

TABLES OF THE GENERATING FUNCTIONS AND GROUND-FORMS FOR THE BINARY QUANTICS OF THE FIRST TEN ORDERS.

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IN what follows, "G. F." stands for the words *Generating Function*. In the Generating Functions, the exponents of the letter  $a$  refer to degree in the coefficients, and the exponents of the letter  $x$  to order in the variables. The Generating Functions for differentiants take account only of degree in the coefficients, without regard to the order in the variables of the covariant of which the differentiant is the "source." In the *tabulated* numerators of the Generating Functions, the *minus* sign is placed *over* instead of *to the left of* the number which it affects.

QUADRIC.

$$G. F. \text{ for differentiants, } \frac{1}{(1-a)(1-a^2)}.$$

$$G. F. \text{ for covariants, } \frac{1}{(1-a^2)(1-ax^2)}.$$

Groundforms: 1 of deg. 1, ord. 2; 1 of deg. 2, ord. 0.

CUBIC.

$$G. F. \text{ for differentiants, } \frac{1+a^3}{(1-a)(1-a^2)(1-a^4)}.$$

$$G. F. \text{ for covariants, reduced form, } \frac{1-ax+a^2x^2}{(1-a^4)(1-ax)(1-ax^3)}.$$

$$G. F. \text{ for covariants, representative form, } \frac{1+a^3x^3}{(1-a^4)(1-a^2x^2)(1-ax^3)}.$$

Groundforms: 1 of deg. 1, ord. 3; 1 of deg. 2, ord. 2; 1 of deg. 3, ord. 3;  
1 of deg. 4, ord. 0.

QUARTIC.

$$G. F. \text{ for differentiants, } \frac{1+a^3}{(1-a)(1-a^2)^2(1-a^3)}.$$

$$G. F. \text{ for covariants, reduced form, } \frac{1-ax^2+a^2x^4}{(1-a^2)(1-a^3)(1-a^2x^2)(1-ax^4)}.$$

$$G. F. \text{ for covariants, representative form, } \frac{1+a^3x^6}{(1-a^2)(1-a^3)(1-a^2x^4)(1-ax^4)}.$$

Groundforms: 1 of deg. 1, ord. 4; 1 of deg. 2, ord. 0; 1 of deg. 2, ord. 4;  
1 of deg. 3, ord. 0; 1 of deg. 3, ord. 6.

QUINTIC.

*G. F. for differentiants,*

$$\frac{1 + a^2 + 3a^3 + 3a^4 + 5a^5 + 4a^6 + 6a^7 + 6a^8 + 4a^9 + 5a^{10} + 3a^{11} + 3a^{12} + a^{13} + a^{15}}{(1-a)(1-a^2)(1-a^4)(1-a^6)(1-a^8)}$$

*G. F. for covariants, reduced form,*

Denominator:  $(1 - a^4)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^8)(1 - ax)(1 - ax^3)(1 - ax^5).$

Numerator:  $1 + a(-x - x^3) + a^2(x^2 + x^4 + x^6) - a^3x^7 + a^4x^4 + a^5(x + x^3 - x^5)$   
 $+ a^6(-1 - x^4) + a^7(2x + x^3 + x^5) + a^8(-x^2 - x^4 - 2x^6)$   
 $+ a^9(x^3 + x^7) + a^{10}(x^2 - x^4 - x^6) - a^{11}x^3 + a^{12} + a^{13}(-x - x^3 - x^5)$   
 $+ a^{14}(x^4 + x^6) - a^{15}x^7.$

*G. F. for covariants, representative form,*

Denominator:  $(1 - a^4)(1 - a^8)(1 - a^{12})(1 - a^2x^2)(1 - a^2x^6)(1 - ax^5).$

Numerator:  $1 + a^3(x^3 + x^5 + x^9) + a^4(x^4 + x^6) + a^5(x + x^3 + x^7 - x^{11})$   
 $+ a^6(x^2 + x^4) + a^7(x + x^5 - x^9) + a^8(x^2 + x^4) + a^9(x^3 + x^5 - x^7)$   
 $+ a^{10}(x^2 + x^4 - x^{10}) + a^{11}(x + x^3 - x^9) + a^{12}(x^2 - x^8 - x^{10})$   
 $+ a^{13}(x - x^7 - x^9) + a^{14}(x^4 - x^6 - x^8) + a^{15}(-x^7 - x^9)$   
 $+ a^{16}(x^2 - x^6 - x^{10}) + a^{17}(-x^7 - x^9) + a^{18}(1 - x^4 - x^8 - x^{10})$   
 $+ a^{19}(-x^5 - x^7) + a^{20}(-x^2 - x^6 - x^8) - a^{23}x^{11}.$

*Table of Groundforms.*

		ORDER IN THE VARIABLES.								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
DEGREE IN THE COEFFICIENTS.	1						1			
	2			1				1		
	3				1		1			1
	4	1				1		1		
	5		1		1					1
	6			1		1				
	7		1				1			
	8	1		1						
	9				1					
	11		1							
	12	1								
	13		1							
	18	1								



SEXTIC.

G. F. for differentiants,  $\frac{1 + a^2 + 3a^3 + 4a^4 + 4a^5 + 4a^6 + 3a^7 + a^8 + a^{10}}{(1 - a)(1 - a^2)^2(1 - a^3)(1 - a^4)(1 - a^5)}$ .

G. F. for covariants, reduced\* form,

Denominator:  $(1 - a^2)^2(1 - a^3)(1 - a^4)(1 - a^5)(1 - ax^2)(1 - ax^4)(1 - ax^6)$ .

Numerator:  $1 + a(-x^2 - x^4) + a^2(-1 + x^4 + x^6 + x^8) + a^3(-1 + 2x^2 + x^4 - x^{10}) + a^4(x^2 - x^6 - x^8) + a^5(-x^6 - x^8 + x^{10}) + a^6(1 - x^2 - x^8 + x^{10}) + a^7(1 - x^2 - x^4) + a^8(-x^2 - x^4 + x^8) + a^9(-1 + x^6 + 2x^8 - x^{10}) + a^{10}(x^2 + x^4 + x^6 - x^{10}) + a^{11}(-x^6 - x^8) + a^{12}x^{10}$ .

G. F. for covariants, representative form,

Denominator:  $(1 - a^2)(1 - a^4)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^{10})(1 - a^2x^4)(1 - a^2x^8)(1 - ax^6)$ .

Numerator:  $1 + a^3(x^2 + x^6 + x^8 + x^{12}) + a^4(x^4 + x^6 + x^{10}) + a^5(x^2 + x^4 + x^8 - x^{16}) + a^6(x^4 + 2x^6) + a^7(x^2 + x^4 + x^8 - x^{12}) + a^8(x^2 + x^4 + x^6 - x^{14}) + a^9(x^4 + x^6 - x^{10} - x^{12}) + a^{10}(x^2 + x^4 - x^{12} - x^{14}) + a^{11}(x^4 + x^6 - x^{10} - x^{12}) + a^{12}(x^2 - x^{10} - x^{12} - x^{14}) + a^{13}(x^4 - x^8 - x^{12} - x^{14}) + a^{14}(-2x^{10} - x^{12}) + a^{15}(1 - x^8 - x^{12} - x^{14}) + a^{16}(-x^6 - x^{10} - x^{12}) + a^{17}(-x^4 - x^8 - x^{10} - x^{14}) - a^{20}x^{16}$ .

Table of Groundforms.

		ORDER IN THE VARIABLES.						
		0	2	4	6	8	10	12
DEGREE IN THE COEFFICIENTS.	1				1			
	2	1		1		1		
	3		1		1	1		1
	4	1		1	1		1	
	5		1	1		1		
	6	1			2			
	7		1	1				
	8		1					
	9			1				
	10	1	1					
	12		1					
	15	1						

\* This is not strictly the minimum form, its numerator and denominator being divisible by  $1 - a$ ; it is, however, the lowest form to which the fraction can be reduced when the factors of the denominator are all of the forms  $1 - a^r, 1 - a^r x^8$ . The same remark applies to the "reduced form" in the case of the decimic.

