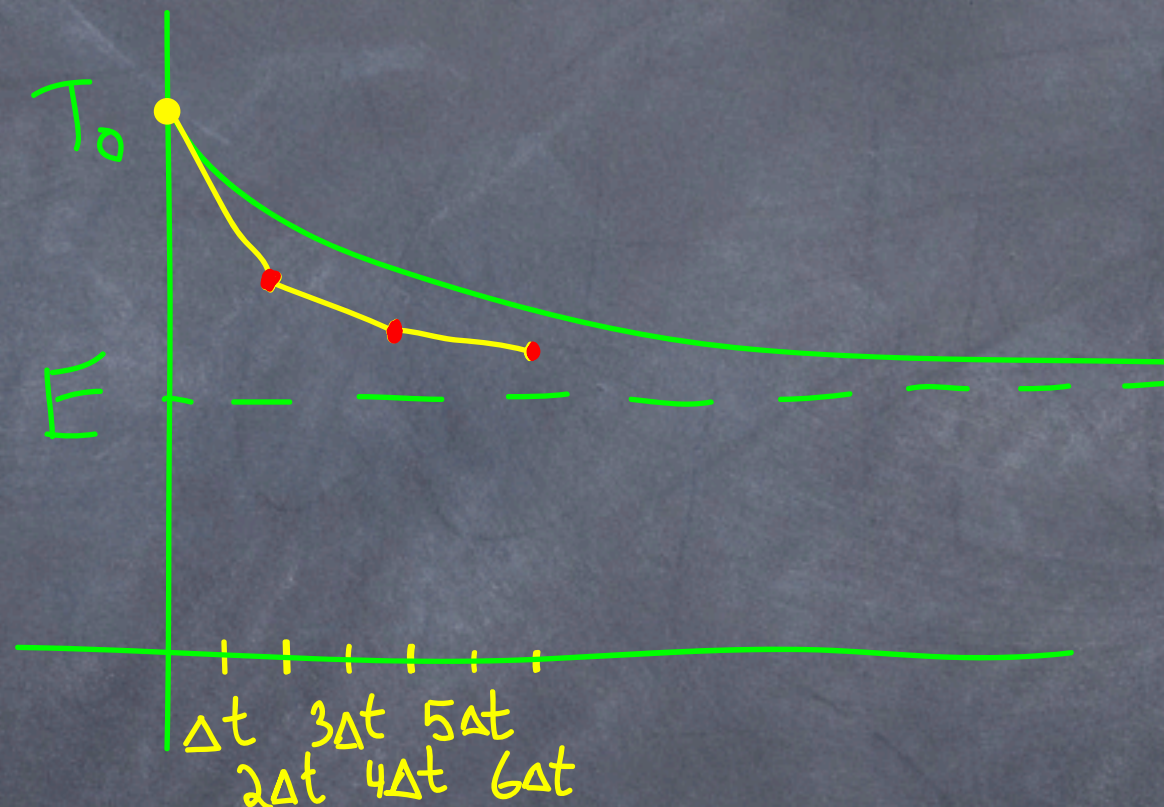
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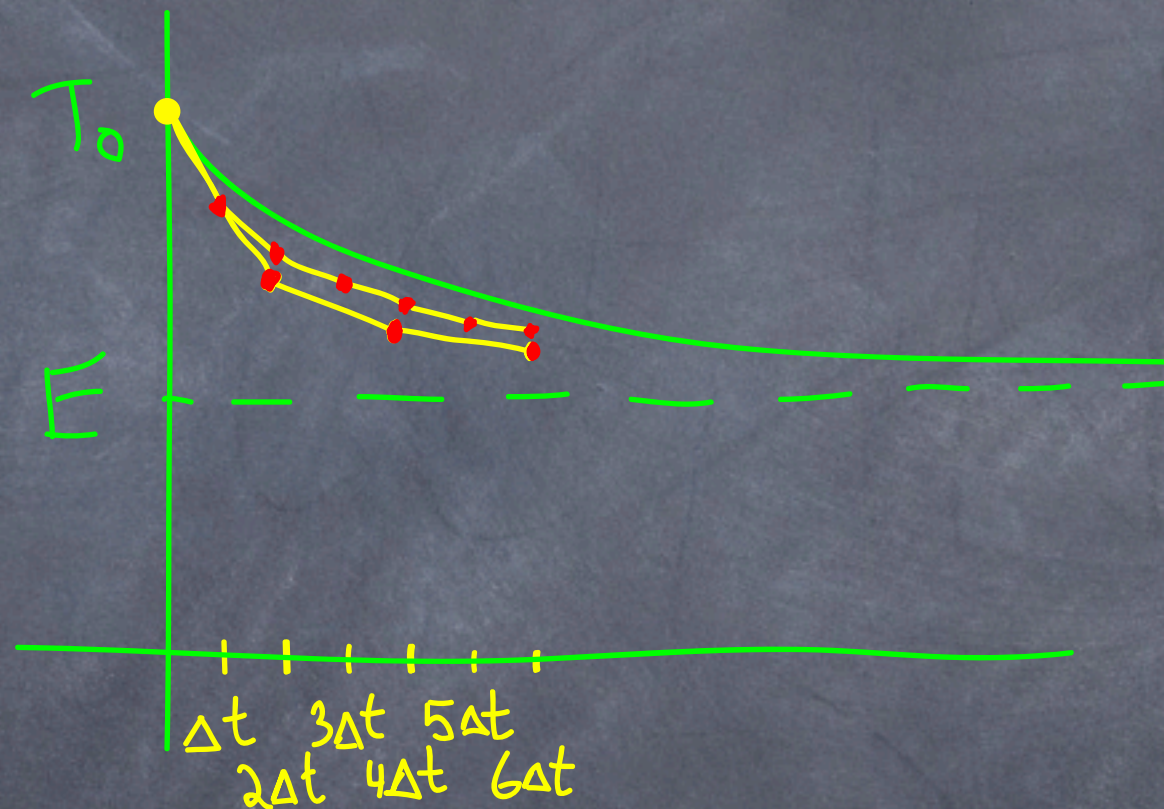
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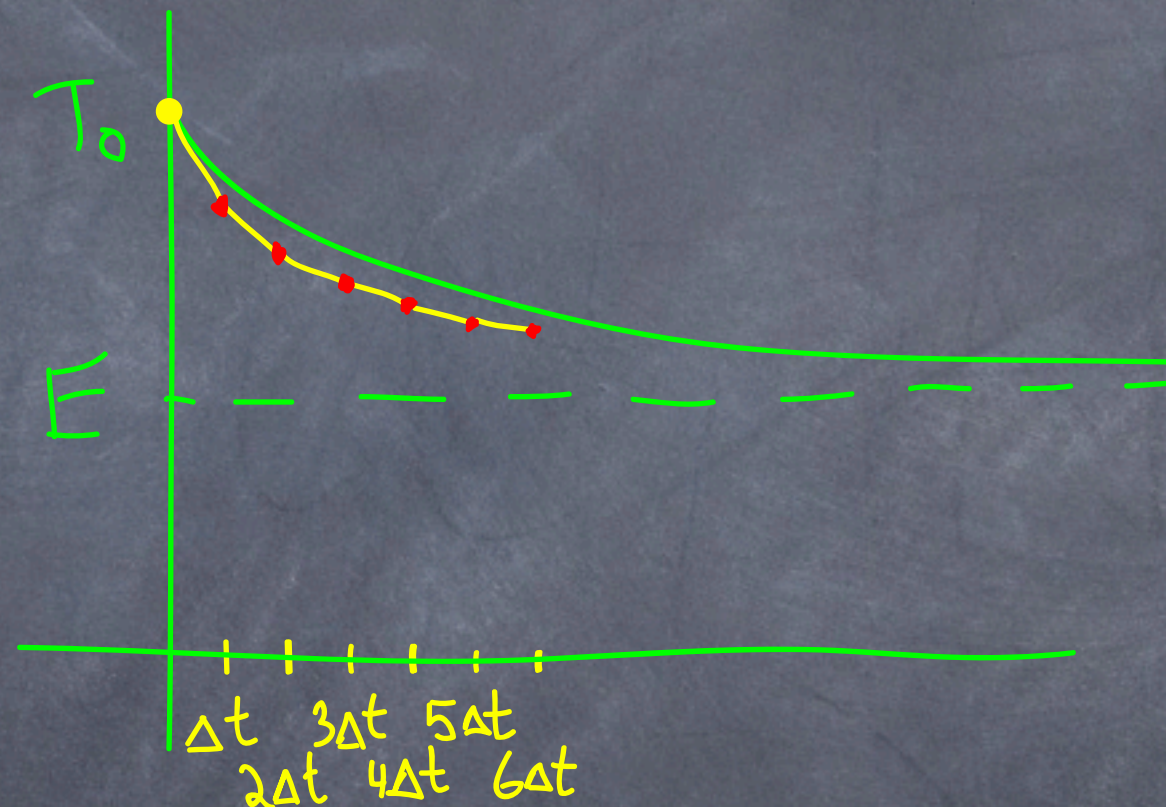
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When will Euler's method underestimate the true solution?

- (A) When the derivative of the true solution is positive.
- (B) When the derivative of the true solution is negative.
- (C) When the second derivative of the true solution is positive.
- (D) When the second derivative of the true solution is negative.



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- $\sec\theta = 1 / \cos\theta$

- $\cot\theta = 1 / \tan\theta$



# Trig review

• If  $\theta$  is measured counterclockwise from the positive  $x$  axis,

(A)  $x = \sin(\theta)$ ,  $y = \tan(\theta)$ .

(B)  $x = \tan(\theta)$ ,  $y = \sin(\theta)$ .

(C)  $x = \sin(\theta)$ ,  $y = \cos(\theta)$ .

(D)  $x = \cos(\theta)$ ,  $y = \sin(\theta)$ .

(E)  $x = \cos(\theta)$ ,  $y = \tan(\theta)$ .



# Trig review

• Which of the following is not a trig identity?

(A)  $1 + \cot^2\theta = \csc^2\theta$

(B)  $\tan^2\theta + 1 = \sec^2\theta$

(C)  $\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta$

(D)  $\cos(\theta) = \sin(\theta - \pi/2)$

(E)  $\cos(\theta) = -\sin(\theta - \pi/2)$