

## Polinoame simetrice (cont.)

2.1. Reducere în  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{cases} x+y=3 \\ x^5+y^5=33 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow xy=?$$

$x^5+y^5 \in \mathbb{R}[x,y]$  simetric

$\Rightarrow x^5+y^5 = g(x+y, xy)$  polinom în polinoame în fundamentele.

$$p_5 = x^5+y^5 \quad (\text{notă: din Formulele lui Newton})$$

$$p_5 = x^5+y^5; \quad (X_1=x, X_2=y, x \geq y)$$

$$LT_{\leq_{lex}}(p_5) = x^5$$

Monomale de grad 5,  $\leq_{lex}$   $x^5$  și au  $x^a y^b$ ,  $a \geq b$ :

$$\begin{array}{c} x^5 \xleftarrow{LT} \alpha_1^5 \\ x^4 y \xleftarrow{LT} \alpha_1^3 \alpha_2 \\ x^3 y^2 \xleftarrow{LT} \alpha_1^3 \alpha_2^2 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_5 = \alpha_1^5 + \alpha_1^3 \alpha_2 + \alpha_1^3 \alpha_2^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c||c|c|c|c} x & y & | & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & | & \alpha_1^5 + \alpha_1^3 \alpha_2 + \alpha_1^3 \alpha_2^2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \not\models$$

$x$	$y$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_1^5 + 4s_1^3s_2 + 6s_1s_2^2$	$\downarrow$
1	1	2	1	$32 + 8a + 2b$	2
-1	-1	-2	1	$-32 - 8a - 2b$	-2
2	-1	1	-2	$1 - 2a + 4b$	31

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 32 + 8a + 2b = 2 \\ 1 - 2a + 4b = 31 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a + b = -15 \\ -2a + 4b = 30 \end{cases} \mid \cdot 2$$

$$9b = 45 \Rightarrow \underline{b = 5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a = -5}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_5 = s_1^5 - 5s_1^3s_2 + 5s_1s_2^2 \quad (1)$$

Bereinigt für  $x, y$ , erhalten

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 3 \\ x^5 + y^5 = 33 \end{cases},$$

jetzt aber,  $p_5(x, y) = p_5$ , setze (1) in  $x, y$ :

$$33 = 3^5 - 5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot s_2 + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot s_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 33 = 243 - 5 \cdot 27 \cdot s_2 + 15s_2^2$$

$$15s_2^2 - 135s_2 + 210 = 0 \quad | : 15$$

$$s_2^2 - 9s_2 + 14 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s_2 = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 7 \end{cases}$$

$T \dots - \dots \rightarrow \infty$  und endlim  $T^2 - 3T + 2$

I Dacă  $s_2 = 2 \Rightarrow x, y$  sunt rădăcini  $T^2 - 3T + 2$

$$\Rightarrow x, y \in \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$$

II Dacă  $s_2 > 7 \Rightarrow T^2 - 3T + 7$   
 $\Rightarrow x, y \notin \mathbb{R}$

2. Rezolvare în  $\mathbb{R}$  căutată

$$\underbrace{x}_u + \underbrace{\sqrt{97-x}}_v = 5, \quad x \geq 0 \\ 97 - x \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u+v=5 \\ u^4+v^4=97 \end{cases} + la fel ca la 1.$$

(Iată) - calcule!

Folosirea lui Newton

Rădăcini, în  $\mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$  sunt polinoame nicidecum produsele  
 $b_1, \dots, b_m$ .

se pot defini:  $P_\ell = X_1^\ell + X_2^\ell + \dots + X_m^\ell, \quad \forall \ell \geq 0.$   
 $(p_0 = n)$

Aceeași următoare relație rezultă:

$$P_\ell - b_1 p_{\ell-1} + b_2 p_{\ell-2} - \dots + (-1)^{\ell-k} b_k p_{\ell-k} = 0, \quad \underline{\ell \leq m}$$

$$p_k - s_1 p_{k-1} + s_2 p_{k-2} - \dots + (-1)^k s_k p_k = 0, \quad \text{if } k \leq n$$

$$p_k - s_1 p_{k-1} + s_2 p_{k-2} - \dots + (-1)^n s_n p_{n-k} = 0, \quad \text{if } k \geq n$$

