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When a function is plotted with numerical values of a function $f(x)$ at discrete values x , computational results are often presented by a table as a set of discrete data points. If one wants to present them this way, the values of the function at points not shown in the table must be found by some interpolation technique.

Table 1.1: tabular representation of a function $f(x)$ at five different values

x	$f(x)$
0.0	0.50
0.2	0.55
0.4	0.60
0.6	0.65
0.8	0.70

Values of $f(x)$ at points 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6 and 0.8 are called *interpolated values*. For point 0.3, value of $f(0.3)$ are called *interpolated value* of the data. In addition, finding the related value of $f(0.5)$ that we will discuss in this chapter, could be used to predict extrapolated values of $f(x)$, but extrapolated values are the domain outside the range of the data.

Graphical interpretation

A more straightforward approach to interpolation is to construct a graph of the function and find the value of $f(x)$ from the graph.

The following figure shows a graph of a function $f(x)$ with a straight line passing through the points $(0, 0)$ and $(1, 1)$. The line passes through the midpoint between the two points, so it is a good approximation of the function $f(x)$.