Why

1

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

Datasets

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

Generalized Set Dualities   Natural Numbers   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

4