elementary invariant polynomials.

「 Since all the coefficients of t^i's are symmetric and $F_t(A)$ is symmetric in $\lambda_1, \cdots \lambda_n$. 」

The Todd polynomials Td_i are then defined by

$$\frac{\det A}{\det(I - e^{-tA})} = (-1)^n t^{-n} \left\{ \sum_i Td_i(P^1(A), \cdots P^i(A)) t^i \right\}.$$

Now we may express the Lefschetz fixed-point formula as applied to v and f_t by

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_M) = \sum_{v(p)=0} \frac{1}{\det A_p} \cdot \frac{\det A_p}{\det(I - e^{tA_p})}$$

$$= (-1)^n t^{-n} \sum_i \left\{ \sum_{v(p)=0} (-1)^i \frac{Td_i(P^1(A_p), \cdots P^i(A_p))}{\det A_p} \right\} t^i.$$

「 $$\chi(\mathcal{O}_M) = \sum_{v(p)=0} \frac{1}{\det A_p} \cdot \frac{\det A_p}{\det(I - e^{tA_p})} \quad \text{by P436}$$

$$= \sum_{v(p)=0} \frac{1}{\det A_p} (-1)^n (-t)^{-n} \left\{ \sum_i Td_i(P^1(A_p) \cdots P^i(A_p))(-t)^i \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{v(p)=0} \frac{1}{\det A_p} t^{-n} \left\{ \sum_i (-1)^i Td_i(P^1(A_p), \cdots P^i(A_p)) t^i \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{v(p)=0} \sum_i t^{-n} (-1)^i \frac{Td_i(P^1(A_p), \cdots P^i(A_p))}{\det A_p} t^i$$