and $\#(V_0(L)\cdot\sigma_{1,1}) = 6$, $\#(V_0(L)\cdot\sigma_2) = 2$, $a = 2$ and $b = 6$. $\Rightarrow$ $V_0(L) \sim 2\sigma_2 + 6\sigma_{1,1}$

$\lrcorner$

We proceed to a generic net $N = \{F_{\lambda,\mu}\}_{(\lambda,\mu)\in\mathbb{P}^2}$ of quadrics. In this case we may associate to N two varieties of lines: the set $V_0(N) = \bigcup_{\mu,\lambda} V(F_{\mu,\lambda})$

of all lines contained in some quadric of N, and the set $V_1(N)$ of lines that lie on a pencil of quadrics in N. The latter is readily described: if $\ell \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ lies on a pencil $\overline{F_{\mu,\lambda}, F_{\mu',\lambda'}}$ of quadrics in N, then the intersection of ℓ with the base locus of N consists of two points:

$$\ell \cap F_{\mu,\lambda} \cap F_{\mu',\lambda'} \cap F_{\mu'',\lambda''} = \ell \cap F_{\mu'',\lambda''}$$

for any third quadric $F_{\mu'',\lambda''}$ in N.

$\ulcorner$ Since $\ell \subset \overline{F_{\mu,\lambda}, F_{\mu',\lambda'}}$, $\ell \subset \{x_1 F_{\mu,\lambda} + x_2 F_{\mu',\lambda'} = 0\}$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\ell \cap F_{\mu,\lambda} \cap F_{\mu',\lambda'} \cap F_{\mu'',\lambda''} = \ell \cap F_{\mu'',\lambda''}$ for all (x_1, x_2).

$\Rightarrow$ $\#(\ell \cap F_{\mu'',\lambda''}) = 2$, counting multiplicity.

$\lrcorner$

Conversely, if ℓ contains two base points p, q of N, choose a third point $r \in \ell$; r will lie on a pencil of quadrics from N that, containing