Solutions to David A.Cox "Galois Theory"

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2 Chapter 2

2.1 POLYNOMIALS OF SEVERAL VARIABLES

Ex. 2.1.1 *Show that $\langle x, y\rangle = \{xg + yh \mid g, h \in F[x, y]\} \subset F[x, y]$ is not a principal ideal in $F[x, y]$.*

Proof. We show first that $\langle x, y\rangle \neq F[x, y]$: if not, $1 \in \langle x, y\rangle$, so

$$1 = xu + yv,\ u, v \in F[x, y].$$

If we evaluate this identity at $x = 0, y = 0$ we obtain $1 = 0$, which is a contradiction, thus

$$\langle x, y\rangle \neq F[x, y].$$

If $\langle x, y\rangle$ was a principal ideal, generated by $p \in F[x, y]$, then $\langle x, y\rangle = \langle p\rangle$, and

$$x = pq, y = pr, \quad q, r \in F[x, y].$$

$\deg(p) + \deg(q) = \deg(x) = 1$, so $\deg(p) \leq 1$, and $p \neq 0$.

If $\deg(p) = 0$, then $p = \lambda \in F^*$, and $\langle x, y\rangle = \langle\lambda\rangle = F[x, y]$: we have proved that this is impossible.

Thus $\deg(p) = 1 : p = \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in F$, and $\deg(q) = \deg(r) = 0$, so $q = \lambda \in F^*, r = \mu \in F^*$:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \lambda(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma) \\ y &= \mu(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma) \end{aligned}$$

This implies $\lambda\beta = 0$ and $\mu\alpha = 0$.

As $\lambda \neq 0, \mu \neq 0$, $\alpha = \beta = 0$, witch is in contradiction with $\deg(p) = 1$.

We have proved that $\langle x, y\rangle$ is not a principal ideal, et thus $F[x, y]$ is not a principal ideal domain. $\square$

Ex. 2.1.2 *Express each the following polynomials as a polynomial in y with coefficients that are polynomial s in the remaining variables.*

(a) $x^2y + 3y^2 - xy^2 + 3x + xy^2 + 7x^2y^2$.

(b) $(y - (x_1 + x_2))(y - (x_1 + x_3))(y - (x_2 + x_1))$

Proof. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} p &= x^2y + 3y^2 - xy^2 + 3x + xy^2 + 7x^3y^3 \\ &= (7x^3)y^3 + 3y^2 + x^2y + 3x. \end{aligned}$$

(b) let

$$q = (y - (x_1 + x_2))(y - (x_1 + x_3))(y - (x_2 + x_3)).$$

Consider $p = (x + x_1)(x + x_2)(x + x_3) = x + \sigma_1 x^2 + \sigma_2 x + \sigma_3$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} q &= (y - \sigma_1 + x_3)(y - \sigma_1 + x_2)(y - \sigma_1 + x_1) \\ &= p(y - \sigma_1) \\ &= (y - \sigma_1)^3 + \sigma_1(y - \sigma_1)^2 + \sigma_2(y - \sigma_1) + \sigma_3 \\ &= (y^3 - 3\sigma_1 y^2 + 3\sigma_1^2 y - \sigma_1^3) + (\sigma_1 y^2 - 2\sigma_1^2 y + \sigma_1^3) + (\sigma_2 y - \sigma_1\sigma_2) + \sigma_3 \\ &= y^3 - 2\sigma_1 y^2 + (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2)y + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1\sigma_2) \end{aligned}$$

□

Ex. 2.1.3 *Given positive integers n and r with $1 \le r \le n$, let $\binom{n}{r}$ be the number of ways of choosing r elements from a set with n elements. Recall that $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$.*

(a) Show that the polynomial σ_r is a sum of $\binom{n}{r}$ terms.

(b) Show that $\sigma_r(-\alpha, \ldots, -\alpha) = (-1)^r \binom{n}{r} \alpha^r$.

(c) Let $f = (x + \alpha)^n$. Use part (b) and Corollary 2.1.5 to prove that

$$(x + \alpha)^n = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \binom{n}{r} \alpha^r x^{n-r},$$

where $\binom{n}{0} = 1$. This shows that the binomial theorem follows from Corollary 2.1.5.

Proof. (a) The number of terms in

$$\sigma_r = \sum_{1 \le i_1 < \cdots < i_r \le n} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r} \tag{1}$$

is the number of strictly increasing sequences $(i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_r)$ in the integer interval $[1, n]$. It is equal to égal the number of subsets with r elements in the set $[1, n]$ with n elements. Thus it is equal to $\binom{n}{r}$.

(b) Evaluating (**??**) with $x_1 = x_2 = x_n = -\alpha$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_r(-\alpha, \cdots, -\alpha) &= \sum_{1 \le i_1 < \cdots < i_r \le n} (-\alpha)^r \\ &= (-1)^r \binom{n}{r} \alpha^r \end{aligned}$$

(c) By Corollary 2.1.5, with the substitution $x_1 = -\alpha, x_2 = -\alpha, \cdots, x_n = -\alpha$,

$$f = (x+\alpha)^n = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_r &= (-1)^r \sigma_r(-\alpha, \cdots, -\alpha) \\ &= \binom{n}{r} \alpha^r \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$(x+\alpha)^n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \binom{n}{r} \alpha^r x^{n-r}.$$

With the substitution $x = \beta,\ \beta \in F$, we obtain the binomial formula

$$(\alpha+\beta)^n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \binom{n}{r} \alpha^r \beta^{n-r}.$$

□

2.2 SYMMETRIC POLYNOMIALS

Ex. 2.2.1 *Show that the leading term of σ_r is $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_r$.*

Proof. We show that the leading term of σ_r for the graded lexicographic order is $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$.

Let $x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r} (i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_r)$ any term of σ_r, distinct of $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_r$. We must show that $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_r > x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r}$.

If $i_1 > 1$, then x_1 as no occurence in $x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r}$: its exponent is 0 in the right monomial, and 1 in the left monomial, so

$$x_1 x_2 \cdots x_r > x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r},$$

and the proof is done in this case.

If $i_1 = 1$, let j $(1 < j < n)$ the first subscript such that $i_j \neq j$. Then

$$i_1 = 1, i_2 = 2, \cdots, i_{j-1} = j-1, i_j \neq j.$$

Such a subscript exist, otherwise $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_r = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r}$. As $i_j > i_{j-1} = j-1$, $i_j \geq j$, and as $i_j \neq j, i_j > j$, so the exponent of x_j is 0 in the right monomial.

Therefore

$$x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{j-1} x_j \cdots x_r > x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{j-1} x_{i_j} \cdots x_{i_r} = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r}.$$

So the leading term of σ_r is $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_r$. □

Ex. 2.2.0 *This exercise will study the order relation defined in (2.5). Given an exponent vector* $\alpha = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$*, where each* $a_i \geq 0$ *is an integer, let* x^α *denote the monomial*

$$x^\alpha = x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}.$$

If α *and* β *are exponent vectors, note that* $x^\alpha x^\beta = x^{\alpha+\beta}$*. Also, the leading term of a nonzero polynomial* $f \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ *will be denoted* $\mathrm{LT}(f)$*.*

(a) Suppose that $x^\alpha > x^\beta$*, and let* x^γ *be any monomial. Prove that* $x^{\alpha+\beta} > x^{\beta+\gamma}$*.*

(b) Suppose that $x^\alpha > x^\beta$ *and* $x^\gamma > x^\delta$*. Prove that* $x^{\alpha+\gamma} > x^{\beta+\delta}$*.*

(c) Let $f, g \in F(x_1, \dots, x_n]$ *be nonzero. Prove that* $\mathrm{LT}(fg) = \mathrm{LT}(f)\mathrm{LT}(g)$*.*

Proof. (a) Let $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n), \beta = (b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n), \gamma = (c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n)$ and suppose that $x^\alpha > x^\beta$.

Then $a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n \geq b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n$, otherwise $x^\alpha < x^\beta$.

If $a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n > b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n$, then $(a_1 + c_1) + \cdots + (a_n + c_n) > (b_1 + c_1) + \cdots + (a_n + c_n)$, thus $x^{\alpha+\gamma} > x^{\beta+\gamma}$.

We suppose now that $a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n = b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n$.

By definition of the graded lexicographical order, $a_1 \geq b_1$, otherwise $x^\alpha < x^\beta$.

If $a_1 > b_1$, then $a_1 + c_1 > b_1 + c_1$, which implies $x^{\alpha+\gamma} > x^{\beta+\gamma}$.

It remains the case where $a_1 = b_1$.

Let j $(j < n)$ the first subscript such that $a_i \neq b_j$:

$$a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2, \cdots, a_{j-1} = b_{j-1}, a_j \neq b_j.$$

As $x^\alpha > x^\beta$, such a subscript exists, otherwise $x^\alpha = x^\beta$.

If $a_j < b_j$, we would have $x^\alpha < x^\beta$, which is false by hypothesis, so $a_j > b_j$.

Then $a_1 + c_1 = b_1 + c_1, \cdots, a_{j-1} + c_{j-1} = b_{j-1} + c_{j-1}$ et $a_j + c_j > b_j + c_j$, so

$$x^{\alpha+\gamma} > x^{\beta+\gamma}$$

. Conclusion :

$$x^\alpha > x^\beta \Rightarrow x^{\alpha+\gamma} > x^{\beta+\gamma}.$$

(b) If $x^\alpha > x^\beta$ et $x^\gamma > x^\delta$, then by (a),

$$x^{\alpha+\gamma} > x^{\beta+\gamma}$$

$$x^{\beta+\gamma} > x^{\beta+\gamma}$$

So, by transitivity

$$x^{\alpha+\gamma} > x^{\beta+\gamma}.$$

(c) Let $cx^\alpha = \mathrm{LT}(f), dx^\beta = \mathrm{LT}(g)$. By definition of the leading term, for every term ux^γ in f, distinct of $\mathrm{LT}(f)$,

$$x^\alpha > x^\gamma,$$

and for every term vx^δ in g, distinct of $\mathrm{LT}(g)$,

$$x^\beta > x^\delta$$

Every monomial in fg distinct of $cdx^{\alpha+\beta}$ is a sum of terms of the form $gx^{\gamma+\delta}$, where β, γ verify $\alpha \geq \gamma, \beta > \delta$, or $\alpha > \gamma, \beta \geq \delta$. In both cases, by (a) and (b),

$$x^{\alpha+\beta} > x^{\gamma+\delta}.$$

Therefore $cdx^{\alpha+\beta}$ is the leading term of fg, so

$$\mathrm{LT}(fg) = \mathrm{LT}(f)\,\mathrm{LT}(g).$$

□

Ex. 2.2.3 *Prove (2.13)-(2.16). For (2.13), a computer will be helpful; the others can be proved by hand using the identity*

$$(y_1 + \cdots + y_m)^2 = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_m^2 + 2\sum_{i<j} y_i y_j.$$

Proof. Let

$$f = \Sigma_4 x_1^3 x_2^2 x_3.$$

We must write f as a polynomial in $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4$.

The leading term of f for the graded lexicographical order being $x_1^3 x_2^2 x_3^1 x_4^0$, the algorithm of section 2.2 asks to subtract to f the monomial $\sigma_1^{3-2}\sigma_2^{2-1}\sigma_3^{1-0}\sigma_4^0 = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3$.

