Suppose $p_i - p_0 \sim p_j - p_0$. $\Rightarrow$ $p_i \sim p_j$ $\Rightarrow$ $p_i + p_0 \sim p_j + p_0$. $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction to the argument above.
(Note: $f : B \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with $f(p_i) = \infty$, $f(p_j) = 0$ is 2-1 $\Rightarrow$ $(f=0) = 2p_j - 2p_i$)
$\Rightarrow$ The μ_i's are distinct. $\Rightarrow$ $\#\mu_i$'s $= 6$
$\#\mu_{ij}$'s $= {}_5C_2 = 10$

The group law on the points μ_i, μ_{ij} is easily written down: clearly

$$\mu_i + \mu_j = \mu_{ij},$$

and since the meromorphic function

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y}{(x-\lambda_0)^3}$$

on B has divisor

$$(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{5} p_i - 6p_0,$$

we see that

$$\mu_i + \mu_{jk} \sim (p_i + p_j + p_k - 3p_0)$$
$$\sim (-p_l - p_m + 2p_0) \sim -\mu_{lm} = \mu_{lm}$$

for i, j, k, l, m distinct; and

$$\mu_{ij} + \mu_{kl} \sim (p_i + p_j + p_k + p_l - 4p_0)$$
$$\sim (-p_m + p_0) \sim -\mu_m = \mu_m.$$

「By p254, $y^2 = \prod_{i=0}^{5}(x-\lambda_i)$ is defined on B - {two points}, and is extended to B. $\Rightarrow$ Thus