Date . .

$\Rightarrow$ f_{01} can be extended to V as a meromorphic function. Similarly for f_{02}

$\Rightarrow$ Since $V \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, by the fact that every meromorphic function on an algebraic variety $V \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ is rational.

$$f_{01} = \frac{P_1(Z)}{q_1(Z)}, \quad f_{02} = \frac{P_2(Z)}{q_2(Z)}$$ where P_1, q_1

P_2, q_2 are homogeneous polynomials. for Z_0, Z_n.

$\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}^n &\xrightarrow{f} P^2 \\ [Z_0, \cdots Z_n] &\longmapsto \left[1, \frac{P_1(Z)}{q_1(Z)}, \frac{P_2(Z)}{q_2(Z)}\right] \end{aligned}$$

is a holomorphic map which can be given by rational functions.

Comment: $\Gamma \subset V \times W \subset \mathbb{P}^n$.

$$\begin{aligned} V &\longrightarrow V \times W \xhookrightarrow{i} \mathbb{P}^n \\ X &\longmapsto (X. f(X)) \longmapsto i(X. f(X)) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Γ is an algebraic subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^n$, by Chow's theorem.

I think this is not a right way.

$\Gamma \cong V \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ analytic subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^n$

$\Rightarrow$ By Chow's theorem, Γ is an algebraic subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^n$. I think this is not a

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