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 &= (x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4)\times(x_1x_2+x_1x_3+x_1x_4+x_2x_3+x_2x_4+x_3x_4)\\
&\quad\times(x_1x_2x_3+x_1x_2x_4+x_1x_3x_4+x_2x_3x_4)\\
&= 3\,x_1{x_2}^3x_3x_4 + 8\,{x_1}^2{x_2}^2x_3x_4 + 8\,{x_2}^2{x_4}^2x_1x_3 + 8\,{x_2}^2{x_3}^2x_1x_4 + 8\,{x_1}^2x_2{x_4}^2x_3\\
&+ 8\,{x_1}^2x_2{x_3}^2x_4 + 8\,x_2{x_3}^2{x_4}^2x_1 + 3\,{x_1}^3x_2x_3x_4 + 3\,x_2{x_4}^3x_1x_3 + 3\,x_2{x_3}^3x_1x_4\\
&+ {x_1}^3{x_4}^2x_3 + 3\,{x_2}^2{x_3}^2{x_4}^2 + {x_1}^2{x_2}^3x_3 + {x_3}^2{x_4}^3x_2 + {x_2}^2{x_3}^3x_1 + 3\,{x_1}^2{x_2}^2{x_3}^2\\
&+ {x_1}^2{x_3}^3x_4 + {x_3}^3{x_4}^2x_2 + {x_2}^3{x_3}^2x_4 + {x_2}^2{x_3}^3x_4 + {x_3}^2{x_4}^3x_1 + {x_2}^3{x_3}^2x_1\\
&+ {x_2}^3{x_4}^2x_1 + {x_2}^2{x_4}^3x_1 + {x_2}^3{x_4}^2x_3 + {x_3}^3{x_4}^2x_1 + {x_1}^3{x_2}^2x_3 + {x_1}^3{x_3}^2x_2\\
&+ {x_1}^2{x_4}^3x_2 + 3\,{x_1}^2{x_2}^2{x_4}^2 + {x_1}^3{x_3}^2x_4 + {x_1}^3{x_2}^2x_4 + 3\,{x_1}^2{x_3}^2{x_4}^2 + {x_2}^2{x_4}^3x_3\\
&+ {x_1}^3{x_4}^2x_2 + {x_1}^2{x_2}^3x_4 + {x_1}^2{x_4}^3x_3 + {x_1}^2{x_3}^3x_2\\
&= 8\Sigma_4x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4 + 3\Sigma_4x_1^3x_2x_3x_4 + 3\Sigma_4x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 + \Sigma_4x_1^3x_2^2x_3
\end{aligned}$$

We find the 96 terms of the product $\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3$ (see Ex. 2.2.12):

$\Sigma_4x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4$ has $\frac{4!}{2!2!} = 6$ terms, with the coefficient $8:$ 48 terms.

$\Sigma_4x_1^3x_2x_3x_4$ has $\frac{4!}{1!3!} = 4$ terms, with the coefficient $3:$ 12 terms.

$\Sigma_4x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2$ has $\frac{4!}{3!1!} = 4$ terms, with the coefficient $3:$ 12 terms.

$\Sigma_4x_1^3x_2^2x_3$ has $\frac{4!}{1!1!1!1!} = 24$ terms, with the coefficient $1:$ 24 terms..

We obtain this product with the following Maple instructions :

$> P = (x+x_1).(x+x_2).(x+x_3)(x+x_4);$

$> p := \text{expand}(P);$

$> q := \text{collect}(p,x);$

$> \sigma_1 := \text{coeff}(q,x,3); \sigma_2 := \text{coeff}(q,x,2); \sigma_3 := \text{coeff}(q,x,1); \sigma_4 := \text{coeff}(q,x,1);$

$> \text{expand}(\sigma_1.\sigma_2.\sigma_3);$

With sage :

