Tabelle T.5. Minimalpolynome für $n = 4$ ausgedrückt durch die elementaren symmetrischen Funktionen $\sigma_1 \equiv a + b + c + d$, $\sigma_2 \equiv ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd$, $\sigma_3 \equiv abc + abd + acd + bcd$ und $\sigma_4 \equiv abcd$

Polynome 2. Grades

$$(a-b)^2 + (a-c)^2 + (a-d)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (b-d)^2 + (c-d)^2 = 3\sigma_1^2 - 8\sigma_2, \qquad \text{(T.36)}$$

Polynome 3. Grades

$$(a+b)(a-b)^2 + (a+c)(a-c)^2 + (a+d)(a-d)^2 + (b+c)(b-c)^2 + (b+d)(b-d)^2 + (c+d)(c-d)^2 = 3\sigma_1^3 - 10\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 12\sigma_3, \qquad \text{(T.37)}$$

Polynome 4. Grades

$$(a-b)^4 + (a-c)^4 + (a-d)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (b-d)^4 + (c-d)^4 = 3\sigma_1^4 - 16\sigma_1^2\sigma_2 + 4\sigma_1\sigma_3 + 20\sigma_2^2 - 16\sigma_4, \qquad \text{(T.38)}$$

$$ab(a-b)^2 + ac(a-c)^2 + ad(a-d)^2 + bc(b-c)^2 + bd(b-d)^2 + cd(c-d)^2 = \sigma_1^2\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_1\sigma_3 - 4\sigma_2^2, \qquad \text{(T.39)}$$