2.3. a)  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{C}$  sunt ai

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=1 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=2 \\ x^3+y^3+z^3=3 \end{cases}$$

$$x^4+y^4+z^4=?$$

Folosim lin. vectori:  $n=3$ ,

$$L=1: \quad p_1 - s_1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{s_1 = 1}$$

$$L=2: \quad p_2 - s_1 p_1 + 2s_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p_2 = s_1^2 - 2s_2$$

$$(\Rightarrow 2 = 1 - 2s_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{s_2 = -\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$L=3: \quad p_3 - s_1 p_2 + s_2 p_1 - 3s_3 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow 3 - 1 \cdot 2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot s_3 = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3s_3 = 3 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \quad (\Rightarrow \quad 3s_3 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{s_3 = \frac{1}{6}})$$

$\Rightarrow x, y, z$  sunt radacini polinomului  $x^3 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{6} = 0$

$$L=4: \quad p_4 - s_1 p_3 + s_2 p_2 - s_3 p_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow p_4 &= s_1 p_3 - s_2 p_2 + s_3 p_1 = 1 \cdot 3 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \\ &= 3 + 1 + \frac{1}{6} = 4 + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{25}{6}.\end{aligned}$$

b) Dămătări că  $x, y, z$  sunt rationale, dacă

$x^m + y^m + z^m \in \mathbb{Q}$ , și  $m \geq 0$ .

↪ inducție, în formulele lui Newton!

$$p_m - p_{m-1}s_1 + p_{m-2}s_2 - p_{m-3}s_3 = 0, \forall m \geq 3$$

$\in \mathbb{Q}$ , din ipoteza de inducție.

$x, y, z$  sunt rădăcinile polinomului  $x^3 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{6} = 0 \mid 6$

$$( \Rightarrow ) \quad 6x^3 - 6x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$$

Dacă  $\frac{a}{b}$  este rădăcină  $\Rightarrow a \mid -1$  și  $b \mid 6$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} \in \left\{ 1, -1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6} \right\}, \text{ dacă}$$

niciuna nu este rădăcină

Pregătire Fie  $f = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \in \mathbb{K}[x]$ .

Dacă  $f\left(\frac{m}{m}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow m \mid a_0$  și  $m \mid a_n$ .



Dată teoreta Ex  $f = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \in \mathbb{K}[x]$  are exact  
unul dintre  $a, b, c$  val.

$\Rightarrow f$  are cel mult o radacina rationala.  
are cel mult o radacina intreaga

Dem I Dacă  $c$  e integral

pp ca  $f(n) = 0 \cdot n | c \Rightarrow n$  e integral

$$\Rightarrow n^3 + an^2 + bn + c = 0$$

↑      ↑      ↑      ↑  
 ingal    exact val    ingal    ingal  
 ingal    ingal    ingal

ingal

II Dacă  $c$  e val:

$c$  val  $\Rightarrow \exists! d \geq 1$  cu  $c = 2^d \cdot d$ ,  $2 \nmid d$ .

Orez Aceia radacina intreaga este vala!

Dacă  $f$  are două radacini intrege  $\xrightarrow{\text{Vede}}$  toate termenii sunt intreagi si valoare, dar  $-a$  e una care  
ingal

Ex 2.4.  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  radici ecuației  $x^3 + x + 1 = 0$

Problemată  $x_1^7 + x_2^7 + x_3^7 = 0$

Teorema

Calculati  $x_1^7 + x_2^7 + x_3^7 = 0$

(Teorema)

Ex 2.5.  $P = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1 \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  cu radacini  $x_1, x_2, x_3$ .

Scrieți polinomul meniu cu radacinile:

a)  $y_1 = 3x_1 - 2, y_2 = 3x_2 - 2, y_3 = 3x_3 - 2$ .

Metoda 1 Cea de la Vite:

Dă  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  :

$s_1 = 2$
$s_2 = 1$
$s_3 = -1$

Notăm  $\bar{s}_1 = (3x_1 - 2) + (3x_2 - 2) + (3x_3 - 2) = y_1 + y_2 + y_3$

$\bar{s}_2 = y_1 y_2 + y_1 y_3 + y_2 y_3$

$\bar{s}_3 = y_1 y_2 y_3$

→  $y_1, y_2, y_3$  sunt radacinile polinomului  $y^3 - \bar{s}_1 y^2 + \bar{s}_2 y - \bar{s}_3$