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e = SymmetricFunctions(QQ).e()
g = (e([1])* e([2])*e([3])).expand(4);g
```

(b) So

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= f - \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 \\ &= -8\Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4 - 3\Sigma_4 x_1^3x_2x_3x_4 - 3\Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

The leading of f_1 is $-3x_1^3x_2x_3x_4$: we must subtract $-3\sigma_1^2\sigma_4$ to f_1.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1^2\sigma_4 &= (\Sigma_4 x_1)^2(x_1x_2x_3x_4) \\ &= (\Sigma_4 x_1^2 + 2\Sigma_4 x_1x_2)x_1x_2x_3x_4 \\ &= \Sigma_4 x_1^3x_2x_3x_4 + 2\Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4 \end{aligned}$$

donc

$$f_2 = f - \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 + 3\sigma_1^2\sigma_4 = -3\Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 - 2\Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4$$

(c) The leading term of f_2 is $-3x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2$: we must subtract $-3\sigma_3^2$ à f_2.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_3^2 &= (\Sigma_4 x_1x_2x_3)^2 \\ &= \Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 + 2\Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_3 = f - \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 + 3\sigma_1^2\sigma_4 + 3\sigma_3^2 = 4\Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4$$

(d) The leading term of f_3 is $4x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4$: we must subtract $4\sigma_2\sigma_4$ to f_3.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_2\sigma_4 &= (\Sigma_4 x_1x_2)(x_1x_2x_3x_4) \\ &= \Sigma_4 x_1^2x_2^2x_3x_4 \end{aligned}$$

so $f_4 = f - \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 + 3\sigma_1^2\sigma_4 + 3\sigma_3^2 - 4\sigma_2\sigma_4 = 0$.

$$f = \Sigma_4 x_1^3x_2^2x_3 = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 - 3\sigma_1^2\sigma_4 - 3\sigma_3^2 + 4\sigma_2\sigma_4.$$

□

Ex. 2.2.4 *Let $f = x^3+bx^2+cx+d \in F[x]$ have roots $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ in the field L containing F, and let g be the polynomial defined in (2.17). Show carefully that*

$$g(x) = x^3 + 2bx^2 + (b^2 + c)x + bc - d.$$

Proof. Let

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \\ &= (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma) \\ &= x^3 - \sigma_1(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)x^2 + \sigma_2(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)x - \sigma_3(\alpha,\beta,\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) &= -b \\ \sigma_2(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) &= +c \\ \sigma_3(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) &= -d. \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$G(x) = (x - (x_1 + x_2))(x - (x_1 + x_3))(x - (x_2 + x_3))$$

Then

$$g(x) = (x - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2))(x - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3))(x - (\alpha_2 + x\alpha_3))$$

is obtained from G by the evaluation morphism which sends x_1, x_2, x_3 on $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$.

Let $p = (x + x_1)(x + x_2)(x + x_3) = x + \sigma_1 x^2 + \sigma_2 x + \sigma_3$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} G &= (x - \sigma_1 + x_3)(x - \sigma_1 + x_2)(x - \sigma_1 + x_1) \\ &= p(x - \sigma_1) \\ &= (x - \sigma_1)^3 + \sigma_1(x - \sigma_1)^2 + \sigma_2(x - \sigma_1) + \sigma_3 \\ &= (x^3 - 3\sigma_1 x^2 + 3\sigma_1^2 x - \sigma_1^3) + (\sigma_1 x^2 - 2\sigma_1^2 x + \sigma_1^3) + (\sigma_2 x - \sigma_1\sigma_2) + \sigma_3 \\ &= x^3 - 2\sigma_1 x^2 + (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2)x + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1\sigma_2) \end{aligned}$$

The previous evaluation morphism sends σ_1 on $\sigma_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = -b$, σ_2 on $\sigma_2(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = c$, σ_3 on $\sigma_3(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = -d$.

$$g(x) = x^3 + 2bx^2 + (b^2 + c)x + bc - d$$

In the example 2.2.6,

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 7,$$

where

$$b = 2, c = 1, d = 7,$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ being the roots of g in $\mathbb{C}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= (x - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2))(x - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3))(x - (\alpha_2 + x\alpha_3)) \\ &= x^3 + 2bx^2 + (b^2 + c)x + bc - d \\ &= x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

□

Ex. 2.2.5 *This exercise will complete the proof of Theorem 2.2.7. Let $h \in F[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ be a nonzero polynomial. The goal is to prove that $h(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ is not the zero polynomial in $x_1, \dots, x_n$.*

(a) *If $cu_1^{b_1} \cdots u_n^{b_n}$ is a term of h, then use Exercise 2 to show that the leading term of $c\sigma_1^{b_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{b_n}$ is $cx_1^{b_1+\cdots+b_n} x_2^{b_2+\cdots+b_n} \cdots x_n^{b_n}$.*

(b) *Show that $(b_1, \dots, b_n) \mapsto (b_1 + \cdots + b_n, b_2 + \cdots + b_n, \dots, b_n)$ is one-to-one.*

(c) *To see why $h(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ is nonzero, consider the term of $h(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ for which the leading term of $c\sigma_1^{b_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{b_n}$ is maximal. Prove that this leading term is in fact the leading term of $h(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$, and explain how this proves what we want.*

Proof. (a) Let $h \in F[u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_n], h \neq 0$, and $cu_1^{b_1} u_2^{b_2} \cdots u_n^{b_n}$ a term of h.

The leading term of a product is the product of the leading term of the factors (Ex 2.2.2), and the leading term of σ_r est $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_r$ (Ex 2.2.1), so the leading term of $c\sigma_1^{b_1} \sigma_2^{b_2} \cdots \sigma_n^{b_n}$ is

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{LT}(c\sigma_1^{b_1} \sigma_2^{b_2} \cdots \sigma_n^{b_n}) &= c(x_1)^{b_1} (x_1 x_2)^{b_2} \cdots (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{b_n} \\ &= cx_1^{b_1+b_2+\cdots+b_n} x_2^{b_2+\cdots+b_n} \cdots x_n^{b_n}\end{aligned}$$

(b) Si $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n &= a_1 \\ b_2 + \cdots + b_n &= a_2 \\ &\cdots \\ b_n &= a_n \end{aligned}$$

is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= a_1 - a_2 \\ b_2 &= a_2 - a_3 \\ &\cdots \\ b_{n-1} &= a_n - a_{n-1} \\ b_n &= a_n \end{aligned}$$

So the application $f : \mathbb{Z}^n \to \mathbb{Z}^n$ defined by

$$(b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n) \mapsto (b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n, b_2 + \cdots + b_n, \cdots, b_n)$$

is bijective (one-to-one and onto).

(c) As $h \neq 0$, there exists a term $cu_1^{b_1} u_2^{b_2} \cdots u_n^{b_n}$ of h such that the leading term $cx_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$ of $c\sigma_1^{b_1} \sigma_2^{b_2} \cdots \sigma_n^{b_n}$ is maximal. Then every other term $c' u_1^{d_1} u_2^{d_2} \cdots u_n^{d_n}$ of h verifies $(b_1', b_2', \cdots, b_n') \neq (b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n)$ and the leading term $c' x_1^{a_1'} \cdots x_n^{a_n'}$ of $c' \sigma_1^{d_1} \sigma_2^{b_2} \cdots \sigma_n^{d_n}$ is less than $cx_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$: it can not be greater because this term is maximal, and $(a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n) \neq (a_1', a_2', \cdots, a_n')$, since the application f in (b) is bijective. The graded lexicographic order defined on the monomials $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$ being a total order, $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} > x_1^{a_1'} \cdots x_n^{a_n'}$.

So $cx_1^{a_1}\cdots x_n^{a_n}$ is greater than the leading terms of every other term $c'\sigma_1^{d_1}\sigma_2^{d_2}\cdots\sigma_n^{d_n}$ of $h(\sigma_1,\cdots,\sigma_n)\neq 0$, so is a fortiori greater than every other term of $h(\sigma_1,\cdots,\sigma_n)$.

It can't be cancelled in the sum of these terms, and consequently $h(\sigma_1,\cdots,\sigma_n)\neq 0$. □

Ex. 2.2.6 *Here is an example of polynomials which are not algebraically independent. Consider $x_1^2, x_1x_2, x_2^2 \in F[x_1,x_2]$, and let $\phi : F[u_1,u_2,u_3] \to F[x_1,x_2]$ be defined by*

$$\phi(u_1) = x_1^2, \phi(u_2) = x_1x_2, \phi(u_3) = x_2^2.$$

Show that ϕ is not one-to-one by finding a nonzero polynomial $h \in F[u_1,u_2,u_3]$ such that $\phi(h) = 0$.

Proof. Let $h = u_1u_3 - u_2^2$.

Then the unique algebra morphism ϕ such that

$$\phi(u_1) = x_1^2, \phi(u_2) = x_1x_2, \phi(u_3) = x_2^2$$

verifies

$$\phi(h) = \phi(u_1)\phi(u_3) - (\phi(u_2))^2 = x_1^2x_2^2 - (x_1x_2)^2 = 0$$

So $h \neq 0$ is in the kernel of ϕ, so ϕ is not one-to-one. Thus x_1^2, x_1x_2, x_2^2 are not algebraically independent. □

Ex. 2.2.7 *Given a polynomial $f \in F[x_1,\ldots,x_n]$ and a permutation $\sigma \in S_n$, let $\sigma\cdot f$ denote the polynomial obtained from f by permuting the variables according to σ. Show that $\prod_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f$ and $\sum_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f$ are symmetric polynomials.*

Proof. We use the relations (2.31) p. 48, (or (6.7) p. 138) proved in Exercices 6.4.3 et 6.4.4 : for all $\sigma,\tau\in S_n$, and all $f,g \in F[x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n]$:

$$\sigma\cdot(f+g) = \sigma\cdot f + \sigma\cdot g \qquad (2)$$

$$\sigma\cdot(fg) = (\sigma\cdot f)(\sigma\cdot g) \qquad (3)$$

$$\tau\cdot(\sigma\cdot f) = (\tau\circ\sigma)\cdot f \qquad (4)$$

(We will use the notation $\tau\circ\sigma = \tau\sigma$.)

Let $g = \prod_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f$.

Then, if $\tau\in S_n$, using (**??**) et (**??**)

$$\begin{aligned}\tau\cdot g &= \tau\cdot\prod_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f\\ &= \prod_{\sigma\in S_n}\tau\cdot(\sigma\cdot f)\\ &= \prod_{\sigma\in S_n}(\tau\sigma)\cdot f\end{aligned}$$

As the application $S_n\to S_n, \sigma\mapsto\tau\sigma$ is bijective, the index change $\sigma' = \tau\sigma$ gives

$$\prod_{\sigma\in S_n}(\tau\sigma)\cdot f = \prod_{\sigma'\in S_n}\sigma'\cdot f = \prod_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f = g$$

.

So, for all $\tau\in S_n, \tau\cdot g = g$: thus g is a symmetric polynomial.

Same proof for $\tau.\sum_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f = \sum_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f$: use (2) in place of (3).

Conclusion : $\prod\limits_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f$ and $\sum\limits_{\sigma\in S_n}\sigma\cdot f$ are symmetric polynomials. □

