Date .

$$\psi_2(p) = \sum_{q \neq q' \in \pi^{-1}(p)} \varphi(q)\cdot\varphi(q'),$$

$\vdots$

$$\psi_d(p) = \prod_{q \in \pi^{-1}(p)} \varphi(q),$$

i.e., we let $\psi_i(p)$ be the ith symmetric polynomial in the values of φ at the d points of $\pi^{-1}(p)$ in V. ψ_i is then a holomorphic function on $\mathbb{P}^k - B - \pi(D)$, and being bounded away from $\pi(D)$ it extends by the Riemann extension theorem to a holomorphic function on $\mathbb{P}^k - \pi(D)$.

⌈ $\pi(D)$ is an analytic variety. $\Rightarrow$ $\mathbb{P}^k - \pi(D)$ is open. For each point $p \in \mathbb{P}^k - \pi(D)$, $\exists$ an open set biholomorphic to a polydisc. (polydisc itself). on which ψ_i is bounded.

$$p \in \mathbb{P}^k - \pi(D) \longmapsto \overline{\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}, p} \longmapsto (\alpha_1(p), \cdots \alpha_d(p))$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}, p} \in G(n-k, n)$$

$\longmapsto z^d + a_1(p) z^{d-1} + \cdots + a_d(p) = f(z)$, which is holomorphic

If f does not have distinct roots at some point q, then q is called a branch point.

$\Rightarrow$ B = zero locus of the discriminant of f,

1992, 12, 9. I think along the above line in this way ⌋

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