since $\sigma(\overset{q'}{\overset{\shortparallel}{p}}, h)$ & $\sigma(\overset{q'}{\overset{\shortparallel}{p}}, h')$ are special, and $T_x(X) \cap X$ contains 3 lines from $\sigma(p)$.

Consider $\overline{P_{L'}, q'} \in L_2 = \sigma(p', h')$. ⇒ By the argument above, $p' = q'$.

⇒ $\overline{P_L, q'} \in \sigma(q', h)$ and $\overline{P_{L'}, q'} \in \sigma(q', h')$.

⇒ If $h \neq h'$, then consider $x \in \sigma(\overset{p}{\overset{\shortparallel}{q'}}, h) \cap \sigma(\overset{p}{\overset{\shortparallel}{q'}}, h')$ and $T_x(X) \cap X$. ⇒ $T_x(X) \cap X$ contains two lines from $\sigma(p)$ and $\sigma(h)$ respectively. ⇒ Contradiction!

⇒ $h = h'$ ⇒ Since h contains q', P_L, $P_{L'}$, $h = h_L$.
Thus $\overline{P_L, q'}$ and $\overline{P_{L'}, q'}$ must lie in $\sigma(q', h_L)$, which is special. But since $\sigma(h_L) \cap X = L \cup L'$, $\sigma(q', h_L)$ is either L or L'. This is impossible since, by the assumption, L and L' are not special.

Thus $\overline{P_L, q'} = \overline{P_{L'}, q'}$ or one of them are singular. ⌟

On the other hand, through a point $q' \notin R$ in S there is only one singular line of X, and so we must have $\overline{P_L, q'} = \overline{P_{L'}, q}$.

⌈ If $q' \notin R$ in S, $\sigma(q') \cap X = \sigma(q', h_1) \cup \sigma(q', h_2)$, $h_1 \neq h_2$. ⇒ $\exists$ only one singular line $h_1 \cap h_2$, since $\pi : \Sigma \longrightarrow S$ is one to one & onto $S - R$. ⇒

Thus by the result above, say $\overline{P_L, q'}$ it is singular ⇒ $\overline{P_L, q'} = \overline{P_{L'}, q'}$ for,

① $\overline{P_{L'}, q'}$ nonsingular

⇒ As we saw above, $\overline{P_{L'}, q'} \in \sigma(q', h)$ special

⇒ $\sigma(q') \cap X = \sigma(q', h) \cup \sigma(q', \tilde{h})$ line passing through q'

⇒ Since $\overline{P_L, q'}$ is a singular, $\overline{P_L, q'}$ and $\overline{P_{L'}, q'}$ lie

$\cancel{h \cap \tilde{h} = h_1 \cap h_2 = \overline{P_L, q'} \in \sigma(q') \cap X}$