② $|\mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2)|$ satisfies case 1.
This means that any $\tau \in |\mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2)|$ is of $\tau = l'' l'$, for a fixed line l'.
By the correspondence above, $\dim|\mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2)| \geq 3$.
$\exists$ $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4 \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2))$, which are linearly independent
$\Rightarrow$ $\tau_1 = l_1 l'$ $\tau_2 = l_2 l'$ $\tau_3 = l_3 l'$ $\tau_4 = l_4 l'$
$\Rightarrow$ Since $\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4\}$ is linearly independent,
$\{l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4\}$ is linearly independent.
But since $\dim H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(H)) = \binom{2+1}{2} = 3$, we can not have such l_i's.

In case $\# \Gamma_0' = 6$, we can apply the same arguments.
In case $\# \Gamma_0' = 3$ or 4.
① Case 2
By the Reciprocity Formula I, Γ_0' will impose independent conditions on $|\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2)|$ and

$$\dim|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0'}(2)| = 5 - \#\Gamma_0' \leq 2$$

which is impossible, since $\dim|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0'}(2)| = \dim|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(3)| \geq 3$.

② Case 1.
Again by the same argument above we can get a contradition.

Point: Assumption $\dim|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(3)| \geq 3$ the correspondence, so that we can conclude $\dim|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0'}(2)| \geq 3$, and $\dim H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(H)) = 3$