Calculăm:  $\bar{s}_1 = 3s_1 - 6 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{s}_2 &= (3x_1 - 2)(3x_2 - 2) + (3x_1 - 2)(3x_3 - 2) + (3x_2 - 2)(3x_3 - 2) \\ &= 9s_2 - 12s_1 + 12 = 9 - 24 + 12 \\ &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{s}_3 = (3x_1 - 2)(3x_2 - 2)(3x_3 - 2) = 27s_3 - 18s_2 + 12s_1 - 8$$

$$= -27 - 18 + 24 - 8$$

$$= -29$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = Y^3 - 0 \cdot Y^2 - 3Y + 29 = 0.$$

Methode 2  $P(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1$  are  $x_1, x_2, x_3$

Was nun: • ce rationen are  $x_1 - 1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 1$ ?

$$P(x_i) = 0$$

$$P(x+1) \text{ are } x_1 - 1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 1$$

• ce rationen are  $2x_1, 2x_2, 2x_3$ ?  $P\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

• \_\_\_\_\_  $3x_1 - 2, 3x_2 - 2, 3x_3 - 2$ ?

$$P\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right), \text{ dae me 2 manie}$$

Coefficient der alten  $P\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right)$  este  $\frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}$ !

$$\Rightarrow Q = 3^3 \cdot P\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right) !$$

$$Q = 27 \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{x+2}{3} \right)^3 - 2 \left( \frac{x+2}{3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{x+2}{3} \right) + 1 \right]$$

$$= (x+2)^3 - 2 \cdot 3 (x+2)^2 + 9(x+2) + 27$$

$$= x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8 - 18x^2 - 24x - 27 + 9x + 18 + 27$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8 - 6(x^2 + 4x + 4) + 9x + 18 + 27 \\
 &= x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8 - \cancel{6x^2} - 24x - 24 + 9x + 18 + 27 \\
 &= x^3 - 3x + 29 !
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Polynom main cu radice  $z_1 = \frac{1}{x_1}, z_2 = \frac{1}{x_2}, z_3 = \frac{1}{x_3}$ .

$$s_1 = 2, s_2 = 1, s_3 = -1$$

Metoda 1 (Viète)

$$\overline{s_1} = z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} = \frac{x_2 x_3 + z_1 z_3 + z_1 z_2}{x_1 x_2 x_3} = \frac{s_2}{s_3} = -1$$

$$\overline{s_2} = z_1 z_2 + z_1 z_3 + z_2 z_3 = \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_3} + \frac{1}{x_2 x_3} = \frac{s_1}{s_3} = -2$$

$$\overline{s_3} = z_1 z_2 z_3 = \frac{1}{s_3} = -1$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1}, \frac{1}{x_2}, \frac{1}{x_3}$  sunt radice polinomului maine

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1 & \rightarrow & \frac{1}{x_1}, \frac{1}{x_2}, \frac{1}{x_3} \text{ rad} \\
 \cancel{x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1} & & \\
 x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1 & \rightarrow & x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ rad}
 \end{array}$$

Ex Fie  $f \in D[x]$ ,  $D$  domeniu

$$f = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \deg f = n$$

$$f = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \deg f = n$$

$(a_n \neq 0)$

și  $f(0) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a_0 \neq 0$ .

Pentru că  $f$  are rădăcini  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$ .

Așadar  $g = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_0$  are rădăcini

$$\frac{1}{x_1}, \frac{1}{x_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{x_m}.$$

Dem  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = 0 \mid \cdot \frac{1}{x^n}$

$$\downarrow \\ x \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_0 \cdot \frac{1}{x^n} + a_1 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{1}{x} + a_n = 0}$$

c) Înălță: polinom cu rădăcinile  $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2$ .

Euc 2.6. Calculă:  $(\sin 20^\circ)^7 + (\sin 40^\circ)^7 - (\sin 80^\circ)^7$ .

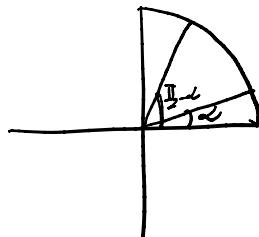
$$= (\sin 20^\circ)^7 + (\sin 40^\circ)^7 + (\sin -80^\circ)^7$$

Pot găsi un polinom de grad 3 cu rădăcinile  $\sin 20^\circ, \sin 40^\circ$  și  $\sin(-80^\circ)$ ?

