1. The Lorenz system is a three dimensional ordinary differential equation of the form

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$$

with a given initial condition y(0) = a where y(t) is a vector in  $\mathbf{R}^3$  and

$$f(y) = \begin{bmatrix} -10y_1 + 10y_2 \\ 28y_1 - y_2 - y_1y_3 \\ y_1y_2 - (8/3)y_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let  $Y^n$  be an approximation of y(1) obtained using a step size of h=1/n. Define the error

$$E_n = ||Y^n - y(1)|| = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^3 (Y_i^n - y_i(1))^2 \right\}^{1/2}.$$

Show that if  $E_n \leq Kh^k$  then

$$||Y^n - Y^{2n}|| \le K \left\{1 + \frac{1}{2^k}\right\} h^k.$$

2. Write a program to approximate solutions of the Lorenz system using Euler's forward difference method and the initial condition

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 2\\3\\15 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Compute  $Y^n$  for  $n = 64, 128, 256, 512, \dots, 65536$ .

3. Compute  $Y^n$  using Runge-Kutta methods of orders 2, 3 and 4 given by the tableux

respectively, and verify the order by graphing  $\log ||Y^n - Y^{2n}||$  versus  $\log h$ .

**4.** Approximate y(10) to three decimal places. Is it possible to achieve this accuracy using Euler's method? Can you find y(100)?