Ex. 2.2.8 *In this exercise, you will prove that if $\varphi \in F(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ is symmetric, then φ is a rational function in $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n$ with coefficients in F. To begin the proof, we know that $\varphi = A/B$, where A and B are in $F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$. Note that A and B need not be symmetric, only their quotient $\varphi = A/B$ is. Let*

$$C = \prod_{\sigma \in S_n \setminus \{e\}} \sigma \cdot B,$$

where we are using the notation of Exercise 7.

(a) Use Exercise 7 to show that BC is is a symmetric polynomial.

(b) Then use the symmetry of $\varphi = A/B$ to show that AC is a symmetric polynomial.

(c) Use $\varphi = (AC)/(BC)$ and theorem 2.2.2 to conclude that φ is a rational function in the elementary symmetric polynomials with coefficients in F.

Proof. Let $\varphi = A/B \in F(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$ a symmetric rational function :

$$\forall \sigma \in S_n, \sigma \cdot \varphi = \sigma \cdot A / \sigma \cdot B = \varphi = A/B.$$

(a) Let

$$C = \prod_{\sigma \in S_n \setminus \{e\}} \sigma . B.$$

Then

$$BC = \prod_{\sigma \in S_n} \sigma . B.$$

By Exercice 2.2.7, BC is then a symmetric polynomial.

(b) Note that the rules (2.31) for polynomials extend to rational functions. In particular, if $\varphi = A/B, \psi = A_1/B_1 \in F(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$, and $\sigma \in S_n$,

$$\sigma \cdot (\varphi\psi) = (\sigma \cdot \varphi)\ (\sigma \cdot \psi).$$

Indeed,

$$(\sigma \cdot \varphi)\ (\sigma \cdot \psi) = \frac{\sigma \cdot A}{\sigma \cdot B} \frac{\sigma \cdot A_1}{\sigma \cdot B_1} = \frac{\sigma \cdot (AA_1)}{\sigma \cdot (BB_1)} = \sigma \cdot (\varphi\psi).$$

Using this property, for all $\sigma \in S_n$, from $AC = \varphi BC$, we obtain

$$\sigma \cdot (AC) = (\sigma \cdot \varphi)(\sigma \cdot (BC)) = \varphi BC = AC$$

So AC is a symmetric polynomial.

(c) So $\varphi = \frac{AC}{BC}$ is the quotient of two symmetric polynomials, thus there exist $h, k \in F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$ such that

$$\varphi = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{h(\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n)}{k(\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n)} = \left(\frac{h}{k}\right)(\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n).$$

$\varphi \in F(\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n)$ is a rational function in the elementary symmetric polynomials with coefficients in F.

$\square$

Ex. 2.2.9 *In the Historical Notes, we gave Gauss's definition of lexicographic order.*

(a) Give a definition (in English) of lexicographic order.

(b) In the proof of Theorem 2.2.2, we showed that grade lexicographic order has the property that there are only finitely many monomials less than a given monomial. In contrast this property fails for lexicographic order. Give an explicit example to illustrate this.

(c) In spite of part (b), lexicographic order does have an interesting finiteness property. Namely, prove that there is no infinite sequence of polynomials $f_1, f_2, f_3, \ldots$ that have strictly decreasing terms according to lexicographic order.

(d) Explain how part (c) allows one to prove Theorem 2.2.2 using lexicographic order.

Proof. (a) For the lexicographic order, $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} < x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_n^{b_n}$ is equivalent by definition to

$$\exists j \in [1, n], (\forall i \in \mathbb{N},\ 1 \le i < j \Rightarrow a_i = b_i) \text{ and } a_j < b_j.$$

(The property $(\forall i \in \mathbb{N},\ 1 \le i < j \Rightarrow a_i = b_i)$ is automatically verified for $j = 1$, since $1 \le i < j$ is false, so the implication is true.)

In informal terms :

$a_1 < b_1$ or ($a_1 = b_1$ and $a_2 < b_2$) or ($a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2$ and $a_3 < b_3$) or $\ldots$

In other words, $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} < x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_n^{b_n}$ iff the first subscript i such that $a_i \ne b_i$ exists and verifies $a_i < b_i$.

This relation $\le$ is a total order.

(b) The monomial less than $x_1 = x_1^1 x_2^0 \cdots x_n^0$ for the lexicographic order contain the monomial $x_1^0 x_2^{a_2} \ldots x_n^{a_n}$, where $a_2, \cdots, a_n$ are arbitrary integers in $\mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}_{\ge 0}$. There are infinitely many such monomials.

(c) We show this property by induction on the numbers of variables x_i.

If there is a unique variable, say x_1, then a strictly decreasing sequence of monomial $x_1^{n_0} > x_1^{n_2} > \cdots$, with $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$, is such that $n_0 > n_1 > \cdots$: such a sequence is necessary finite. This is a property of the natural order in $\mathbb{N}$: every non empty subset of $\mathbb{N}$ has a smallest element, so a strictly decreasing infinite sequence in $\mathbb{N}$ doesn't exist.

Suppose that this property is true for $n-1$ variables, say $x_2, \cdots, x_n$. Consider the sequence

$$x_1^{i_{1,1}} \cdots x_n^{i_{1,n}} > x_1^{i_{2,1}} \cdots x_n^{i_{2,n}} > \cdots > x_1^{i_{k,1}} \cdots x_n^{i_{k,n}} > \cdots.$$

By the induction hypothesis, for each fixed exponent $i_{k,1}$ of x_1, there exists only finitely monomial in this sequence with this exponent for x_1. As these exponents are at most $i_{1,1}$, the sequence is finite and the induction is done.

(d) The beginning of the demonstration of Theorem 2.2.2 remains unchanged with the lexicographic order, et builds a sequence

$$f, f_1 = f - cg, f_2 = f - cg - c_1 g_1, \ldots$$

of polynomials whose leading terms constitute a strictly decreasing sequence for this order, until $f_i = 0$. By (c), this sequence is finite, so one polynomial f_i is zero, which completes the algorithm.

$\square$

Ex. 2.2.10 *Apply the proof of theorem 2.2.2 to express $\sum_3 x_1^2 x_2$ in terms of $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$.*

Proof.

$$f = \Sigma_3 x_1^2 x_2 = x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_2 x_3^2$$

$x_1^2 x_2 = x_1^2 x_2^1 x_3^0$ is the leading term for the graded lexicographic order, so the following term in the sequence is $g = f - \sigma_1^{2-1}\sigma_2^{1-0}\sigma_3^0 = f - \sigma_1\sigma_2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_1\sigma_2 &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)\\
&= x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2x_3^2 + x_1x_2x_3\\
&= f + 3x_1x_2x_3,
\end{aligned}$$

thus

$$f = \Sigma_3 x_1^2 x_2 = \sigma_1\sigma_2 - 3\sigma_3.$$

$\square$

Ex. 2.2.11 *Let the roots of $y^3 + 2y^2 - 3y + 5$ be $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}$. Find polynomials with integers coefficients that have the following roots:*

(a) $\alpha\beta, \alpha\gamma$ *and* $\beta\gamma$.

(b) $\alpha + 1, \beta + 1,$ *and* $\gamma + 1$.

(c) $\alpha^2, \beta^2,$ *and* γ^2.

(a) $f = y^3 + 2y^2 - 3y + 5 = (y - \alpha)(y - \beta)(y - \gamma) = y^3 - \sigma_1 y^2 + \sigma_2 y - \sigma_3$

$\sigma_1 = -2, \sigma_2 = -3, \sigma_3 = -5$

$$\begin{aligned}
g &= (y - \alpha\beta)(y - \alpha\gamma)(y - \beta\gamma)\\
&= y^3 - (\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma)y^2 + (\alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha\beta\gamma^2)y + \alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2\\
&= y^3 - \sigma_2 y^2 + \sigma_3\sigma_1 y + \sigma_3^2\\
&= y^3 + 3y^2 + 10y + 25.
\end{aligned}$$

$y^3 + 3y^2 + 10y + 25$ is the polynomial whose roots are $\alpha\beta, \alpha\gamma, \beta\gamma$.

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
g &= (y - \alpha - 1)(y - \beta - 1)(y - \gamma - 1)\\
&= f(y - 1)\\
&= (y - 1)^3 + 2(y - 1)^2 - 3(y - 1) + 5\\
&= y^3 - 3y^2 + 3y - 1 + 2y^2 - 4y + 2 - 3y + 3 + 5\\
&= y^3 - y^2 - 4y + 9.
\end{aligned}$$

(c) Let $h(y) = (y-\alpha^2)(y-\beta^2)(y-\gamma^2)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} h(y^2) &= (y^2-\alpha^2)(y^2-\beta^2)(y^2-\gamma^2) \\ &= (y-\alpha)(y-\beta)(y-\gamma)(y+\alpha)(y+\beta)(y+\gamma) \\ &= (y^3+2y^2-3y+5)(y^3-2y^2-3y-5) \\ &= (y^3-3y)^2-(2y^2+5)^2 \\ &= y^6-6y^4+9y^2-4y^4-20y^2-25 \\ &= y^6-10y^4-11y^2-25. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$h(y) = (y-\alpha^2)(y-\beta^2)(y-\gamma^2) = y^3-10y^2-11y-25.$$

(In particular, $\sigma_2(\alpha^2,\beta^2,\gamma^2) = -11$, which we can verify directly :
$\alpha^2\beta^2+\alpha^2\gamma^2+\beta^2\gamma^2 = \sigma_2^2-2\sigma_1\sigma_3 = 9-20 = -11$.)

Ex. 2.2.12 *Consider the symmetric polynomial* $f = \sum_n x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_n^{a_n}$.

(a) Prove that f *has* $n!$ *terms when* $a_1,\ldots,a_n$ *are distinct.*

(b) (More challenging) Suppose that the exponents $a_1,\ldots,a_n$ *break up into* r *disjoint groups so that exponent within the same group are equal, but exponents from different groups are unequal. Let* l_1 *denote the number of elements in the* i*th group, so that* $l_1+l_2+\cdots+l_r = n$. *Prove that the number of terms in* f *is*

$$\frac{n!}{l_1!\cdots l_r!}.$$

Proof. (a) Here we suppose that the exponents a_i are distinct

If $\sigma,\tau\in S_n$ and $\sigma\neq\tau$, then $x_{\sigma(1)}^{a_1}\cdots x_{\sigma(n)}^{a_n} \neq x_{\tau(1)}^{a_1}\cdots x_{\tau(n)}^{a_n}$.

Then $\Sigma_n x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_n^{a_n} = \sum_{\sigma\in S_n} x_{\sigma(1)}^{a_1}\cdots x_{\sigma(n)}^{a_n}$ has $n! = |S_n|$ terms.

(b) Now we suppose that the exponents have same value on $I_1 = [1,l_1]$ and on each interval $I_k = [l_1+\cdots+l_{k-1}+1, l_1+\cdots+l_k]$, $(k=2,\cdots,r)$, with distinct constants on each interval.

The terms of $\Sigma_n x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_n^{a_n}$ are the terms of the image of the application

$$\varphi : \begin{array}{ccc} S_n & \to & F[x_1,\cdots,x_n] \\ \sigma & \mapsto & x_{\sigma(1)}^{a_1}\cdots x_{\sigma(n)}^{a_n} = \sigma\cdot(x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_n^{a_n}) \end{array}$$

This image is the orbit $\mathcal{O}_t$ de $t = x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_n^{a_n}$ for the group operation defined by $(\sigma,f)\mapsto\sigma\cdot f$.

As $|\mathcal{O}_t| = |S_n|/|\mathrm{Stab}_{S_n}(t)|$, it is sufficient to compute the cardinality of this stabilizer $S = \mathrm{Stab}_{S_n}(t)$, stabilizer in S_n of $x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_n^{a_n}$:

$$S = \{\sigma\in S_n \mid x_{\sigma(1)}^{a_1}\cdots x_{\sigma(n)}^{a_n} = x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_n^{a_n}\}$$

$\sigma\in S$ iff σ applies I_k on itself :

$$\sigma(I_k) = I_k, k = 1,\ldots,r.$$

Let ψ the application

$$\psi : \begin{array}{ccc} S & \to & S(I_1) \times S(I_2) \times \cdots S(I_r) \\ \sigma & \mapsto & (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_r) \end{array}$$

