At $\left(-t, -\frac{t(1+\gamma)}{\gamma}\right)$,
$$J(f_t) = \frac{t^2(1+\gamma)(1-\gamma)}{\gamma}$$

Unless $\gamma = 1, -1, \frac{1}{2}$,

$J(f_t) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_t$ has only distinct & nondegenerate zeros. for $t \neq 0$

since $\gamma \neq 1$.

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i}\right)^2 \int_{|f_t - P_t| = \epsilon} \frac{df_{1t}}{f_{1t}} \wedge \frac{df_{2t}}{f_{2t}} = 1 \quad (\because J(f_t) \neq 0 \text{ at } P_t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i}\right)^2 \int_{\substack{|xy| = \epsilon \\ |(x-y)(x-\gamma y)| = \epsilon}} \frac{d\,xy}{xy} \wedge \frac{d(x-y)(x-\gamma y)}{(x-y)(x-\gamma y)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i}\right)^2 \sum_{i=1}^{4} \int_{|f_t - P_{ti}| = \epsilon} \frac{df_{1t}}{f_{1t}} \wedge \frac{df_{2t}}{f_{2t}} = 4$$

In general, we may have f_t which has distinct & nondegenerate zeros. i.e even if $\gamma = -1$ or $\frac{1}{2}$. ")

$h^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{P_0}) = 12$.