$$\sin 3 \cdot 20^\circ = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 3 \cdot 40^\circ = \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 3(-80^\circ) = \sin (-240^\circ) = \sin (120^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sin 3x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}, \quad \text{if } x \in \{20^\circ, 40^\circ, -80^\circ\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin 3x &= \sin(2x + x) = \sin 2x \cos x + \cos 2x \sin x \\
 &= (2 \sin x \cos x) \cdot \cos x + \sin x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = \\
 &= 2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x = 3 \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^3 x \\
 &= -4 \sin^3 x + 3 \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{4 \sin^3 x - 3 \sin x + \sin 3x = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{4 \sin^3 x - 3 \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0}, \quad \text{if } x \in \{20^\circ, 40^\circ, -80^\circ\}$$

$\Rightarrow \sin 20^\circ, \sin 40^\circ, \sin(-80^\circ)$  radizierbare polynomiale

$$\boxed{4Y^3 - 3Y + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow s_1 &= 0 \\
 s_2 &= -\frac{3}{4} \\
 s_3 &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_1 = s_1 = 0$$

$$p_2 - s_1 p_1 + 2s_2 = 0 \Rightarrow p_2 = -2s_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$p_3 - s_1 p_2 + s_2 p_1 - 3s_3 = 0 \Rightarrow p_3 = -s_2 p_1 + 3s_3 = 3s_3 = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$\Rightarrow$  m

$$\cancel{\gamma_4 - s_1 \gamma_3 + s_2 \gamma_2 - s_3 \gamma_1 = 0} \Rightarrow \gamma_4 = -s_2 \gamma_2 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\cancel{\gamma_5 - s_1 \gamma_4 + s_2 \gamma_3 - s_3 \gamma_2 = 0} \Rightarrow \gamma_5 = -s_2 \gamma_3 + s_3 \gamma_2 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left( -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-9\sqrt{3}}{32} - \frac{\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}}{16} = -\frac{15\sqrt{3}}{32}.$$

$$\gamma_6 - s_1 \gamma_5 + s_2 \gamma_4 - s_3 \gamma_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma_6 = \dots$$

Durch

Ex 2.7, 2.8.

2.10.a) Fix  $K$  unicolor an  $\text{char } K = 0$  in  $x_1, \dots, x_m \in K$  or  $x_1^q + \dots + x_m^q = 0$ ,  
 $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n$ .

Dann es gilt  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_m$ .

Fix polynomial  $\checkmark P \in K[X]$  in  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$ .  
 $(\Rightarrow \deg P = n)$

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_\ell = 0, \quad \ell = \overline{1, m}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_\ell - p_{\ell-1}s_1 + \dots + (-1)^{\ell-1}p_{\ell-m}s_m = 0 \Rightarrow p_\ell = 0, \quad \forall \ell \geq 1.$$

(inductive)

$$\forall \ell = \overline{1, m}, \quad p_\ell - p_{\ell-1}s_1 + p_{\ell-2}s_2 - \dots + (-1)^{\ell-1}p_{\ell-m}s_m = 0 \Rightarrow p_\ell = 0$$

$\text{char } K = 0$

$$\Rightarrow p_\ell = 0, \quad \ell = \overline{1, m} \Rightarrow P = X^n \Rightarrow s_i = 0, \quad \forall i = \overline{1, m}$$

c) Date un contacoranjă în care  $K = p > 0$ .

$$\text{În } \mathbb{Z}_3: \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = 1, \quad x_3 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1+1+1=0 \\ n=3 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 = 0$$

$$\text{În } K, \text{ dacă } K=p: \quad x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1, \dots, x_p = 1 \quad (n=p) \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^p x_i^2 = 0, \quad \forall i \geq 1$$

2. 11. a)  $K$  corp,  $\text{dacă } K \neq \mathbb{Z}$  și  $A \subset K[X, Y]$  subanelul polinoamelor simetrice din  $K[X, Y]$ .

Stim că  $\frac{A}{(X^2+Y^2)} \simeq K[X]$ .

D (fundamentala a polinoamelor simetrice)

$\forall f \in A$ ,  $\exists! g \in K[X, Y]$  cu  $f = g(s_1, s_2)$ .

$\xrightarrow{\text{reflexivitate}}$   $A \simeq K[s_1, s_2] \left( \simeq K[T, Z] \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{(X^2+Y^2)} \simeq \frac{K[s_1, s_2]}{(s_1^2 - 2s_2)} \xrightarrow{\text{rest}} \frac{K[T, S]}{(T^2 - 2S)} \simeq$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \lambda_1^2 - 2\lambda_2$$

$\frac{\text{char } k \neq 2}{\cong} (k[T])[S]$

$(S - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}T^2}_{\in k[T]})$

$\simeq k[T]$

$$\frac{R[X]}{(X-a)} \simeq R$$

b) Denn ca  $\frac{C[x,y]}{(x^2+y^2)}$   $\neq C[x]$ .

c) Denn ca  $\frac{R[x,y]}{(x^2+y^2)}$   $\neq R[x]$ .

d) Denn ca  $\frac{R[x,y]}{(x^2+y^2)}$   $\neq C[x]$ .