where $\sigma_k = \sigma|_{I_k}$ is the restriction of σ to I_k.

ψ is bijective, so

$$|S| = l_1! l_2! \cdots l_r!.$$

So the number of terms in $\Sigma_n x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$, equal to the cardinality of the orbit of the monomial t, is equal to

$$|\mathcal{O}_t| = |S_n| / |\mathrm{Stab}_{S_n}(x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n})| = \frac{n!}{l_1! l_2! \cdots l_r!}$$

$\square$

Ex. 2.2.13 *Let $g_1, g_2 \in F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ be homogeneous of total degree d_1, d_2.*

(a) Show that $g_1 g_2$ is homogeneous of total degree $d_1 + d_2$.

(b) When is $g_1 + g_2$ homogeneous ?

Proof. (a) Every term m of $g_1 g_2$ is a product of term m_1 de g_1 and a term m_2 of g_2. $\deg(m) = \deg(m_1 m_2) = \deg(m_1) + \deg(m_2) = d_1 + d_2$. So $g_1 g_2$ is homogeneous of degree $d_1 + d_2$.

(b) $g_1 + g_2$ is homogeneous iff $d_1 = d_2$.

$\square$

Ex. 2.2.14 *We define the weight of $\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}$ to be $a_1 + 2a_2 + n a_n$.*

(a) Prove that $\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}$ is homogeneous and that its weight is the same as its total degree when considere as a polynomial in $x_1, \ldots, x_n$.

(b) Let $f = F(x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ be symmetric and homogeneous of total degree d. Show that f is a linear combination of products $\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}$ of weight d.

Proof. (a) By Ex. 2.2.13, each σ_k being homogeneous of degree k, the product $\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}$ is homogeneous. As $\deg(\sigma_k) = k$, $\deg(\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}) = a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + n a_n$ is equal to the weight of $\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}$.

(b) Since f is symmetric, f is a linear combination of products $\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}$. These products being homogeneous of degree $a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + n a_n$, and f being homogeneous, by Ex 2.2.13(b), each term of this sum has degree d.

Conclusion : f is a linear combination of products $\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}$ of weight d.

$\square$

Ex. 2.2.15 *Given a polynomial $f \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, let $\deg_i(f)$ be the maximal exponent of x_i which appears in f. Thus $f = x_1^3x_2 + x_1x_2^4$ has degree $\deg_1(f) = 3$ and $\deg_2(f) = 4$.*

(a) If f is symmetric, explain why the $\deg_i(f)$ are the same for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

(b) Show that $\deg_i(\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}) = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Proof. (a) If x_1 appears in a term $cx_1^{a_1}x_2^{a_2} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$ of f, then the transposition $\tau = (1, 2)$ applied to f show that $cx_1^{a_2}x_1^{a_2} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$ is a term of f, so x_2 appears in a term of f with the same exponent. Thus the maximal exponent is the same for the two variables :

$$\deg_1(f) = \deg_2(f),$$

and the same is true for any pair of variables.

(b) As $\sigma_k = \sum_{1 \le i_1 < \cdots < i_k \le n} x_{i_1}x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_k}$, $\deg_i(\sigma_k) = 1$. For polynomial of one variable x, $\deg(pq) = \deg(p) + \deg(q)$, and $\deg_1(f)$ is the degree in x_1 of f as an element of $k[x_2, \dots, x_n][x1]$, so

$$\deg_i(fg) = \deg_i(f) + \deg_i(g).$$

Therefore $\deg_i(\sigma_1^{a_1} \cdots \sigma_n^{a_n}) = a_1 \deg_i(\sigma_1) + \cdots + a_n \deg_i(\sigma_n) = a_1 + \cdots + a_n$.

$\square$

Ex. 2.2.16 *This exercise is based on [7, pp. 110-112] and will express the discriminant $\Delta = (x_1 - x_2)^2(x_1 - x_3)^2(x_2 - x_3)^2$ in terms of the elementary symmetric functions without using a computer. We will use the termino-logy of Exercises 14 and 15. Note that Δ is homogeneous of total degree 6 and $\deg_i(\Delta) = 4$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$.*

(a) Find all products $\sigma_1^{a_1}\sigma_2^{a_2}\sigma_3^{a_3}$ of weight 6 and $\deg_i(\sigma_1^{a_1}\sigma_2^{a_2}\sigma_3^{a_3}) \le 4$.

(b) Explain how part (a) implies that there are constants $l_1, \dots, l_5$ such that

$$\Delta = l_1\sigma_3^2 + l_2\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 + l_3\sigma_1^3\sigma_3 + l_4\sigma_2^3 + l_5\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2.$$

(c) We will compute the l_i by using the universal property of the elementary symmetric polynomial. For example, to determine l_1, use the cube roots of unity $1, \omega, \omega^2$ to show that $x^3 - 1$ has coefficient -27. By applying the ring homomorphism defined by $x_1 \mapsto 1, x_2 \mapsto \omega, x_3 \mapsto \omega^2$ to part (b), conclude that $l_1 = -27$.

(d) Show that $x^3 - x$ has roots $0, \pm 1$ and discriminant 4. By adapting the argument of part (c), conclude that $l_4 = -4$.

(e) Similarly, use $x^3 - 2x^2 + x$ to show that $l_4 = 1$.

(f) Next, note that $x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$ has roots $\pm 1, 2$ and use this (together with the known values of l_1, l_4, l_5)) to conclude that $l_5 = 1$.

(g) Finally use $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$ to show $l_2 + 3l_3 = 6$. Using part (f), this implies $l_2 = 18, l_3 = -4$ and gives the usual formula for Δ.

Proof. (a) By Ex. 14,15, to find all products $\sigma_1^{a_1}\sigma_2^{a_2}\sigma_3^{a_3}$ of weight 6 verifying $\deg_i(\sigma_1^{a_1}\sigma_2^{a_2}\sigma_3^{a_3}) \le 4$, it suffices to solve the system of equations

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 & = & 6 \\ a_1 + a_2 + a_3 & \le & 4 \end{array} \right.$$

The solutions of the first equation are

$$(0,0,2),(1,1,1),(3,0,1),(0,3,0),(2,2,0),(4,1,0)(6,0,0).$$

Only the two last solutions don't verify the second condition. So the solutions of the system are

$$(0,0,2),(1,1,1),(3,0,1),(0,3,0),(2,2,0),$$

which correspond to the symmetric polynomials

$$\sigma_3^2, \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3, \sigma_1^3\sigma_3, \sigma_2^3, \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2$$

(b) As Δ is homogeneous of total degree $\deg(\Delta) = 6$ and as $\deg_i(\Delta) = 4,\ i = 1,2,3$, by Ex. 14,15, Δ is a linear combination of products $\sigma_1^{a_1}\sigma_2^{a_2}\sigma_3^{a_3}$ of weight 6.

Moreover, the relative degree to the i-th variable of each of these products is at most 4 : if f has the form

$$\begin{aligned} f &= f_1 + c\sigma_1^4\sigma_2 + d\sigma_1^6 \\ &= f_1 + c(x_1+x_2+x_3)^4(x_1x_2+x_1x_3+x_2x_3) + b(x_1+x_2+x_3)^6, \end{aligned}$$

where $\deg_i(f_1) \le 4$, then the comparison of degree of x_1^6 gives $d = 0$, and the term in x_1^5 gives $c = 0$.

So there exists coefficients $l_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\Delta = l_1\sigma_3^2 + l_2\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 + l_3\sigma_1^3\sigma_3 + l_4\sigma_2^3 + l_5\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2.$$

(c) The discriminant of $x^3 - 1$ is equal to

$$\Delta(1,\omega,\omega^2) = (1-\omega)^2(1-\omega^2)^2(\omega-\omega^2)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\Delta} &= (1-\omega)(1-\omega^2)(\omega-\omega^2) \\ &= -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -(3\omega^2 - 3\omega) = 3(\omega - \omega^2) \\ &= 3i\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\Delta(1,\omega,\omega^2) = -27.$$

The ring homomorphism defined by $x_1 \mapsto 1, x_2 \mapsto \omega, x_3 \mapsto \omega^2$ sends Δ on $\Delta(1,\omega,\omega^2)$ and σ_k on $\sigma_k(1,\omega,\omega^2)$. As

$$\sigma_1(1,\omega,\omega^2) = \sigma_2(1,\omega,\omega^2) = 0, \sigma_3(1,\omega,\omega^2) = 1,$$

$$l_1 = \Delta(1,\omega,\omega^2) = -27.$$

(d) $x^3 - x = x(x-1)(x+1)$ has roots $0, 1, -1$.

$\Delta(0,1,-1) = (0-1)^2(0+1)^2(1+1)^2 = 4$ and $\sigma_1 = 0, \sigma_2 = -1, \sigma_3 = 0$, so $l_4\sigma_2^3 = -l_4 = 4$.

$$l_4 = -4.$$

(e) $x^3 - 2x^2 + x = x(x-1)^2$ has a discriminant equal to 0, and $\sigma_1 = 2, \sigma_2 = 1, \sigma_3 = 0$, so $l_4 + 4l_5 = 0$, with $l_4 = -4$.

$$l_5 = 1.$$

(f) $x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = x^2(x-2) - (x-2) = (x^2-1)(x-2)$ has roots $1, -1, 2$. Its discriminant is $\Delta = 2^2 1^2 3^2 = 36$, with $\sigma_1 = 2, \sigma_2 = -1, \sigma_3 = -2$.

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 36 &= l_1\sigma_3^2 + l_2\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 + l_3\sigma_1^3\sigma_3 + l_4\sigma_2^3 + l_5\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 \\ &= 4l_1 + 4l_2 - 16l_3 - l_4 + 4l_5 \\ &= -4 \times 27 + 4l_2 - 16l_3 + 4 + 4 \end{aligned}$$

With a division by 4, $l_2 - 4l_3 = \frac{36+4\times 27-8}{4} = 9 + 27 - 2 = 34$.

$$l_2 - 4l_3 = 34.$$

(g) $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 = (x-1)^3$ has a discriminant equal to 0, with $\sigma_1 = 3, \sigma_2 = 3, \sigma_3 = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= l_1 + 9l_2 + 27l_3 + 27l_4 + 81l_5 \\ &= -27 + 9l_2 + 27l_3 - 27 \times 4 + 81 \end{aligned}$$

With a division by 9, $l_2 + 3l_3 = 3 + 12 - 9 = 6$. l_2, l_3 are solutions of the system of equations

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} l_2 - 4l_3 &=& 34 \\ l_2 + 3l_3 &=& 6 \end{array} \right.$$

Thus $l_2 = 18, l_3 = -4$, and

$$\Delta = -27\sigma_3^2 + 18\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 - 4\sigma_1^3\sigma_3 - 4\sigma_2^3 + \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2.$$

□

Ex. 2.2.17 Use the Newton identities (2.22) to express the power sum s_2, s_3, s_4 in terms of the elementary symmetric polynomials $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4$.

Proof. $s_r = x_1^r + x_2^r + \cdots + x_n^r$.

We suppose here that the number n of variables is at least 4. Then

$$s_r = \sigma_1 s_{r-1} - \sigma_2 s_{r-2} + \cdots + (-1)^r \sigma_{r-1} s_1 + (-1)^{r-1} r\sigma_r.$$

$$s_1 = \sigma_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_2 &= \sigma_1 s_1 - 2\sigma_2 \\ &= \sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_3 &= \sigma_1 s_2 - \sigma_2 s_1 + 3\sigma_3 \\ &= \sigma_1(\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2) - \sigma_2\sigma_1 + 3\sigma_3 \\ &= \sigma_1^3 - 3\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_4 &= \sigma_1 s_3 - \sigma_2 s_2 + \sigma_3 s_1 - 4\sigma_4 \\ &= \sigma_1(\sigma_1^3 - 3\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3) - \sigma_2(\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2) + \sigma_3\sigma_1 - 4\sigma_4 \\ &= \sigma_1^4 - 4\sigma_1^2\sigma_2 + 4\sigma_1\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_2^2 - 4\sigma_4 \end{aligned}$$

Verification with Sage :

