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

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