

Define a map from $N \oplus E_0$ to $N \oplus E_0$ by

$$n \oplus e_0 \longmapsto (n - h(e_0)) \oplus e_0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} E_1 / \partial E_2 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & N \oplus E_0 \\ \downarrow & \searrow e_1 + \partial E_2 \longmapsto (f(e_1), \partial(e_1)) & \uparrow \text{Commutates} \\ E_1 / \partial E_2 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mu}} & N \oplus E_0 \\ & \searrow & \uparrow \\ & & (g(e_1), \partial(e_1)) \end{array}$$

since $(f(e_1) - h(\partial(e_1)), \partial(e_1)) = ((f - \delta h)(e_1), \partial(e_1)) = (g(e_1), \partial(e_1)).$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & \frac{N \oplus E_0}{\mu(E_1 / \partial E_2)} & \longrightarrow & M \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow \mu(E_1 / \partial E_2) \longmapsto (n \oplus e_0) + \text{im } \mu & & \parallel \rightarrow \text{clear} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & \frac{N \oplus E_0}{\tilde{\mu}(E_1 / \partial E_2)} & \longrightarrow & M \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & ((n - h(e_0)) \oplus e_0) + \text{im } \tilde{\mu} & & \end{array}$$

Thus we can conclude that the map \downarrow from $\text{Ext}_0^1(M, N)$ to $\{ \text{equivalent classes of extensions} \}$ is well-defined.