```
e = SymmetricFunctions(QQ).e()
e1, e2, e3, e4 = e([1]).expand(4),e([2]).expand(4),e([3]).expand(4),e([4]).expand(4)
R.<x0,x1,x2,x3,y1,y2,y3,y4> = PolynomialRing(QQ, order = 'lex')
J = R.ideal(e1-y1,e2-y2,e3-y3,e4-y4)
G = J.groebner_basis()
s2 = x0^2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x3^2
s3 = x0^3 + x1^3 + x2^3 + x3^3
s4 = x0^4 + x1^4 + x2^4 + x3^4
g2, g3, g4 = s2.reduce(G),s3.reduce(G),s4.reduce(G)
var('sigma_1,sigma_2,sigma_3,sigma_4')
h2 = g2.subs(y1=sigma_1,y2=sigma_2,y3=sigma_3,y4=sigma_4)
h3 = g3.subs(y1=sigma_1,y2=sigma_2,y3=sigma_3,y4=sigma_4)
h4 = g4.subs(y1=sigma_1,y2=sigma_2,y3=sigma_3,y4=sigma_4)
```

```
h2, h3, h4
```

$$\left(\sigma_1^2 - 2\,\sigma_2, \sigma_1^3 - 3\,\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 3\,\sigma_3, \sigma_1^4 - 4\,\sigma_1^2\sigma_2 + 2\,\sigma_2^2 + 4\,\sigma_1\sigma_3 - 4\,\sigma_4\right)$$

□

Ex. 2.2.18 *Suppose that complex numbers α, β, γ satisfy the equations*

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta + \gamma &= 3, \\ \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 &= 5, \\ \alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

Show that $\alpha^n + \beta^n + \gamma^n \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $n \geq 4$. Also compute $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4$.

Proof. α, β, γ are the root of

$$p = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma) = x^3 - \sigma_1 x^2 + \sigma_2 x - \sigma_3.$$

(We write σ_i in place of $\sigma_i(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$.)

By Exercice 17, with $n = 3$:

$$\begin{cases} 3 &= s_1 &= \sigma_1 \\ 5 &= s_2 &= \sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 \\ 12 &= s_3 &= \sigma_1^3 - 3\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3. \end{cases}$$

Thus $\sigma_1 = 3, \sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 - 5) = \frac{1}{2}(9-5) = 2$.

$\sigma_3 = \frac{1}{3}(12 - \sigma_1^3 + 3\sigma_1\sigma_2) = 4 + \sigma_1\sigma_2 - \frac{\sigma_1^3}{3} = 4 + 6 - 9 = 1$.

α, β, γ are the roots of $p = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$.

If $n \geq 4$, $\alpha^n = 3\alpha^{n-1} - 2\alpha^{n-2} + 1$, and similar equations for β, γ. Summing these equations, we obtain

$$s_n = 3s_{n-1} - 2s_{n-2} + 3. \tag{5}$$

$s_0 = 3, s_1, s_2, s_3$ are in $\mathbb{Z}$. If we suppose that $s_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $k, 1 \leq k < n$, then (**??**) show that $s_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and the induction is done.

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N},\ s_n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

In particular, $s_4 = 3s_3 - 2s_2 + 3 = 3 \times 12 - 2 \times 5 + 3 = 29$. □

Ex. 2.2.19 *Suppose that F is a field of characteristic 0.*

(a) Use the Newton identities (2.22) and Theorem 2.2.2 to prove that every symmetric polynomial in $F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ can be expressed as a polynomial in $s_1, \ldots, s_n$.

(b) Show how to express $\sigma_4 \in F[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$ as a polynomial in s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4.

Proof. For all $r, 1 \leq r \leq n$,

$$s_r = \sigma_1 s_{r-1} - \sigma_2 s_{r-2} + \cdots + (-1)^r \sigma_{r-1} s_1 + (-1)^{r-1} r \sigma_r.$$

$\sigma_1 = s_1$.

If we suppose that $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_{r-1}$ are polynomials in $s_1, s_2, \cdots, s_n$, the characteristic of the field F being 0, then

$\sigma_r = \frac{(-1)^{r-1}}{r}(s_r - \sigma_1 s_{r-1} + \sigma_2 s_{r-2} + \cdots + (-1)^{r-1}\sigma_{r-1}s_1)$ is a polynomial in $s_1, \cdots, s_n$.

Conclusion : for all $r, 1 \leq r \leq n$, σ_r can be expressed as a polynomial in $s_1, \cdots, s_n$.

By Ex. 2.2.17, we obtain

$$\sigma_1 = s_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_2 &= -\frac{1}{2}(s_2 - \sigma_1 s_1)\\ &= \frac{1}{2}(s_1^2 - s_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_3 &= \frac{1}{3}(s_3 - \sigma_1 s_2 + \sigma_2 s_1)\\ &= \frac{1}{3}\left[s_3 - s_1 s_2 + \frac{1}{2} s_1(s_1^2 - s_2)\right]\\ &= \frac{1}{6}(2s_3 + s_1^3 - 3s_1 s_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_4 &= -\frac{1}{4}(s_4 - \sigma_1 s_3 + \sigma_2 s_2 - \sigma_3 s_1)\\ &= -\frac{1}{4}\left[s_4 - s_1 s_3 + \frac{1}{2} s_2(s_1^2 - s_2) - \frac{s_1}{6}(2s_3 - 3s_1 s_2 + s_1^3)\right]\\ &= -\frac{1}{24}\left[6s_4 - 6s_1 s_3 + 3s_2(s_1^2 - s_2) - s_1(2s_3 - 3s_1 s_2 + s_1^3)\right]\\ &= \frac{1}{24}(-6s_4 + 8s_1 s_3 - 6s_1^2 s_2 + 3s_2^2 + s_1^4)\end{aligned}$$

□

Ex. 2.2.20 *Let $\mathbb{F}_2$ be the field with two elements. Show that in $\mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, it is impossible to express σ_2 as a polynomial in $s_1, \ldots, s_n$ when $n \geq 2$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\sigma_2 = f(s_1, s_2, \cdots, s_n)$, where f is a polynomial with coefficients in $\mathbb{F}_2$. If we use the evaluation defined by $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 0$, we obtain $0 = f(0, \cdots, 0)$.

With the evaluation defined by $x_1 = x_2 = 1$ et $x_i = 0, i > 2$, as $\sigma_2 = \sum_{i<j} x_i x_j$, then $\sigma_2(1, 1, 0, \ldots, 0) = 1 \times 1 = 1$ and $s_k(1, 1, 0, \ldots, 0) = 1^k + 1^k = 1 + 1 = 0$, so $1 = f(0, \cdots, 0)$. As $1 \neq 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_2$, this is a contradiction. So it is impossible to express σ_2 as a polynomial in $s_1, \ldots, s_n$ when $n \geq 2$. □

2.3 COMPUTING WITH SYMMETRIC POLYNOMIALS

Ex. 2.3.1 *Examples 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 showed that the roots of $y^3 + 41y^2 + 138y + 125$ are the cubes of the roots of $y^3 + 2y^2 - 3y + 5$. Verify this numerically.*

Proof. We repeat Examples 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 with Sage :

• We build the Groebner basis of the ideal $\langle e_1 - y_1, e_2 - y_2, e_3 - y_3\rangle$, where e_1, e_2, e_3 are the elementary symmetric polynomials in x_0, x_1, x_2 :

