

$\Rightarrow \sigma_\alpha = \sum \phi_{\alpha,i} \otimes h_{\alpha,i} \in \mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}$ . through trivializations. 290  
 $\text{ord}_j(\phi_{\alpha,i}) + \text{ord}_j(h_{\alpha,i}) \geq 0$ .

Let  $S_\alpha$  be the meromorphic function on  $U_\alpha$  through the same trivialization as above.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_\alpha &= \sum \phi_{\alpha,i} \otimes h_{\alpha,i} = \sum \phi_{\alpha,i} \cdot \frac{h_{\alpha,i}}{S_\alpha} \otimes S_\alpha \\ &= \left( \sum \phi_{\alpha,i} \frac{h_{\alpha,i}}{S_\alpha} \right) \otimes S_\alpha \quad \text{since } S_\alpha \text{ is holomorphic.} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \sum \phi_{\alpha,i} \frac{h_{\alpha,i}}{S_\alpha}$  is well-defined global section on  $E$  since.

$$\begin{aligned} &g_{\alpha\beta} \left( \sum \phi_{\beta,i} \frac{h_{\beta,i}}{S_\beta} \right) \\ &= \sum g_{\alpha\beta} \phi_{\beta,i} \frac{h_{\beta,i}}{S_\beta} = \sum \phi_{\alpha,i} \frac{h_{\beta,i}}{S_\beta} \\ (\because \frac{h_{\beta,i}}{S_\beta} &= \frac{h_{\alpha,i}}{S_\alpha}) \end{aligned}$$

Do this over again, because it is doubtful.

Given  $\sigma \in \mathcal{O}(E \otimes [D])$ , on  $U_\alpha$ ,  $\sigma_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}^n$ . is a holomorphic function. s.t.  $g'_{\alpha\beta}$  transition for  $E \otimes [D]$   
 $g'_{\alpha\beta} \cdot g_{\alpha\beta} = \varphi_{\alpha\beta} \quad \varphi_{\alpha\beta} \sigma_\beta = \sigma_\alpha$

$\Rightarrow$  For  $S_0$ , we have  $(S_0)_\alpha$  on  $U_\alpha$  s.t.

$$g_{\alpha\beta}(S_0)_\beta = (S_0)_\alpha.$$

Consider  $\frac{\sigma_\alpha}{(S_0)_\alpha}$  which is meromorphic on  $U_\alpha$ .

with poles of order  $\leq a_i$  on  $V_i$ ,