

Geometric Generalization of Gaussian Period Relations with Application to Noether's Problem for Meta-Cyclic Groups

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Abstract. We study Noether's problem over \mathbf{Q} for meta-cyclic groups. This paper is an extension of the previous work [2], which was concerned with the cyclic group C_n of order n . We shall give a simple description of the action of the normalizer of C_n in S_n to the function field $\mathbf{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, in terms of the generators of the fixed field of C_n given in [2]. Using this, we settle Noether's problem for the dihedral group of order $2n$ ($n \leq 6$) and the Frobenius group of order 20 with explicit construction of independent generators of the fixed fields. We shall also reconstruct some simple one-parameter families of cyclic and dihedral polynomials.

1. Introduction

Let $K = \mathbf{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be the field of rational functions in n variables on which the symmetric group S_n of degree n acts through the permutation of the variables. The problem with which we are concerned is to determine whether, for a transitive subgroup G of S_n , the subfield K^G consisting of the G -invariant elements of K is again a rational function field over \mathbf{Q} or not. This is called Noether's problem for G (over \mathbf{Q}) and has been one of the central problems in Galois theory (cf. [14],[25], [3]). In the case K^G is known to be rational, it is important to construct a set of independent generators of $K^G = \mathbf{Q}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ over \mathbf{Q} explicitly, because one obtain from this a \mathbf{Q} -generic G -polynomial (cf. [3]) with parameters t_1, \dots, t_n , which can be applied to various problems in number theory when the generators are chosen to be simple enough. In this context, we emphasize that our assumption on the constant field to be \mathbf{Q} is fundamental.

For abelian groups, Noether's problem has been studied by various authors and a criterion under which it has an affirmative answer is known (cf. [8], [9]). In particular, for the cyclic group C_n of order n , Noether's problem over \mathbf{Q} is known to have a negative answer for infinitely many n (e.g. $n = 8m$ ($m \in \mathbf{N}$), 47, 79, 113, 137, etc.), see [17],[1],[24],[8],[9],[25], [3]. On the other hand, very few is known for Noether's problem in the case of non abelian groups, except for the trivial case $G = S_n$ where the fixed field is generated by the elementary symmetric polynomials.

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We note that, regardless of the answer to Noether's problem, it is important to find a reasonable set of generators of K^G over \mathbf{Q} and their (possible) relations, by several reasons. Obviously, it is often the first step to the solution of Noether's problem. Moreover, as it occurs in the present work, it is possible that if we do this for a normal subgroup H of G , then the description of the induced action of G/H on K^H becomes much simpler. The third reason is directly related to the possible description of the set of all G -extensions over an arbitrary field of characteristic 0, without assuming the existence of generic G -polynomials.

In this paper we study Noether's problem over \mathbf{Q} for meta-cyclic groups. We shall settle, among others, Noether's problem for the dihedral group of order $2n$ ($n \leq 6$) and the Frobenius group of order 20 with *explicit* construction of independent generators of the fixed fields.

MAIN THEOREM. *Let G be the dihedral group of order $2n$ ($n \leq 6$) (resp. the Frobenius group F_{20} of order 20), which is regarded as a permutation group of order n (resp. 5). Then Noether's problem over \mathbf{Q} for G has an affirmative answer. Namely we have*

$$\mathcal{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)^G = \mathcal{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_n), \quad f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

where $n = 5$ for $G = F_{20}$.

The explicit form of the generators f_1, \dots, f_n will be given in the text.

The above result is obtained as follows. In the previous paper [2], we discussed a new approach, which is called *a geometric generalization of Gaussian period relations*, to study Noether's problem for the cyclic group C_n of order n . We obtained, among others, a system of generators $u_{i,j}$ ($0 \leq i, j \leq n-1$) for the fixed field K^{C_n} .

In the present paper, the group G is chosen to contain C_n as a normal subgroup such that G/C_n is a cyclic group. More generally, we consider the group of one-dimensional affine transformations over $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ which acts on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})$ through the natural action on the indices of y_i 's. Then we shall show in the key lemma of section 3 that the induced action of the quotient group by C_n on $K^{C_n} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} | 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1)$ has a remarkably simple description. Using this, we settle Noether's problem for each group G in the theorem by a case study with direct computation. As application we shall reconstruct some "simple" one-parameter families of cyclic and dihedral polynomials.

The calculations in this paper were done by using computer manipulations with MAPLE and Mathematica [26] in Section 6.

2. Review of previous result

Here we describe briefly the idea of our approach by reviewing our previous work.

In [2], we discussed a new approach, which is called *a geometric generalization of Gaussian period relations*, to study Noether's problem in the case which G is the cyclic group C_n of order n . We gave, among others, explicit independent generators of the fixed field K^{C_n} ($n = 3, 4, 5$), from which we constructed a simple one-parameter family of polynomials with Galois group C_n ($3 \leq n \leq 7$) by specializing the parameters. This approach is

briefly described as follows (see [2] for details). Let $n \geq 2$ be a positive integer, y_0, \dots, y_{n-1} be independent variables, where the subscript of y is taken modulo n . Let σ be the cyclic permutation of y_0, \dots, y_{n-1} , i.e. $\sigma : y_0 \mapsto y_1 \mapsto \dots \mapsto y_{n-1} \mapsto y_0$. We define the $n \times n$ matrix R by the anti-circulant matrix

$$R := \begin{bmatrix} y_0 & y_1 & \cdots & y_{n-1} \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_{n-1} & y_n & \cdots & y_{n-2} \end{bmatrix},$$

and denote by D the diagonal matrix $\text{Diag}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})$. We shall number the rows and columns of the matrices from 0 to $n - 1$ to allow the use of residue classes modulo n . We see that the matrix R is invertible which enables us to make the following:

DEFINITION. We define the $n \times n$ matrix $U = [u_{i,j}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}$ by the equation

$$U := R D R^{-1}. \quad (1)$$

We call the entries $u_{i,j}$, ($0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1$) of the matrix U the *elementary cyclic elements of order n* .

The equation (1) is equivalent to the following system of relations, which is satisfied by Gaussian periods and cyclotomic numbers in cyclotomic fields (see [2]).

$$y_m y_{m+i} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} u_{i,j} y_{m+j}, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq m, i \leq n - 1.$$

Hence the y_i 's and the $u_{i,j}$'s are regarded as geometric analogues of Gaussian periods and cyclotomic numbers, respectively. This is the reason that we call our method using the elementary cyclic elements a geometric generalization of Gaussian period relations. We see that $u_{i,j} \in \mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})$ and $\sigma(u_{i,j}) = u_{i,j}$ for $0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1$. Note that the $u_{i,j}$'s are homogeneous σ -invariants of degree one, i.e., they can be written as $u_{i,j} = f/g$ with $f, g \in \mathbf{Q}[y_0, \dots, y_{n-1}]$ which are homogeneous and $\deg f - \deg g = 1$. The crucial fact in [2] is that the elementary cyclic elements $u_{i,j}$ generate the fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{C_n}$ over \mathbf{Q} (see [2, Key lemma]). Namely we have

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{C_n} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1).$$

As a matter of fact, $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})$ is a root field of the characteristic polynomial of the matrix $U = [u_{i,j}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}$. Moreover, the elementary cyclic elements $u_{i,j}$ of order n satisfy the following properties (see [2, Proposition 3.2]).

$$u_{i,j} = u_{-i, j-i}, \quad (0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1), \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} u_{i,j} = \begin{cases} y_0 + y_1 + \cdots + y_{n-1} & \text{if } j \equiv 0 \pmod{n}, \\ 0 & \text{if } j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{n}, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} u_{i,k} u_{j-k,l-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} u_{j,k} u_{i-k,l-k}, \quad (0 \leq i, j, l \leq n-1). \quad (4)$$

By using (2)–(4), for $n \geq 3$, we have

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{C_n} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n-1). \quad (5)$$

This means that we can always choose $n(n-1)/2$ generators of $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{C_n}$ over \mathbf{Q} . However since $n(n-1)/2 > n$ for $n > 3$, the equation (5) is not enough to give a solution of Noether's problem for C_n .

Therefore, in order to give an affirmative answer of this problem, one should show that $\mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n-1)$ is generated by exactly n independent rational functions over \mathbf{Q} .

