

$$G4 := [a + b + c + d, a \cdot b + b \cdot c + c \cdot d + d \cdot a, a \cdot b \cdot c + b \cdot c \cdot d + c \cdot d \cdot a + d \cdot a \cdot b, a \cdot b \cdot c \cdot d - 1];$$

$$[a + b + c + d, a b + a d + b c + c d, a b c + a b d + a c d + b c d, a b c d - 1] \quad (1)$$

with(Groebner);

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{Basis}, \text{FGLM}, \text{HilbertDimension}, \text{HilbertPolynomial}, \text{HilbertSeries}, \text{Homogenize}, \text{InitialForm}, \\ & \text{InterReduce}, \text{IsBasis}, \text{IsProper}, \text{IsZeroDimensional}, \text{LeadingCoefficient}, \text{LeadingMonomial}, \\ & \text{LeadingTerm}, \text{MatrixOrder}, \text{MaximalIndependentSet}, \text{MonomialOrder}, \\ & \text{MultiplicationMatrix}, \text{MultivariateCyclicVector}, \text{NormalForm}, \text{NormalSet}, \\ & \text{RationalUnivariateRepresentation}, \text{Reduce}, \text{RememberBasis}, \text{SPolynomial}, \text{Solve}, \\ & \text{SuggestVariableOrder}, \text{Support}, \text{TestOrder}, \text{ToricIdealBasis}, \text{TrailingTerm}, \\ & \text{UnivariatePolynomial}, \text{Walk}, \text{WeightedDegree}] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

*Basis(G4, tdeg(a, b, c, d)); # a Groebner basis with total degree ordering*

$$[a + b + c + d, b^2 + 2 b d + d^2, b c^2 - b d^2 + c^2 d - d^3, b c d^2 - b d^3 + c^2 d^2 + c d^3 - d^4 - 1,$$

$$b d^4 + d^5 - b - d, c^3 d^2 + c^2 d^3 - c - d, c^2 d^4 + b c - b d + c d - 2 d^2] \quad (3)$$

*Basis(G4, plex(a, b, c, d));*

# A groebner basis with pluely lexicographic ordering. There is no polynomial in d alone, so d is undetermined

$$[c^2 d^6 - c^2 d^2 - d^4 + 1, c^3 d^2 + c^2 d^3 - c - d, b d^4 + d^5 - b - d, c^2 d^4 + b c - b d + c d - 2 d^2,$$

$$b^2 + 2 b d + d^2, a + b + c + d] \quad (4)$$

*G4b := [b + d, op(G4)]; # If we just want the roots,  $(b+d)^2$  is in the Groebner basis,  
so we can just add  $b + d$  (losing multiplicity information, of course)*

$$[b + d, a + b + c + d, a b + a d + b c + c d, a b c + a b d + a c d + b c d, a b c d - 1] \quad (5)$$

*Basis(G4b, plex(a, b, c, d));*

$$[c^2 d^2 - 1, b + d, a + c] \quad (6)$$

# Now the solutions are obvious: d is free and c is either the reciprocal of d or its inverse, and b and a are determined