

As we saw above, the # of lines in $T_x(X) \cap X$ is ≤ 4 . $\Rightarrow \#(\tau^{-1}(x)) = 4$ with multiplicities.
 $\Rightarrow \tau$ is a fourfold covering map.

□

Now $K_E = 0$ and, as we have seen, the generic curve D_v is smooth, so

$$\deg K_D = 32;$$

thus the map τ must have 32 branch points.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{By P7\&1, } g(D_v) &= 17. \Rightarrow \deg K_D = 2g - 2 \\ &= 34 - 2 = 32. \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow By P219, since $\deg K_D = 4 \cdot \deg K_E + b$, b is the # of branch points, $b = 32$. I think, 'a second computation' is a wrong expression, since we can not obtain $\deg K_D = 32$ without referring P7\&1.

□

But the branch locus of τ in E is just the set of points $x \in E$ having fewer than four lines through them; thus

$$\deg \Delta = \#(\Delta \cdot V_3)_{p5} = 32.$$

For generic V_3 , $\#(\Delta \cdot V_3) = \#$ of special lines meeting V_3 . = # of branch points of $\tau = 32$.

Note here that $\dim \Delta = 2$, for