



## Why

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## Definition

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup>Future editions will include.