Denn b)  $\frac{C[x,y]}{(x^2+y^2)}$  in & domain:  $\overbrace{(x+iY)}^{\neq 0} \cdot \overbrace{(x-iY)}^{\neq 0} = \overline{0}$

Sie  $C[x]$  ete domain.

c)  $\tilde{Y} \in \frac{R[x,y]}{(x^2+y^2)}$ , anem  $\tilde{x}^2 + \tilde{y}^2 = \overline{0}$ , desi  $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \neq \overline{0}$ .

$\tilde{Y} \in R[x]$ , du  $P^2 + Q^2 = 0 \Rightarrow P(\tilde{x})^2 + Q(\tilde{x})^2 = 0$ ,  $\forall x \in R$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}[x]} (\mathbb{R}[x], \text{durch } P^2 + Q^2 = 0 \Rightarrow P(x)^2 + Q(x)^2 = 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$P(x), Q(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P(x) = Q(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = Q = 0.$$

d)  $\frac{\mathbb{R}[x,y]}{(x^2+y^2)} \neq \mathbb{C}[x].$

↑

$$\exists i \text{ a.i. } i^2 = -1?$$

$$\text{Es } \exists \bar{f} \in \frac{\mathbb{R}[x,y]}{(x^2+y^2)} \text{ a.i. } \bar{f}^2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f^2 + 1 = g(x^2+y^2) \xrightarrow{\text{in } (0,0)} \begin{pmatrix} f(0,0) \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 + 1 = 0$$

da

Ex 2.13. R inel

a)  $f = (x_1 - x_2)^2 (x_1 - x_3)^2 (x_2 - x_3)^2 \in \mathbb{R}[x_1, x_2, x_3]$

$f$  a solution in poli. min. Fundamentals

$$\text{LT}_1(f) = x_1^4 x_2^2$$

$$LT_L(f) = x_1^4 x_2^2$$

$$x_1^4 x_2^2 \rightarrow s_1^2 s_2^2$$

$$x_1^4 x_2 x_3 \rightarrow s_1^3 s_3$$

$$x_1^3 x_2^3 \rightarrow s_2^3$$

$$x_1^3 x_2^2 x_3 \rightarrow s_1 s_2 s_3$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3^2 \rightarrow s_3^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f = s_1^2 s_2^2 + a s_1^3 s_3 + b s_2^3 + c s_1 s_2 s_3 + d s_3^2$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	$s_1^2 s_2^2 + a s_1^3 s_3 + b s_2^3 + c s_1 s_2 s_3 + d s_3^2$	$f$
1	-1	0	0	-1	0	$-b$	4
1	$\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon^2$	0	0	1	$d$	-27
1	1	0	2	1	0	$4 + b$	0
1	1	1	3	3	1	$81 + 81a + 27b + 9c + d$	0
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	$1 - a - b + c + d$	0

$$f(1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^2) = \underbrace{(1-\varepsilon)^2}_{= 9} \underbrace{(1-\bar{\varepsilon})^2}_{= 3} \underbrace{(\varepsilon-\bar{\varepsilon})^2}_{= -27}$$

$$= \left( (1-\varepsilon)(1-\bar{\varepsilon}) \right)^2 \cdot (i\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon - \bar{\varepsilon} =$$

$$- \quad > \quad ..6$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -4 \\ d = -27 \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon - \bar{\varepsilon} =$$

$$1 - \varepsilon = \frac{3}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(1 - \varepsilon)(\overline{1 - \varepsilon}) = -\frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} d = -27 \\ 1 - a - b + c + d = 0 \\ 81a + 27b + 9c + d = -81 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -4, b = -4, c = 18, d = -27$$

(e)  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  rätsamle polynom  $x^3 + px + q$

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1 = 0 \\ s_2 = p \\ s_3 = q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1 - x_2)^2(x_1 - x_3)^2(x_2 - x_3)^2 = \underline{\underline{-4p^3}} \underline{\underline{-27q^2}} \leftarrow$$