or P_m. $\Rightarrow$ $P_i - P_0 \sim \overset{p}{\cancel{P_j}} + P_k + P_l - 3P_0$, for example.
$\Rightarrow$ $P_i - P_0 \sim \mu_{im} = P_i + P_m - 2P_0 \Rightarrow P_m - P_0 \sim 0 \Rightarrow$
$P_m = P_0 \Rightarrow \mu_i \notin \{(p + P_k + P_l - 3P_0)\}$ since $P_m \neq P_0$.
($\because$ From the beginning, we assumed $m \geq 1$.)
Thus k or l must be i. $\Rightarrow$ Clearly,
$p + P_l - 2P_0 \sim 0$ for $\mu_i \in \Theta_{il}$ $\Rightarrow$ $p - P_0 \sim P_l - P_0$
$\Rightarrow$ $p + P_0 = P_l + P_0$ $\Rightarrow$ Again $h^0(P_l + P_0) = 1$ $\Rightarrow$
$p = P_l$. $\Rightarrow$ $\mu_i \in \Theta_{il}$, $l \neq 0, i$.
Similarly, the rest of the conclusion can be proved.

Now, we have seen that the map $j: A \to \mathcal{S}$ from A to the Kummer surface $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is given by some translate $|2\Theta + \lambda|$ of the linear system $|2\Theta|$ on A; since $|2\Theta + \lambda|$ is invariant under the involution $\mu \mapsto -\mu$ fixing the 16 points μ_i, μ_{ij}, we must have $\lambda = 0$.

Γ By P 784 and P960 note,

$$\begin{array}{rccc} j : & A & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{P}^3 \\ & \Psi & & \Psi \\ & p & \longmapsto & [\sigma_0(p); \cdots \sigma_3(p)] \end{array} \quad \langle \sigma_i \rangle = H^0(A, \mathcal{O}(2B_{L_0}))$$

$[2B_{L_0}] = \tau_\lambda^*[2\Theta]$.

$j : A \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}$, and $A/_{\mu \sim -\mu} = \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow$

$j(-p) = j(p)$. $\Rightarrow$ For all $\sigma \in H^0(A, \mathcal{O}(2B_{L_0}))$,