In the previous paper [2], we gave a set of n generators of the fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{C_n}$ for $n = 3, 4, 5$ by using the elementary cyclic elements of order n as follows:

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2)^{C_3} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{1,0}, u_{1,1}, u_{1,2}),$$

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{C_4} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{1,0}, u_{1,1}, u_{1,2}, u_{1,3}),$$

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{1,3} - u_{1,2}, u_{1,4} - u_{1,2}, u_{2,1} - u_{1,2}, u_{2,3} - u_{1,2}, u_{2,4} - u_{1,2}).$$

Note that the rationality and a set of generators for these fields has been known (c.f. [14], [12]). However, our method using the elementary cyclic elements $u_{i,j}$ has some advantages. Firstly we do not need a primitive n -th root of unity (cf. [12]), and a generating polynomial for the C_n -extension $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})/\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{C_n}$ is obtained directly as the characteristic polynomial of the matrix U . This enables us to reconstruct simple one-parameter C_n -polynomials (e.g. whose constant term is equal to one) which have been discovered as Gaussian period polynomials by several authors (e.g. [7],[15], [21],[22]), see also [2]. Secondly, while in the original case of C_n -extensions of \mathbf{Q} generated by Gaussian periods the C_n -fixed field \mathbf{Q} admits no nontrivial group action, the field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})$ generated by geometric generalization of Gaussian periods admits the action of meta-abelian groups which induces a nontrivial group action on the C_n -fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{C_n}$.

3. Induced action of G/C_n on K^{C_n} : Key Lemma

Let $\text{Aff}(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ be the group of one-dimensional affine transformations $x \mapsto ax + b$ over $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. Namely we have

$$\text{Aff}(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid a \in (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^*, b \in \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

The subgroup of $\text{Aff}(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ consisting of the elements satisfying $a = 1$ (resp. $b = 0$) is identified with $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ (resp. $(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^*$), so that we have

$$\text{Aff}(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \cong (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rtimes (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^*.$$

By the above identification, each $\lambda \in (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^*$ is associated to the permutation τ_λ of variables y_0, \dots, y_{n-1} satisfying

$$\tau_\lambda : y_i \mapsto y_{\lambda i}, \quad (0 \leq i \leq n-1).$$

Note that $\tau_\lambda(y_0) = y_0$. Let F be a subgroup of $\text{Aff}(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ which contains $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. Then we can write $F = (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rtimes S$ with a subgroup $S \subseteq (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^*$. Choosing a system of generators of S suitably, we can express F as $\langle \sigma \rangle \rtimes (\langle \tau_{\lambda_1} \rangle \times \dots \times \langle \tau_{\lambda_r} \rangle)$. For example, the dihedral group D_n of order $2n$ is represented as $D_n = \langle \sigma \rangle \rtimes \langle \tau_{-1} \rangle$.

Now the important natural problem which arise here is to study the action of F on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})$ defined through the permutation of the variables y_0, \dots, y_{n-1} , and ask the Noether's problem in this setting. Since we have already a general description (5) for a system of generators of the fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{\langle \sigma \rangle}$ by the subgroup $C_n = \langle \sigma \rangle$, the problem is reduced to the study of the action of $S \cong F/C_n$ to $\mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1)$. In particular we have $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^F = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1)^S$.

For the study of this field, the following lemma plays a fundamental role.

KEY LEMMA. *Let $F = (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rtimes S$ be as above. Then the action of F on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})$ defined by the permutation of y_0, \dots, y_{n-1} induces the action of S on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{\langle \sigma \rangle} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1)$, and is given by*

$$\tau_\lambda : u_{i,j} \mapsto u_{\lambda^{-1}i, \lambda^{-1}j}, \quad (0 \leq i, j \leq n-1) \quad (6)$$

for each $\tau_\lambda \in S$.

PROOF. We take the $n \times n$ matrix $B_\lambda := [\delta_{\lambda i, j}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}$, where $\delta_{i,j}$ is the Kronecker's delta. For any $n \times n$ matrix $A = [a_{i,j}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}$, we have

$$B_\lambda A B_\lambda^{-1} = [a_{\lambda^{-1}i, \lambda^{-1}j}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}.$$

By the definition (1), we obtain that $U = RDR^{-1}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_\lambda(R) &= \tau_\lambda([y_{i+j}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}) = [y_{\lambda(i+j)}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1} = B_\lambda R B_\lambda^{-1}, \\ \tau_\lambda(D) &= \tau_\lambda([\delta_{i,j} y_i]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}) = [\delta_{i,j} y_{\lambda i}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1} = B_\lambda D B_\lambda^{-1}, \\ \tau_\lambda(R^{-1}) &= (\tau_\lambda(R))^{-1} = B_\lambda R^{-1} B_\lambda^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence the assertion follows from

$$\tau_\lambda(U) = \tau_\lambda(R) \tau_\lambda(D) \tau_\lambda(R^{-1}) = B_\lambda U B_\lambda^{-1} = [u_{\lambda^{-1}i, \lambda^{-1}j}]_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}. \quad \square$$

By using this result we shall give a set of independent generators of the fixed fields $\mathbf{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)^{D_n}$ ($n = 3, 4, 5, 6$) and $\mathbf{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_5)^{F_{20}}$ explicitly, where $D_n = (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rtimes \{\pm 1\}$ is the dihedral group of order $2n$ and $F_{20} = (\mathbf{Z}/5\mathbf{Z}) \rtimes (\mathbf{Z}/5\mathbf{Z})^*$ is the Frobenius group of order 20.

We need some more lemmas to study Noether's problem for the dihedral groups D_n .

LEMMA 1. Let $K = \mathbf{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be the field of rational functions in n variables, and α be the linear \mathbf{Q} -automorphism of K of order two such that

$$\alpha : x_i \mapsto -x_i, \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

Then we have $K^{(\alpha)} = \mathbf{Q}(x_1^2, x_1x_2, \dots, x_1x_n)$.

PROOF. We have $K = \mathbf{Q}(x_1, x_1x_2, \dots, x_1x_n)$ and $\alpha(x_1x_i) = x_1x_i$ for $i = 2, \dots, n$. The assertion follows from this, since K is a quadratic extension of $\mathbf{Q}(x_1^2, x_1x_2, \dots, x_1x_n)$ and $\mathbf{Q}(x_1^2, x_1x_2, \dots, x_1x_n) \subseteq K^{(\alpha)}$. \square

LEMMA 2. Let $K = \mathbf{Q}(a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n)$ be the field of rational functions in $2n$ independent variables, and β be the linear \mathbf{Q} -automorphism of K of order two such that

$$\beta : a_i \mapsto b_i \mapsto a_i, \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

Then we have $K^{(\beta)} = \mathbf{Q}(a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_n + b_n, (a_1 - b_1)^2, (a_1 - b_1)(a_2 - b_2), \dots, (a_1 - b_1)(a_n - b_n))$.

PROOF. We make the following transformation of the variables.

$$\begin{cases} a'_i := a_i + b_i, & (i = 1, \dots, n), \\ b'_i := a_i - b_i, & (i = 1, \dots, n). \end{cases}$$

Then we clearly have $K = \mathbf{Q}(a'_1, \dots, a'_n, b'_1, \dots, b'_n)$, and β acts on K as

$$\beta : a'_i \mapsto a'_i, \quad b'_i \mapsto -b'_i, \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

It follows from Lemma 1 that $K^{(\beta)} = \mathbf{Q}(a'_1, \dots, a'_n, b_1'^2, b_1'b_2', \dots, b_1'b_n')$. \square

REMARK. We apply this for $\beta = \tau_{-1}$ and $D_n = \langle \sigma \rangle \rtimes \langle \tau_{-1} \rangle$. From (5) and Key lemma (6) it follows that for any n , $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^{D_n}$ is generated by $n(n-1)/2$ elements.

We shall make the case study on the fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^F$, $F \subseteq \text{Aff}(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ in detail for each degree ≤ 6 .

4. The cubic case, C_3 and S_3

In this section, we treat the case $n = 3$. From (2) We see that the matrix $U = [u_{i,j}]$ is of the following form

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' & C' \\ B & C & D \\ C & D & B \end{bmatrix},$$

where by the definition (1) we have

$$A' = \sum_{i=0}^2 \sigma^i (-y_0^4 + y_0^2 y_1 y_2) / \det R, \quad B' = \sum_{i=0}^2 \sigma^i (-y_0^2 y_1^2 + y_0 y_1^3) / \det R,$$

$$\begin{aligned} C' &= \sum_{i=0}^2 \sigma^i (y_0^3 y_1 - y_0^2 y_1^2) / \det R, & B &= \sum_{i=0}^2 \sigma^i (-y_0^3 y_1 + y_0^2 y_1 y_2) / \det R, \\ C &= \sum_{i=0}^2 \sigma^i (y_0^2 y_1 y_2 - y_0 y_1^3) / \det R, & D &= \sum_{i=0}^2 \sigma^i (y_0^2 y_1^2 - y_0^2 y_1 y_2) / \det R, \end{aligned}$$

and $\det R = -(y_0 + y_1 + y_2)(y_0^2 - y_0 y_1 + y_1^2 - y_0 y_2 - y_1 y_2 + y_2^2)$.

