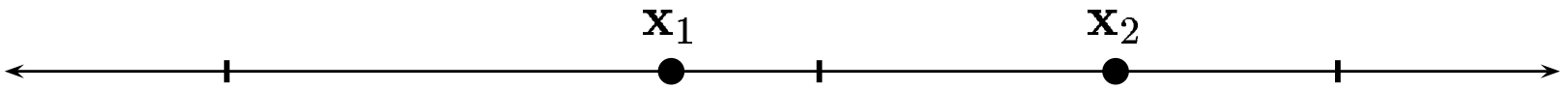

Figure IV.1: Interpolated and extrapolated points for various values of α. For $\alpha < 0$, $\mathbf{x}(\alpha)$ is to the left of $\mathbf{x}_1$. For $\alpha > 1$, $\mathbf{x}(\alpha)$ is to the right of $\mathbf{x}_2$. For $0 < \alpha < 1$, $\mathbf{x}(\alpha)$ is between $\mathbf{x}_1$ and $\mathbf{x}_2$.