Tabelle T.1. Symmetrische Polynome $\mathcal{S}\{p,q\}$, $p \geq q$ für $n=2$ ausgedrückt durch die elementaren symmetrischen Funktionen $\sigma_1 \equiv a+b$ und $\sigma_2 \equiv ab$ (Fortsetzung)

Polynome 7. Grades	σ_1^7	$\sigma_1^5\sigma_2$	$\sigma_1^3\sigma_2^2$	$\sigma_1\sigma_2^3$		
$\mathcal{S}\{7,0\} = a^7+b^7 \equiv s_7$	1	−7	14	−7		
$\mathcal{S}\{6,1\} = ab(a^5+b^5)$	0	1	−5	5		
$\mathcal{S}\{5,2\} = a^2b^2(a^3+b^3)$	0	0	1	−3		
$\mathcal{S}\{4,3\} = a^3b^3(a+b)$	0	0	0	1		
Polynome 8. Grades	σ_1^8	$\sigma_1^6\sigma_2$	$\sigma_1^4\sigma_2^2$	$\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^3$	σ_2^4	
$\mathcal{S}\{8,0\} = a^8+b^8 \equiv s_8$	1	−8	20	−16	2	
$\mathcal{S}\{7,1\} = ab(a^6+b^6)$	0	1	−6	9	−2	
$\mathcal{S}\{6,2\} = a^2b^2(a^4+b^4)$	0	0	1	−4	2	
$\mathcal{S}\{5,3\} = a^3b^3(a^2+b^2)$	0	0	0	1	−2	
$\mathcal{S}\{4,4\} = 2a^4b^4$	0	0	0	0	2	
Polynome 9. Grades	σ_1^9	$\sigma_1^7\sigma_2$	$\sigma_1^5\sigma_2^2$	$\sigma_1^3\sigma_2^3$	$\sigma_1\sigma_2^4$	
$\mathcal{S}\{9,0\} = a^9+b^9 \equiv s_9$	1	−9	27	−30	9	
$\mathcal{S}\{8,1\} = ab(a^7+b^7)$	0	1	−7	14	−7	
$\mathcal{S}\{7,2\} = a^2b^2(a^5+b^5)$	0	0	1	−5	5	
$\mathcal{S}\{6,3\} = a^3b^3(a^3+b^3)$	0	0	0	1	−3	
$\mathcal{S}\{5,4\} = a^4b^4(a+b)$	0	0	0	0	1	
Polynome 10. Grades	σ_1^{10}	$\sigma_1^8\sigma_2$	$\sigma_1^6\sigma_2^2$	$\sigma_1^4\sigma_2^3$	$\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^4$	σ_2^5
$\mathcal{S}\{10,0\} = a^{10}+b^{10} \equiv s_{10}$	1	−10	35	−50	25	−2
$\mathcal{S}\{9,1\} = ab(a^8+b^8)$	0	1	−8	20	−16	2
$\mathcal{S}\{8,2\} = a^2b^2(a^6+b^6)$	0	0	1	−6	9	−2
$\mathcal{S}\{7,3\} = a^3b^3(a^4+b^4)$	0	0	0	1	−4	2
$\mathcal{S}\{6,4\} = a^4b^4(a^2+b^2)$	0	0	0	0	1	−2
$\mathcal{S}\{5,5\} = 2a^5b^5$	0	0	0	0	0	2