

\mathbb{P} By the Kodaira embedding theorem. $\exists f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ which is an embedding.

More precisely,

\Rightarrow By P177. $L^k = L_{L^k}^*(H)$ is a positive l.b.
Let $L^k = L$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{L_L} & \mathbb{P}^N \text{ is an embedding} \\ \downarrow \tilde{L} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{L}_L} & H \supset \tilde{L}_L(L) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M & \xrightarrow{L_L} & \mathbb{P}^N \\ & & \cup \\ & & L_L(M) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{L}_L(L) = H|_{L_L(M)} \quad \text{see P145.}$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{L}_L(L)$ is the hyperplane bundle on $L_L(M)$
(see also Milnor P26 lemma 3.1)

Thus we may assume that $M \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ an algebraic variety and $L \rightarrow M$ the hyperplane bundle.

Now $L_E \otimes L^m$ will be 1-1 if for all $\alpha, \gamma \in H$,
the restriction map

$$(*) \quad H^0(M, \mathcal{O}(E \otimes L^m)) \longrightarrow (E \otimes L^m)_\alpha \oplus (E \otimes L^m)_\gamma$$

is surjective.

\mathbb{P} Let $\tilde{L}_k = f$, where $\tilde{L}_k = L_{L^k}$ & let $L^k = L$.