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1. Recall that the Taylor series for $\sin(x)$ is $\sum \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$. Find the Taylor series for $\text{Si}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin(t)}{t} dt$. (3 points)

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2. Suppose that we know that $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(y)$ for some function $f(y)$. Also suppose that we approximate the solution to this differential equation, with initial condition $y(0) = 0$, with Euler's method and $\Delta x = 0.5$. If we find $y(0.5) \approx 1$, $y(1) \approx 1.5$, $y(1.5) \approx 1.75$, and $y(2) \approx 1.875$, (4 points)
- What is $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $y = 0$, $y = 0.5$, and $y = 1$?
 - Give a rough sketch of the slope field of this differential equation.

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3. Find all solutions to the differential equation $\frac{1}{t} \frac{dp}{dt} + p = 2$. (3 points)