This contradicts to the fact $\dim H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(H)) = 3$ since l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4 are linearly indepent.

(ii) $|\mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2)|$ satisfies case 2.
$\Rightarrow$ $\dim |\mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2)| = 5 - 4 + 0 = 1$ Contradiction.

② $\dim |\mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2)| = 2$

$\Rightarrow$ $\dim |\mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2)| \geq \dim |\mathcal{J}_{P_0''}(2)| = \dim |\mathcal{J}_{P_0}(3)| \geq 2$.
since clearly $\sigma \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{P_0''}(2)) \Rightarrow \sigma \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2))$ and $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{P_0''}(2))$ corresponds to $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{P_0}(3))$.

$\Rightarrow \exists$ linearly independent $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3 \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2))$
s.t $\tau_1 = l'l_1$ $\tau_2 = l'l_2$ $\tau_3 = l'l_3$. l' a fixed line
and $\{\tau_1 l_1', \tau_2 l_2', \tau_3 l_3'\}$ spans $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{P_0}(3))$. -- ⊛
(i) If $l' \cap \Lambda_0 \neq \Lambda_0$, then $\exists$ a point $p \in \Lambda_0$ s.t l_1, l_2, l_3 pass through p.
Since $\dim H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_p(H)) = 2$, $\{l_1, l_2, l_3\}$ is not linearly independent. $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction

~~(ii) If $l' \supset \Lambda_0$, consider $\{l'l_1', l'l_2', l'l_3'\} \subset H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{\Lambda_0}(2))$.~~
~~Since $\{l'l_1', l'l_2', l'l_3'\}$ span $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{P_0}(3))$, ($\because$ $\{l_1', l_2', l_3'\}$ is linearly independent, and each $l'l_i'$ passes~~