Franciscol Habinku Algorytm:  $\alpha_{k} := b_{0}$   $\alpha_{n} := b_{n}$   $\alpha_{k} := a_{k+1}(x-x_{k}) + b_{k} ,0 \le k \le n-1$ Algorytm jest numery cznie popueuny, jesti dla lekto zabu oronych danych parodyje nievielti 61gd:  $L_{n}(x) = (b_{0} + \epsilon_{0}) + (b_{1} + \epsilon_{1})(x - x - \eta_{0}) + ... + (b_{n} + \epsilon_{n})(x - x - \eta_$ (X = X n-1) n-1) = 6 + 6 (x-x0)+...+ 6 (x-x0)...(x-xn)+ + E. + EIX EX-Eigonytin:  $b_{\bullet} + (x-x_{\bullet})[b_{1} + (x-x_{1})[b_{2} + (x-x_{1})[...[b_{n-q}]^{+} b_{n}(x-x_{n-q})]...]]$ (bo+εo)+ (x-x-70)[b1+ε1+(x-x1-11)[...[b1-1+ε1-1+(b1+ε1)(x-x1-11)]=