

its Chern class, $\pi_1^* L$ is trivial.

\Rightarrow

If we then take a trivialization $\tilde{\varphi}: \pi_1^* L \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \times \mathbb{C}$ and choose our trivialization φ of $\pi^* L$ to extend $\tilde{\varphi}$, we have

$$e_{\lambda_\alpha}(z) \equiv 1, \quad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi^* L & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^* L & \longrightarrow & L \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ V & \longrightarrow & V / \mathbb{Z}\langle \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \rangle & \xrightarrow{\pi_1} & M \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{ccc} \nearrow (z, l) & \xrightarrow{(*)} & (\tau z_1, l) \\ V \times \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow & V / \mathbb{Z}\langle \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \rangle \times \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ V & \xrightarrow{P} & V / \mathbb{Z}\langle \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \rangle \end{array} & \Rightarrow & V \times \mathbb{C} = p^* (V / \mathbb{Z}\langle \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \rangle \times \mathbb{C}) \end{array}$$

We can choose a trivialization φ of $\pi^* L$ so that the following diagram is commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} (*) & \longleftarrow & V \times \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & V / \mathbb{Z}\langle \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \rangle \times \mathbb{C} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\varphi}} & \pi_1^* L \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow \tilde{\varphi} & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & & V & \longrightarrow & V / \mathbb{Z}\langle \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \rangle & \longrightarrow & V / \wedge \\ & & & & & & \downarrow \\ & & & & & & L \end{array}$$