Thus by changing coordinates, $\iota([z_1, z_2]) = [-z_1, -z_2]$
and $\iota'([z_1, z_2]) = [-z_1+\mu_1, -z_2+\mu_2]$.

$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_1 = -z_1 + c_1 \qquad f_2 = -z_2 + c_2$

$\Rightarrow$ If $(n_1, n_2) \in \Lambda$, and $(-n_1 + c_1, -n_2 + c_2) \in \Lambda$ (?)

$\Rightarrow (c_1, c_2) \in \Lambda$. $\Rightarrow$ But this need not hold.

$\Rightarrow$ We can say that $\iota : [z_1, z_2] \longmapsto [-z_1, -z_2]$ is induced by $(z_1, z_2) \longmapsto (-z_1, -z_2)$ on $\mathbb{C}^2$.

irrelevant

$\mathbb{C}/\{m+ni\}$ has 4 fixed points under $z \longmapsto -z$.

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2/\Lambda$ has 16 fixed points under ι.

$\iota : A \longrightarrow S$ has a base space S, while $\iota' : A \longrightarrow S^*$ has a base space S^*. $\Rightarrow$ $A/\sim \, = S \qquad A/\sim' \, = S^*$.

Since $X_p \neq X_h$, $\iota(L) \neq \iota'(L)$ in general. $\Rightarrow$ L & L' have different basepts. ⌟

Curves on the Variety of Lines

We wish now to consider curves on the Abelian variety A. To start with, recall that the Schubert cycle σ_1 on $G(2,6)$ is given by

$$\sigma_1(V_3) = \{ L \subset \mathbb{P}^5 : L \cap V_3 \neq \phi \},$$

and that σ_1 is the hyperplane section of $G(2,6)$ under the Plücker embedding $G(2,6) \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\Lambda^2 \mathbb{C}^6)$.

⌜
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1(V_3) &= \{ \Lambda \mid \dim(\Lambda \cap \overline{V}_{4+i-a_i}) \geq i \} \\ &= \{ \Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}^6 \mid \dim(\Lambda \cap \overline{V}_4) \geq 1 \} \\ &= \{ L \subset \mathbb{P}^5 \mid V_3 \cap L \neq \phi \}. \end{aligned}$$
⌟

For any 3-plane $V_3 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ we set