Let $\sigma = (012)$ be the cyclic permutation of order three and $\tau := \tau_{-1} = (12)$, so that

$$C_3 = \langle \sigma \rangle, \quad D_3 = S_3 = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle.$$

By Key lemma, we see that τ acts on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2)^{\langle \sigma \rangle} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 2)$ as follows:

$$\tau : A' \mapsto A', \quad B' \mapsto C' \mapsto B', \quad B \mapsto C \mapsto B, \quad D \mapsto D. \quad (7)$$

It follows from (5) that

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2)^{C_3} = \mathbf{Q}(B, C, D). \quad (8)$$

and hence from (7) and (8), we have

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2)^{S_3} = \mathbf{Q}(B + C, BC, D).$$

5. The quartic case, C_4 and D_4

We study the case $n = 4$ in this section. From (2), we see that the matrix $U = [u_{i,j}]$ is of the following form

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' & C' & D' \\ B & D & E_1 & E_2 \\ C & E_3 & C & E_3 \\ D & E_1 & E_2 & B \end{bmatrix}.$$

For example, from the definition (1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \sum_{i=0}^3 (-1)^i \sigma^i (-y_0^4 y_1 - y_0 y_1^3 y_2 + y_0^2 y_1 y_2^2 - 2 y_0 y_1^2 y_2^2 + y_0^2 y_1 y_2 y_3) / \det R, \\ E_1 &= \sum_{i=0}^3 (-1)^i \sigma^i (-y_0^2 y_1^3 + y_0^3 y_1 y_2 + y_0^2 y_1^2 y_2 - y_0 y_1 y_2^3 - 2 y_0^2 y_1 y_2 y_3) / \det R, \\ D &= \tau(B), \quad E_2 = \tau(E_1), \end{aligned}$$

and $\det R = -(y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3)(y_0 - y_1 + y_2 - y_3)(y_0^2 + y_1^2 - 2 y_0 y_2 + y_2^2 - 2 y_1 y_3 + y_3^2)$.

Let $\sigma = (0123)$ be the cyclic permutation of order four and $\tau := \tau_{-1} = (13)$. We see that

$$C_4 = \langle \sigma \rangle, \quad D_4 = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle.$$

By Key lemma, τ acts on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{\langle \sigma \rangle} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 3)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau : A' \mapsto A', \quad B' \mapsto D' \mapsto B', \quad C' \mapsto C', \quad B \mapsto D \mapsto B, \quad C \mapsto C, \quad (9) \\ E_1 \mapsto E_2 \mapsto E_1, \quad E_3 \mapsto E_3. \end{aligned}$$

Using (4) and (5) for $n = 4$, we first have

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{C_4} = \mathbf{Q}(B, D, E_1, E_2) \quad (\text{c.f. [2]}), \quad (10)$$

and then using (9) and (10), we obtain a set of independent generators of $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{D_4}$.

THEOREM 3. *We have*

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{D_4} = \mathbf{Q}(B + D, E_1 + E_2, (B - D)^2, (B - D)(E_1 - E_2)).$$

PROOF. We see that $(D_4/C_4) \cong \langle \tau \rangle$ acts on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{C_4} = \mathbf{Q}(B, D, E_1, E_2)$ as $\tau : B \mapsto D \mapsto B, E_1 \mapsto E_2 \mapsto E_1$. Thus the assertion follows from Lemma 2. \square

APPLICATION 1. From the above results on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{C_4}$, $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{D_4}$, one can construct families of cyclic and dihedral polynomials of degree 4. In order to simplify the argument, we use the following non-singular linear transformation of the variables B, D, E_1, E_2 (cf. [2]).

$$\begin{cases} s := B + D + E_1 + E_2, \\ t := B - D + E_1 - E_2, \\ u := B - D - E_1 + E_2, \\ v := B + D - E_1 - E_2, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} B = (s + t + u + v)/4, \\ D = (s - t - u + v)/4, \\ E_1 = (s + t - u - v)/4, \\ E_2 = (s - t + u - v)/4. \end{cases}$$

Then it follows from (10) that $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{C_4} = \mathbf{Q}(s, t, u, v)$. Indeed one can check this assertion directly as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= -\frac{2s^2t + s^2u + tu^2 + 3u^3 - stv + suv + uv^2}{4u(s-v)}, & B' &= -\frac{2st + su - 2u^2 - tv}{4u}, \\ C' &= -\frac{2s^2t + s^2u + tu^2 - u^3 - stv - 3suv + uv^2}{4u(s-v)}, & D' &= -\frac{2st + su + 2u^2 - tv}{4u}, \\ C &= \frac{2s^2t - s^2u + tu^2 - u^3 - stv + suv - uv^2}{4u(s-v)}, & E_3 &= \frac{2st - su - tv}{4u}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{(y_0 + y_2)(y_1 + y_3)}{y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3}, & t &= \frac{(y_0 - y_2)(y_1 - y_3)}{y_0 - y_1 + y_2 - y_3}, \\ u &= \frac{(y_0 - y_2)(y_1 - y_3)(y_0 - y_1 + y_2 - y_3)}{(y_0 - y_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_3)^2}, \\ v &= \frac{(y_0 + y_2)(y_1 - y_3)^2 + (y_0 - y_2)^2(y_1 + y_3)}{(y_0 - y_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_3)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence by using (11), we obtain a \mathbf{Q} -generic C_4 -polynomial $g^{C_4}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}; X)$ with four parameters $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$ as the characteristic polynomial of the matrix U (i.e. as the generating polynomial for the cyclic extension $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)/\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ of degree four).

$$\begin{aligned} g^{C_4}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}; X) &:= X^4 + \frac{\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{v}^2}{\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v}} X^3 \\ &- \frac{(\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{v}^2)(4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{t} + 2\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^2 - \mathbf{u}^3 - 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{v} - 2\mathbf{s}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{t}\mathbf{v}^2 - \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^2)}{4\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v})^2} X^2 \\ &+ \frac{(\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{v}^2)(-\mathbf{s}\mathbf{u}^3 + 4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{t}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^2\mathbf{v} - 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{v}^2 - \mathbf{s}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^2 + \mathbf{t}\mathbf{v}^3)}{4\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v})^2} X \\ &+ \frac{\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{v}^2}{16\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v})^2} (4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{t}^2\mathbf{u} - 4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{u}^3 + \mathbf{t}^2\mathbf{u}^3 - \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^4 - 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{t}^2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v} \\ &+ 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^2\mathbf{v} - 4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{t}\mathbf{v}^2 + \mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^2 + \mathbf{t}^2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^2 - 2\mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^2\mathbf{v}^2 + 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{v}^3 - \mathbf{t}\mathbf{v}^4). \end{aligned}$$

Since the action of τ on $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ is given simply by $\mathbf{s} \mapsto \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \mapsto -\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \mapsto -\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \mapsto \mathbf{v}$, we also have $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)^{D_4} = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}^2, \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ from Lemma 1. Putting $\mathbf{T} := \mathbf{t}^2, \mathbf{U} := \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}$ we obtain a \mathbf{Q} -generic D_4 -polynomial $g^{D_4}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{v}; X)$ as the generating polynomial for the dihedral extension $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)/\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{v})$ of degree 8.

$$\begin{aligned} g^{D_4}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{v}; X) &:= X^4 + \frac{\mathbf{U}^2 + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{v}^2}{\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v})} X^3 \\ &- \frac{(\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{v}^2)(4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{T}^2 + 2\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}^2 - \mathbf{U}^3 - 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v} - 2\mathbf{s}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v}^2 - \mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{v}^2)}{4\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v})^2} X^2 \\ &+ \frac{(\mathbf{U}^2 + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{v}^2)(-\mathbf{s}\mathbf{U}^3 + 4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}^2\mathbf{v} - 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v}^2 - \mathbf{s}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{v}^2 + \mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v}^3)}{4\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v})^2} X \\ &+ \frac{\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{v}^2}{16\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{v})^2} (4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{U} - 4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}^2 + \mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{U}^3 + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}^3 - \mathbf{U}^4 - 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{U}\mathbf{v} + 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}^2\mathbf{v} \\ &- 4\mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v}^2 + \mathbf{s}^2\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{v}^2 + \mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{U}\mathbf{v}^2 - 2\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}^2\mathbf{v}^2 + 4\mathbf{s}\mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v}^3 - \mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v}^4). \end{aligned}$$

We seek a suitable specialization of the parameters of the above polynomials to obtain simple families which can be used to study various problems in algebraic number theory, such as construction of units, unramified extensions, etc. We shall describe three examples for such specialization.

