



Figure 1: *

Graphical summary of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 4)$, Case II. When the integer point $(0, 4)$ is missing from $\text{Newt}(\Omega)$, we move the edge corresponding to the exceptional divisor of the minimal resolution $\mathbb{F}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 4)$ normally inwards until it reaches an integer point. The new edge has affine length 4, which implies that the strict transform of the branch curve intersects the contracted -4 -curve C_1 with total multiplicity 4. The affine distance from the missing point to the new edge is 1, so the curve C_1 appears in $\text{tot}_{\tilde{Y}}(B)$ with multiplicity 1.