$\Rightarrow$ This is non-sense.

f is not well-defined on B.

But $f = \frac{S_1}{S_2}$ is well-defined on M. which is meromorphic function.

$S_1(a_0) = 0$ Suppose $c_0 = 0$.

$S_2(a_0) = 0$

$$S_1 = g_1(\omega)\, h(\omega, z)$$

$$S_2 = g_2(\omega)\, h'(\omega, z)$$

$$\frac{\omega^d + a_1(z)\omega^{d-1} + \cdots + a_d(z)}{\omega^r + a_1'(z)\omega^{r-1} + \cdots + a_r'(z)} = \frac{g_1(\omega)}{g_2(\omega)}$$

Guess. or ?

$V - B$ is an analytic subvariety of M (See 282).

$\Rightarrow$ $V-B$ is closed in M $\Rightarrow$ $V-B$ compact.

$\Rightarrow$ $V - B = \bigcup C_\alpha$. which C_α is open.

$\Rightarrow$ $V-B$ must be covered by a finite # of C_α's.

$\Rightarrow$ Since each $C_\alpha \subset$, for some λ, D_λ.

V meets only a finite # of D_λ's.

Suppose $S_1, S_2, S_3 \in H^0(M, \mathcal{O}(L))$ are linearly independent. & $\dim H^0(M, \mathcal{O}(L)) = 3$.

Let $D_i = (S_i)$, $B = D_1 \cap D_2 \cap D_3$.

$p \in M - B$. & suppose $S_1(p) = S_2(p) = 0$.

$\Rightarrow$ $S_3(p) \neq 0$. since $p \notin B$.

Define a map from $M-B$ to $\mathbb{P}^2$ as follows:

$$M - B \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{P}^2$$

$$x \longmapsto [(S_{1,\alpha}(x), S_{2,\alpha}(x), S_{3,\alpha}(x))]$$