Because r_{es} is simply another way of writing R^h_{es}, and the terms R_1, R_λ, etc., are the roots of a pure uni-serial Abelian, it follows that r_1, r_λ, etc., have the forms of the roots of a pure uni-serial Abelian. By putting e, then, in (148) successively equal to $1, \lambda, \alpha, \ldots, \theta$, the $n-1$ terms in (146) are obtained with the forms assigned to them in (145).

Sufficiency of the Forms.

§64. We here assume that the terms forming the series (146) are taken as in (145), and we have to show that the expression (140) is the root of a solvable irreducible equation of the n^{th} degree; provided always that the equation of the n^{th} degree, of which it is a root, is irreducible. Because the terms forming the series (146) are taken as in (145), the system of equations (147) subsists. Therefore, by a course of reasoning precisely similar to that used in an earlier part of the paper to show that the n values of the expression (2), obtained by giving s successively the values $0, 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$, are the roots of an equation of the n^{th} degree, it can now be shown that the n values of the expression (140), obtained by taking the n values of $R_1^{\frac{1}{n}}$ for a given value of R_1, are the roots of an equation of the n^{th} degree, that is, of an equation of the n^{th} degree with rational coefficients.