Suppose that we decompose Z into two disjoint sets Γ_0 and Γ; we may think of Γ_0 as part of the base of the pencil $|s+\lambda s'| \subset |L|$, and shall refer to Γ as the residue of Γ_0.

s & s' are linearly independent sections of L.
$\Rightarrow \{s+\lambda s'\}_{\lambda\in\mathbb{P}^1}$ is a line in $\mathbb{P}(H^0(S, \mathcal{O}(L))) = |L|$

$\Rightarrow |s+\lambda s'|_{\lambda\in\mathbb{P}^1}$ is a pencil in $|L|$.
Any $s+\lambda s'$ vanishes on Z. ⌟

Reciprocity Formula (II). With the above notations;

$$h^1(\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(L)) = h^0(\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma}(K+L)) - 2p_g + h^0(\mathcal{O}(K-L)).$$

In particular, if both $q = p_g = 0$, then

$$h^1(\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(L)) = h^0(\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma}(K+L)).$$

Here $K = K_S$, and by $p_{\ell}p_{\ell}$ $p_g(S) = h^{2,0}(S)$. $h^0(\mathcal{O}(K-L)) = \dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}(K-L))$
$= \dim H^0(S, \Omega^2(-L)) = \dim H^2(S, \Omega^0(L)) = h^2(\mathcal{O}(L))$
$= 0$, for, first $H^2(S, \mathcal{O}) = 0$ ($\because$ $p_g = 0$).
This implies that the divisor K_S is "some sort of" negative. Second, since L has a section, the divisor L is "some sort of" positive.