SEPTIMIC.

*G. F. for differentiants,*

Denominator:  $(1 - a)(1 - a^2)(1 - a^4)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^8)(1 - a^{10})(1 - a^{12})$ .

Numerator:  $1 + 2a^2 + 6a^3 + 10a^4 + 19a^5 + 28a^6 + 44a^7 + 61a^8 + 79a^9$   
 $+ 102a^{10} + 129a^{11} + 156a^{12} + 173a^{13} + 196a^{14} + 215a^{15}$   
 $+ 230a^{16} + 231a^{17} + 231a^{18} + 230a^{19} + 215a^{20} + 196a^{21}$   
 $+ 173a^{22} + 156a^{23} + 129a^{24} + 102a^{25} + 79a^{26} + 61a^{27} + 44a^{28}$   
 $+ 28a^{29} + 19a^{30} + 10a^{31} + 6a^{32} + 2a^{33} + a^{35}$ .

*G. F. for covariants, reduced form,*

Denominator:  $(1 - a^4)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^8)(1 - a^{10})(1 - a^{12})(1 - ax)(1 - ax^3)$   
 $(1 - ax^5)(1 - ax^7)$ .

Numerator:

$x^0 \ x^1 \ x^2 \ x^3 \ x^4 \ x^5 \ x^6 \ x^7 \ x^8 \ x^9 \ x^{10} \ x^{11} \ x^{12} \ x^{13} \ x^{14}$

$a^0$	1													
$a^1$	$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$										
$a^2$		1		1		2		1		1				
$a^3$							$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$	
$a^4$				2				1						1
$a^5$		1		2					$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$			
$a^6$	$\overline{1}$		2		$\overline{1}$			$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		1		
$a^7$		4		1		3			$\overline{1}$		1			
$a^8$	2		$\overline{1}$			$\overline{3}$		$\overline{3}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		
$a^9$		1		3		1		$\overline{1}$		2				2
$a^{10}$	$\overline{1}$		4			$\overline{1}$		$\overline{2}$		$\overline{2}$				$\overline{1}$
$a^{11}$		5		3		2		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{2}$		$\overline{1}$		1
$a^{12}$	5		1			$\overline{4}$		$\overline{6}$		$\overline{4}$		$\overline{1}$		2
$a^{13}$		1			$\overline{4}$		$\overline{4}$		$\overline{1}$		1		4	
$a^{14}$	2		5		1		1		$\overline{2}$			3		$\overline{1}$
$a^{15}$		8		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{7}$		$\overline{5}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$
$a^{16}$	6		3		3		$\overline{4}$		$\overline{8}$				$\overline{1}$	
$a^{17}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{2}$		$\overline{9}$		$\overline{8}$		$\overline{4}$		$\overline{3}$		4



Numerator—(Continued.)

	$x^0$	$x^1$	$x^2$	$x^3$	$x^4$	$x^5$	$x^6$	$x^7$	$x^8$	$x^9$	$x^{10}$	$x^{11}$	$x^{12}$	$x^{13}$	$x^{14}$
$a^{18}$	2		6		1		2		2		1		6		2
$a^{19}$		4		$\overline{3}$		$\overline{4}$		$\overline{8}$		$\overline{9}$		$\overline{2}$		$\overline{1}$	
$a^{20}$	5		$\overline{1}$			$\overline{3}$		$\overline{4}$		3		3		6	
$a^{21}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{5}$		$\overline{7}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		3	
$a^{22}$	$\overline{1}$		8			$\overline{2}$		1		1		5		2	
$a^{23}$		4		1		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{4}$		$\overline{4}$				1	
$a^{24}$	2		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{4}$		$\overline{6}$		$\overline{4}$				1		5
$a^{25}$		1		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{2}$		$\overline{1}$		2		3		5	
$a^{26}$	$\overline{1}$				$\overline{2}$		$\overline{2}$		$\overline{1}$				4		$\overline{1}$
$a^{27}$		2				2		$\overline{1}$		1		3		1	
$a^{28}$			$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{3}$		$\overline{3}$				$\overline{1}$		2
$a^{29}$				1		$\overline{1}$				3		1		4	
$a^{30}$			1		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$				$\overline{1}$		2		$\overline{1}$
$a^{31}$				$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$						2		1	
$a^{32}$	1						1				2				
$a^{33}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$							
$a^{34}$					1		1		2		1		1		
$a^{35}$										$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$	
$a^{36}$															1

Owing to the non-existence of an irreducible invariant whose degree is 10, or any multiple of 10, no representative generating function with a *finite* numerator can be obtained for the septic; the factor  $1-a^{10}$  in the denominator has to be got rid of by dividing numerator and denominator by it, or, in other words, by striking it out of the denominator and multiplying the numerator by the infinite series  $1 + a^{10} + a^{20} + \dots$ . We thus obtain:

*G. F. for covariants, representative form, (with infinite numerator),*

Denominator :  $(1-a^4)(1-a^8)(1-a^{12})^2(1-a^2x^2)(1-a^2x^6)(1-a^2x^{10})(1-ax^7)$ .

Numerator: (Given to the terms containing the 45th power of  $a$ , inclusive; after which, each column can be continued by repeating *the last five coefficients* occurring in it, *ad inf.*)

	$x^0$	$x^1$	$x^2$	$x^3$	$x^4$	$x^5$	$x^6$	$x^7$	$x^8$	$x^9$	$x^{10}$	$x^{11}$	$x^{12}$	$x^{13}$	$x^{14}$	$x^{15}$	$x^{16}$	$x^{17}$	$x^{18}$	$x^{19}$	$x^{20}$	$x^{21}$	$x^{22}$	$x^{23}$
$a^0$	1																							
$a^3$				1		1			1			1					1							
$a^4$					2		1		2		1					1								
$a^5$		1		2		2		2		2								1					1	
$a^6$			3		2		3		3				2		1			1						
$a^7$		3		2		4		4			1					2				1				1
$a^8$	2		3		4		6		1		3		1		2					1				
$a^9$		3		5		7		1		4			2		1			2				1		
$a^{10}$			5		8		6		4		1		4				8		1					
$a^{11}$		5		8		8		8		4		4		1		5		1						
$a^{12}$	4		9		9		12		4		1		3		5		6			1			1	
$a^{13}$		9		9		12		6		1		3		8		9		3		1		1		
$a^{14}$	4		9		13		11		1		3		9		10		7		2				3	
$a^{15}$		9		12		16		3		2		10		11		8		3				3		2
$a^{16}$	5		14		15		12		1		5		16		9		9		1		8		3	
$a^{17}$		12		15		16		6		3		17		13		15		5		2		3		
$a^{18}$	9		14		15		14		3		13		20		15		15		2		2		5	
$a^{19}$		15		16		18			8		18		20		19		3		3		5		5	4
$a^{20}$	7		14		18		12		10		16		25		19		12		2		5		9	
$a^{21}$		14		17		19		1		8		27		25		16		2		4		8		4
$a^{22}$	9		17		19		11		8		18		31		17		15		-6		9		9	
$a^{23}$		17		19		18		3		13		31		25		21		4		9		9		5
$a^{24}$	8		17		17		10		12		27		32		22		16		9		9		12	
$a^{25}$		18		17		19		6		17		31		28		22		8		10		12		9
$a^{26}$	9		18		18		11		17		23		34		21		10		10		14		15	



Numerator—(Continued.)

