$\frac{1}{2}$

n	h	μ_n	$y(1) - \mu_n = \alpha$	α / h
1	0.10	29.190	-23.75	-2.375×10^5
2	0.10	35.43	-29.99	-2.999×10^5
1	0.05	1.105	4.332	6.931×10^5
2	0.05	1.219	4.218	6.748×10^5
1	0.001	1.002	4.435	4.435×10^{12}
2	0.001	1.004	4.433	4.433×10^{12}

$f(y) = 2y$

BUT THE VALUES ARE ~~ERA~~ HERE

* ACCIDENTALLY ERASED WORK FOR $h = 0.10$

$h = (0.001)$

$\mu_2 = 1.002 + \frac{0.001}{6}(2.004 + \dots$

$\dots + 2 \cdot 2.006 + 2 \cdot 2.006 + \dots$

$\dots + 2.008)$

$\mu_2 \approx 1.004$

$y(1) - \mu_1 = 2e - 1.002$

$= 4.435 = \alpha'$

$y(1) - \mu_2 = 2e - 1.004$

$= 4.433 = \beta$

$\frac{\alpha'}{h^4} = \frac{4.435}{0.001^4} = 4.435 \times 10^{12}$

$\frac{\beta}{h^4} = \frac{4.433}{0.001^4} = 4.433 \times 10^{12}$

→ ANALYZE: ... I STILL DON'T SEE WHY α/h GOES UP W/ h DECREASING... IS THIS JUST BECAUSE WE ARE AT $n < 10$?