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Sorry! The source you requested was not found on this server. Mevis Indusian Mevis Urdu. 1, \ldots, l_k$ for some positive integer $k$. We will prove that $f_1, \ldots, f_l$ are non-trivial elements of $E$.\ Firstly, by [@Jac] theorem 11, $f_1, \ldots, f_l$ form an additive basis of $E(n_1,\ldots,n_k)$ over the quotient field $\overline E$. Let $x,y \in E(n_1, \ldots, n_k)$ be such that $x-y \in E^\times$. Since $\overline E$ is a field, we have $\overline E[x]=\overline E[y]$ since $x-y=ax+by$ with $a,b \in \overline E$.\ Since $E(n_1, \ldots, n_k)$ is a field, $x=y$. Thus $E(n_1, \ldots, n_k)$ is commutative.\ Note that $f_i$ belongs to the polynomial ring $k[x_1, \ldots, x_k]$. So $f_i$ is equal to $f_i(x_1,\ldots,x_k)=\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N_i} a_{\alpha,i} x_1^{n_1} \ldots x_k^{n_k}$. Therefore $f_i(x_1,\ldots,x_k)=g_i(x_1,\ldots,x_l)+ \sum_{j=k+1}^n h_j(x_1,\ldots,x_k) x_j$.\ Set $u_i=x_i-x_1^{n_1} \ldots x_k^{n_k}$, then $f_i(x_1,\ldots,x_k)=g_i(u_1,\ldots,u_l)+ \sum_{j=k+1

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