Valores de referencia. Solo se pueden superar en un 50%.

[3.7745048999786377, 3.738576889038086, 3.7374260425567627]
[2.6811020374298096, 2.6210720539093018, 2.6277949810028076]

$$p(x) = \sum (x-\tau_1)\cdots(x-\tau_i)[\tau_1 \dots \tau_{i+1}]g$$

$$[\tau_1 \dots \tau_{i+1}]g = \frac{[\tau_2 \dots \tau_{i+1}]g - [\tau_1 \dots \tau_i]g}{\tau_{i+1} - \tau_1}$$

$\tau_i \neq \tau_j$

⊗ Carl de Boor, A practical guide to splines, ed. 2001.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
g(\tau_1) = [\tau_1]g & & & \\
 & [\tau_1 \tau_2]g & [\tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_3]g & \\
g(\tau_2) = [\tau_2]g & & & \\
 & [\tau_2 \tau_3]g & \vdots & \dots\dots \quad [\tau_1 \dots \tau_n]g \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \\
 & & [\tau_{n-2} \tau_{n-1} \tau_n]g & \\
 & [\tau_{n-1} \tau_n]g & & \\
g(\tau_n) = [\tau_n]g & & &
\end{array}$$

Evaluación de polinomios por multiplicación anidada:

$$p(x) = a_1 + (x-\tau_1)a_2 + (x-\tau_1)(x-\tau_2)a_3 + \dots +$$

$$+ (x-\tau_1)\cdots(x-\tau_{n-1})a_n = \qquad (a_i := [\tau_1 \dots \tau_i]g)$$

$$= a_1 + (x - z_1)\Big(a_2 + (x - z_2)\Big(a_3 + \dots$$

$$+ (x - z_{n-2})\big(a_{n-1} + (x - z_{n-1})a_n\big)\dots\Big)$$

Alg: $b_n = a_n$

for $k = n-1 \dots 1$:

$b_k = a_k + (z - z_k)\, b_{k+1}$

return $b_1 = p(z)$.