(i) We specialize the parameters of above $g^{C_4}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}; X)$ (resp. $g^{D_4}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{v}; X)$) as $\mathbf{s} := (\mathbf{u}^2 + 12)/4, \mathbf{t} := \mathbf{u}/2, \mathbf{v} := 2$ (resp. $\mathbf{s} := (\mathbf{U}' + 12)/4, \mathbf{T} := \mathbf{U}'/4, \mathbf{U} := \mathbf{U}'/2, \mathbf{v} := 2$) then we have the following simple one-parameter C_4 -polynomial over $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{u})$ (resp. D_4 -polynomial over $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{U}')$).

$$\begin{aligned} g^{C_4}((\mathbf{u}^2 + 12)/4, \mathbf{u}/2, \mathbf{u}, 2; X) &= X^4 + 4X^3 - (10 + \mathbf{u}^2)X^2 + 4X + 1, \\ g^{D_4}((\mathbf{U}' + 12)/4, \mathbf{U}'/4, \mathbf{U}'/2, 2; X) &= X^4 + 4X^3 - (10 + \mathbf{U}')X^2 + 4X + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the D_4 -polynomial over $\mathbf{Q}(u)$ is obtained by the specialization $u^2 \mapsto u$ from the C_4 -polynomial $g^{C_4}((u^2 + 12)/4, u/2, u, 2; X)$. This corresponds to the quadratic extension $\mathbf{Q}(u)/\mathbf{Q}(u^2)$.

(ii) We specialize the parameters \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v} of $g^{C_4}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}; X)$ (resp. $g^{D_4}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{v}; X)$) as $\mathbf{s} := 1, \mathbf{v} := 0$ then we obtain a C_4 -polynomial h^{C_4} (resp. D_4 -polynomial h^{D_4}) with two parameters \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} (resp. \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} h^{C_4}(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}; X) &:= g^{C_4}(1, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, 0; X) = X^4 + \mathbf{u}^2 X^3 \\ &\quad - \frac{\mathbf{u}(4\mathbf{t} + 2\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^2 - \mathbf{u}^3)}{4} X^2 - \frac{\mathbf{u}^4}{4} X + \frac{\mathbf{u}^2(4\mathbf{t}^2 - 4\mathbf{t}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{t}^2\mathbf{u}^2 - \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^3)}{16}, \\ h^{D_4}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}; X) &:= g^{D_4}(1, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}, 0; X) = X^4 + \frac{\mathbf{U}^2}{\mathbf{T}} X^3 \\ &\quad - \frac{\mathbf{U}(4\mathbf{T}^2 + 2\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}^2 - \mathbf{U}^3)}{4} X^2 - \frac{\mathbf{U}^4}{4\mathbf{T}^2} X + \frac{\mathbf{U}^2(4\mathbf{T}^2 - 4\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U}^2 + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}^2 - \mathbf{U}^3)}{16\mathbf{T}^2}. \end{aligned}$$

By specializing the parameters of $h^{C_4}(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}; X)$ (resp. $h^{D_4}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}; X)$) as $\mathbf{u} := 2\mathbf{t}$ (resp. $\mathbf{U} := 2\mathbf{T}$) and shifting X slightly, we obtain the following one-parameter C_4 -polynomial over $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{t})$ (resp. D_4 -polynomial over $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{T})$).

$$\begin{aligned} h^{C_4}(\mathbf{t}, 2\mathbf{t}; \mathbf{t}X)/\mathbf{t}^4 &= X^4 + 4\mathbf{t}X^3 + 2(\mathbf{t}^2 - 2)X^2 - 4\mathbf{t}X - \mathbf{t}^2, \\ h^{D_4}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{T}}, \frac{1}{2\mathbf{T}}; \frac{X}{\mathbf{T}}\right)\mathbf{T}^4 &= X^4 + 4X^3 + 2(1 - 2\mathbf{T})X^2 - 4\mathbf{T}X - \mathbf{T}. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) By specializing the parameters of $h^{C_4}(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}; X)$ (resp. $h^{D_4}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U}; X)$) as $\mathbf{u} := \mathbf{t}/2$ (resp. $\mathbf{U} := \mathbf{T}$), we get the following one-parameter C_4 -polynomial over $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{t})$ (resp. D_4 -polynomial over $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{T})$).

$$\begin{aligned} 16^2 h^{C_4}(\mathbf{t}/2, \mathbf{t}/2; \mathbf{t}X/4)/\mathbf{t}^4 &= X^4 + \mathbf{t}X^3 - 6X^2 - \mathbf{t}X - 1, \\ 16 h^{D_4}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{T}; X/2) &= X^4 + 2\mathbf{T}X^3 + -6\mathbf{T}X^2 - 2\mathbf{T}^2X - \mathbf{T}^2. \end{aligned}$$

6. The quintic case, C_5 , D_5 and F_{20}

We treat the case $n = 5$ in this section. From (2), we see that the matrix $U = [u_{i,j}]$ is of the following form.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' & C' & D' & E' \\ B & E & F_1 & G_1 & F_2 \\ C & F_3 & D & G_2 & G_3 \\ D & G_2 & G_3 & C & F_3 \\ E & F_1 & G_1 & F_2 & B \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $\sigma = (01234)$ be the cyclic permutation of order five, $\omega := \tau_2 = (1243)$ and $\tau := \tau_{-1} = \omega^2 = (14)(23)$. We see that the subgroups of $\text{Aff}(\mathbf{Z}/5\mathbf{Z})$ containing $\mathbf{Z}/5\mathbf{Z}$ are

$$C_5 = \langle \sigma \rangle, \quad D_5 = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle, \quad F_{20} = \langle \sigma, \omega \rangle.$$

By Key lemma, τ and ω act on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{(\sigma)} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 4)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau : A' \mapsto A', \quad B' \mapsto E' \mapsto B', \quad C' \mapsto D' \mapsto C', \quad B \mapsto E \mapsto B, \quad C \mapsto D \mapsto C, \\ F_1 \mapsto F_2 \mapsto F_1, \quad F_3 \mapsto F_3, \quad G_1 \mapsto G_1, \quad G_2 \mapsto G_3 \mapsto G_2, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega : A' \mapsto A', \quad B' \mapsto C' \mapsto E' \mapsto D' \mapsto B', \quad B \mapsto C \mapsto E \mapsto D \mapsto B, \\ F_1 \mapsto G_3 \mapsto F_2 \mapsto G_2 \mapsto F_1, \quad F_3 \mapsto G_1 \mapsto F_3. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Indeed we see from (1) that $F_1, F_2, F_3, G_1, G_2, G_3$ are given explicitly as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 = \sum_{i=0}^4 \sigma^i (-y_0^2 y_1^4 + 2 y_0^3 y_1^2 y_2 + y_0^2 y_1^3 y_2 - y_0^3 y_1 y_2^2 + y_0 y_1 y_2^4 - y_0^4 y_1 y_3 \\ - y_0^3 y_1 y_2 y_3 - 3 y_0 y_1^2 y_2^2 y_3 + 2 y_0 y_1 y_2^3 y_3 + y_0 y_1^3 y_3^2 \\ + 2 y_0^2 y_1 y_2 y_3^2 - 3 y_0 y_1^2 y_2 y_3^2 - y_0 y_1 y_2^2 y_3^2 + 2 y_0^2 y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4) / \det R, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 = \sum_{i=0}^4 \sigma^i (y_0^3 y_1^3 - y_0^4 y_1 y_2 - y_0^3 y_1^2 y_2 - y_0 y_1^2 y_2^3 - y_0 y_1 y_2^4 + y_0^4 y_2 y_3 \\ + 2 y_0 y_1^3 y_2 y_3 + 2 y_0^2 y_1 y_2^2 y_3 - y_0 y_1^2 y_2^2 y_3 + 2 y_0 y_1 y_2^3 y_3 \\ - 3 y_0^2 y_1^2 y_3^2 + y_0^2 y_1 y_2 y_3^2 + 2 y_0 y_1^2 y_2 y_3^2 - 3 y_0^2 y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4) / \det R, \end{aligned}$$