$x^0 x^1 x^2 x^3 x^4 x^5 x^6 x^7 x^8 x^9 x^{10} x^{11} x^{12} x^{13} x^{14} x^{15} x^{16} x^{17} x^{18} x^{19} x^{20} x^{21} x^{22} x^{23}$

$a^{27}$		17		17		19		9		16		36		29		19		3		13		14		7
$a^{28}$	8		17		18		9		16		26		38		18		13		14		15		14	
$a^{29}$		18		19		17		8		16		36		25		21		6		16		16		9
$a^{30}$	9		18		18		10		18		27		35		19		11		16		15		17	
$a^{31}$		17		17		17		8		19		36		29		19		8		15		17		8
$a^{32}$	9		18		18		8		18		26		35		19		10		17		17		18	
$a^{33}$		18		18		18		9		18		34		26		17		8		18		18		9
$a^{34}$	8		17		17		9		17		28		36		18		8		17		17		17	
$a^{35}$		18		17		18		9		17		35		27		18		9		18		17		8
$a^{36}$	9		19		18		9		18		25		34		17		9		17		19		18	
$a^{37}$		17		17		18		9		18		37		26		18		9		17		17		9
$a^{38}$	9		17		17		9		18		26		37		18		9		18		17		17	
$a^{39}$		18		19		17		9		17		34		25		18		9		18		19		9
$a^{40}$	9		17		18		9		18		27		35		17		9		18		17		18	
$a^{41}$		17		17		17		8		18		36		28		17		9		17		17		8
$a^{42}$	9		18		18		8		17		26		34		18		9		18		18		18	
$a^{43}$		18		18		18		9		18		34		26		17		8		18		18		9
$a^{44}$	8		17		17		9		17		28		36		18		8		17		17		17	
$a^{45}$		18		17		18		9		17		35		27		18		9		18		17		9

etc.

etc.

etc.

*Table of Groundforms.*

		ORDER IN THE VARIABLES.														
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	14	15	
DEGREE IN THE COEFFICIENTS.	1								1							
	2			1				1				1				
	3				1		1		1		1		1		1	
	4	1				2		1		2		1		1		
	5		1		2		2		2		2					
	6			3		2		2		2						
	7		3		2		4		2							
	8	3		3		3		3								
	9		3		5		2									
	10			4		3										
	11		5		3											
	12	6		6												
	13		7													
	14	4														
	15		3													
	16	2														
	17		2													
	18	9														
	22	1														

OCTAVIC.

*G. F. for differentiants,*Denominator:  $(1 - a)(1 - a^2)^2(1 - a^3)^2(1 - a^4)(1 - a^5)(1 - a^7)$ .Numerator:  $1 + 2a^2 + 6a^3 + 12a^4 + 19a^5 + 25a^6 + 31a^7 + 36a^8 + 38a^9 + 36a^{10} + 31a^{11} + 25a^{12} + 19a^{13} + 12a^{14} + 6a^{15} + 2a^{16} + a^{18}$ .



*G. F.* for covariants, reduced form,

$$\text{Denominator: } (1 - a^2)(1 - a^3)(1 - a^4)(1 - a^5)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^7) \\ (1 - ax^2)(1 - ax^4)(1 - ax^6)(1 - ax^8).$$

Numerator :

	$x^0$	$x^2$	$x^4$	$x^6$	$x^8$	$x^{10}$	$x^{12}$	$x^{14}$	$x^{16}$	$x^{18}$
$a^0$	1									
$a^1$		$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$						
$a^2$			1	1	2	1	1			
$a^3$			1			$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	
$a^4$			2							1
$a^5$		1	2		$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$			
$a^6$		1	1		$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	1		
$a^7$		2	1	1	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	1		
$a^8$	1	2			$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	1		
$a^9$	1	2	$\overline{2}$		$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{1}$	1	1	
$a^{10}$	1	1	$\overline{2}$		$\overline{2}$	$\overline{1}$			1	
$a^{11}$		1	$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$	1	
$a^{12}$		1			$\overline{1}$	$\overline{2}$		$\overline{2}$	1	1
$a^{13}$		1	1	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$		$\overline{2}$	2	1
$a^{14}$			1	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$			2	1
$a^{15}$			1	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	1	1	2	
$a^{16}$			1	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$		1	1	
$a^{17}$				$\overline{1}$		$\overline{1}$		2	1	
$a^{18}$	1							2		
$a^{19}$		$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$			1		
$a^{20}$				1	1	2	1	1		
$a^{21}$							$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{1}$	
$a^{22}$										1

*G. F. for covariants, representative form,*

$$\text{Denominator: } (1 - a^2)(1 - a^3)(1 - a^4)(1 - a^5)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^7)(1 - a^2x^4) \\ (1 - a^2x^8)(1 - a^2x^{12})(1 - ax^8).$$

Numerator :

	$x^0$	$x^2$	$x^4$	$x^6$	$x^8$	$x^{10}$	$x^{12}$	$x^{14}$	$x^{16}$	$x^{18}$	$x^{20}$	$x^{22}$	$x^{24}$	$x^{26}$	$x^{28}$	$x^{30}$
$a^0$	1															
$a^3$			1	1	1	1	1	1		1						
$a^4$			2	1	1	2	1	1		1						
$a^5$		1	2	2	1	3		1		1		1		1		
$a^6$		1	2	3	2	2		1		1		1				
$a^7$		2	2	3	2	2		1		2		1				1
$a^8$	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1					
$a^9$	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	1	1		1		
$a^{10}$	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	5	4	4	2	1		1		
$a^{11}$		2	1	1	1	4	2	6	4	4	3			2		
$a^{12}$		1	1	1	1	4	2	6	6	2	3			2	1	
$a^{13}$		1	2			3	2	6	6	2	4	1	1	1	1	
$a^{14}$			2			3	4	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	2	
$a^{15}$			1		1	2	4	4	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
$a^{16}$			1		1	1	4	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1
$a^{17}$					1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1
$a^{18}$	1				1		2		1		2	2	3	2	2	
$a^{19}$					1		1		1		2	2	3	2	1	
$a^{20}$			1		1		1		1		3	1	2	2	1	
$a^{21}$						1		1	1	2	1	1	2			
$a^{22}$						1		1	1	1	1	1	1			
$a^{25}$																1



Table of Groundforms.

		ORDER IN THE VARIABLES.												
		0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	18				
DEGREE IN THE COEFFICIENTS.	1					1								
	2	1		1		1		1						
	3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	4	1		2	1	1	2	1	1	1				
	5	1	1	2	2	1	3		1					
	6	1	1	2	3	1	1							
	7	1	2	2	3									
	8	1	2	2	2									
	9	1	3	1										
	10	1	2											
	11		2											
	12		1											

NONIC.

G. F. for differentials,

Denominator:  $(1 - a)(1 - a^2)(1 - a^4)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^8)(1 - a^{10})(1 - a^{12})(1 - a^{14})(1 - a^{16})$ .

Numerator:  $1 + 3a^2 + 10a^3 + 23a^4 + 49a^5 + 93a^6 + 172a^7 + 289a^8 + 457a^9 + 701a^{10} + 1036a^{11} + 1477a^{12} + 2023a^{13} + 2720a^{14} + 3568a^{15} + 4573a^{16} + 5702a^{17} + 7013a^{18} + 8466a^{19} + 10043a^{20} + 11672a^{21} + 13400a^{22} + 15155a^{23} + 16880a^{24} + 18487a^{25} + 20013a^{26} + 21392a^{27} + 22539a^{28} + 23398a^{29} + 24013a^{30} + 24355a^{31} + 24355a^{32} + 24013a^{33} + 23398a^{34} + 22539a^{35} + 21392a^{36} + 20013a^{37} + 18487a^{38} + 16880a^{39} + 15155a^{40} + 13400a^{41} + 11672a^{42} + 10043a^{43} + 8466a^{44} + 7013a^{45} + 5702a^{46} + 4573a^{47} + 3568a^{48} + 2720a^{49} + 2023a^{50} + 1477a^{51} + 1036a^{52} + 701a^{53} + 457a^{54} + 289a^{55} + 172a^{56} + 93a^{57} + 49a^{58} + 23a^{59} + 10a^{60} + 3a^{61} + a^{63}$ .

G. F. for covariants, reduced form,

Denominator:  $(1 - a^4)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^8)(1 - a^{10})(1 - a^{12})(1 - a^{14})(1 - a^{16})(1 - ax)(1 - ax^3)(1 - ax^5)(1 - ax^7)(1 - ax^9)$ .

