## GALOIS GROUPS OF ENUMERATIVE PROBLEMS

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**0.** Introduction. This paper is concerned with the solvability of certain enumerative problems in algebraic geometry. To illustrate the questions raised, consider one of the problems dealt with below-that of locating the flexes of a plane curve. We let  $C \subseteq P^2$  be a complex plane curve of degree d, given as the locus of the homogeneous polynomial  $F(X_0, X_1, X_2) = \sum a_{ij} X_0^{d-i-j} x_1^i x_2^j$  (or in euclidean coordinates  $x_i = X_i/X_0$ , as the locus of  $f(x_1, x_2) = \sum a_{ij} x_1^i x_2^j$ ; we will take coefficients  $a_{ij}$  to be general complex numbers. At a generic point of C, then, the tangent line  $l = T_p(C)$  intersects C with multiplicity  $m_p(C \cdot l) = 2$ ; we say that p is a flex point of C if  $m_p(l \cdot C) \ge 3$ . An elementary count of parameters leads us to expect that C will have a finite number of flex points  $p_{\alpha}$ ; and accordingly we may ask two questions: first, how many flexes does C possess? and second, can we find them?-that is, is it possible to give a formula for coordinates  $x_i(p_\alpha)$  of the flex points  $p_\alpha$  of C in terms of the coefficients  $a_{ij}$ ?

There are a number of ways of answering the first of these questions; historically the first was to note that the flexes of C comprise the locus F(X) = H(X) = 0, where H(X) is the Hessian

$$H(X) = \det\left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial X_i \partial X_j}\right);$$

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