$$F_2 = \omega^2(F_1), \quad F_3 = \omega(G_1), \quad G_2 = \omega^3(F_1), \quad G_3 = \omega(F_1),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \det R = \sum_{i=0}^4 \sigma^i (y_0^5 - 5 y_0 y_1^3 y_2 + 5 y_0^2 y_1 y_2^2 + 5 y_0^2 y_1^2 y_3 - 5 y_0^3 y_2 y_3 - y_0 y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4) \\ = (y_0 + \dots + y_4) \sum_{i=0}^4 \sigma^i (y_0^4 - y_0^3 y_1 + y_0^2 y_1^2 - y_0 y_1^3 - y_0^3 y_2 + 2 y_0^2 y_1 y_2 - 3 y_0 y_1^2 y_2 \\ + y_0^2 y_2^2 + 2 y_0 y_1 y_2^2 - y_0 y_2^3 + 2 y_0^2 y_1 y_3 + 2 y_0 y_1^2 y_3 - 3 y_0^2 y_2 y_3 - y_0 y_1 y_2 y_3). \end{aligned}$$

By using (4) and (5), we obtain that

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(F_1, F_2, F_3, G_1, G_2, G_3), \quad (14)$$

where $F_1, F_2, F_3, G_1, G_2, G_3$ satisfy the following quartic relation (see also [2]).

$$\begin{aligned} F_1^2 F_2^2 - 2 F_1 F_2 F_3^2 + F_3^4 + F_1 F_2 F_3 G_1 - F_3^3 G_1 - 2 F_1 F_2 G_1^2 + F_3^2 G_1^2 - F_3 G_1^3 + G_1^4 \\ - F_2^3 G_2 + F_1^2 F_3 G_2 + F_1^2 G_1 G_2 + F_2 F_3 G_2^2 + F_2 G_1 G_2^2 - F_1 G_2^3 - F_1^3 G_3 + F_2^2 F_3 G_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -F_1F_2G_2G_3 + F_2^2G_1G_3 - 2F_3^2G_2G_3 + F_3G_1G_2G_3 - 2G_1^2G_2G_3 + F_1F_3G_3^2 \\
& + F_1G_1G_3^2 + G_2^2G_3^2 - F_2G_3^3 = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

This equation (15) is cubic in each variable. However we observe that, if we pick up one of the variables $F_1, F_2, F_3, G_1, G_2, G_3$ and translate the others by this, then (15) is transformed to a linear equation with respect to the chosen variable. For example, we translate the variables by G_1 , that is,

$$s_1 := F_1 - G_1, \quad s_2 := F_2 - G_1, \quad s_3 := F_3 - G_1, \quad s_4 := G_2 - G_1, \quad s_5 := G_3 - G_1,$$

and see that equation (15) is transformed to

$$\begin{aligned}
& G_1 (-s_1^3 + 2s_1^2s_2 + 2s_1s_2^2 - s_2^3 + s_1^2s_3 - 3s_1s_2s_3 + s_2^2s_3 - 2s_1s_3^2 - 2s_2s_3^2 + 3s_3^3 \\
& + 2s_1^2s_4 - s_1s_2s_4 - 3s_2^2s_4 + 2s_1s_3s_4 + 2s_2s_3s_4 - 2s_3^2s_4 - 3s_1s_4^2 + 2s_2s_4^2 + s_3s_4^2 \\
& - s_4^3 - 3s_1^2s_5 - s_1s_2s_5 + 2s_2^2s_5 + 2s_1s_3s_5 + 2s_2s_3s_5 - 2s_3^2s_5 - s_1s_4s_5 - s_2s_4s_5 \\
& - 3s_3s_4s_5 + 2s_4^2s_5 + 2s_1s_5^2 - 3s_2s_5^2 + s_3s_5^2 + 2s_4s_5^2 - s_5^3) \\
& + s_1^2s_2^2 - 2s_1s_2s_3^2 + s_3^4 - s_2^3s_4 + s_1^2s_3s_4 + s_2s_3s_4^2 - s_1s_4^3 - s_1^3s_5 + s_2^2s_3s_5 \\
& - s_1s_2s_4s_5 - 2s_3^2s_4s_5 + s_1s_3s_5^2 + s_4^2s_5^2 - s_2s_5^3 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence we have $G_1 \in \mathbf{Q}(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5)$ which implies that $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5)$. Namely we obtain the following.

PROPOSITION 4. *We have*

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(F_1 - G_1, F_2 - G_1, F_3 - G_1, G_2 - G_1, G_3 - G_1).$$

From Proposition 4 and the description (12) of the action of τ , a set of independent generators of the fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{D_5}$ is obtained as follows, which gives an affirmative answer to Noether's problem for D_5 :

THEOREM 5. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{D_5} \\
& = \mathbf{Q}(F_3 - G_1, F_1 + F_2 - 2G_1, G_2 + G_3 - 2G_1, (F_1 - F_2)^2, (F_1 - F_2)(G_2 - G_3)).
\end{aligned}$$

PROOF. We note by (12) that $(D_5/C_5) \cong \langle \tau \rangle$ acts on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(s_1, \dots, s_5)$ by

$$\tau : s_1 \mapsto s_2 \mapsto s_1, \quad s_3 \mapsto s_3, \quad s_4 \mapsto s_5 \mapsto s_4.$$

Hence we obtain that $\mathbf{Q}(s_1, \dots, s_5)^{\langle \tau \rangle} = \mathbf{Q}(s_3, s_1 + s_2, s_4 + s_5, (s_1 - s_2)^2, (s_1 - s_2)(s_4 - s_5))$ from Lemma 2. Thus the assertion follows. \square

We next consider the case $G = F_{20}$. We first make the following bi-rational transformation of the generators of $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(s_1, \dots, s_5)$, where $s_1 = F_1 - G_1$,

$$s_2 = F_2 - G_1, s_3 = F_3 - G_1, s_4 = G_2 - G_1, s_5 = G_3 - G_1.$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 := s_1 - s_2, \\ a_2 := s_4 - s_5, \\ a_3 := s_3, \\ a_4 := s_1 + s_2 - s_4 - s_5, \\ a_5 := s_1 + s_2 - 2s_3 + s_4 + s_5, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} s_1 = (2a_1 + 2a_3 + a_4 + a_5)/4, \\ s_2 = (-2a_1 + 2a_3 + a_4 + a_5)/4, \\ s_3 = a_3, \\ s_4 = (2a_2 + 2a_3 - a_4 + a_5)/4, \\ s_5 = (-2a_2 + 2a_3 - a_4 + a_5)/4. \end{cases}$$

Then we have

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= F_1 - F_2, & a_2 &= G_2 - G_3, & a_3 &= F_3 - G_1, \\ a_4 &= F_1 + F_2 - G_2 - G_3, & a_5 &= F_1 + F_2 - 2F_3 - 2G_1 + G_2 + G_3. \end{aligned}$$

Using this, we obtain a set of independent generators of the fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{F_{20}}$, which gives an affirmative answer to Noether's problem for F_{20} :

THEOREM 6. *We have*

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{F_{20}} = \mathbf{Q}(a_1^2 + a_2^2, (a_1^2 - a_2^2)a_3, a_1a_2a_3, a_3a_4, a_5).$$

PROOF. From (13), $(F_{20}/C_5) \cong \langle \omega \rangle$ acts on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5)$ as

$$\omega : a_1 \mapsto a_2 \mapsto -a_1 \mapsto -a_2 \mapsto a_1, \quad a_3 \mapsto -a_3, \quad a_4 \mapsto -a_4, \quad a_5 \mapsto a_5.$$

We put $b_3 := a_1a_2a_3$, $b_4 := a_3a_4$, then we have $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_4)^{C_5} = \mathbf{Q}(a_1, a_2, b_3, b_4, a_5)$ and see that the action of ω on these generators is given as

$$a_1 \mapsto a_2 \mapsto -a_1 \mapsto -a_2 \mapsto a_1, \quad b_3 \mapsto b_3, \quad b_4 \mapsto b_4, \quad a_5 \mapsto a_5.$$