Numerator :





$x^0 \ x^1 \ x^2 \ x^3 \ x^4 \ x^5 \ x^6 \ x^7 \ x^8 \ x^9 \ x^{10} \ x^{11} \ x^{12} \ x^{13} \ x^{14} \ x^{15} \ x^{16} \ x^{17} \ x^{18} \ x^{19} \ x^{20} \ x^{21} \ x^{22} \ x^{23}$

$a^{33}$		108		13		166		280		270		109		164		169		167		15		112		147
$a^{34}$	107		127		27		138		123		108		165		286		281		123		1		149	
$a^{35}$		124		28		137		263		243		111		151		141		123		1		153		119
$a^{36}$	122		77		35		157		135		107		152		286		265		137		14		121	
$a^{37}$		74		37		158		237		206		50		188		161		136		13		125		147
$a^{38}$	76		84		33		113		79		44		190		267		239		85		25		148	
$a^{39}$		82		39		117		203		166		52		147		116		82		25		151		107
$a^{40}$	82		40		37		120		83		39		154		242		205		92		31		109	
$a^{41}$		40		40		123		160		120		2		161		121		86		37		112		122
$a^{42}$	43		43		33		75		31		5		165		201		163		41		37		120	
$a^{43}$		45		38		76		118		83		6		112		75		35		41		122		76
$a^{44}$	44		10		29		70		36				117		159		121		43		37		76	
$a^{45}$		13		29		69		80		48		22		109		70		39		43		76		82
$a^{46}$	15		17		19		36		3		20		108		113		82		6		32		79	
$a^{47}$		20		20		34		51		28		11		63		35		5		33		77		43
$a^{48}$	18		1		18		34		15		9		63		78		52		14		28		44	
$a^{49}$		2		13		31		28		8		26		59		33		15		31		41		44
$a^{50}$	3		5		11		13		5		17		52		45		28		10		24		42	
$a^{51}$		7		8		10		13		2		13		26		13		6		21		39		15
$a^{52}$	5		3		9		11		3		6		21		27		12		2		17		17	
$a^{53}$		1		3		8		3		3		14		24		11		2		15		14		18
$a^{54}$	1		1		4		2		3		5		16		10		2		9		11		17	
$a^{55}$		2		1		1		1		2		7		7		3		5		5		15		3
$a^{56}$	1		1		2		3		3		1		2		4		1		2		8		5	
$a^{57}$		1			2		1		3		5		7		3		2		4		3		5	
$a^{58}$			1				2		2		3		1		1		5		5		5		5	
$a^{59}$				1		1		1								3		1		4		1		
$a^{60}$	1					1		1		2		1		2				1		2				
$a^{61}$		1		1		1		1		1		1				2		1		2			1	
$a^{62}$				1		1		2		2		2		1		1								
$a^{63}$								1		1		2		2		2		2		1		1		
$a^{64}$																1		1			1		1	
$a^{65}$																							1	



*G. F. for covariants, representative form,*

$$\text{Denominator : } (1 - a^4)(1 - a^8)(1 - a^{10})(1 - a^{12})^2(1 - a^{14})(1 - a^{16})(1 - a^2x^6) \\ (1 - a^2x^{10})(1 - a^2x^{14})(1 - ax^9).$$

Numerator :

$$x^0 x^1 x^2 x^3 x^4 x^5 x^6 x^7 x^8 x^9 x^{10} x^{11} x^{12} x^{13} x^{14} x^{15} x^{16} x^{17} x^{18} x^{19}$$

$a^0$	1																		
$a^3$			1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1									
$a^4$	1			2	2	8	2	2	2	2	1	1							
$a^5$		1	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	2	2								
$a^6$			4	4	7	7	5	6	1	2									
$a^7$		4	8	9	10	11	7	6	2										
$a^8$	5	8	13	16	16	14	7	6	1	1									
$a^9$		10	17	20	22	19	15	7	1	3									
$a^{10}$	4	20	25	30	33	20	13	2	8	10									
$a^{11}$		21	32	41	43	40	20	11	4	14									
$a^{12}$	17	35	50	60	57	37	16		18	25									
$a^{13}$		39	57	75	71	57	28	6	29	34									
$a^{14}$	20	64	86	90	92	44	13	31	46	59									
$a^{15}$		67	94	121	108	96	23	11	63	73									
$a^{16}$	47	103	135	143	135	57	7	65	91	117									
$a^{17}$		108	142	181	154	116	3	45	139	136									
$a^{18}$	61	152	195	191	181	37	43	149	176	198									
$a^{19}$		157	201	257	199	149	38	104	239	221									
$a^{20}$	97	211	270	260	225	21	107	252	271	302									
$a^{21}$		215	273	339	239	157	108	200	391	330									
$a^{22}$	120	281	348	308	262	42	206	412	410	434									
$a^{23}$		284	348	418	269	159	215	327	562	462									



$x^{20}$   $x^{21}$   $x^{22}$   $x^{23}$   $x^{24}$   $x^{25}$   $x^{26}$   $x^{27}$   $x^{28}$   $x^{29}$   $x^{30}$   $x^{31}$   $x^{32}$   $x^{33}$   $x^{34}$   $x^{35}$   $x^{36}$   $x^{37}$   $x^{38}$   $x^{39}$

																				$a^0$
	1																			$a^3$
		1																		$a^4$
			2				1				1									$a^5$
				1				1												$a^6$
		1																		$a^7$
	3					1								1				1		$a^8$
3		4					2			1										$a^9$
	4		6			3		1			1						1			$a^{10}$
11		9		7			2					1		1						$a^{11}$
	16		11		6				2		2		3							$a^{12}$
23		24		9		4		1		3		5		2						$a^{13}$
	36		29		9				4		7		2		2					$a^{14}$
55		46		20		4		7		9		11		4		1			1	$a^{15}$
	65		40		9		8		20		15		12		4					$a^{16}$
89		78		20				27		24		23		9		1			4	$a^{17}$
	102		74		5		25		38		30		17		7		4			$a^{18}$
147		121		23		19		57		41		45		13					10	$a^{19}$
	150		87		25		57		83		55		39		6		8			$a^{20}$
202		164		9		50		112		83		74		16		3			21	$a^{21}$
	194		113		63		109		137		86		48		6		19			$a^{22}$
276		202		43		107		194		121		112		16		11		39		$a^{23}$
	230		102		149		194		232		126		81		2		34			

$x^0$   $x^1$   $x^2$   $x^3$   $x^4$   $x^5$   $x^6$   $x^7$   $x^8$   $x^9$   $x^{10}$   $x^{11}$   $x^{12}$   $x^{13}$   $x^{14}$   $x^{15}$   $x^{16}$   $x^{17}$   $x^{18}$   $x^{19}$

$a^{24}$	165	353	419	366	278	122	338	586	555	569									
$a^{25}$		853	417	490	275	115	356	481	777	593	551								
$a^{26}$	189	415	484	386	269	247	496	800	716	692									
$a^{27}$		413	478	544	254	68	519	652	976	708	622								
$a^{28}$	223	471	529	403	235	374	669	996	839	794									
$a^{29}$		464	521	570	211	22	694	821	1181	795	671								
$a^{30}$	241	506	551	375	171	530	840	1186	950	844									
$a^{31}$		499	538	568	139	120	859	978	1326	832	649								
$a^{32}$	254	521	541	332	87	669	988	1327	998	839									
$a^{33}$		510	529	534	49	224	1007	1088	1420	809	584								
$a^{34}$	254	508	508	260	5	792	1098	1401	991	773									
$a^{35}$		499	492	474	42	322	1104	1144	1432	729	459								
$a^{36}$	241	475	449	183	101	877	1143	1406	915	650									
$a^{37}$		464	435	399	132	398	1144	1187	1376	593	297								
$a^{38}$	223	419	380	97	184	905	1133	1335	788	483									
$a^{39}$		413	367	311	205	446	1122	1076	1240	423	128								
$a^{40}$	189	357	297	16	240	891	1062	1203	619	306									
$a^{41}$		353	288	222	251	456	1049	956	1051	250	47								
$a^{42}$	165	284	217	40	272	825	940	1011	441	121									
$a^{43}$		284	210	147	274	446	923	801	844	80	191								
$a^{44}$	120	213	147	88	278	728	780	818	264	34									
$a^{45}$		215	146	85	270	386	769	630	619	65	297								
$a^{46}$	97	152	91	101	256	588	615	599	107	145									
$a^{47}$		157	94	36	242	333	604	465	427	158	338								
$a^{48}$	61	102	46	112	219	468	452	422	7	215									
$a^{49}$		108	52	5	203	255	446	817	253	209	359								
$a^{50}$	47	62	17	91	175	333	309	258	76	243									
$a^{51}$		67	25	10	158	192	307	196	186	224	321								



