$g(B_L) = \alpha$, and $g(\tilde{\Theta}_i) = \alpha$. This is obvious, since each $\tilde{\Theta}_i$ meets only six of the half-lattice points.

$\lrcorner$

Now, by the same argument as before, for any $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$, and $\lambda_4 \in A$ the divisor

$$(\Theta + \lambda_1) \cup (\Theta + \lambda_2) \cup (\Theta + \lambda_3) \cup (\Theta + \lambda_4)$$

will be in the linear system $|4\Theta|$ if and only if $\sum \lambda_i = 0$.

$\ulcorner$ $[\Theta]$ has multipliers $e_{\lambda'_\alpha} \equiv 1$ $\quad e_{\lambda'_{n+\alpha}} \equiv e^{-2\pi i z_\alpha}$

$\Rightarrow$ By p312, $[\Theta + \lambda_j]$ " $\quad e_{\lambda'_\alpha} \equiv 1$ $\quad e_{\lambda'_{n+\alpha}} \equiv e^{-2\pi i (z_\alpha + (\lambda_j)_\alpha)}$

$\Rightarrow$ $[\bigcup_{j=1}^{4} \Theta + \lambda_j]$ " " $\quad e_{\lambda'_{n+\alpha}} \equiv e^{-2\pi i (4 z_\alpha + \sum_{j=1}^{4} (\lambda_j)_\alpha)}$

By p316

$\Rightarrow$ $[\bigcup_{j=1}^{4} \Theta + \lambda_j] = [4\Theta] \iff \sum_{j=1}^{4} (\lambda_j)_\alpha = 0$ for all α.

$\iff \sum_{j=1}^{4} \lambda_j = 0$.

$\lrcorner$

In particular, we see that the system $|4\Theta|$ contains the 80 divisors

$\alpha_{ij} = \Theta \cup \Theta_i \cup \Theta_j \cup \Theta_{ij}$ $\quad (1 \leq i < j \leq 5)$,

$\beta_{ijk} = \alpha_{jk} + \mu_i = \Theta_i \cup \Theta_{ij} \cup \Theta_{ik} \cup \Theta_{lm}$ $\quad (1 \leq i \leq 5;\ 1 \leq j < k \leq 5)$,

$\gamma_{ij} = \Theta_{ij} \cup \Theta_k \cup \Theta_l \cup \Theta_m$ $\quad (1 \leq i < j \leq 5)$,

$\delta_{ij} = \gamma_{ij} + \mu_j = \Theta_i \cup \Theta_{jk} \cup \Theta_{jl} \cup \Theta_m$ $\quad (1 \leq i \leq 5,\ 1 \leq j \leq 5)$,