

4

$f[\dots]$

$f[\dots]$

$f[\dots]$

$f[\dots]$

(x_n)

(-2)

(-1)

(0)

(1)

(2)

(3)

$$\frac{1 + 5}{-1 + 2} = 6$$

$$\frac{1 - 1}{0 + 1} = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{1 - 1}{1 - 0} = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{7 - 1}{2 - 1} = 6$$

$$\frac{25 - 7}{3 - 2} = 18$$

$$\frac{\emptyset - 6}{0 + 2} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$$

$$\emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{6 - 0}{2 - 0} = 3$$

$$\frac{18 - 6}{3 - 1} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$\frac{\emptyset + 3}{1 + 2} = 1$$

$$\frac{3 - \emptyset}{2 + 1} = 1$$

$$\frac{6 - 3}{3 - \emptyset} = 1$$

$$\frac{\emptyset - 1}{\dots} = \emptyset$$

$(a_4 = \emptyset)$

$$\frac{\emptyset - 1}{\dots} = \emptyset$$

$$\dots > f[x_0, \dots, x_5] = \emptyset$$

$(a_5 = \emptyset)$

From the table,

$$\Rightarrow n = 3 \quad (a_4 = \emptyset, a_5 = \emptyset)$$

$$\text{For } p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + \dots$$