It is well known and easy to show that

$$\mathbf{Q}(a_1, a_2)^{(\omega)} = \mathbf{Q}\left(a_1^2 + a_2^2, \frac{a_1^2 - a_2^2}{a_1a_2}\right),$$

(see, for example, [4], [3]). The assertion is now an easy consequence of these results. \square

7. The sextic case, C_6 and D_6

In this section, we study the case $n = 6$. From (2), the matrix $U = [u_{i,j}]$ has the following form.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' & C' & D' & E' & F' \\ B & F & G_1 & H_1 & I_2 & G_2 \\ C & G_3 & E & I_2 & J & H_2 \\ D & H_3 & I_3 & D & H_3 & I_3 \\ E & I_2 & J & H_2 & C & G_3 \\ F & G_1 & H_1 & I_1 & G_1 & B \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $\sigma = (012345)$ be the cyclic permutation of order six and $\tau := \tau_{-1} = (15)(24)$. We see that the subgroups of $\text{Aff}(\mathbf{Z}/6\mathbf{Z})$ containing $\mathbf{Z}/6\mathbf{Z}$ are

$$C_6 = \langle \sigma \rangle, \quad D_6 = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle.$$

By Key lemma, τ acts on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{\langle \sigma \rangle} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 5)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau : A' &\mapsto A', & B' &\mapsto F' \mapsto B', & C' &\mapsto E' \mapsto C', & D' &\mapsto D', \\ B &\mapsto F \mapsto B, & C &\mapsto E \mapsto C, & D &\mapsto D, & G_1 &\mapsto G_2 \mapsto G_1, & G_3 &\mapsto G_3, \\ H_1 &\mapsto I_1 \mapsto H_1, & H_2 &\mapsto I_2 \mapsto H_2, & H_3 &\mapsto I_3 \mapsto H_3, & J &\mapsto J. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

We first prove the following lemma which is analogous to the equation (14) in the quintic case.

LEMMA 7. *We have*

$$\mathcal{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6} = \mathcal{Q}(G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, I_1, I_2, I_3).$$

PROOF. From (5), we have that $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6} = \mathbf{Q}(u_{i,j} \mid 1 \leq i \leq j \leq 5)$, where $u_{i,j}$ is the elementary cyclic elements of order 6. Hence we should show that $B, C, D, E, F, J \in \mathbf{Q}(G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, I_1, I_2, I_3)$. By using (2)–(4), we obtain the following four quadratic relations.

$$\begin{aligned} &DH_1 + H_1^2 + DH_2 - FH_2 + H_1H_2 - BH_3 - G_2H_3 \\ &\quad - G_3H_3 - H_2H_3 - G_1I_1 - G_2I_2 + H_1I_2 + G_2I_3 + G_3I_3 = 0, \\ &G_2H_1 + G_1H_2 - G_1H_3 - G_3H_3 - DI_1 - H_2I_1 \\ &\quad - I_1^2 + BI_2 - DI_2 - I_1I_2 + FI_3 + G_1I_3 + G_3I_3 + I_2I_3 = 0, \\ &G_3H_2 - G_2H_3 - DI_1 + EI_1 - DI_2 - H_1I_2 \\ &\quad - I_1I_2 - I_2^2 + CI_3 + G_2I_3 + I_1I_3 + H_1J - H_3J + I_3J = 0, \\ &CH_1 - DH_1 - DH_2 - H_1H_2 - H_2^2 + EH_3 \\ &\quad + G_1H_3 + H_1H_3 - H_2I_1 + G_3I_2 - G_1I_3 + H_3J + I_1J - I_3J = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that this is a system of linear equations in B, C, E, F . Hence we easily solve this as

$$B = (-G_2H_1H_2 - G_1H_2^2 + G_1H_2H_3 + G_3H_2H_3 + DH_2l_1 + H_2^2l_1 + H_2l_1^2 + DH_2l_2 \\ + H_2l_1l_2 - DH_1l_3 - H_1^2l_3 - DH_2l_3 - G_1H_2l_3 - G_3H_2l_3 - H_1H_2l_3 + G_2H_3l_3 \\ + G_3H_3l_3 + H_2H_3l_3 + G_1l_1l_3 + G_2l_2l_3 - H_1l_2l_3 - H_2l_2l_3 - G_2l_3^2 - G_3l_3^2) / \\ (H_2l_2 - H_3l_3),$$

$$C = (G_3H_2H_3 - G_2H_3^2 + DH_1l_1 + DH_2l_1 + H_1H_2l_1 + H_2^2l_1 - DH_3l_1 - G_1H_3l_1 \\ - H_1H_3l_1 + H_2l_1^2 - DH_3l_2 - H_1H_3l_2 - G_3l_1l_2 - H_3l_1l_2 - H_3l_2^2 + G_2H_3l_3 \\ + G_1l_1l_3 + H_3l_1l_3 + H_1H_3J - H_3^2J - H_3l_1J - l_1^2J + H_3l_3J + l_1l_3J) / \\ (H_1l_1 - H_3l_3),$$

$$E = (-G_3H_1H_2 + G_2H_1H_3 + DH_1l_1 + DH_1l_2 + H_1^2l_2 + H_1l_1l_2 + H_1l_2^2 - DH_1l_3 \\ - G_2H_1l_3 - DH_2l_3 - H_1H_2l_3 - H_2^2l_3 + G_1H_3l_3 + H_1H_3l_3 - H_1l_1l_3 - H_2l_1l_3 \\ + G_3l_2l_3 - G_1l_3^2 - H_1^2J + H_1H_3J - H_1l_3J + H_3l_3J + l_1l_3J - l_3^2J) / (H_1l_1 - H_3l_3),$$

$$F = (G_2H_1H_3 + G_1H_2H_3 - G_1H_3^2 - G_3H_3^2 - DH_3l_1 - H_2H_3l_1 - H_3l_1^2 + DH_1l_2 + H_1^2l_2 \\ + DH_2l_2 + H_1H_2l_2 - DH_3l_2 - G_2H_3l_2 - G_3H_3l_2 - H_2H_3l_2 - G_1l_1l_2 - H_3l_1l_2 \\ - G_2l_2^2 + H_1l_2^2 + G_1H_3l_3 + G_3H_3l_3 + G_2l_2l_3 + G_3l_2l_3 + H_3l_2l_3) / (H_2l_2 - H_3l_3).$$

It follows that $B, C, E, F \in \mathbf{Q}(D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3, J)$. From above equations and (4) again, by using computer manipulations (e.g. Mathematica [26]), we can find the following relations of $D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3, J$.

$$\begin{cases} G_1H_2 - G_3H_3 - H_2l_1 - G_2l_2 + H_1l_2 + G_3l_3 + J(-G_1 + G_2 - H_1 + H_3 + l_1 - l_3) = 0, \\ \varphi_1(D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\varphi_1(D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3) :=$$

$$D(H_1 + H_2 - l_1 - l_2)(H_1l_2 - H_3l_1 - H_3l_2 + H_3l_3) + G_2H_1^2H_3 + G_1H_1H_2H_3 \\ + G_2H_1H_2H_3 + G_1H_2^2H_3 - G_1H_1H_3^2 - G_3H_1H_3^2 - G_1H_2H_3^2 - G_3H_2H_3^2 - G_2H_1H_3l_1 \\ - G_1H_2H_3l_1 - H_1H_2H_3l_1 - H_2^2H_3l_1 + G_1H_3^2l_1 + G_3H_3^2l_1 - H_1H_3l_1^2 + H_3l_1^3 + H_1^3l_2 \\ - G_1^2H_2l_2 - G_2G_3H_2l_2 + G_1H_1H_2l_2 + G_3H_1H_2l_2 + H_1^2H_2l_2 - 2G_2H_1H_3l_2 \\ - G_3H_1H_3l_2 - G_1H_2H_3l_2 - H_1H_2H_3l_2 - H_2^2H_3l_2 + G_1H_3^2l_2 + G_3H_3^2l_2 - G_1H_1l_1l_2 \\ - H_1^2l_1l_2 - H_1H_2l_1l_2 + G_2H_3l_1l_2 + G_3H_3l_1l_2 - H_1H_3l_1l_2 + G_1l_1^2l_2 + 2H_3l_1^2l_2 \\ - G_2H_1l_2^2 + G_2H_3l_2^2 + G_3H_3l_2^2 + G_1l_1l_2^2 + G_2l_1l_2^2 - H_1l_1l_2^2 + H_3l_1l_2^2 + G_2l_2^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -H_1 l_2^3 + G_1^2 H_3 l_3 + G_2 G_3 H_3 l_3 + H_1^2 H_3 l_3 + G_1 H_2 H_3 l_3 + G_3 H_2 H_3 l_3 + H_1 H_2 H_3 l_3 \\
& -G_2 H_3^2 l_3 - G_3 H_3^2 l_3 - 2G_1 H_3 l_1 l_3 - G_3 H_3 l_1 l_3 + H_3^2 l_1 l_3 + G_2 H_1 l_2 l_3 + G_3 H_1 l_2 l_3 \\
& + H_1 H_2 l_2 l_3 + H_2^2 l_2 l_3 - G_1 H_3 l_2 l_3 - G_2 H_3 l_2 l_3 - G_3 H_3 l_2 l_3 + H_1 H_3 l_2 l_3 + H_2 H_3 l_2 l_3 \\
& + H_3^2 l_2 l_3 - G_2 l_1 l_2 l_3 - G_3 l_1 l_2 l_3 - H_3 l_1 l_2 l_3 - G_2 l_2^2 l_3 - G_3 l_2^2 l_3 - H_3 l_2^2 l_3 + G_2 H_3 l_3^2 \\
& + G_3 H_3 l_3^2 - H_1 H_3 l_3^2 - H_2 H_3 l_3^2. \tag{17}
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that $D, J \in \mathbf{Q}(G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3)$, which completes the proof. \square

