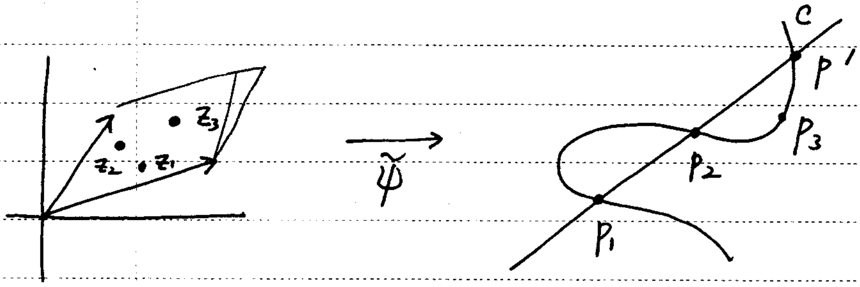
triple pole at p_0 and zeros at p_1, p_2, p_3. To see this, let $A(x, y) = ax + by + c$ be the equation of the line L joining p_1 and p_2 in $\mathbb{P}^2$ and denote by p' the third point of intersection of L with C (Figure 4).



Then since the line at infinity intersects C in the divisor $3p_0$, $A(\wp(z), \wp'(z))$ is a meromorphic function on $C = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$ with divisor $p_1 + p_2 + p' - 3p_0$.

⌈ I don't quite understand the statement that the line $A(x, y)$ at infinity intersects C in the divisor. Something is strange here.

Consider $a\wp(z) + b\wp'(z) + c = A(\wp(z), \wp'(z))$ on C.
Since $\wp(z)$, $\wp'(z)$ have double, triple poles at $p_0 \in C$, $A(\wp(z), \wp'(z))$ has triple pole at $p_0 \in C$.
Since $\{ax + by + c = 0\} \cap C = \{p_1, p_2, p'\}$,
$\exists$ $\underset{p_1}{[1, \wp(z_1), \wp'(z_1)]}$, $\underset{p_2}{[1, \wp(z_2), \wp'(z_2)]}$, $\underset{p'}{[1, \wp(z'), \wp'(z')]}$.
$\Rightarrow$ $A(\wp(z), \wp'(z))$ is a meromorphic function on $C = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$ with divisor $p_1 + p_2 + p' - 3p_0$. ⌋

Thus $p' \sim p_3$ and so $p' = p_3$.

⌈ $p_1 + p_2 + p' - 3p_0 \sim 0 \iff p_3 \sim p'$ since $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 - 3p_0 \sim 0$.