```
e = SymmetricFunctions(QQ).e()
e1, e2, e3 = e([1]).expand(3),e([2]).expand(3),e([3]).expand(3)
R.<x0,x1,x2,y1,y2,y3> = PolynomialRing(QQ, order = 'degrevlex')
```

```
J = R.ideal(e1-y1, e2-y2, e3-y3)
G = J.groebner_basis()
```

• We compute the coefficients of $f = (x - x_0^3)(x - x_1^3)(x - x_2^3)$ as polynomials in x_1, x_2, x_3 :

```
f = (x-x0^3) * (x-x1^3) * (x-x2^3)
coeffs = f.coefficients(x, sparse = False)
coeffs = map(lambda c : R(c), coeffs)
coeffs
```

$$\left[-x_0^3 x_1^3 x_2^3,\ x_0^3 x_1^3 + x_0^3 x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_2^3,\ -x_0^3 - x_1^3 - x_2^3, 1\right]$$

• The same coefficients as polynomials in $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$:

```
var('sigma_1,sigma_2,sigma_3')
ncoeffs = [c.reduce(G) for c in coeffs]
nncoeffs = [c.subs(y1 = sigma_1,y2 = sigma_2,y3 = sigma_3) for c in ncoeffs]
nncoeffs
```

$$\left[-\sigma_3^3,\ \sigma_2^3 - 3\,\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 + 3\,\sigma_3^2,\ -\sigma_1^3 + 3\,\sigma_1\sigma_2 - 3\,\sigma_3,\ 1\right]$$

• We apply the substitution $\sigma_1 \mapsto -2, \sigma_2 \mapsto -3, \sigma_3 \mapsto -5$ and compute the polynomial p whose roots are $\alpha_1^3, \alpha_2^3, \alpha_3^3$, where $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ are the roots of $y^3 + 2y^2 - 3y + 5$.

```
nncoeffs = [c.subs(sigma_1 = -2, sigma_2 = -3, sigma_3 = -5) for c in nncoeffs]
p = sum(nncoeffs[i]*y^i for i in range(1+f.degree(x)))
p
```

$$y^3 + 41\,y^2 + 138\,y + 125$$

• Numerical verification :

```
S.<y>  = PolynomialRing(ComplexField(prec = 40))
[c[0] for c in S(p).roots()]
```

$$[-37.399476110, -1.8002619448 - 0.31835473525\,i, -1.8002619448 + 0.31835473525\,i]$$

```
q = y^3+2*y^2-3*y+5
l = [c[0]^3 for c in q.roots()]
l
```

$$[-37.399476110, -1.8002619448 - 0.31835473525\,i, -1.8002619448 + 0.31835473525\,i]$$

□

Ex. 2.3.1 *Use the method of Example 2.3.1 or 2.3.2 to find the cubic polynomial whose roots are the fourth powers of the roots of the polynomial* $y^3 + 2y^2 - 3y + 5$.

Proof. Same method in Sage as in Ex.2.3.1

```
e = SymmetricFunctions(QQ).e()
e1, e2, e3 = e([1]).expand(3),e([2]).expand(3),e([3]).expand(3)
R.<x0,x1,x2,y1,y2,y3> = PolynomialRing(QQ, order = 'degrevlex')
J = R.ideal(e1-y1, e2-y2, e3-y3)
G = J.groebner_basis()
f = (x-x0^4) * (x-x1^4) * (x-x2^4)
coeffs = f.coefficients(x, sparse = False)
coeffs = map(lambda c : R(c), coeffs)
coeffs
```

$$\left[-x_0^4x_1^4x_2^4, x_0^4x_1^4 + x_0^4x_2^4 + x_1^4x_2^4, -x_0^4 - x_1^4 - x_2^4, 1\right]$$

```
var('sigma_1,sigma_2,sigma_3,y')
ncoeffs = [c.reduce(G) for c in coeffs]
nncoeffs = [c.subs(y1 = sigma_1,y2 = sigma_2,y3 = sigma_3) for c in ncoeffs]
nncoeffs
```

$$\left[-x_0^4x_1^4x_2^4, x_0^4x_1^4 + x_0^4x_2^4 + x_1^4x_2^4, -x_0^4 - x_1^4 - x_2^4, 1\right]$$

```
nnncoeffs = [c.subs(sigma_1 = -2, sigma_2 = -3, sigma_3 = -5) for c in nncoeffs]
p = sum(nnncoeffs[i]*y^i for i in range(1+f.degree(x)))
p
```

$$y^3 - 122\,y^2 - 379\,y - 625$$

So the cubic polynomial whose roots are the fourth powers of the roots of the polynomial $y^3 + 2y^2 - 3y + 5$ is

$$y^3 - 122\,y^2 - 379\,y - 625.$$

□

Ex. 2.3.4 *Given a cubic $x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, what condition must b, c, d satisfy in order that one root be the average of the other two ?*

Proof. • Suppose that the polynomial $f = x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)$ has one root be the average of the other two. We choose a numbering of the roots such that

$$x_3 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
-b = \sigma_1 &= x_1 + x_2 + \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{3}{2}(x_1 + x_2) \\
c = \sigma_2 &= x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3 \\
&= x_1x_2 + \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)(x_1 + x_2) \\
&= x_1x_2 + \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)^2 \\
-d = \sigma_3 &= x_1x_2\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)x_1x_2
\end{aligned}$$

Let $s = x_1 + x_2, p = x_1 x_2$. The preceding equations give

$$b = -\frac{3}{2}s \tag{6}$$

$$c = p + \frac{1}{2}s^2 \tag{7}$$

$$d = -\frac{1}{2}sp \tag{8}$$

We eliminate s, p from these equations :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= -\frac{2}{3}b \\ p &= c - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{3}b\right)^2 \\ &= c - \frac{2}{9}b^2 \\ d &= -\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{3}b + \frac{4}{27}b^3\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}bc - \frac{2}{27}b^3 \end{aligned}$$

So the coefficients b, c, d verify

$$2b^3 - 9bc + 27d = 0.$$

- Reciprocally, suppose that b, c, d verify

$$2b^3 - 9bc + 27d = 0. \tag{9}$$

Let $s = -\frac{2}{3}b, p = c - \frac{2}{9}b^2$. Then $b = -\frac{3}{2}s, c = p + \frac{2}{9}b^2 = p + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{3}b)^2 = p + \frac{1}{2}s^2$: (6) et (7) sont vérifiés.

By the equation (**??**),

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{1}{3}bc - \frac{2}{27}b^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{3}b\right)\left(c - \frac{2}{9}b^2\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}sp. \end{aligned}$$

So s, p verify the system (**??**)(**??**)(**??**) :

$$\begin{aligned} b &= -\frac{3}{2}s \\ c &= p + \frac{1}{2}s^2 \\ d &= -\frac{1}{2}sp \end{aligned}$$

Let x_1, x_2 the complex roots of $x^2 - sx + p$. Then $x_1 + x_2 = s, x_1x_2 = p$. Let $x_3 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}s$. Alors

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_1 &= x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\
&= \frac{3}{2}s \\
&= -b \\
\sigma_2 &= x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3 \\
&= x_1x_2 + \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)(x_1 + x_2) \\
&= x_1x_2 + \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)^2 \\
&= p + \frac{1}{2}s^2 \\
&= c \\
\sigma_3 &= x_1x_2x_3 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}sp \\
&= -d
\end{aligned}$$

Thus x_1, x_2, x_3 are the roots of $(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3) = x^3 - \sigma_1 x^2 + \sigma_2 x - \sigma_3 = x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, and $x_3 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$.

Conclusion : one of the roots of $x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ the average of the other two iff $2b^3 - 9bc + 27d = 0$. □

Ex. 2.3.5 *Given a quartic $x^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, what condition must b, c, d, e satisfy in order that one root be the negative of another ?*

Proof. The polynomial

$$f = x^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e = (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_3)(x - \alpha_4)$$

has two opposite roots iff

$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_4)(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)(\alpha_2 + \alpha_4)(\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) = 0$$

Let

$$u = (x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_3)(x_1 + x_4)(x_2 + x_3)(x_2 + x_4)(x_3 + x_4).$$

u is symmetric, so is a polynomial in $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4$.

We obtain this polynomial with the following Sage instructions