By the same way as in the proof of Lemma 7 above, we obtain the following three relations of $D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3$.

$$\begin{cases} r'_1(D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3) = 0, \\ r'_2(D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3) = 0, \\ r_3(G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where

$$r'_1(D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3) := \tau(\varphi_1(D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3)),$$

$$r'_2(D, G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3) :=$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& D(-H_1 H_2 l_1 - H_1 H_3 l_1 + H_1^2 l_2 - G_1 H_2 l_2 + G_2 H_2 l_2 - H_1 H_3 l_2 + H_2 l_1 l_2 + H_3 l_1 l_2 \\
& -H_1 l_2^2 + H_3 l_2^2 + H_1^2 l_3 + H_1 H_2 l_3 + G_1 H_3 l_3 - G_2 H_3 l_3 - H_1 l_2 l_3 - H_2 l_2 l_3) + G_2 H_1^2 H_2 \\
& + G_1 H_1 H_2^2 + G_2 H_1^2 H_3 - G_3 H_1 H_2 H_3 - G_1 H_1 H_3^2 - G_3 H_1 H_3^2 - H_1 H_2^2 l_1 - H_1 H_2 H_3 l_1 \\
& -H_1 H_2 l_1^2 - H_1 H_3 l_1^2 + H_1^3 l_2 - G_1^2 H_2 l_2 - G_1 G_3 H_2 l_2 + H_1^2 H_2 l_2 - G_1 H_2^2 l_2 + G_2 H_2^2 l_2 \\
& -H_1 H_2^2 l_2 - 2G_2 H_1 H_3 l_2 - G_3 H_1 H_3 l_2 - G_1 H_2 H_3 l_2 + G_2 H_2 H_3 l_2 + G_3 H_2 H_3 l_2 \\
& -H_1 H_2 H_3 l_2 + G_1 H_3^2 l_2 + G_3 H_3^2 l_2 - G_1 H_1 l_1 l_2 + G_2 H_2 l_1 l_2 + G_3 H_2 l_1 l_2 - H_1 H_2 l_1 l_2 \\
& + H_2^2 l_1 l_2 - H_1 H_3 l_1 l_2 + H_2 H_3 l_1 l_2 + H_3 l_1^2 l_2 - G_2 H_1 l_2^2 - G_1 H_2 l_2^2 + G_2 H_2 l_2^2 - H_1 H_2 l_2^2 \\
& + G_2 H_3 l_2^2 + G_3 H_3 l_2^2 + H_2 H_3 l_2^2 + G_1 l_1 l_2^2 + H_2 l_1 l_2^2 + H_3 l_1 l_2^2 + G_2 l_2^3 - H_1 l_2^3 + H_1^3 l_3 \\
& + G_1 H_1 H_2 l_3 + G_3 H_1 H_2 l_3 + H_1^2 H_2 l_3 + G_1^2 H_3 l_3 + G_1 G_3 H_3 l_3 + G_1 H_1 H_3 l_3 \\
& -2G_2 H_1 H_3 l_3 - G_2 H_2 H_3 l_3 + G_1 H_3^2 l_3 - G_2 H_3^2 l_3 - G_1 H_1 l_1 l_3 - G_2 H_3 l_1 l_3 - G_3 H_3 l_1 l_3 \\
& + H_3 l_1^2 l_3 + G_3 H_1 l_2 l_3 - G_1 H_2 l_2 l_3 - G_3 H_2 l_2 l_3 + H_1 H_3 l_2 l_3 + H_2 H_3 l_2 l_3 + G_1 l_1 l_2 l_3 \\
& -G_3 l_2^2 l_3 - H_1 l_2^2 l_3 - H_2 l_2^2 l_3 - H_3 l_2^2 l_3 + G_2 H_1 l_3^2 + G_3 H_1 l_3^2 - G_2 l_2 l_3^2 - G_3 l_2 l_3^2,
\end{aligned}$$

$$r_3(G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, l_1, l_2, l_3) := G_1 G_2 - G_3^2 - G_2 H_1 + H_1^2 + G_3 H_2$$

$$-H_2^2 + G_1 H_3 - G_2 H_3 - G_1 l_1 - H_1 l_1 + l_1^2 + G_3 l_2 + H_2 l_2 - l_2^2 - G_1 l_3 + G_2 l_3.$$

We eliminate D from the relation $r'_1 = 0$ (resp. $r'_2 = 0$) by using $\varphi_1 = 0$ in (17), and obtain a relation $r_1 = 0$ (resp. $r_2 = 0$) of $G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, I_1, I_2, I_3$. Thus we have three relations $r_1 = 0, r_2 = 0, r_3 = 0$ of $G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, I_1, I_2, I_3$. Next, as in the quintic case, we transform the variables as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &:= G_1 - G_3, & v_2 &:= G_2 - G_3, & v_3 &:= H_1 - G_3, & v_4 &:= H_2 - G_3, \\ v_5 &:= H_3 - G_3, & v_6 &:= I_1 - G_3, & v_7 &:= I_2 - G_3, & v_8 &:= I_3 - G_3. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Then it follows from Lemma 7 that $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6} = \mathbf{Q}(v_1, \dots, v_8, G_3)$ and we see that the quartic relation $r_1(G_1, G_2, G_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, I_1, I_2, I_3)$ is transformed to a linear relation in G_3 .

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(v_1 + G_3, v_2 + G_3, G_3, v_3 + G_3, v_4 + G_3, v_5 + G_3, v_6 + G_3, v_7 + G_3, v_8 + G_3) = \\ G_3(v_3 - v_5 - v_6 + v_8)(v_1^2 - v_2^2 + 2v_2v_3 + 2v_3^2 + 2v_1v_4 + v_2v_4 + 2v_3v_4 - v_1v_5 \\ - v_2v_5 - 2v_3v_5 - 2v_4v_5 - 2v_1v_6 + v_4v_6 + 4v_5v_6 - 2v_6^2 - v_1v_7 - 2v_2v_7 - v_3v_7 \\ + 4v_5v_7 - 2v_6v_7 + v_1v_8 + v_2v_8 - 4v_3v_8 - 4v_4v_8 + 2v_6v_8 + 2v_7v_8) + v_2v_3^3 \\ + v_1v_3^2v_4 + v_2v_3^2v_4 + v_1v_3v_4^2 - v_1v_3^2v_5 - v_2v_3^2v_5 - 2v_1v_3v_4v_5 - v_2v_3v_4v_5 - v_1v_4^2v_5 \\ + v_1v_3v_5^2 + v_1v_4v_5^2 - v_2v_3^2v_6 + v_3^3v_6 - v_1^2v_4v_6 - v_3v_4^2v_6 + v_2^2v_5v_6 + v_1v_3v_5v_6 \\ - v_2v_3v_5v_6 - v_1v_3v_6^2 - 2v_3^2v_6^2 - v_3v_4v_6^2 + v_3v_5v_6^2 - v_5^2v_6^2 + v_1v_6^3 + v_3v_6^3 - v_2^2v_3v_7 \\ + v_2^2v_5v_7 - v_3^2v_6v_7 + 2v_3v_5v_6v_7 - 2v_5^2v_6v_7 + v_1v_6^2v_7 + v_2v_6^2v_7 + v_3v_5v_7^2 - v_5^2v_7^2 \\ + v_2v_6v_7^2 - v_3v_6v_7^2 + v_1^2v_3v_8 + v_1^2v_4v_8 - v_1^2v_5v_8 - v_2^2v_5v_8 + v_2v_3v_5v_8 - v_3^2v_5v_8 \\ + v_4^2v_5v_8 - v_1v_5^2v_8 + v_2v_5^2v_8 - v_1v_3v_6v_8 + v_2v_3v_6v_8 + v_3^2v_6v_8 + 2v_3v_4v_6v_8 \\ + v_4^2v_6v_8 + v_1v_5v_6v_8 + 2v_3v_5v_6v_8 + v_4v_5v_6v_8 - v_1v_6^2v_8 - v_2v_6^2v_8 - v_5v_6^2v_8 \\ + v_3v_5v_7v_8 - v_1v_6v_7v_8 - 2v_2v_6v_7v_8 - v_2v_7^2v_8 + v_5v_7^2v_8 - v_3^2v_8^2 - 2v_3v_4v_8^2 - v_4^2v_8^2 \\ + v_1v_5v_8^2 - v_2v_5v_8^2 + v_2v_6v_8^2 + v_2v_7v_8^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence we have $G_3 \in \mathbf{Q}(v_1, \dots, v_8)$. This shows that

