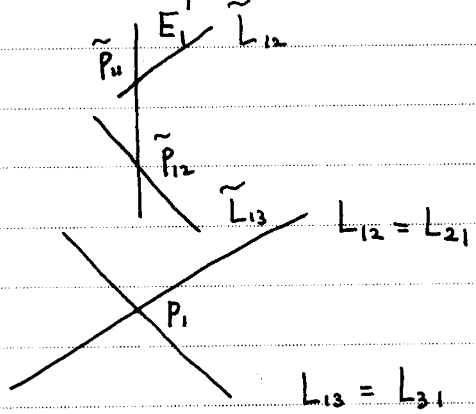
$H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(4)) = \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \tau \rangle \cdots$ (**)

$\Rightarrow$ $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(4))$ does not cut out a complete linear system in E_i (by (*) & (**))($\because d_i < \tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\sigma}_{\kappa} > < 3 = h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2H))$) ◻

proper trf. of $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 |_{E_i}$

These lines are double lines of the image S. Finally, since the triangle Δ is in the ideal $\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}$, the points of intersection of the proper transforms L_{ij} and L_{ik} with E_i, while distinct on $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^2$, are identified under the map $\tilde{f}$.

⌈ For example, $\sigma_1 = \Delta + l_1$



$\Rightarrow$ As we observed above, $\tilde{f}(\tilde{p}_{11}) = \tilde{f}(\tilde{p}_{12})$. see note p 692.

$\Rightarrow$ $\tilde{p}_{11}$ & $\tilde{p}_{12}$ are identified under the map $\tilde{f}$. ◻

In other words, after blowing down the lines $\tilde{L}_{ij}$ on $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^2$ the divisors E_i form a triangular configuration. (See Figure 4.) The map f then folds each side of this triangle over so that the vertices are identified; the resulting configuration is shown in Figure 5.