**ABSTRACT.** Let $M$ be a dense subspace of the normed linear space $X$, and let $\{x_1^*, ..., x_n^*\}$ be a finite subset of the dual space $X^*$. The triple $(X, M, \{x_1^*, ..., x_n^*\})$ will be said to have property SAIN (simultaneous approximation and interpolation which is norm-preserving) provided that for each $x \in X$ and each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $y \in M$ such that (i) $||x - y|| < \varepsilon$, (ii) $x_i^*(y) = x_i^*(x)$ for $i = 1, ..., n$, and (iii) $||y|| = ||x||$.

We establish some SAIN results in general normed linear spaces as well as in some concrete spaces. Two examples are as follows.

**(Theorem 3.2).** Let $M$ be a dense subspace of the Hilbert space $X$ and let $x_1^*, ..., x_n^*$ in $X^*$. Then $(X, M, \{x_1^*, ..., x_n^*\})$ has property SAIN if and only if each $x_i^*$ attains its norm on the unit ball in $M$.

**(Theorem 4.1).** Let $T$ be compact Hausdorff, $t_1, ..., t_n$ in $T$, and let $A$ be a dense subalgebra of $C(T)$. Then $(C(T), A, \{e_{t_1}, ..., e_{t_n}\})$ has property SAIN. (Here $e_t$ denotes the functional "point evaluation at $t$," i.e., $e_t(f) = f(t)$ for all $f \in C(T)$.)