Enter the x-coordinates of the data points as row vector: [8.3 8.6]
Enter the y-coordinates of the data points as row vector: [17.56492 18.50515]
Enter the derivative of y-coordinates of the function as row vector: [3.116256 3.151762

 The data is given in a table as:

```
      x              f(x)              df(x)
  8.30000000    17.56492000      3.11625600
  8.60000000    18.50515000      3.15176200
```

 Hermite divided difference table is given as:

```
    8.3000000      17.5649200      3.1162560      0.0594800     -0.0020222
    8.3000000      17.5649200      3.1341000      0.0588733      0.0000000
    8.6000000      18.5051500      3.1517620      0.0000000      0.0000000
    8.6000000      18.5051500      0.0000000      0.0000000      0.0000000
```

 In the above table the entries of the first rows (from 2nd to 5th columns)
are required to contruct the interpolating polynomial.

 Enter the point at which we want to find the value of the function : 8.4

 The value of the Hermite interpolating polynomial (of degree less than or equal to 3
for the given data) at 8.40 is :   17.8771444

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