```
e = SymmetricFunctions(QQ).e()
e1,e2,e3,e4 = e([1]).expand(4),e([2]).expand(4),e([3]).expand(4),e([4]).expand(4)
R.<x0,x1,x2,x3,y1,y2,y3,y4> = PolynomialRing(QQ, order = 'lex')
J = R.ideal(e1-y1,e2-y2,e3-y3,e4-y4)
G = J.groebner_basis()
u = (x0+x1)*(x0+x2)*(x0+x3)*(x1+x2)*(x1+x3)*(x2+x3)
var('sigma_1,sigma_2,sigma_3,sigma_4')
u.reduce(G).subs(y1=sigma_1, y2 = sigma_2,y3=sigma_3,y4=sigma_4)
```

$$\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 - \sigma_1^2\sigma_4 - \sigma_3^2$$

So

$$u = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 - \sigma_1^2\sigma_4 - \sigma_3^2.$$

The evaluation ring homomorphism defined by $x_i \mapsto \alpha_i, i = 1,2,3,4$ verifies

$$\sigma_1 \mapsto -b, \sigma_2 \mapsto c, \sigma_3 \mapsto -d, \sigma_4 \mapsto e.$$

So $(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)(\alpha_1+\alpha_3)(\alpha_1+\alpha_4)(\alpha_2+\alpha_3)(\alpha_2+\alpha_4)(\alpha_3+\alpha_4) = bcd - b^2e - d^2$.

Conclusion : $f = x^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ is such that one root is the negative of another iff $bcd - b^2e - d^2 = 0$. □

Ex. 2.3.6 *Find the quartic polynomial whose roots are obtained by adding 1 to each of the roots of $x^4 + 3x^2 + 4x + 7$.*

Proof. Let $f = x^4 + 3x^2 + 4x + 7 = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)(x - x_4)$.

The polynomial whose roots are $1 + x_1, 1 + x_2, 1 + x_3, 1 + x_4$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
g &= (x - 1 - x_1)(x - 1 - x_2)(x - 1 - x_3)(x - 1 - x_4)\\
&= f(x-1)\\
&= (x-1)^4 + 3(x-1)^2 + 4(x-1) + 7\\
&= x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 1 + 3x^2 - 6x + 3 + 4x - 4 + 7\\
&= x^4 - 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 6x + 7
\end{aligned}$$

If x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 are the roots of f, then $x_1 + 1, x_2 + 1, x_3 + 1, x_4 + 1$ are the roots of

$$g = x^4 - 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 6x + 7.$$

□

2.4 THE DISCRIMINANT

Ex. 2.4.1 *Let M be the $n \times n$ matrix appearing on the right-hand side of the Vandermonde formula given in Proposition 2.4.5. Prove that (2.32) follows from the fact that M and its transpose both have determinant $\sqrt{\Delta}$.*

Proof. Let $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n$ be elements of a field F, and

$$A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1\\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n\\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2\\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots\\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

We show by induction on $n, n \geq 2$ that

$$\det(A_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i).$$

$$\det(A_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1\\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_2 - a_1 = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2} (a_j - a_i).$$

Suppose that this formula is true for the integer $n-1, n \geq 3$. We will show that it is true for the ineger n.

If there exists a pair $(i,j), i \neq j$ such that $a_i = a_j$, then two columns if A_n are identical, so $\det(A_n) = 0 = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$.

We can so suppose that the $a_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$ are distinct.

Let the polynomial $P \in F[X]$ given by

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & X \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_{n-1}^2 & X^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-1} & X^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Then $\det(A_n) = P(a_n)$, and $P(a_1) = P(a_2) = \cdots = P(a_{n-1}) = 0$. As $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_{n-1}$ are distinct roots of P, with $\deg(P) = n-1$, P is factored as

$$P = k(X - a_1) \cdots (X - a_{n-1}), k \in F,$$

where k is the coefficient of X^{n-1} in P, so k is the cofactor of X^{n-1} in $\det(P)$: so

$$k = \det(A_{n-1}) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (a_j - a_i)$$

by the induction hypothesis.

Therefore

$$\det(A_n) = P(a_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (a_j - a_i) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (a_n - a_i) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i),$$

which completes the induction.

The matrix

$$B_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is obtained from A_n by $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ transpositions of rows : $n-1$ to put the last row in first position, then $n-2$ to put which is now the last row in second position, and so on.

Thus $\det(B_n) = (-1)^{(n(n-1))/2} \det(A_n)$.

As the number of factors in $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$ is $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$,

$$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i) = (-1)^{(n(n-1))/2} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j).$$

Consequently,

$$\det(B_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j).$$

Applying this result in the field $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$, we obtain that

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_i - x_j) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

If $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then ${}^tA = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{n-1} & x_1^{n-2} & \cdots & x_1 & 1 \\ x_2^{n-1} & x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ x_{n-1}^{n-1} & x_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & x_{n-1} & 1 \\ x_n^{n-1} & x_n^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
thus

$$\Delta = \det(A)^2 = \det(A\ {}^tA) = \begin{vmatrix} s_{2n-2} & s_{2n-3} & \cdots & s_n & s_{n-1} \\ s_{2n-3} & s_{2n-4} & \cdots & s_{n-1} & s_{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ s_n & s_{n-1} & \cdots & s_2 & s_1 \\ s_{n-1} & s_{n-2} & \cdots & s_1 & s_0 \end{vmatrix}$$

□

Ex. 2.4.2 *Let F have characteristic $\neq 2$, and let $f \in F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ satisfy $\tau \cdot f = -f$ for all transpositions $\tau \in S_n$. Prove that $f = B\sqrt{\Delta}$ for some $B \in F[\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n]$.*

Proof. Here, the field F have characteristic $\neq 2$.

Let $f \in F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$ such that $\tau \cdots f = -f$ for all transpositions $\tau \in S_n$.

If $\sigma \in A_n$ is an even permutation, then σ is product of an even number of permutations :

$$\sigma = \tau_1 \tau_2 \cdots \tau_{2k}.$$

As the group S_n acts on $F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$, $\sigma.f = \tau_1 \cdot \tau_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot \tau_{2k} \cdot f = f$: f is invariant under A_n and so the theorem 2.4.4 applies :

there exist $A, B \in F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$ such that

$$f = A + B\sqrt{\Delta}.$$

Therefore $-f = \tau \cdot f = \tau \cdot A + (\tau \cdot B)(\tau \cdot \sqrt{\Delta}) = A - B\sqrt{\Delta}$ (by 2.31).

So $f = A + B\sqrt{\Delta}$ and $f = -A + B\sqrt{\Delta}$, thus $2A = 0$. Since the characteristic is not 2, $A = 0$, therefore

$$f = B\sqrt{\Delta}, B \in F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n].$$

□

Ex. 2.4.3 *Let $f = x^2 + bx + c \in F[x]$. Use the definition of discriminant given in the text to show that $\Delta(f) = b^2 - 4c$.*

Proof. Let $f = x^2 + bx + c,\ b, c \in F$.

$\Delta = (x_1 - x_2)^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2 = \sigma_1^2 - 4\sigma_2$.

The ring homomorphism which sends σ_1 on $-b$ and σ_2 on c send Δ on

$$\Delta(-b, c) = b^2 - 4c,$$

which is by definition the discriminant of $x^2 + bx + c$. □

Ex. 2.4.4 *Let $f \in F[x]$ be monic, and suppose that $f = (x - \alpha_1) \cdots (x - \alpha_n)$ in some field F containing F. Prove that $\Delta(f) \neq 0$ if and only if $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n$ are distinct. This shows that f has distinct roots if and only if its discriminant is nonvanishing.*

Proof. Let $f \in F[x]$ such that $f = (x - \alpha_1) \cdots (x - \alpha_n)$ in an extension L of K.
By Proposition 2.4.3,

$$\Delta(f) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)^2. \tag{10}$$

• If $\Delta(f) \neq 0$, by (**??**), for all pairs $(i, j), 1 \leq i < j \leq n, \alpha_i - \alpha_j \neq 0$. The roots α_i are so distinct.

• If the roots $\alpha_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$, are distinct roots, then $\alpha_i - \alpha_j \neq 0$ for all (i, j) such that $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, thus $\Delta(f) \neq 0$.

□

Ex. 2.4.5 *Show that $\sqrt{\Delta} \in F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ is symmetric if and only if F is a field of characteristic 2.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.4.1, if τ is a transposition in S_n,

$$\tau \cdot \sqrt{\Delta} = -\sqrt{\Delta}.$$

• if the field F is of characteristic 2, $-\sqrt{\Delta} = +\sqrt{\Delta}$, so for all transpositions τ,

$$\tau \cdot \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{\Delta}.$$

Therefore$\sqrt{\Delta}$ is a symmetric polynomial.

• If the field F is not of characteristic 2, as $\sqrt{\Delta} \neq 0$,

$$\tau \cdot \sqrt{\Delta} = -\sqrt{\Delta} \neq \sqrt{\Delta},$$

so f is not symmetric. □

Ex. 2.4.6 *This exercise will describe how to solve quadratic equations over a field F of characteristic 2.*

(a) Given $b \in F$, we will assume there is a larger field $F \subset L$ such that $b = \beta^2$ for some $\beta \in L$. Show that β is unique and that β is the unique root of $x^2 + b$. Because of this, we denote β by $\sqrt{b}$.

(b) Now suppose that $f = x^2 + ax + b$ is a quadratic polynomial in $F[x]$ with $a \neq 0$. Suppose also that f is irreducible over F, so that it has no roots in F. We will see in Chapter 3 that f has a root α in a field L containing F. Prove that α cannot be written in the form $\alpha = u + v\sqrt{w}$, where $u, v, w \in F$.

(c) Part (b) shows that solving a quadratic equation with non-zero x-coefficient requires more than square roots. We do this as follows. If $b \in F$, let $R(b)$ denote a root of $x^2 + x + b$ (possibly lying in some larger field). We call $R(b)$ and $R(b) + 1$ the 2-roots of b. Prove that the roots of $x^2 + x + b$ are $R(b)$ and $R(b) + 1$, and explain why adding 1 to the second 2-root gives the first.

(d) Show that the roots of $f = x^2 + ax + b, a \neq 0$, are $aR(b/a^2)$ and $a(R(b/a^2) + 1$.

Proof. (a) Let L and extension of F and $\beta \in L$ such that $\beta^2 = b$.

As $x^2 - b = x^2 - \beta^2 = (x-\beta)^2$, β is the unique root of $x^2 - b = x^2 + b$. We write $\beta = \sqrt{b} \in L$.

(b) Suppose that $f = x^2 + ax + b,\ a \neq 0$ is irreducible on F. As $\deg(f) = 2$, this is equivalent to the fact that f has no root in F. f has a root α in an extension $L \supset F$.

If $\alpha = u + v\sqrt{w},\ u, v, w \in F$, then $v \neq 0$, otherwise $\alpha \in F$, in contradiction with the irreducibility of f.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \alpha^2 + a\alpha + b \\ &= u^2 + wv^2 + a(u + v\sqrt{w}) + b \\ &= u^2 + wv^2 + au + b + av\sqrt{w} \\ &= s + t\sqrt{w} \end{aligned}$$

where $s = u^2 + wv^2 + au + b \in F, t = av \in F, t \neq 0$.

Thus $\sqrt{w} = -s/t \in F$, so $\alpha \in F$, in contradiction with the irreducibility of f.

Conclusion : $\alpha = u + v\sqrt{w},\ u, v, w \in F$ is impossible.

(c) Write $R(b)$ a root of $x^2 + x + b$ in an extension of F.

As $R(b)^2 + R(b) + b = 0$, $(R(b)+1)^2 + (R(b)+1) + b = R(b)^2 + 1 + R(b) + 1 + b = R(b)^2 + R(b) + b = 0$.

As $R(b) + 1 + 1 = R(b)$, the two (distinct) roots of $x^2 + x + b$ are $R(b), R(b+1)$, and $\sigma : x \mapsto x + 1$ exchanges the two roots.

(d) For all $y \in F$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) = 0 &\iff y^2 + ay + b = 0 \\ &\iff \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right) + \frac{b}{a^2} = 0 \\ &\iff \frac{y}{a} \in \left\{R\left(\frac{b}{a^2}\right), R\left(\frac{b}{a^2}\right) + 1\right\} \\ &\iff y \in \left\{aR\left(\frac{b}{a^2}\right), a\left[R\left(\frac{b}{a^2}\right) + 1\right]\right\} \end{aligned}$$

The roots of $x^2 + ax + b, a \neq 0$ are so $aR\left(\frac{b}{a^2}\right), a\left[R\left(\frac{b}{a^2}\right) + 1\right]$.

$\square$

Ex. 2.4.7 *Explain how the third property of (2.31) was used (implicitly) in (2.28) in the proof of Proposition 2.4.1.*

Proof. Knowing that $\tau\sqrt{\Delta} = -\sqrt{\Delta}$ for a transposition $\tau \in S_n$, we show by induction on l that

$$(\tau_l \cdots \tau_1).\sqrt{\Delta} = (-1)^l \sqrt{\Delta}.$$

By the induction hypothesis $(\tau_l \cdots \tau_1).\sqrt{\Delta} = -\sqrt{\Delta}$, we deduce, using 2.31

$$\begin{aligned}
(\tau_{l+1}\tau_l \cdots \tau_1).\sqrt{\Delta} &= \tau_{l+1}.[(\tau_l \cdots \tau_1).\sqrt{\Delta}] \\
&= \tau_{l+1}.((-1)^l\sqrt{\Delta}) \\
&= (-1)^l \tau_{l+1}.\sqrt{\Delta} \\
&= (-1)^{l+1}\sqrt{\Delta}
\end{aligned}$$

□

Ex. 2.4.8 *In this exercicse, you will prove that although Δ factors in $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, it is irreducible in $F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$ when F has characteristic different from 2. To begin the proof, assume that $\Delta = AB$, where $A, B \in F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$ are nonconstant.*

(a) Using the definition of Δ and unique factorization in $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, show that A is divisible in $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ by $x_i - x_j$ for some $1 \le i < j \le n$.

(b) Given $1 \le i < j \le n$ and $1 \le l < m \le n$, show that there is a permutation $\sigma \in S_n$ such that $\sigma(i) = l$ and $\sigma(j) = m$.

(c) Use part (a) and (b) to show that A is divisible by $x_l - x_m$ for all $1 \le l < m \le n$.

(d) Conclude that A is a multiple of $\sqrt{\Delta}$ and that the same is true for B.

(e) Show that part (d) implies that A and B are constant multiples of $\sqrt{\Delta}$ and explain why this contradicts $A, B \in F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$.

(f) Finally, suppose that F has characteristic 2. Prove that Δ is not irreducible.

Proof. (a) Suppose that $\Delta = AB$, where $A, B \in F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$ are nonconstant.

As A is not a constant, it is divisible by an irreducible factor $h \in F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$. This irreducible factor h divides Δ, whose only irreducible factors are associate to $x_i - x_j, 1 \le i < j \le n$. $F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$ being a factorial domain, there exists a pair of subscripts (i, j) and $\lambda \in F^*$ such that $h = \lambda(x_i - x_j), 1 \le i < j \le n$.

Conclusion :

A is divisible in $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ by a factor $x_i - x_j$, for some $(i, j), 1 \le i < j \le n$.

(b) The set $U = [1, n] \setminus \{i, j\}$ et $V = [1, n] \setminus \{l, m\}$ have same cardinality $n - 2$: so there exists a bijection $f : U \to V$.

Let $\sigma : [1, n] \to [1, n]$ defined by $\sigma(k) = f(k)$ if $k \in U, \sigma(i) = l, \sigma(j) = m$. Then σ is bijective (the application τ defined by $\tau(m) = f^{-1}(m)$ if $m \in V, \tau(l) = i, \tau(m) = j$ satisfies $\tau \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ \tau = e$).

There exists $\sigma \in S_n$ such that $\sigma(i) = l, \sigma(j) = m$.

(c) By (a), $A = (x_i - x_j)C, C \in k[x_1, \cdots x_n]$.

As A is symmetric, using the permutation σ of (b),

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \sigma \cdot A \\
&= \sigma \cdot [(x_i - x_j)C] \\
&= \sigma \cdot (x_i - x_j)\ \sigma \cdot C \\
&= (x_l - x_m)(\sigma \cdot C).
\end{aligned}$$

So A is divisible by $x_l - x_m,\ 1 \le l < m \le m$.

(d) As these factors are not associate, their product divides A, thus

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \prod_{1 \le l < m \le n} (x_l - x_m) \mid A.$$

The same reasoning applies to B, which is also divisible by $\sqrt{\Delta}$.

(e) $A = A_1\sqrt{\Delta}, B = B_1\sqrt{\Delta}$, where $A_1, B_1 \in F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$.

Thus $\Delta = AB = A_1B_1\Delta$, with $\Delta \neq 0$, therefore $A_1B_1 = 1$, which implies that $A_1 = a \in F, B_1 = b \in F$:

$$A = a\sqrt{\Delta}, B = b\sqrt{\Delta},\ a, b \in F.$$

But $A \in F[\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n]$, thus for all transposition τ in S_n,

$$A = \tau \cdot A = \tau \cdot (a\sqrt{\Delta}) = a\,\tau \cdot \sqrt{\Delta} = -a\sqrt{\Delta} = -A.$$

So $2A = 0$, and as the characteristic of F is not 2, $A = 0$, so $\Delta = 0$, which is a contradiction.

Conclusion : Δ is irreducible in $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$.

(f) If the characteristic of F is 2, then $\sqrt{\Delta}$ is symmetric, since for all transposition τ, $\tau.\sqrt{\Delta} = -\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{\Delta}$.

Thus $\Delta = (\sqrt{\Delta})^2 = D^2$, where $D = \sqrt{\Delta} \in F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$: therefore $\Delta$is not irreducible in $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$ if the characteristic of F is 2.

□

Ex. 2.4.9 *For $n = 4$, the variables x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 have discriminant*

$$\Delta = (x_1 - x_2)^2(x_1 - x_3)^2(x_1 - x_4)^2(x_2 - x_3)^2(x_2 - x_4)^2(x_3 - x_4)^2.$$

Let $y_1 = x_1x_2 + x_3x_4, y_2 = x_1x_3 + x_2x_4, y_3 = x_1x_4 + x_2x_3$, and consider

$$\theta(y) = (y - y_1)(y - y_2)(y - y_3).$$

This is a cubic polynomial in y. As in the text, the discriminant of θ will be denoted $\Delta(\theta)$. Show that $\Delta(\theta) = \Delta$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
y_1 - y_2 &= x_1x_2 + x_3x_4 - x_1x_3 - x_2x_4 = x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_4(x_2 - x_3) = (x_1 - x_4)(x_2 - x_3)\\
y_1 - y_3 &= x_1x_2 + x_3x_4 - x_1x_4 - x_2x_3 = x_1(x_2 - x_4) - x_3(x_2 - x_4) = (x_1 - x_3)(x_2 - x_4)\\
y_2 - y_3 &= x_1x_3 + x_2x_4 - x_1x_4 - x_2x_3 = x_1(x_3 - x_4) - x_2(x_3 - x_4) = (x_1 - x_2)(x_3 - x_4),
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(\theta) &= (y_1 - y_2)^2(y_1 - y_3)^2(y_2 - y_3)^2\\
&= [(x_1 - x_4)(x_2 - x_3)(x_1 - x_3)(x_2 - x_4)x_1 - x_2)(x_3 - x_4)]^2\\
&= \Delta
\end{aligned}$$

□

Ex. 2.4.10 *Let $C, D \in F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$ be nonzero and relatively prime. This exercise will show that C and D remain relatively prime when regarded as elements of $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$.*

(a) Show that C^m, D^m are relatively prime in $F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$ for any positive integer m.

(b) Suppose that $p \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is a nonconstant polynomial dividing C and D. Prove that $\sigma \cdot p$ divides C and D for all $\sigma \in S_n$.

(c) As in Exercise 7 of Section 2.2, let $P = \prod_{\sigma \in S_n} \sigma \cdot p$. Show that P divides $C^{n!}$ and $D^{n!}$, and then use part (a) and Exercise 7 of Section 2.2 to obtain a contradiction.

Proof. (a) If p is an irreducible factor in $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$ which divides C^m and D^m ($m \in \mathbb{N}^*$), as $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n] \simeq F[u_1, \cdots, u_n]$ is a factorial domain, p divides C and p divides D, which is in contradiction with the fact that C, D are relatively prime in $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$. Consequently C^m, D^m are relatively prime in $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$.

(b) If p is an irreducible factor in $F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$ which divides C et D , then $C = pE, E \in F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$. As C is symmetric, we obtain, using 2.31:

$$C = \sigma \cdot C = (\sigma \cdot p)(\sigma \cdot E). \tag{11}$$

Therefore $\sigma.p$ divides C for all $\sigma \in S_n$, and it is the same for D.

(c) The product, for all $\sigma \in S_n$ of the relations (**??**) gives :

$$C^{n!} = \prod_{\sigma \in S_n} \sigma.p \prod_{\sigma \in S_n} \sigma.E.$$

Therefore $P = \prod\limits_{\sigma \in S_n} \sigma.p$ divides $C^{n!}$ in $F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$, and similarly for D.

(d) By Exercise 2.2.7, P is symmetric, and $C^{n!} = PQ, D^{n!} = PS,\ Q, S \in F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$.

As $C^{n!}, D^{n!}, P$ are symmetric, Q, S are also symmetric : indeed, for all $\sigma \in S_n$, $P.Q = C^{n!} = \sigma.C^{n!} = \sigma.P\sigma.Q = P\sigma.Q$, thus $Q = \sigma.Q$.

Therefore $P = P_1(\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n)$, and $P_1 \in F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$ divides $C^{n!}, D^{n!}$ in $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$. As the irreducible polynomial p divides P, P_1 is not a constant. Therefore the two polynomials $C^{n!}, D^{n!}$ are not relatively prime in $F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$, and by (a), C, D are not relatively prime in $F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$, in contradiction with the hypothesis.

Conclusion : two relatively prime polynomials in $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$ are also relatively prime in $F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$.

□

Ex. 2.4.11 *Exercise 8 of section 2.2 showed that if $\varphi \in F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is symmetric, then $\varphi \in F(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$. In this exercise, you will refine this result as follows. Suppose that $\varphi \in F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is symmetric, and write $\varphi = A/B$, where $A, B \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ are relatively prime. The claim is that A,B are themselves symmetric and hence lie in $F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$. We can assume that A and B are nonzero.*

(a) Use the previous exercise and Exercise 8 of section 2.2 to show that $\varphi = C/D$ where $C, D \in F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$ are relatively prime in $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$.

(b) Show that $AD = BC$ and then use unique factorization in $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ to show that A and B are constant multiples of C and D respectively.

(c) *Conclude that* $A, B \in F[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$ *as claimed.*

Proof. (a) As $\varphi \in F(\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n)$, by Exercise 2.2.8,

$$\varphi = C/D,\ C, D \in F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$$

Reducing this fraction, we can suppose that C, D are relatively prime in $F[\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_n]$, thus relatively prime in $F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$ by Exercise 2.4.10.

(b) $\varphi = A/B = C/D$, so $AD = BC$, where C, D are symmetric and relatively prime in $F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$, and also A, B relatively prime in $F[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$.

As $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is a unique factorisation domain, as $A \mid BC$ and A, B are relatively prime, $A \mid C$. Similarly, $C \mid AD$, and C, D are relatively prime, so $C \mid D$: A and C are associate, therefore

$$A = kC, B = kD, k \in F^*.$$

(c) Since C, D are symmetric, A, B are also symmetric.

Conclusion : if $\varphi = A/B$ is symmetric, where $A, B \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ are relatively prime, then A, B are symmetric.

$\square$