$K \times \mathbb{P}^1 \subset \Delta \times \mathbb{P}^1$. See P395 ⅃

But by the calculation above the ratio f/g is constant on every connected component of $V-B$ and so V can meet only finitely many divisors D_λ away from the base locus of $\{D_\lambda\}$. Q.E.D

⌈ $V-B = \bigcup C_\alpha$. $C_\alpha \cap C_\beta = \phi$ if $\alpha \neq \beta$.
and C_α is connected.

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{f}{g}$ is constat on each C_α. If $\frac{f}{g} = \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$,

$C_\alpha \subset V_\lambda$ = locus of singular points in D_λ.

Suppose we have infinitely many C_α's.

$\Rightarrow$ Choose $a_\alpha \in C_\alpha$ for each α.

$\Rightarrow$ $\{a_\alpha\}$ is infinite in the compact manifld. M

$\Rightarrow$ $\exists$ a limit a_0. $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction, since $\{C_\alpha\}$ is discrete. (See Weirstrass Preparation Theorem. $\Rightarrow$ It tells $\{a_\alpha\}$ is discrete.

$\{C_\alpha\}$ is supposed to be discrete. Why?

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

compact. closure in M.

$\overline{V-B} = \overline{\bigcup C_\alpha} \supset \bigcup \overline{C_\alpha}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\overline{C_\alpha} = C_\alpha$, since

if $\frac{f}{g}$ is constat on C_α, $\frac{f}{g}$ is constat on $\overline{C_\alpha}$ ~~too~~.

$\Rightarrow$ $\{C_\alpha\}$ is discrete. ⅃

The essential point here is that a pencil $\{D_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{P}^1}$ with base locus B gives a holomorphic mapping

$$M - B \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

since by linearity every $p \in M-B$ is on a unique D_λ.