$\{[(\quad (0,0,0,1) + \beta(a_1, a_2, a_3, \overset{0}{\ }))]\} = \{[(\beta a_1, \beta a_2; \beta a_3, 1 \quad)]\}_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}}$,

$\Rightarrow$ $L \cap \mathbb{P}^2 = [(\beta a_1, \beta a_2, \beta a_3 \overset{,0}{\vee})] = [(a_1, a_2, a_3, 0)] = \pi_{p_\infty}([(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)]$. $\Rightarrow$ Thus since ϕ is linear isomorphm, for any point q, $\pi_p(q) = \overline{pq} \cap H$.

For example, the line joining $[(0,0,0,1)]$ and $[(1,1,1,0)]$ is given by $[(t,t,t,1)]$. ⏎

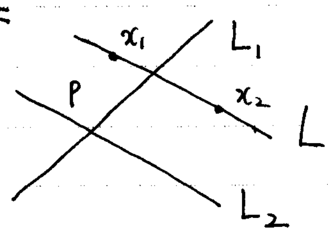
The inverse images of q_1 and q_2, on the other hand, will be the proper transforms $\tilde{L}_1$ and $\tilde{L}_2$ of L_1 and L_2 in $\tilde{S}$.

⌈ For $x \in L_1 - \{p\}$, $\overline{px} = L_1$ $\Rightarrow$ $\overline{px} \cap H = \tilde{\pi}(x) = \{q_1\}$

For $\tilde{L}_1 - L_1 = y$, then y is represented by the slope at p. $\Rightarrow$ $\tilde{\pi}(y) =$ tangent line through $p \cap H = \{q_1\}$ $= L_1 \cap H$. $\Rightarrow$ $\tilde{\pi}^{-1}(q_1) = L_1$ $\Rightarrow$ Similarly $\tilde{\pi}^{-1}(q_2) = L_2$. ⏎

(Note that the A-lines of S — i.e., lines meeting L_1 — are mapped into the pencil of lines in H containing q_1, the B-lines into the pencil of lines through q_2, and the exceptional divisor E onto the line $\overline{q_1 q_2}$.)

⌈



$L \to$ A-line $\Rightarrow$ What is $\tilde{\pi}(L)$?

$\Rightarrow$ Let $\overline{px_1} = l_1$, and $\overline{px_2} = l_2$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\langle l_1, l_2 \rangle \cap H$ is a line