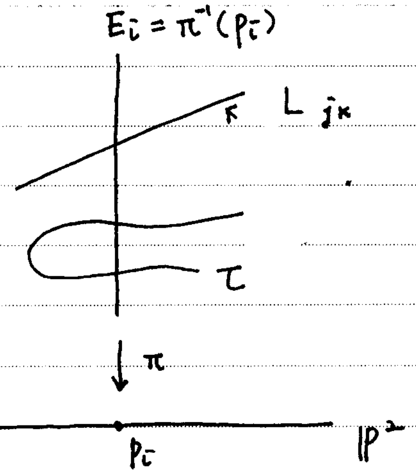

$\Rightarrow \quad \{\pi^*\sigma_i = 0\} \cap \{\pi^*\tau = 0\} \supset E_i$.

$\Rightarrow \quad f = [(\pi^*\sigma_1,\ \pi^*\sigma_2,\ \pi^*\sigma_3,\ \pi^*\tau)]$ is well-defined.

① By the same argument on P687 ~ P688 note, we may choose $\tau = C + \lambda C'$ which has different slopes from those of σ_i's at all p_j.

② By ①, $\underbrace{\{\pi^*\tau = 0\}}_{E_j} \cap \underbrace{\{\pi^*\sigma_i = 0\}}_{E_j} = \phi$ on all E_j, for any i

③ $f = [(\pi^*\sigma_1,\ \pi^*\sigma_2,\ \pi^*\sigma_3,\ \pi^*\tau)]$

$= [(\pi^*\sigma_1/E_i,\ \pi^*\sigma_2/E_i,\ \pi^*\sigma_3/E_i,\ \pi^*\tau/E_i)]$

is well-defined point on $\mathbb{P}^3$. near

By cancelling E_i, we have the space of sections which has no base points.

By (*) on P475,

$$\tilde{D} \sim \pi^*D - 2E_1 - 2E_2 - 2E_3.$$

By the result on P177,

$$\deg f(\mathbb{P}^2) = \deg \pi^* f(\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^2) = \#(\tilde{D}\cdot\tilde{D})$$

$= D\cdot D + 4E_1\cdot E_1 + 4E_2\cdot E_2 + 4E_3\cdot E_3 = 16 - 12 = 4$

by P475 ~ P476.