

Γ

$$P'(z) = -\frac{2}{z^3} + 2az + 4bz^3 + [5]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{z^3} + 2az + 4bz^3 + z^5$$

$$(P'(z))^2 = \left(-\frac{2}{z^3} + 2az + 4bz^3 + z^5\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{z^6} + \frac{-8a}{z^2} - 16b + [2]$$

from which we deduce that P and P' satisfy the relation

$$P'^2 = 4 \cdot P^3 - 20a \cdot P - 28b;$$

it is conventional to write g_2 for $20a$ and g_3 for $28b$.

$$\Gamma \quad (P')^2 = \frac{4}{z^6} - \frac{8a}{z^2} - 16b + [2]$$

$$4P^3 - 20aP - 28b = 4 \left(\frac{1}{z^6} + \frac{12a}{z^2} + 12b + [2] \right)$$

$$- 20a \left(\frac{1}{z^2} + az^2 + bz^4 \right) + [6] + (-28)b$$

$$= \frac{4}{z^6} - \frac{8a}{z^2} - 28b + [2] + [6] - 20az^4$$

$$= \frac{4}{z^6} - \frac{8a}{z^2} - 28b + [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow P'^2 - 4P^3 + 20aP + 28b = [2]$$

$\Rightarrow P'^2 - 4P^3 + 20aP + 28b$ is holomorphic on \mathbb{C} and at p_0 , is equal to 0. $\Rightarrow P'^2 - 4P^3 + 20aP + 28b = 0$

Now the holomorphic map

$$\psi: \mathbb{C}/\Lambda \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$$