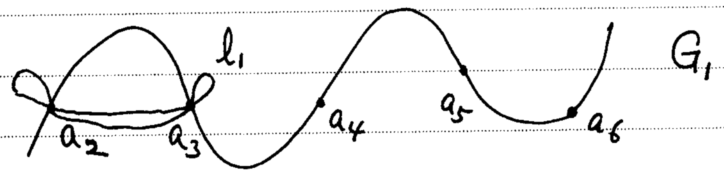
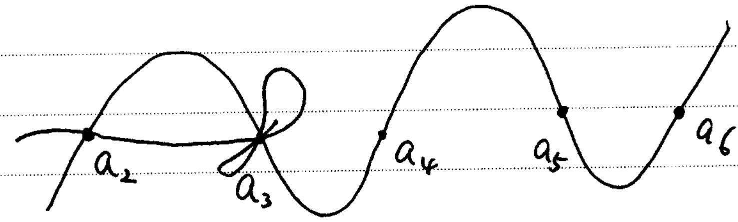
is biholomorphic. $\Rightarrow$ $\{l_1 = 0\}$ contains two of a_i's. Say $a^2\ a^3$ Now suppose $\deg l_1 \geq 2$. For example, $\deg l_1 = 2$. $\Rightarrow$



or



$\Rightarrow$ Near a_3, topologically $\{l_1 = 0\}$ is not the same as $\mathbb{P}^1 - g_2 - g_3$.

$\Rightarrow$ The only possibility is $\deg l_1 = 1$. As in the argument on P798 note, ψ is uniquely determined up to an automorphism of $\mathbb{P}^2$. ⏎

It is a classical result that the group of Cremona transformations is generated by the set of quadratic transformations φ_{abc}. An interesting exercise is to check this in this case of the map ψ above by expressing ψ as a composition of quadratic transformations; three will be needed.

"성대와의 소송 11월 9일 95년 선고. 10월11일 소송번 서울지법"

『 $\psi : \mathbb{P}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$

$$[X_0, X_1, X_2] \longmapsto [G_2 G_3 l_1,\ G_1 G_3 l_2,\ G_1 G_2 l_3]$$