

$$R_y = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{C}_{n+m}} E(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^{m+n} M_{i|\sigma(i)}$$

$$\deg \prod_{i=1}^{m+n} M_{i|\sigma(i)} = \sum_{i=1}^m \deg M_{i|\sigma(i)} + \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} \deg M_{i|\sigma(i)}$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^m d - (n - (\sigma(i) - i)) + \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} d' - (i - \sigma(i))$$

$$\leq md - nm + nd' = \underbrace{(d-n)}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{(m-d')}_{\leq 0} + dd'$$

$$\boxed{\deg R_y \leq dd'}$$

$$\text{donc } \#V \leq (dd') (dd') = (dd')^2$$

③ Pour $(x, y) \in V$, on veut que les $x+ty$ soient $\neq 0$.

$$\neq (x', y') \in V \quad x+ty \neq x'+ty' \quad \underline{x-x'} \neq t(y'-y)$$

on choisit t .

$$\tilde{P}(x, y) = P(x - ty, y)$$

$$\tilde{Q}(y, y) = Q(x - ty, y)$$

Si $(x, y) \in V$, alors $P(x, y) = 0$ donc $P(x + ty - ty, y) = 0$ donc $\tilde{P}(x + ty, y) = 0$.

$$\tilde{Q}(x + ty, y) = 0$$

$$V \hookrightarrow V(\tilde{P}) \cup V(\tilde{Q}) \cup V(\tilde{R}_y) \quad \# \leq dd'$$

$$(x, y) \longmapsto (x + ty, y) \quad x + ty$$

$$\#V \leq dd'$$