above as follows:

Γ_0 : a set of distinct points, $\deg \Gamma_0 = d < \frac{n(n+3)}{2}$

As on P 712. consider the blow-up S of $\mathbb{P}^2$ along Γ_0. Let $L = \pi^* H^n - E$, etc, as above. $\Rightarrow$ $r = \dim |L| = \frac{n(n+3)}{2} - d + \omega > 0$

① $|L|$ has no base curves

Clearly, since $r = \dim |\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)| = \frac{n(n+3)}{2} - d + \omega \geq 1$, $|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)|$ contains at least a pencil even if $|L|$ has a base curve. Since $|L|$ has no base curves,

for general curves $C, C' \in |\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)|$
$C \cdot C'$ is a set of points. $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$ For general curves $C, C' \in |\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)|$, $\pi^* C - E$, & $\pi^* C' - E$ are general curves in $|L = \pi^* H^n - E|$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\Gamma = (\pi^* C - E) \cdot (\pi^* C' - E) = C \cdot C' - d = n^2 - d$

$\Rightarrow d + \Gamma = C \cdot C' = \Gamma + \Gamma_0$. Here we didn't use the assertion anywhere.

② $|L|$ has a base curve

$\Rightarrow$ As we observed above, $|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)|$ contains at least a pencil. $|L|$ can not have E_i as a base curve since $\pi^* C_0 - E$ does not have any E_i, $E = E_1 + \cdots + E_d$. $\Rightarrow$ Only possibility is that $\{C\}_{C \in |\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)|}$ has a base curve.

$\Rightarrow$

Since every curve in $|\mathcal{J}_{\Gamma_0}(n)|$ may be expressed as a polynomial of degree n, that means that those polynomials have a common factor. If a common factor is a polynomial of degree n. Since every curve is a polynomial of degree n, it is some constant multiple of the common