in Δ^2 ($\because$ $\dim g_{12}(M) = 1$ by the reduction 2 on P398) and $H^1(\Delta^2, \mathcal{O}^*) \overset{P396}{=} 0$. Similarly, $g_{23}(M) = (f_2(M), f_3(M)) = (h_{23} = 0)$, & $g_{13}(M) = (f_1(M), f_3(M)) = (h_{13} = 0)$ where h_{12}, h_{23}, h_{13} are holomorphic on Δ^2.

$\Rightarrow$ $f(M) = (f_1(M), f_2(M), f_3(M)) = (h_{12} \circ \pi_{12} = h_{13} \circ \pi_{13} = h_{23} \circ \pi_{23} = 0)$, for if $(a, b, c) \in (f_1(M), f_2(M), f_3(M))$, $\Rightarrow$ $\pi_{12}(a, b, c) = (a, b) \in (f_1(M), f_2(M)) = (h_{12} = 0)$

$\Rightarrow$ $h_{12}(\pi_{12}(a, b, c)) = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $(a, b, c) \in (h_{12} \circ \pi_{12} = 0)$

Similarly, $(a, b, c) \in (h_{12} \circ \pi_{12} = h_{13} \circ \pi_{13} = h_{23} \circ \pi_{23} = 0)$.

$\Rightarrow$ $f(M) \subset (h_{12} \circ \pi_{12} = \cdots = h_{23} \circ \pi_{23} = 0)$.

Conversely, $(a, b, c) \in (h_{12} \circ \pi_{12} = \quad = 0)$.

$\Rightarrow$ $(a, b, c) \in (h_{12} \circ \pi_{12} = 0)$ $\Rightarrow$ $h_{12}(\pi_{12}(a, b, c)) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $h_{12}(a, b) = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $(a, b) \in (f_1(M), f_2(M))$

Similarly, we get $(b, c) \in (f_2(M), f_3(M))$.

$\Rightarrow$ $(a, b, c) \in (f_1(M), f_2(M), f_3(M))$.

$\Rightarrow$ $(h_{12} \circ \pi_{12} = \cdots = h_{23} \circ \pi_{23} = 0) \subset (f_1(M), f_2(M), f_3(M))$

$\Rightarrow$ We proved the claim.

To prove the existence of these good projections, we let λ be a generic linear form on $\mathbb{C}^N$ and set $\lambda_f = \lambda \circ f$. Then $\lambda_f = 0$ defines

$$M_\lambda = f^{-1}(\text{hyperplane section of } f(M)).$$

By the induction assumption, the image of