Initial Formula

I wanted to do this in LaTex instead of just typing it into the email, for easiness in reading(and also to brush up my Tex skills, which I haven't used for a few weeks now).

We will begin with the complex function, G(z).

$$G(z) = z^n = (x + iy)^n$$

Expanding this further, we see:

$$G(z) = \binom{n}{0}x^n y^0 i^0 + \binom{n}{1}x^{n-1}y^1 i^1 + \binom{n}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 i^2 + \ldots + \binom{n}{n}x^0 y^n i^n$$

Then, for the polynomial $R(x, y)$, we have that:

$$R(x, y) = \binom{n}{0}x^n - \binom{n}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \binom{n}{4}x^{n-4}y^4 - \binom{n}{6}x^{n-6}y^6 + \ldots \binom{n}{2j}x^{n-2j}y^{2j}$$

With $j = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor \in \mathbb{N}$

A note here, I'm not quite sure how to notate the end of the polynomial. My aim is to show that the polynomial Isn't endless, and that the exponent on x is greater than or equal to 0, as per the definition of a polynomial. The issue is that whether the last term of the polynomial has x^1 or x^0 is dependent on whether n is even or odd. I tried to use the notation with the floor function defining a value for j, and hopefully that's obvious, but is there a better way for me to notate this that I'm missing?

The polynomial $I(x, y)$ is similar, it's the leftover from the original complex function:

$$I(x, y) = \binom{n}{1}x^{n-1}y^1 - \binom{n}{3}x^{n-3}y^3 + \binom{n}{5}x^{n-5}y^5 - \binom{n}{7}x^{n-7}y^7 + \ldots \binom{n}{2k-1}x^{n-2k+1}y^{2k+1}$$

With $k = \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$

The same problem exists here, where I don't quite know how to notate the final term. I'm also fairly certain that, if not for both, then at least for $I(x, y)$, the exponents on x and y are incorrect by 1, again simply because I couldn't think of a good way to notate it(maybe because of the time of night).

Are these polynomials correct? Are these more invariants? Also, are these a finite number of these invariant polynomials for A? Should I also be trying to prove that I have all of them or something similar to that, or is it too early?