Uniqueness and j

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Adding a "g" term to F ~~probably~~ changes $j(F)$ by $(x^2+y^2)g$.

Q For which symmetric g $(g(x,y)=g(y,x))$, is it true that $\tilde{\delta}((x^2+y^2)g)=0$?

Q For which n, $x^2+y^2 \mid (x+y)^n - x^n - y^n$?

Ans Never

$$3(xy^2+x^2y) = 3xy(x+y) \ \ldots$$

It seems that if a "unitary" F exists, it is unique.