$x^{20}$   $x^{21}$   $x^{22}$   $x^{23}$   $x^{24}$   $x^{25}$   $x^{26}$   $x^{27}$   $x^{28}$   $x^{29}$   $x^{30}$   $x^{31}$   $x^{32}$   $x^{33}$   $x^{34}$   $x^{35}$   $x^{36}$   $x^{37}$   $x^{38}$   $x^{39}$

321	224	136	196	307	192	158	10	25	67	$a^{24}$
243	76	258	309	333	175	91	17	62	47	$a^{25}$
359	209	253	317	446	255	203	5	52	108	$a^{26}$
215	7	422	452	468	219	112	46	102	61	$a^{27}$
338	158	427	465	604	333	242	36	94	157	$a^{28}$
145	107	599	615	588	256	101	91	152	97	$a^{29}$
297	65	619	680	769	386	270	85	146	215	$a^{30}$
34	264	818	780	728	278	88	147	213	120	$a^{31}$
191	80	844	801	923	446	274	147	210	284	$a^{32}$
121	441	1011	940	825	272	40	217	284	165	$a^{33}$
47	250	1051	956	1049	456	251	222	288	353	$a^{34}$
306	619	1203	1062	891	240	16	297	357	189	$a^{35}$
128	423	1240	1076	1122	446	205	311	367	413	$a^{36}$
483	788	1335	1133	905	184	97	380	419	223	$a^{37}$
297	593	1376	1137	1144	398	132	399	435	464	$a^{38}$
650	915	1406	1143	877	101	183	449	475	241	$a^{39}$
459	729	1432	1144	1104	322	42	474	492	499	$a^{40}$
773	991	1401	1098	792	5	260	508	508	254	$a^{41}$
584	809	1420	1088	1007	224	49	534	529	510	$a^{42}$
839	998	1327	988	669	87	332	541	521	254	$a^{43}$
649	832	1326	978	859	120	139	568	538	499	$a^{44}$
844	959	1186	840	530	171	375	551	506	241	$a^{45}$
671	795	1181	821	694	22	211	570	521	464	$a^{46}$
794	839	996	669	374	235	403	529	471	223	$a^{47}$
622	708	976	652	519	68	254	544	478	418	$a^{48}$
692	716	800	496	247	269	386	484	415	189	$a^{49}$
551	593	777	481	356	115	275	490	417	353	$a^{50}$
569	555	586	338	122	278	366	419	353	165	$a^{51}$

$x^0 \ x^1 \ x^2 \ x^3 \ x^4 \ x^5 \ x^6 \ x^7 \ x^8 \ x^9 \ x^{10} \ x^{11} \ x^{12} \ x^{13} \ x^{14} \ x^{15} \ x^{16} \ x^{17} \ x^{18} \ x^{19}$

$a^{52}$	20		34		2		81		126		232		194		149		102		230	
$a^{53}$		39		11		16		112		121		194		107		43		202		276
$a^{54}$	17		19		6		48		86		137		109		63		113		194	
$a^{55}$		21		3		16		74		88		112		50		9		164		202
$a^{56}$	4		8		6		39		55		83		57		25		87		150	
$a^{57}$		10			13		45		41		57		19		23		121		147	
$a^{58}$	5		4		7		17		30		38		25		5		74		102	
$a^{59}$		4		1		9		23		24		27			20		78		89	
$a^{60}$				4		12		15		20		8		9		40		65		
$a^{61}$		1		1		4		11		9		7		4		20		46	55	
$a^{62}$	1			2		2		7		4				9		29		36		
$a^{63}$				2		5		3		1			4		9		24		23	
$a^{64}$				3		2		2					6		11		16			
$a^{65}$				1		1							2		7		9		11	
$a^{66}$	1			1				1					1		3		6		4	
$a^{67}$									1				2		1		4		3	
$a^{68}$			1			1							1						3	
$a^{69}$											1				1		1			
$a^{70}$									1				1				2			
$a^{71}$																		1		
$a^{72}$																			1	
$a^{75}$																				



$x^{20} x^{21} x^{22} x^{23} x^{24} x^{25} x^{26} x^{27} x^{28} x^{29} x^{30} x^{31} x^{32} x^{33} x^{34} x^{35} x^{36} x^{37} x^{38} x^{39}$

440		462		562		327		215		159		269		418		348		284		$a^{52}$	
	434		410		412		206		42		262		308		348		281		120		$a^{53}$
388		330		391		200		108		157		239		339		273		215			$a^{54}$
	302		271		252		107		21		225		260		270		211		97		$a^{55}$
222		221		239		104		38		149		199		257		201		157			$a^{56}$
	198		176		149		43		37		181		191		195		152		61		$a^{57}$
148		136		139		45		3		116		154		181		142		108			$a^{58}$
	117		91		65		7		57		135		143		135		103		47		$a^{59}$
79		73		63		11		23		96		108		121		94		67			$a^{60}$
	59		46		31		13		44		92		90		86		64		20		$a^{61}$
41		34		29		6		28		57		71		75		57		39			$a^{62}$
	25		18				16		37		57		60		50		35		17		$a^{63}$
13		14		4		11		20		40		43		41		32		21			$a^{64}$
	10		3		2		13		20		33		30		25		20		4		$a^{65}$
7		3		1		7		15		19		22		20		17		10			$a^{66}$
	1		1		6		7		14		16		16		13		8		5		$a^{67}$
					2		6		7		11		10		9		8		4		$a^{68}$
					2		1		6		5		7		7		4		4		$a^{69}$
					2		2		4		3		4		4		3		1		$a^{70}$
					1		2		2		2		3		2		2			1	$a^{71}$
					1		1		1		2		1		1		1				$a^{72}$
																					$a^{75}$

*Table of Groundforms.*

		ORDER IN THE VARIABLES.																					
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22	
DEGREE IN THE COEFFICIENTS.	1									1													
	2			1				1				1				1							
	3				1		1		1			2		1		1		1		1		1	
	4		2			2		2		3		2		2		2		1		1		1	
	5			1		3		4		4		3		4		2		2					
	6				4		4		6		6		3		3								
	7					4		7		8		7		5									
	8						5		8		10		10		2								
	9							9		14		10		2									
	10								5		15		14										
	11									17		16											
	12										14		23										
	13											25											
	14												17		9								
	15													26									
	16														21								
	17															5							
	18																25						

DECIMIC.

