$\Rightarrow$ We can consider a holomorphic map $f: V \to \mathbb{P}^2$.

Let $U_0 = (W_0 \neq 0)$, $U_1 = (W_1 \neq 0)$ and $U_2 = (W_2 \neq 0)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
f^{-1}(U_0) & \xrightarrow{f} & U_0 \subset \mathbb{P}^2 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C}^2 \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\in$} & & \rotatebox{90}{$\in$} & & \rotatebox{90}{$\in$} \\
z & \longmapsto & [1, f_{01}(z), f_{02}(z)] & \longmapsto & (f_{01}(z), f_{02}(z))
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
f^{-1}(U_1) & \xrightarrow{f} & U_1 \subset \mathbb{P}^2 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C}^2 \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\in$} & & \rotatebox{90}{$\in$} & & \\
z & \longmapsto & [f_{11}, 1, f_{12}] & \longmapsto & (f_{11}(z), f_{12}(z))
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
f^{-1}(U_2) & \longrightarrow & U_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C}^2 \\
 & & & & \rotatebox{90}{$\in$} \\
z & \longmapsto & [f_{21}, f_{22}, 1] & \longmapsto & (f_{21}(z), f_{22}(z))
\end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f_{11}}{1} = \frac{1}{f_{01}} = \frac{f_{12}}{f_{12}}, \quad \frac{f_{21}}{f_{11}} = \frac{f_{22}}{1} = \frac{1}{f_{12}}, \quad \frac{1}{f_{21}} = \frac{f_{01}}{f_{22}} = \frac{f_{02}}{1} \quad (*)$$

Question: f_{01} can be extended to V as a meromorphic function ?

on U_1, from $(*)$, $\quad f_{01} = \dfrac{1}{f_{11}}$

on U_2, $\quad$ " $\quad f_{01} = \dfrac{f_{22}}{f_{21}}$

On $U_1 \cap U_2$, since $\dfrac{f_{21}}{f_{11}} = \dfrac{f_{22}}{1}$, $\dfrac{1}{f_{11}} = \dfrac{f_{22}}{f_{21}}$.