



The coefficient of  $x^{n-k}$  in the polynomial  $(x + t_1)(x + t_2) \cdots (x + t_n)$  is called the  $k^{\text{th}}$  *elementary symmetric polynomial* in the  $n$  variables  $t_1, \dots, t_n$ . The elementary symmetric polynomials can also be constructed by taking the sum of all possible degree  $k$  monomials in  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  having distinct factors.

The first few examples are:

$$n = 1: \quad t_1$$

$$n = 2: \quad \begin{array}{l} t_1 + t_2 \\ t_1 t_2 \end{array}$$

$$n = 3: \quad \begin{array}{l} t_1 + t_2 + t_3 \\ t_1 t_2 + t_2 t_3 + t_1 t_3 \\ t_1 t_2 t_3 \end{array}$$