# A CONTINUITY PROPERTY OF MULTIVARIATE LAGRANGE INTERPOLATION 

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#### Abstract

Let $\left\{S_{t}\right\}$ be a sequence of interpolation schemes in $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ of degree $d$ (i.e. for each $S_{t}$ one has unique interpolation by a polynomial of total degree $\leq d)$ and total order $\leq l$. Suppose that the points of $S_{t}$ tend to $0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ as $t \rightarrow$ $\infty$ and the Lagrange-Hermite interpolants, $H_{S_{t}}$, satisfy $\lim _{t \rightarrow \infty} H_{S_{t}}\left(x^{\alpha}\right)=0$ for all monomials $x^{\alpha}$ with $|\alpha|=d+1$. Theorem: $\lim _{t \rightarrow \infty} H_{S_{t}}(f)=T^{d}(f)$ for all functions $f$ of class $C^{l-1}$ in a neighborhood of 0 . (Here $T^{d}(f)$ denotes the Taylor series of $f$ at 0 to order $d$.)

Specific examples are given to show the optimality of this result.


## 1. Introduction

Let $O$ be an open neighborhood of the origin in $\mathbb{R}, a:=\left(a^{0}, \ldots, a^{d}\right) \in O^{d+1}$ and $f$ a function of class $C^{d+1}$ on $O$. As is well known, if $H\left[a^{0}, \ldots, a^{d}\right](f)$ denotes the Lagrange-Hermite interpolation polynomial with respect to the points $a^{0}, \ldots, a^{d}$ (with the usual convention when some points coincide), then

$$
\lim _{a \rightarrow 0} H\left[a^{0}, \ldots, a^{d}\right]=\mathcal{T}^{d} f
$$

where $\mathcal{T}^{d} f$ denotes the $d$-th Taylor polynomial of $f$ at the origin. This follows quite easily from the Newton representation formula for the interpolating polynomial, that is

$$
H\left[a^{0}, \ldots, a^{d}\right](f, x)=f\left(a^{0}\right)+\sum_{i=1}^{d} f\left[a^{0}, \ldots, a^{i}\right](f, x)\left(x-a^{0}\right) \ldots\left(x-a^{i-1}\right)
$$

via the Hermite-Genocchi formula for the divided differences, namely

$$
f\left[a^{0}, \ldots, a^{i}\right]=\int_{\Delta^{i}} f^{(i)}\left(a^{0}+\sum_{j=1}^{d} t_{j} a^{j}\right) d m(t)
$$

where $d m$ denotes Lebesgue measure on the simplex

$$
\Delta^{i}=\left\{\left(t_{j}\right)_{1 \leq j \leq i}: t_{j} \geq 0, \sum_{j=1}^{i} t_{j} \leq 1\right\}
$$

More generally, for fixed $f$ of class $C^{d+k}$, one can prove similarly that the function $a \rightarrow H\left[a^{0}, \ldots, a^{d}\right](f)$ is of class $C^{k}$ on $O^{d+1}$ (see also [ N, Th. 2.5]).

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