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#4.3 Question 8
> f:=x^4+x^3*y+x^3*z^2-x^2*y^2+x^2*y*z^2-x^2y^3-x^2y^2+x^2-y^3*z^2:
> g:=x^4+2*x^3*z^2-x^2*y^2+x^2*z^4-2*x*y^2*z^2-y^2*z^4:
> factor(f); factor(g);
                        (x + z) (x - y) (y + x)
                         (x + z) (x - y) (y + x)
#(a)
#Using Thm 11
> GB:=Groebner[Basis]([t*f,(1-t)*g], plex(t,x,y,z)):
> map(indets,GB);
                  [{x, y, z}, {x, y, z, t}, {x, y, z, t}]
\#So < f > \inf < g > = < GB[1] > where
> factor(GB[1]);
                         #Let's check using 4.3 Prop 13 where we have that if <f> \setminus int <g> = <h> then h=LCM(f,g)
> h:=factor(lcm(f,g));
                      \begin{array}{c} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ h := (x + z) & (x - y) & (y + x) \end{array}
\# Rad( <f>>g> ) = Rad( <fg> ) and by 4.2 Prop 12 we have that Rad( <fg> ) = < h > where
> h:=convert(f*g,sqrfree);
                                             2
                  h := (x - y) (x + y x + x z + y z)
#(b)
> G:=gcd(f,g);
                      > factor(G);
                         (x + z) (x - y) (y + x)
#(c)
> p:=x^2+x^*y+x^*z+y^*z;
                         p := x + y + x + x + y + z
> q:=x^2-x^*y-x^*z+y^*z;
                         q := x - y x - x z + y z
> GB:=Groebner[Basis]([t*f,t*g,(t-1)*p,(t-1)*q],plex(t,x,y,z));
       3 3 2 2 2
                               3
                                     2 2 3 2 2 4
GB := [x y - x z + x y z - x y + x y z - y z - x z + y z,
   t y z + t z y - y z - y z , t y x + t x z - y x - x z,
   t y z + t x - y z - x ]
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