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large, we may assume that

$$H^1(M, \mathcal{O}(L)) = 0.$$

Γ First of all, choose a hyperplane section $V = \mathbb{P}^{N-1} \cap M$ which is algebraic curve and smooth, where $M \subset \mathbb{P}^N$.
$\Rightarrow$ $L = kV$. for k sufficiently large. $\Rightarrow$ By Theorem B, on P159, $H^1(M, \mathcal{O}(L)) = 0$ $\lrcorner$

Let $m = L \cdot C$ and consider, for each $k = 0, 1, \cdots, m$ the sequences

$(*_k)$ $\quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_M(L + (k-1)C) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_M(L + kC) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(L + kC) \longrightarrow 0.$

Γ By P139, $E = L + kC$, $D = C$ $\lrcorner$

We note first that if $H \to C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ is the point bundle on $\mathbb{P}^1$, $(L + kC)|_C = (m-k)H$, so that

$$H^1(C, \mathcal{O}(L + kC)) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad k < m+1.$$

Γ $H \longrightarrow C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ is the hyperplane bundle, since the hyperplane of $\mathbb{P}^1$ is just a point.
Since $(L + kC) \cdot C = L \cdot C + kC \cdot C = m - k$, and

$$\deg((L + kC)|_C) = \int_C c_1(L + kC) = \int_M c_1(L + kC) \wedge c_1(C)$$

$= (L + kC) \cdot C$, by P145, $(L + kC)|_C = (m-k)H$
($\because$ $\deg((m-k)H) = m - k = \deg(L + kC)|_C$).
$\Rightarrow$ If $k \leq m+1$, $m - k \geq 1$. $H^1(C, \mathcal{O}((m-k)H)) =$

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