and $V_c \sim 6\omega$). $\Rightarrow$ The latter component, I_p, occurs with multiplicity 2.

“π Comment on P177. on normal variety.

Since $\varphi^*(H_{V'}) = H_V$,

$$\begin{tikzcd} {[H]} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & {[H]} \arrow[d] \\ V \arrow[r, "\varphi"] & V'. \end{tikzcd}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Given any section τ on V', then since V' is normal, we may consider $\tau \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(H))$.
$\Rightarrow$ $\varphi^*\tau$ is a section of $[H]|V$. $\Rightarrow$ Again, since V is normal, $\varphi^*\tau = \sigma \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(H))$. $\Rightarrow$ Since φ is biholomorphic, and if $\tau_i \neq \tau_j$ on V', then $\varphi^*\tau_i \neq \varphi^*\tau_j$, $\varphi^* : H^0(V', \mathcal{O}(H)) \longrightarrow H^0(V, \mathcal{O}(H))$ is isomorphic.
Assume that V is nondegenerate in $\mathbb{P}^n$ and V' is nondegenerate. $\Rightarrow$ Let $\{\sigma_0^0, \cdots \sigma_n^0\}$ be the standard basis for $H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(H))$, i.e. $\sigma_i^0([X_0, \cdots X_n]) = [0, 0, \cdots X_i, 0 \cdots 0]$.
Let $H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(H)) = \langle \sigma_0, \cdots \sigma_n \rangle = \langle \tau_0, \cdots \tau_n \rangle$ and $\varphi^* \tau_i = \sigma_i$.
$\Rightarrow$ $\varphi^* \tau_i = \sigma_i = a_{ij}\sigma_j^0 = \tau_i \circ \varphi = b_{ik}\sigma_k^0 \circ \varphi = a_{ij}\sigma_j^0$
$\Rightarrow$ $B\varphi(X) = AX$, $X = (X_0, \cdots X_n)$ $\varphi(X_0, \cdots X_n) = (\varphi_0(X_0, \cdots X_n), \cdots \varphi_n(X_0, \cdots X_n))$.
$\Rightarrow$ $\varphi(X) = B^{-1}AX$ $\Rightarrow$ φ can be extended to $\mathbb{P}^n$. In case V is degenerate in $\mathbb{P}^n$, we may