D is invariant under $\mu \mapsto -\mu$. Let $(\sigma = 0) = D$. Suppose $(\tau = 0) = D$ and $\tau(-z) = \tau(z)$. $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma = k\tau$. This is nonsense. We had better wait until we study Chapter 2. Maybe, $\Theta = \{(p - p_0)\}$ is just a definition, since we know $\{(p-p_0)\}$ is a theta divisor, and looks 'standard'.

Each of these has intersection number 8 with $\pi^* 4\Theta$, and, meeting six of the exceptional divisors E_i, intersection number 2 with $\pi^* 4\Theta - \sum E_i$; being invariant under the involution fixing the half-lattice points, it maps 2 − 1 onto a line in $\mathbb{P}^5$.

Γ $\tilde{\Theta}_i \cdot \pi^* 4\Theta = 4\, \Theta_i \cdot \Theta = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$ by the result on P336 ($\because g = 2$).

By the note on P785, each half-lattice point lies on exactly six of the divisors Θ_i, Θ_{ij}, and each of the divisors Θ_i, Θ_{ij} contains exactly six of the half-lattice points. $\Rightarrow$ Each of $\tilde{\Theta}_i$, $\tilde{\Theta}_{ij}$ meets six of E_i's.

$$\tilde{\Theta}_i \cdot (\pi^* 4\Theta - \sum_{16} E_j) = (\pi^* \Theta_i - \sum_6 E_k) \cdot (\pi^* 4\Theta - \sum_{16} E_j)$$
$$= \pi^* \Theta_i \cdot \pi^* 4\Theta + \sum_{\#\{k\} = 6} E_k \cdot E_k$$
$$= 8 + \sum_6 (-1) = 2.$$

$\tilde{\Theta}_i$ is invariant under the involution $\mu \mapsto -\mu$ since Θ is invariant and μ_i is invariant under the map, too. $\rho : \tilde{\Theta}_i \longrightarrow X_n$ is 2 − 1.
\# of branch points is $b = 2 \cdot 2 + 2 = 6$, since $\cong \mathbb{P}^1$ by the formula on P255