Tabelle T.2. Symmetrische Polynome $\mathcal{S}\{p,q,r\}$, $p \geq q \geq r$ für $n=3$ ausgedrückt durch die elementaren symmetrischen Funktionen $\sigma_1 \equiv a+b+c$, $\sigma_2 \equiv bc+ca+ab$ und $\sigma_3 \equiv abc$

Polynome 1. Grades	σ_1			
$\mathcal{S}\{1,0,0\} = 2(a+b+c) \equiv 2\sigma_1$	2			
Polynome 2. Grades	σ_1^2	σ_2		
$\mathcal{S}\{2,0,0\} = 2(a^2+b^2+c^2) \equiv 2s_2$	2	-4		
$\mathcal{S}\{1,1,0\} = 2(bc+ca+ab) \equiv 2\sigma_2$	0	2		
Polynome 3. Grades	σ_1^3	$\sigma_1\sigma_2$	σ_3	
$\mathcal{S}\{3,0,0\} = 2(a^3+b^3+c^3) \equiv 2s_3$	2	-6	6	
$\mathcal{S}\{2,1,0\} = bc(b+c)+ca(c+a)+ab(a+b)$	0	1	-3	
$\mathcal{S}\{1,1,1\} = 6abc \equiv 6\sigma_3$	0	0	6	
Polynome 4. Grades	σ_1^4	$\sigma_1^2\sigma_2$	$\sigma_1\sigma_3$	σ_2^2
$\mathcal{S}\{4,0,0\} = 2(a^4+b^4+c^4) \equiv 2s_4$	2	-8	8	4
$\mathcal{S}\{3,1,0\} = bc(b^2+c^2)+ca(c^2+a^2)+ab(a^2+b^2)$	0	1	-1	-2
$\mathcal{S}\{2,2,0\} = 2(b^2c^2+c^2a^2+a^2b^2)$	0	0	-4	2
$\mathcal{S}\{2,1,1\} = 2(a^2bc+b^2ca+c^2ab)$	0	0	2	0