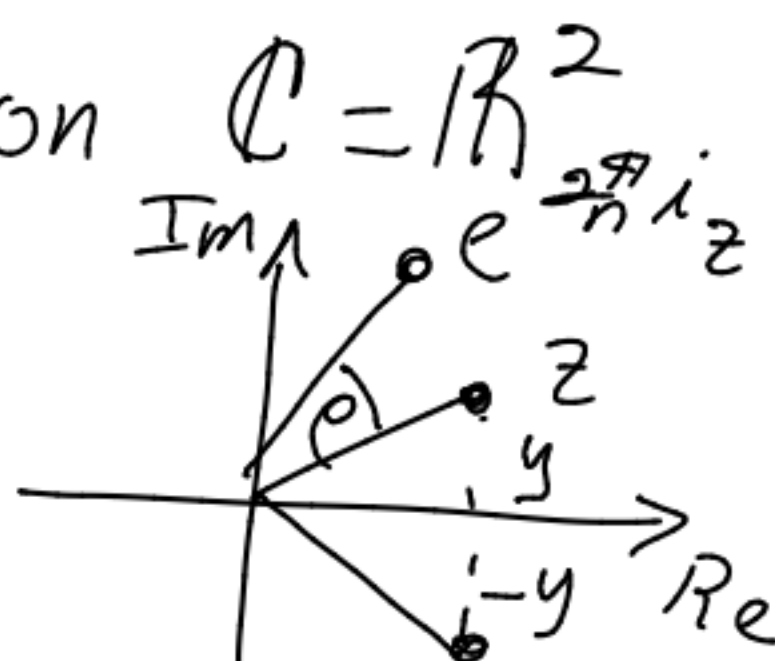


Let $\Gamma = D_n$ acting on $\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\rho \cdot z = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}} z$$

$$\kappa \cdot z = \bar{z} \quad f(\kappa z) = f(z) \quad \bar{z}$$



Claim 1 For every D_n -inv polynomial $\Rightarrow$

$f(z) \exists \varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.t.

$$f(z) = \varphi(z\bar{z}, z^n + \bar{z}^n)$$

f Hilbert basis:

$$f(z) = \sum \underbrace{a_{\alpha\beta}}_{\text{coeff.}} \underbrace{z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta}_{\text{basis monomials}}$$

(i) Reality Cond: $f(z) = \overline{f(z)}$

$$\overline{f(z)} = \sum \bar{a}_{\alpha\beta} \bar{z}^\alpha z^\beta$$

$$f(z) \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} \sum a_{\alpha\beta} z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_{\alpha\beta} = \bar{a}_{\beta\alpha}}$$

(ii) Consider κ

$$f(\kappa z) = f(\bar{z}) = \sum a_{\alpha\beta} \bar{z}^\alpha z^\beta$$

$$f(z) \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} \sum a_{\alpha\beta} z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_{\alpha\beta} = a_{\beta\alpha}}$$

Consider

$$f(\rho z) = f(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}} z) = \sum a_{\alpha\beta} e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}(\alpha-\beta)} z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta$$

set

$$\sum a_{\alpha\beta} z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{either } a_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \text{ or } e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}(\alpha-\beta)} = 1$$

$$\Downarrow \\ \alpha = \beta \pmod n$$

e.g.) $\alpha = \beta = 1 \Rightarrow z \bar{z}$

$$\alpha = n, \beta = 0 \Rightarrow z^n \xrightarrow{a_{\alpha\beta} = a_{\beta\alpha}} z^n + \bar{z}^n$$

Claim 2

$$u_1(z) = z \bar{z}, u_2(z) = z^n + \bar{z}^n$$

Pf $f(z) = \sum a_{\alpha\beta} z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta$
 $= \sum A_\alpha (z \bar{z}) (z^\alpha + \bar{z}^\alpha), \alpha = 0 \pmod n$

$$\Rightarrow z \bar{z}, z^n + \bar{z}^n, z^{2n} + \bar{z}^{2n}, \dots$$

Induction

$$z^{(k+1)n} + \bar{z}^{(k+1)n} = (z^n + \bar{z}^n)(z^{kn} + \bar{z}^{kn})$$

$$- (z^n \bar{z}^{kn} + \bar{z}^n z^{kn}) =$$

$$(z^n + \bar{z}^n)(z^{kn} + \bar{z}^{kn}) -$$

$$(z \bar{z})^n (\bar{z}^{(k-1)n} + z^{(k-1)n}) \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow$ invoke induction on $k+1, k-$

aim 3 Every D_n -equiv. map has the form:

$$g(z) = p(u_1, u_2)z + q(u_1, u_2)\bar{z}^{n-1}$$

where p and q are D_n -inv., $u_1 = z\bar{z}$, $u_2 = z^n + \bar{z}^n$.

f $g(z) = \sum a_{\alpha\beta} z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta$ (no reality cond)

k $g(z) = g(\kappa z) \Rightarrow g(\bar{z}) = \overline{g(z)}$ or $\overline{g(\bar{z})} = g(z)$

$$\sum \bar{a}_{\alpha\beta} z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta = \overline{g(\bar{z})} \Rightarrow a_{\alpha\beta} = \bar{a}_{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow a_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathbb{R}$$

0

$$\rho g(z) = g(\rho z) \Rightarrow \rho^{-1} g(\rho z) = g(z)$$

$$e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{n}} g(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}} z) = g(z)$$

$$\sum a_{\alpha\beta} e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \bar{z}^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta = \sum a_{\alpha\beta} \bar{z}^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \text{ OR } \alpha = \beta + 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\text{mod } z\bar{z}: \sum [A_n(z\bar{z})z^n + B_n(z\bar{z})\bar{z}^n]$$

$z, z^{n+1}, z^{2n+1}, \dots, \bar{z}, \bar{z}^{n-1}, \bar{z}^{2n-1}, \dots$

$$k = \beta + 1 \pmod{n} \Rightarrow z^{(k+1)n+1} \text{ and } \bar{z}^{(k+1)(n-1)}$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

then

$$z^{(l+2)n+1} = (z^n + \bar{z}^n) z^{(l+1)n+1} - (z\bar{z})^n z^{ln+1}$$

$$\bar{z}^{(l+3)n-1} = (z^n + \bar{z}^n) \bar{z}^{(l+2)n-1} - (z\bar{z})^n \bar{z}^{(l+1)n-1}$$

$$z^{kn+1} = (z^{kn} + \bar{z}^{kn}) z - (z\bar{z}) \bar{z}^{kn-1} \text{ redundant}$$

$$\bar{z}^{kn-1} = \underbrace{(z^{(k-1)n} + \bar{z}^{(k-1)n})}_{inv} \bar{z}^{n-1} - \underbrace{(z\bar{z})}_{inv} z^{(k-2)n+1}$$

induction
 $\Rightarrow$

$$z, \bar{z}^{n-1}$$

suffice

Thm Every D_n -equiv. polynomial
has the form:

$$g(z) = p(\underbrace{z\bar{z}, z^n + \bar{z}^n}_{D_n\text{-inv}})z + q(\underbrace{z\bar{z}, z^n + \bar{z}^n}_{D_n\text{-inv}})\bar{z}^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = g(z)$$

e.g.) 4.3, $P=D_3$

$$g(z) = p(z\bar{z}, z^3 + \bar{z}^3)z + q(z\bar{z}, z^3 + \bar{z}^3)\bar{z}^2$$

$$= (p_0 z\bar{z} + p_1 (z\bar{z})^2 + \dots + p_2 (z^3 + \bar{z}^3) + \dots)z$$