due of Γ_0. with respect to curves of degree n.

$\ulcorner$ Of course, Γ_0 is a set of distinct points in $\mathbb{P}^2$.
As we saw on P713, $P_g = 0 = q$ $r = \dim|L| = \frac{n(n+3)}{2} - d + \omega$ > 0, since $d = \deg \Gamma_0 < \frac{n(n+3)}{2}$. ① $|L|$ has no base curve

Now we can apply this case to our previous assertion. $\omega = \dim|\mathcal{J}_{P'}(K_{\mathbb{P}^2} + L)| + 1$ since $P_g = 0$, and $h^0(\mathcal{O}(K_S - L)) = 0$. which implies $\dim|K_S - L| = -1$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\dim|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)| = \frac{n(n+3)}{2} - d + \omega \geq 2$.

$\Rightarrow$ The linear system $|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)|$ contains at least a pencil, actually a net.

$\Gamma' = C \cdot C' = \Gamma_0 + \Gamma = n^2$

Not quite right ! ! !

" We did not prove that if $P_g = 0$, then $\dim|K_S - L| = -1$, see P 693 note."

Suppose that Γ_0 is a set of distinct points in $\mathbb{P}^2$ and $|C_0| = |\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)|$ is the linear system of curves of degree n passing through Γ_0. This may be interpreted as follows: $\exists$ a curve C_0 of degree n passing Γ_0 exactly once at each point in Γ_0, and consider all curves of degree n passing through Γ_0. Then everything fits with each other. In other words, $|C| = |L| = |\pi^* H - E|$.

Accept the version above. Then we can prove the application