Why

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Definition

Let $(u^1, v^1), \ldots, (u^n, v^n)$ be a paired dataset in $\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V}$. An *interpolator* is a predictor $f : \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{V}$ which satisifes for which

$$f(u^i) = u^i$$

for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$. In this case we say that the predictor f *interpolates* the dataset.

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[1]Future editions will include.

Interpolators

Predictors

Lists

Direct Products

Set Numbers

Finite Sets

Equivalent Sets

Family Unions and Intersections

Natural Order

Function Inverses

Families

Function Composites

Function Images

Peano Axioms

Functions

Equivalence Relations

Natural Induction

Relations

Set Products

Natural Numbers

Generalized Set Dualities

Set Powers

Set Dualities

Set Unions and Intersections

Intersection of Empty Set

Successor Sets

Unordered Triples

Partitions

Set Complements

Pair Unions

Set Intersections

Ordered Pairs

Set Differences

Pair Intersections

Set Unions

Empty Set

Unordered Pairs

Set Specification

Set Inclusion

Standardized Accounts

Accounts

Deductions

Quantified Statements

Logical Statements

Statements

Identities

Sets

Names

Letters

Objects

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