at p. $\Rightarrow \tilde{f}_L(\overline{p,q}) = \overline{p,q,L} \cap V_3 \subset (\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)) \cap V_3$

since $p, q, \in \bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)$ and $L \subset \bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)$.

Similarly, one normal vect to L lies in $\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(F)$, and the image of the points of $F = \pi^{-1}(L) \subset X_L$ corresponding to these normal vectors will be the line $(\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(F)) \cap V_3$ in Q. $(\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)) \cap V_3 \cap (\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(F))$

$\cap V_3 = \bigcap_{x\in L} (T_x(G) \cap T_x(F)) \cap V_3 = \bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(X) \cap V_3 = L \cap V_3$

$= \phi \Rightarrow (\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)) \cap V_3$ and $(\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(F)) \cap V_3$ are

in the same ruling, since they are disjoint.

$T_p(X) \cap V_3 \cap (\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)) \cap V_3 = V_3 \cap T_p(F) \cap (\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)) \neq \phi$

$\Rightarrow V_3 \cap T_p(X)$ and $\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G) \cap V_3$ are in different rulings. ⌟

Note that the lines of the first ruling – the fibers of the blow-up $\pi : \tilde{X}_L \longrightarrow X$ – each meet E_L three times, while the lines in the second ruling meet E_L twice.

$\ulcorner$ $\tilde{f}_L(\pi^{-1}(x)) \cap E_L \ni q \Rightarrow$ An element of $\tilde{f}_L^{-1}(q)$ is an element of B_L

$\Rightarrow$ It is a line $\underset{\overline{q,x}}{\overset{}{L'}}$ s.t $L' \cap L = x$. $\Rightarrow$ Since