*G. F. for differentials,*

$$\text{Denominator: } (1-a)(1-a^2)^2(1-a^3)(1-a^4)(1-a^5)(1-a^6)(1-a^7) \\ (1-a^8)(1-a^9).$$

$$\text{Numerator: } 1 + 3a^2 + 11a^3 + 27a^4 + 58a^5 + 112a^6 + 193a^7 + 318a^8 + 485a^9 \\ + 699a^{10} + 951a^{11} + 1245a^{12} + 1541a^{13} + 1842a^{14} + 2108a^{15} \\ + 2321a^{16} + 2451a^{17} + 2506a^{18} + 2451a^{19} + 2321a^{20} + 2108a^{21} \\ + 1842a^{22} + 1541a^{23} + 1245a^{24} + 951a^{25} + 699a^{26} + 485a^{27} \\ + 318a^{28} + 193a^{29} + 112a^{30} + 58a^{31} + 27a^{32} + 11a^{33} + 3a^{34} \\ + a^{36}.$$



G. F. for covariants, reduced\* form,

$$\text{Denominator: } (1 - a^2)^2 (1 - a^3) (1 - a^4) (1 - a^5) (1 - a^6) (1 - a^7) (1 - a^8) \\ (1 - a^9) (1 - ax^2) (1 - ax^4) (1 - ax^6) (1 - ax^8) (1 - ax^{10}).$$

Numerator :

	$x^0$	$x^2$	$x^4$	$x^6$	$x^8$	$x^{10}$	$x^{12}$	$x^{14}$	$x^{16}$	$x^{18}$	$x^{20}$	$x^{22}$	$x^{24}$	$x^{26}$	$x^{28}$
$a^0$	1														
$a^1$		1	1	1	1										
$a^2$			1	1	2	2	2	1	1						
$a^3$		1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1			
$a^4$			1	2			2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
$a^5$			2	2			1	2		1	1	1	1		1
$a^6$		3	1	1	1	1	2	2			1		1	1	1
$a^7$			1		1	3	2	1	1		1	1		1	1
$a^8$		2	3	4	2	1	2	2	1		2			1	1
$a^9$		2	5		1	2	6	7	7	3	2				
$a^{10}$		4	3	3		4	6	6	3		4	5	4	2	1
$a^{11}$			4	2	3	6	7	7	4	2	2	5	1	1	1
$a^{12}$		6	5	4	1	2	5	7	2	2	5	4	3	1	2
$a^{13}$		1	3	1	5	11	17	12	9		2	6	3	1	1
$a^{14}$		1	4	7	1	3	6	5	5	10	14	11	7	4	3
$a^{15}$			5	1	4	9	17	12	6	3	3	5	1	4	5
$a^{16}$		3	1	2	5	11	11	6	3	10	17	13	8		2
$a^{17}$		4	1	3	9	10	10	2	4	15	13	8	1	4	6
$a^{18}$		4		1	1	-1	2	3	13	13	14	4	1	6	8
$a^{19}$		3	5	8	8	8	7	1	2	4	4	1	3	9	3
$a^{20}$			3	1		4	14	13	16	13	14	4		1	3

\* Numerator and denominator divisible by  $1 - a$ ; see foot-note to reduced form for sextic.

Numerator—(Continued.)

	$x^0$	$x^2$	$x^4$	$x^6$	$x^8$	$x^{10}$	$x^{12}$	$x^{14}$	$x^{16}$	$x^{18}$	$x^{20}$	$x^{22}$	$x^{24}$	$x^{26}$	$x^{28}$
$a^{21}$	1	3	9	3	1	4	4	2	1	7	8	8	8	5	3
$a^{22}$	1	8	6	1	4	14	13	13	3	2	1	1	1		4
$a^{23}$	6	6	4	1	8	13	15	4	2	10	10	9	3	1	4
$a^{24}$		2		8	13	17	10	3	6	11	11	5	2	1	3
$a^{25}$	4	5	4	1	5	3	3	6	12	17	9	4	1	5	
$a^{26}$	2	3	4	7	11	14	10	5	5	6	3	1	7	4	1
$a^{27}$	2	1	1	3	6	2		9	12	17	11	5	1	3	1
$a^{28}$		2	1	3	4	5	2	2	7	5	2	1	4	5	6
$a^{29}$	3	1	1	1	5	2	2	4	7	7	6	3	2	4	
$a^{30}$		1	2	4	5	4		3	6	6	4		3	3	4
$a^{31}$						2	3	7	7	6	2	1		5	2
$a^{32}$	1	1				2		1	2	2	1	2	4	3	2
$a^{33}$	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	2	3	1		1	
$a^{34}$		1	1	1		1			2	2	1	1	1	1	3
$a^{35}$	1			1	1	1	1		2	1			2	2	
$a^{36}$		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2			2	1	
$a^{37}$				1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
$a^{38}$							1	1	2	2	2	1	1		1
$a^{39}$											1	1	1	1	
$a^{40}$															1

*G. F. for covariants, representative form,*

$$\text{Denominator : } (1 - a^2)(1 - a^4)(1 - a^6)^2(1 - a^8)(1 - a^9)(1 - a^{10})(1 - a^{14}) \\ (1 - a^2x^4)(1 - a^2x^8)(1 - a^2x^{12})(1 - a^2x^{16})(1 - ax^{10}).$$



Numerator :

	$x^0$	$x^2$	$x^4$	$x^6$	$x^8$	$x^{10}$	$x^{12}$	$x^{14}$	$x^{16}$	$x^{18}$	$x^{20}$	$x^{22}$	$x^{24}$	$x^{26}$	$x^{28}$	$x^{30}$	$x^{32}$	$x^{34}$	$x^{36}$	$x^{38}$	$x^{40}$	$x^{42}$	$x^{44}$	$x^{46}$	$x^{48}$		
$a^0$	1																										
$a^3$		1		2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1														
$a^4$			3	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	1		1													
$a^5$			3	3	4	5	4	5	2	4		1		1		2		1		1							
$a^6$			2	2	6	8	8	9	6	7	2	4		2		1		1									
$a^7$			7	10	11	13	11	11	7	6	1		4		2				1		1		1				
$a^8$			4	8	14	18	20	22	12	11	4	2	2	4	3	6	1	3			1						
$a^9$			4	15	21	27	30	24	23	12	7	1	8	6	9	5	5	1	1		2		1			1	
$a^{10}$			7	20	31	37	39	39	22	15	2	8	11	18	14	15	5	4		2	1	2		1			
$a^{11}$			8	28	41	50	56	46	31	12	2	17	28	25	26	18	13	5	1	2	5	1	2		1		
$a^{12}$			15	38	54	67	69	60	33	11	12	33	41	45	36	31	12	3	2	7	6	7	2	1		1	
$a^{13}$			15	49	72	84	90	70	37	3	26	54	66	62	56	39	21	2	8	12	14	7	4	1	1		
$a^{14}$			20	61	87	104	106	82	32	9	48	86	95	93	73	55	20	2	14	20	18	16	5	2	3	3	
$a^{15}$			27	75	108	127	128	92	32	26	76	120	134	119	100	66	25	11	27	32	32	18	9		2	2	2
$a^{16}$			29	90	129	147	146	100	22	49	110	165	172	157	120	77	18	26	41	52	44	32	9	1	6	7	
$a^{17}$			35	105	148	168	164	103	5	81	153	218	227	195	150	88	15	44	67	70	63	37	14		9	8	4
$a^{18}$			40	119	168	191	179	105	11	115	201	272	274	232	169	94	1	71	93	101	82	51	13	6	13	15	4
$a^{19}$			44	132	189	204	192	101	36	154	254	330	330	267	190	88	24	108	132	133	112	62	17	7	20	20	7
$a^{20}$			47	147	202	221	200	94	64	202	305	395	379	303	203	85	48	150	172	171	133	74	14	16	30	28	8
$a^{21}$			55	154	216	232	203	83	98	241	365	447	431	327	208	70	92	196	222	208	166	85	11	26	41	38	15
$a^{22}$			52	164	226	236	202	63	127	292	413	506	470	346	210	42	130	257	272	255	194	93	7	37	53	49	15
$a^{23}$			57	166	229	237	194	50	168	333	465	550	502	359	193	17	186	310	327	296	220	103	4	52	73	61	20
$a^{24}$			56	172	228	236	187	22	191	372	499	585	527	353	176	28	238	375	380	336	247	104	13	71	88	75	27
$a^{25}$			57	166	227	225	168	7	229	401	536	610	529	347	143	66	298	433	430	376	266	105	31	89	109	90	29
$a^{26}$			52	164	217	211	155	24	249	431	551	624	536	323	114	119	346	487	474	403	281	98	46	111	131	105	35
$a^{27}$			55	154	203	198	130	38	273	442	562	620	512	296	65	160	407	537	512	430	286	93	68	134	150	119	40
$a^{28}$			47	147	190	176	112	64	281	448	556	603	490	252	26	216	448	578	541	443	296	76	87	155	169	132	44



Numerator—(Continued.)