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6} = \mathbf{Q}(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8).$$

By eliminating the variable G_3 from the relation

$$r_2(v_1 + G_3, v_2 + G_3, G_3, v_3 + G_3, v_4 + G_3, v_5 + G_3, v_6 + G_3, v_7 + G_3, v_8 + G_3) = 0,$$

we obtain the following relation of v_1, \dots, v_8 .

$$\begin{aligned} v_1v_2v_3^2 - v_2v_3^3 + v_3^4 - v_1^3v_4 + v_1^2v_2v_4 + v_1^2v_3v_4 - v_1v_2v_3v_4 - v_2^2v_3v_4 + v_2v_3^2v_4 + v_1^2v_4^2 \\ - v_1v_2v_4^2 + v_2v_3v_4^2 - v_3^2v_4^2 + v_1v_2^2v_5 - v_2^2v_5 - v_1^2v_3v_5 - v_1v_2v_3v_5 + v_2^2v_3v_5 \\ + v_1v_3^2v_5 - v_3^3v_5 - v_1^2v_4v_5 + 2v_1v_2v_4v_5 - v_1v_3v_4v_5 - v_1v_4^2v_5 + v_3v_4^2v_5 + v_1^2v_5^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -v_1v_2v_5^2 + v_1v_4v_5^2 - v_2v_4v_5^2 - v_1v_3^2v_6 - v_3^3v_6 + v_1v_2v_4v_6 - v_1v_3v_4v_6 + v_3^2v_4v_6 \\
& -v_1v_4^2v_6 + v_3v_4^2v_6 - v_1v_2v_5v_6 + 2v_1v_3v_5v_6 + v_1v_4v_5v_6 - v_2v_4v_5v_6 - v_3v_4v_5v_6 \\
& -2v_1v_5^2v_6 + 2v_2v_5^2v_6 - v_1v_2v_6^2 + v_2v_3v_6^2 - 2v_3v_4v_6^2 + v_2v_5v_6^2 + v_4v_5v_6^2 + v_1v_6^3 \\
& + v_3v_6^3 + v_4v_6^3 - v_5v_6^3 - v_6^4 - v_1v_2^2v_7 + v_2^2v_7 - v_1v_2v_3v_7 - v_3^3v_7 + v_1v_2v_5v_7 \\
& + v_3^2v_5v_7 - v_1v_5^2v_7 + v_2v_5^2v_7 + v_1^2v_6v_7 + v_1v_2v_6v_7 - v_2^2v_6v_7 + v_2v_3v_6v_7 + 2v_3^2v_6v_7 \\
& -v_2v_5v_6v_7 - v_3v_5v_6v_7 - v_1v_6^2v_7 - v_3v_6^2v_7 + v_1v_2v_7^2 - v_2^2v_7^2 + v_2v_3v_7^2 - v_2v_5v_7^2 \\
& -v_1v_6v_7^2 - v_3v_6v_7^2 + v_5v_6v_7^2 + v_6^2v_7^2 + v_1^3v_8 - v_1^2v_2v_8 + v_1v_2v_3v_8 - v_1v_3^2v_8 + v_3^3v_8 \\
& -v_1v_2v_4v_8 + v_1v_3v_4v_8 + v_1v_4^2v_8 - v_3v_4^2v_8 - v_1^2v_5v_8 + v_2^2v_5v_8 + 2v_1v_3v_5v_8 \\
& -2v_2v_3v_5v_8 - v_1^2v_6v_8 + v_1v_2v_6v_8 + v_2^2v_6v_8 - 2v_2v_3v_6v_8 + v_3v_4v_6v_8 + 2v_1v_5v_6v_8 \\
& -2v_2v_5v_6v_8 - v_2v_6^2v_8 - v_4v_6^2v_8 + v_6^3v_8 - 2v_1v_2v_7v_8 + v_2^2v_7v_8 + v_1v_3v_7v_8 \\
& -v_2v_3v_7v_8 - v_3^2v_7v_8 + v_2v_6v_7v_8 + v_3v_6v_7v_8 + v_2v_7^2v_8 - v_6v_7^2v_8 + v_1v_2v_8^2 \\
& -v_2^2v_8^2 - 2v_1v_3v_8^2 + 2v_2v_3v_8^2 - v_1v_4v_8^2 + v_2v_4v_8^2 + v_1v_7v_8^2 - v_2v_7v_8^2 = 0. \tag{19}
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the relation $r_3 = 0$ is transformed by (18) to the following

$$\begin{aligned}
& v_1v_2 - v_2v_3 + v_3^2 - v_4^2 + v_1v_5 - v_2v_5 - v_1v_6 - v_3v_6 + v_6^2 + v_4v_7 \\
& -v_7^2 - v_1v_8 + v_2v_8 = 0. \tag{20}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have that $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6} = \mathbf{Q}(v_1, \dots, v_8)$, where v_1, \dots, v_8 satisfy the equations (19) and (20). Using this, we obtain the following set of generators of the fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6}$, which gives an affirmative answer to Noether's problem for C_6 .

PROPOSITION 8. *We have*

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6} = \mathbf{Q}(G_1 - G_3, G_2 - G_3, H_1 - G_3, H_2 - G_3, I_1 - G_3, I_2 - G_3).$$

PROOF. We should show that $v_5, v_8 \in \mathbf{Q}(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_6, v_7)$. We have from (20) that

$$v_5 = \frac{v_1v_2 - v_2v_3 + v_3^2 - v_4^2 - v_1v_6 - v_3v_6 + v_6^2 + v_4v_7 - v_7^2 - v_1v_8 + v_2v_8}{v_2 - v_1}.$$

By using this, we can eliminate v_5 from the equation (19). A direct computation shows that the result is a linear equation in v_8 . Hence we have $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6} = \mathbf{Q}(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_6, v_7)$, which completes the proof. \square

From Proposition 8 and (16), we obtain the following set of independent generators of the fixed field $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{D_6}$. It shows, in particular, that Noether's problem for D_6 also has an affirmative answer.

THEOREM 9. *We have*

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{D_6} = \mathbf{Q}(G_1 + G_2 - 2G_3, H_1 + I_1 - 2G_3, H_2 + I_2 - 2G_3, \\ (G_1 - G_2)^2, (G_1 - G_2)(H_1 - I_1), (G_1 - G_2)(H_2 - I_2)).$$

PROOF. We see that $(D_6/C_6) \cong \langle \tau \rangle$ acts on $\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{C_6} = \mathbf{Q}(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_6, v_7)$ as

$$\tau : v_1 \mapsto v_2 \mapsto v_1, \quad v_3 \mapsto v_6 \mapsto v_3, \quad v_4 \mapsto v_7 \mapsto v_4.$$

It follows from Lemma 2 that

$$\mathbf{Q}(y_0, \dots, y_5)^{D_6} = \mathbf{Q}(v_1 + v_2, v_3 + v_6, v_4 + v_7, (v_1 - v_2)^2, (v_1 - v_2)(v_3 - v_6), \\ (v_1 - v_2)(v_4 - v_7)).$$

The assertion follows from this. \square

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