$$e_4^{(c)} = (n-2)(n-3)(1-nc)\frac{e_2^2}{2} + (n^2(n-1)c - n(n+1))\, e_4$$

$\Longrightarrow$ THM: $e_d^{(c)}\Big|_{c=\frac{1}{n}} = e_d$

<u>THM</u>: $\exists$ a basis $\mathcal{B}_c$ in $\mathbb{C}[c] \otimes S(V)^{S_n}$

$\{e_{\underline{d}}^{(c)}\}$

$\underline{d} = (d_1 \le d_2 \le d_3 \le \cdots \le d_m \le n)$, $d_1 \ge 2$, such that

(1) $e_{kn}^{(c)},\ e_d^{(c)} \in \mathcal{B}_c$

(2) $\mathcal{B}_c$ is orthogonal w.r.t. $\langle\, , \rangle_c$ in $S(V)$

$\langle p, f \rangle_c = D_p^{(c)}(f)$

$V^* = V$ by $p = \deg f$

$S(V^*) = S(V)$

$e(d_1, \dots, d_m) = ?\ e_{d_1} e_{d_2} \cdots e_{d_m}$ + lower terms

(3) $\mathcal{B}_c\big|_{c=0}$ is compatible with rad $\langle\, , \rangle_c\big|_{c=0}$.