$\Rightarrow$ For each $x \in M$, $\exists$ open set U_x in M s.t

$$\begin{tikzcd} {[D]|_{U_x}} \arrow[r, "\cong"] \arrow[d] & U_x \times \mathbb{C} \arrow[dl] \\ U_x \arrow[u, bend left, "\sigma"] \arrow[ur, bend right, "f_x"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\overset{\subset N-W}{g^{-1}(U_x)} \xrightarrow{g} U_x \xrightarrow{f_x} \mathbb{C}$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\overset{\|}{O_x} \cap (N-W) = O_x - W$. O_x open in N.

$\Rightarrow$ By Hartogs' theorem, $f_x \circ g$ can be extended to O_x.
On $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$,

$f_\alpha = g_{\alpha\beta} \cdot f_\beta$. $\Rightarrow$ On $g^{-1}(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta)$,

$f_\alpha \circ g = g_{\alpha\beta} \circ g \cdot f_\beta \circ g$.

$\Rightarrow$
$$\begin{tikzcd} g^*[D] \arrow[d] & & g^*[D] \arrow[d] \\ N-W \arrow[rr, phantom, "\text{is extended to}"] & & N \end{tikzcd}$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\exists$ a section τ s.t $(\tau = 0) \supset g^{-1}(D)$.

$\Rightarrow$ $g^{-1}(D) = (\tau = 0)$

Note: $g(N-W)$ open dense in N

For each $q \in N - g(N-W)$, $\exists$ open set L_q s.t
$L_q \cong \Delta$, $L_q \subset N$. $\Rightarrow$ $g^{-1}(L_q) = U - W$, U open in M. Note that U is unique, since $U - W = U \cap (N-W)$