	$x^0$	$x^2$	$x^4$	$x^6$	$x^8$	$x^{10}$	$x^{12}$	$x^{14}$	$x^{16}$	$x^{18}$	$x^{20}$	$x^{22}$	$x^{24}$	$x^{26}$	$x^{28}$	$x^{30}$	$x^{32}$	$x^{34}$	$x^{36}$	$x^{38}$	$x^{40}$	$x^{42}$	$x^{44}$	$x^{46}$	$x^{48}$	
$a^{29}$	44	182	169	155	87	76	296	443	541	578	448	216	26	252	490	608	556	448	281	64	112	176	190	147	47	
$a^{30}$	40	119	150	134	68	93	286	430	512	537	407	160	65	206	512	620	562	442	273	38	130	198	203	154	55	
$a^{31}$	35	105	131	111	46	98	281	403	474	487	346	119	114	323	536	624	551	431	249	24	155	211	217	164	52	
$a^{32}$	29	90	109	89	31	105	266	376	430	453	298	66	143	347	529	610	536	401	229	7	168	225	227	166	57	
$a^{33}$	27	75	88	71	18	104	247	336	380	375	238	28	176	353	527	585	499	372	191	22	187	236	228	172	56	
$a^{34}$	20	61	73	52	4	103	220	296	327	310	186	17	193	359	502	550	465	333	168	50	194	237	229	166	57	
$a^{35}$	15	49	53	37	7	93	194	255	272	257	130	42	210	346	470	506	413	292	127	63	202	236	226	164	52	
$a^{36}$	15	38	41	26	11	85	166	208	222	196	92	70	208	327	431	447	365	241	98	83	203	232	216	154	55	
$a^{37}$	8	28	30	16	14	74	133	171	172	150	48	85	203	303	379	395	305	202	64	94	200	221	202	147	47	
$a^{38}$	7	20	20	7	17	62	112	133	132	108	24	88	190	267	330	330	254	154	36	101	192	204	189	132	44	
$a^{39}$	4	15	13	6	13	51	82	101	93	71	1	94	169	232	274	272	201	115	11	105	179	191	168	119	40	
$a^{40}$	4	8	9		14	37	63	70	67	44	15	88	150	195	227	218	153	81	5	103	164	168	148	105	35	
$a^{41}$		7	6	1	9	32	44	52	41	26	18	77	120	157	172	165	110	49	22	100	146	147	129	90	29	
$a^{42}$	2	2	2		9	18	32	32	27	11	25	66	100	119	134	120	76	26	32	92	128	127	108	75	27	
$a^{43}$		3	3	2	5	16	18	20	14	2	20	55	73	93	95	86	48	9	32	82	106	104	87	61	20	
$a^{44}$			1	1	4	7	14	12	8	2	21	39	56	62	66	54	26	3	37	70	90	84	72	49	15	
$a^{45}$		1		1	2	7	6	7	2	3	12	31	36	45	41	33	12	11	33	60	69	67	54	38	15	
$a^{46}$			1		2	1	5	2	1	5	18	18	26	25	28	17	2	12	31	46	56	50	41	28	8	
$a^{47}$				1		2	1	2		4	5	15	14	18	11	8	2	15	22	39	39	37	31	20	7	
$a^{48}$	1				1		2		1	1	5	5	9	6	8	1	7	12	23	24	30	27	21	15	4	
$a^{49}$						1				3	1	6	3	4	2	2	4	11	12	22	20	18	14	8	4	
$a^{50}$			1		1		1				2		4			1	6	7	11	11	13	11	10	7		
$a^{51}$								1		1		2				4	2	7	6	9	8	8	6	2	2	
$a^{52}$							1		1		2		1		1		4	2	5	4	5	4	3	3		
$a^{53}$												1		1	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	3			
$a^{54}$													1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		1		
$a^{57}$																										1



*Table of Groundforms.*

		ORDER IN THE VARIABLES.													
		0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
DEGREE IN THE COEFFICIENTS.	1						1								
	2	1		1		1		1		1					
	3		1		2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1	
	4	1		3	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	1		1
	5		3	3	4	5	4	5	2	4		1			
	6	4	2	5	8	6	8	2	3						
	7		7	10	8	12	2	3							
	8	5	8	11	15	4	5								
	9	5	13	19	8	4									
	10	8	20	12	10										
	11	8	18	21											
	12	12	30												
	13	15	16												
	14	13	17												
	15	19													
	16	5													
	17	3													

The total number of irreducible invariants and covariants for the first 10 orders (counting in the absolute constant and the quantic itself), it appears from what precedes, is as follows :

Order of Quantic:            0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Number of Groundforms : 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 24, 27, 125, 70, 416, 476.

For the benefit of those new to the subject, it may be well to recall the immediate algebraical meaning of either form of the generating function to a binary quantic  $(x, y)^n$ .

Suppose  $n$  an odd number, say 5, then if

$$\frac{1 - x^{-2}}{(1 - ax^{-5})(1 - ax^{-3})(1 - ax^{-1})(1 - ax)(1 - ax^3)(1 - ax^5)}$$

is expanded in a *bivergent* series, (that is, one going, as regards the powers of  $x$ , in two directions towards infinity), either generating function of the tables for the quintic is the sum of the terms which contain no negative powers of  $x$ . So if  $n$  be an even number, say 6,

$$\frac{1 - x^{-2}}{(1 - ax^{-6})(1 - ax^{-4})(1 - ax^{-2})(1 - a)(1 - ax^2)(1 - ax^4)(1 - ax^6)}$$

being similarly expanded, either generating function of the tables for the sextic is, as before, the sum of the terms which contain only positive or zero powers of  $x$ . And so in general, for  $(x, y)^n$ , the numerator of the so-called *crude* generating function, being always  $1 - x^{-2}$  and its denominator a product of factors of the form  $1 - ax^{n-2i}$  (where  $i$  takes all values from nought up to  $n$  inclusive). Either generating function of the tables for the  $n^{\text{ic}}$  is the algebraic equivalent of the *positive* branch of the corresponding bivergent series, (that in which only positive powers of  $x$  appear), *plus* the *neutral* branch or term, namely, that which contains neither positive nor negative powers of  $x$ , or, which is the same thing, is a function only of  $a$ .

I subjoin a few reflexions which appear to me to be desirable on the foregoing tables.

It is scarcely necessary to state, that, in the development of the generating function, whether reduced or representative, the coefficient of  $a^m x^\mu$  is the total number of linearly independent covariants of the degree  $m$  in the coefficients and the order  $\mu$  in the variables.

Mr Franklin will probably, in a future number of the *Journal*, draw up a statement of the mode in which the tables have been calculated and the precautions taken to insure accuracy\*; as regards the reduced form, three methods have been employed in calculating it, namely, Mr Sylvester's first method, Professor Cayley's method, fully explained in a preceding number of the *Journal* by its eminent author, and Mr Sylvester's second method, much briefer than his other, but, in general, not so brief as Professor Cayley's, which last, however, involves a delicate point in the expansion of series, the assumed principle of which, although its validity on moral grounds of evidence is unquestionable, cannot be regarded as *a priori* self-evident †.

The theory of the generating function, alike for single and simultaneous forms, depends on the law for determining the number of linearly indepen-

\* In especial I wish to single out an ingenious device of Mr Franklin to check the operation of tamisage by introducing a common superfluous factor into the numerator and denominator of the representative generating function so selected as that the augmented denominator shall not cease to be representative; the effect of this will be to cause the groundforms obtained by tamisage of the augmented numerator to be the same as before, except that the groundform represented by the additional factor will not be found among them.

