(i) $L_1 \cap L_0 = \phi$. ⇒ $B_{L_0} \not\ni L_1$ & $B_{L_1} \not\ni L_0$.

(ii) $L_0 \cap L_1 \neq \phi$. ⇒ Choose $T_x X = V_3$, $x \in L_0 \cap L_1$

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~~$L_1 \cap L_0 = \{x\}$. ⇒ Consider $T_x(X)$ ⇒ $T_x(X) \cap X$ is a set of four lines by P264. Let $V = T_x(X)$. ⇒ $T_x(X) \cap X = V \cap X = L_0 \cup L_1 \cup M_1 \cup M_2$ ⇒ Since $L_0 = 0$, and by P188, $L_0 \cup L_1 \cup M_1 \cup M_2 = 0$, $L_1 = -(M_1 \cup M_2) = -M_1 - M_2$.~~

Consider B_{L_1} & B_{L_0}. ⇒ By P281, $B_{L_1} \cdot B_{L_0} = 2$ ⇒ $B_{L_1} \cap B_{L_0} = \{M_1, M_2\}$ ⇒ $M_1 \cap L_i \neq \phi$ & $M_2 \cap L_i \neq \phi$. ⇒ $V_3 \cap X = \{L_0, L_1, M_1, M_2\}$, $V_3 = \overline{L_0, L_1}$ ⏌

The second step is to translate the points $M_1, M_2 \in A$ by L_2; this is done by identifying the curves B_{L_0} and B_{L_2} via the abstract curve B, as follows: each of the lines M_1 and M_2 determines, together with L_0, a unique quadric F_{λ_i} in the pencil spanned by F and G, and an irreducible family of 2-planes in F_{λ_i}.

By P188, $\overline{L_0, M_1}$ & $\overline{L_0 M_2}$ are contained in quadrics F_{λ_0}, and F_{λ_1} respectively. By P235 & P188 ~ P189, $\overline{L_0 M_i}$ is contained in an irreducible 3-dimensional family of 2-planes in F_{λ_i}. Recall that in case F_{λ_i} smooth, ∃ two disjoint families. ⏌

In that family of 2-planes, moreover, there will be a unique element Λ_i containing L_2; if we let M_i' be the remaining line of intersection of Λ_i with X, then as we have seen,

$$M_i' = M_i - L_2.$$

For example, $\overline{L_0, M_1} \subset F_{\lambda_1}$. ⇒ Let A be the