I need more explanations. If P_1, P_2, P_3 are collinear, $\exists$ a line L. $\Rightarrow$ $A(\wp(z), \wp'(z)) = a\wp(z) + b\wp'(z) + c$ is a meromorphic function with divisor $P_1+P_2+P_3-3P_0$ on C, where $L = \{ax+by+c=0\}$. 」

"Comment" They showed the existence of a meromorphic function explicitly. They explained intrically, what I mean is that they used the intersection points of C & L.

Setting $P_i = [1, \wp(z_i), \wp'(z_i)]$, we may rewrite (*) in the form

$$(**) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \wp(z_1) & \wp'(z_1) \\ 1 & \wp(z_2) & \wp'(z_2) \\ 1 & \wp(z_3) & \wp'(z_3) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \iff z_1+z_2+z_3 \equiv 0 \ (\Lambda).$$

「 Clear. And $z_1 + z_2 \equiv -z_3$ gives a group structure. $z_1 = 0$ corresponding to P_0 plays a role as the identity.」

This beautiful relation may be interpreted in several – eventually equivalent – ways. One is as the famous addition theorem for elliptic functions expressing $\wp(-z_1-z_2) = \wp(z_1+z_2)$ and $\wp'(-z_1-z_2) = -\wp'(z_1+z_2)$ rationally in terms of $\wp(z_1)$, $\wp(z_2)$, $\wp'(z_1)$ and $\wp'(z_2)$. Alternately, we may give the group structure on the cubic curve C geometrically by making the construction with lines dictated by (**). In any case, the inversion of the elliptic integral via Abel's theorem and corresponding theory of cubic curves in the plane occupies a singular position of harmony and depth in the subject of algebraic geometry.