† In Prof. Cayley's method the crude generating function is regarded as a function of  $a$ ; in my two methods as a function of  $x$ .



dent in- and co-variants of given order and degree or degrees belonging to a given quantic or system of quantics, a proof of which will be found at the end of a memoir by Mr Sylvester in *Borchardt's Journal*\*, and also in the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*†, that leaves nothing to be desired as regards rigour of demonstration. The law itself for the case of a single quantic was first stated by Professor Cayley whilst the theory was still in its infancy.

But besides this fundamental theorem, in order to deduce the tables of groundforms, a *fundamental postulate* still awaiting demonstration is necessary, which is, that no more linear relations between in- or co-variants are to be supposed to exist than are necessary in order to satisfy the *fundamental theorem*. The application of this principle in such a mode as to substitute a finite for an infinite process, leads to the use of representative generating functions and the simplified method of *tamisage*. The validity of the fundamental-postulate which is in accord with the law of parcimony is verified by its conducting to results which have been proved to be accurate for single binary quantics up to the sixth order inclusive, for pairs of binary quantics up to the fourth order inclusive, and also for systems of an indefinite number of linear and quadratic binary forms ‡.

The application of this principle discloses the remarkable singularity that for the quantic of the seventh order, there exists no finite representative generating function as shown in what follows.

The invariantive part of the numerator of the reduced form for the seventhic is

$$1 - a^6 + 2a^8 - a^{10} + 5a^{12} + 2a^{14} + 6a^{16} + 2a^{18} + 5a^{20} - a^{22} + 2a^{24} - a^{26} + a^{32},$$

and the invariantive part of the denominator is  $(1 - a^4)(1 - a^6)(1 - a^8)(1 - a^{10})$ . Multiplying numerator and denominator by  $(1 + a^6)$ , their invariantive portions§ become, respectively,

$$1 + 2a^8 - a^{10} + 4a^{12} + 4a^{14} + 5a^{16} + 7a^{18} + 7a^{20} + 5a^{22} + 4a^{24} + 4a^{26} - a^{28} + 2a^{30} + a^{33},$$

and  $(1 - a^4)(1 - a^8)(1 - a^{10})(1 - a^{12})$ .

[\* p. 232 above.]

[† p. 117 above.]

‡ If the *fundamental postulate* were called into question, this (it may be proved) would not affect the fact of the existence of the groundforms obtained by its aid, but only the possibility of the existence of other groundforms over and above those so obtained. Thus my tables of groundforms could only err (were that possible, which I do not believe it to be) in defect; and as those found by the German method can only err in excess, it follows that, whenever the tables coincide, both must be correct. The tables of groundforms here given, up to the sixth order, inclusive, and all those that follow, coincide exactly with those obtained by Clebsch, Gordan and Gundelfinger, when these latter are rectified by the omission of certain supposed groundforms which, in the *Comptes Rendus*, I have conclusively proved to be composite.

§ The factors in the denominator which involve  $x$  never offer any difficulty, as they represent the given quantic along with the complete system of covariants of the second degree, the several orders of which follow a well known rule.



The factors of the denominator are now, with the exception of  $1 - a^{10}$ , representative factors;  $1 - a^{10}$  is not such, as  $a^{10}$  occurs in the numerator with the coefficient  $-1$ . If we multiply numerator and denominator by  $1 + a^{10}$ , the factor  $1 - a^{20}$  will take the place of  $1 - a^{10}$  in the denominator, and the numerator will become

$$1 + 2a^8 + 4a^{12} + 4a^{14} + 5a^{16} + 9a^{18} + 6a^{20} + \dots$$

Here the coefficient of  $a^{20}$  is not negative, but it is less than the number (8) obtained by composition from the terms  $2a^8$  and  $4a^{12}$ ; hence, by the fundamental postulate there is no irreducible invariant of the degree 20. If, instead of multiplying numerator and denominator by  $1 + a^{10}$ , we multiply them by the infinite series  $1 + a^{10} + a^{20} + \dots$ , the denominator becomes representative and the invariant part of the numerator becomes the *recurrent* series given in the table (p. [288]), in which the coefficient of  $a^{30}$ ,  $a^{40}$  and, in general, all powers of  $a$  whose exponents are multiples of and greater than 20, is 9; but 9 is less than the number obtained in the composition of  $a^{30}$ ,  $a^{40}$  (and *a fortiori* of  $a^{50}$ ,  $a^{60}$ , ...) out of the preceding terms; therefore, by the fundamental postulate, there is no irreducible invariant whose degree is any multiple of 10. It is a remarkable and significant fact that in this case the erroneous assumption of  $1 - a^{10}$  being a representative factor in the denominator of the complete generating function will be found to lead to no subsequent further error in the determination of the other groundforms of the seventhic.

A chorographical law obtains in the numerical tables of the numerators of the representative forms, which plays a considerable part in the complete theory of tamisage, and is too important to be passed over without notice, namely, it will be seen that all these tables consist of a small number of irregular but continuous bands or blocks of alternately positive and negative coefficients which can be drawn asunder without tearing or leaving any hole in the paper\*. For the first four orders there is but one such block, for the

\* In the operation of tamisage on the numerator of the representative groundforms the terms of the negative blocks are disregarded. In every case treated in these tables, and those to follow in the next number of the *Journal*, the only surviving terms will be found to be comprised in the first block. Had it turned out otherwise it would have been necessary to ascertain whether the surviving terms belonging to the other odd-numbered blocks would survive the operation of tamisage performed on the infinite aggregate of terms obtained by the development of the generating function; if not, they would have to be rejected. This is what I have found actually happens in a system of quadratic or linear forms when a sufficient number of such forms is employed. In that case, terms not confined to the first block emerge from the tamisage of the numerator of the representative groundforms, but disappear when the tamisage is performed on the infinite aggregate of terms of which the groundform is the sum. Such aggregate, it may be noticed, (I have proved elsewhere), consists exclusively of positive terms, the coefficients corresponding to non-existing types being always zero and never negative. It is very likely to be found true hereafter that in no case need any, except the first block of terms in the numerator of the representative groundforms, be submitted to tamisage in order to obtain the groundforms not represented in the denominator, and so in like manner that, in order to obtain the ground-syzygies of the first kind, that is, those that concern the groundforms, only the first



quintic and the sextic two, for the seventhic five, for the octavic three, and for the 9<sup>ic</sup> and 10<sup>ic</sup> four. A similar law obtains for systems of quantics, as for instance in the case of two simultaneous quantics, the corresponding tables consist of detachable solid blocks, alternately positive and negative, and small in number in comparison with the number of terms which they contain, as will be seen in the tables to appear in the next number of the *Journal* which will contain a complete set of them for all the systems that can be formed of two binary quantics of orders,  $m, n$  where neither  $m$  nor  $n$  exceeds 4.

It is my duty to state that the expense of calculating the tables for quantics of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th orders, has been defrayed out of a grant made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and I have pleasure in returning my thanks to that distinguished body for this act of aid in enabling me to bring to a successful issue an undertaking of such unusual magnitude and of such pith and moment to the progress of Algebraical Theory.

positive and the first negative block need be considered, and so on for syzygies of the higher orders, each time a new block being taken into account until all are exhausted, it being quite conceivable that the number of blocks may designate the highest order of syzygy that occurs in any case, subject in the case of a linear or quadratic form (for which the block reduces to a single term, namely, unity) to the obvious exception that, for them, the syzygies become abortive.

To explain what is meant by syzygies of successive orders, suppose  $Z$  to be a rational and integral function of groundforms which, regarded as a function of the coefficients, is identically zero, then  $Z=0$  is a syzygy and  $Z$  may be termed a syzygant of the first order and, if incapable of being resolved into a sum of products of syzygants multiplied respectively by rational algebraic functions of the groundforms, will be an irreducible or ground-syzygy of the first order. In like manner, if  $Z'$  is a function of ground-syzygants which, regarded as a function of the groundforms, vanishes identically  $Z'=0$  is a syzygy and  $Z'$  is a counter-syzygant or a syzygant of the second order, and, if incapable of representation as a sum of products of other syzygants of the second order multiplied respectively by rational integral functions of syzygants of the first order, is a ground-syzygant of the second order; and so on indefinitely.