$\Rightarrow$ $V_2(r) \cap G$ is singular at q $\Rightarrow$ $V_2(r) \cap G = L + L'$ and $L \cap L' = q$. $\Rightarrow$ Similarly, $V_2(r) \cap F = L + L''$ and $L \cap L'' = q$. $\Rightarrow$ Thus we can say that $V_2(r)$ is tangent to X at exactly at p.

The point r is thus the image of the point $r(p) \in F$ on the exceptional divisor of $\tilde{X}_L$ corresponding to the normal vector to $L \subset X$ at p lying in $V_2(r)$.

The normal vector η to L at p lying in $V_2(r)$ may be expressed as $V_2(r)/L$. $\Rightarrow$ $(\overline{L, \eta} = V_2(r)) \cap V_3 = r$.

3. In case $L_1 = L \neq L_2$ — or similarly $L_2 = L \neq L_1$ — we see as in the least case that $V_2(r)$ is tangent to X at the point p of intersection of L with L_2 (resp. L_1). (See Figure 28.) r is thus the image of the normal vectors to $L \subset X$ at p lying in $V_2(r)$.

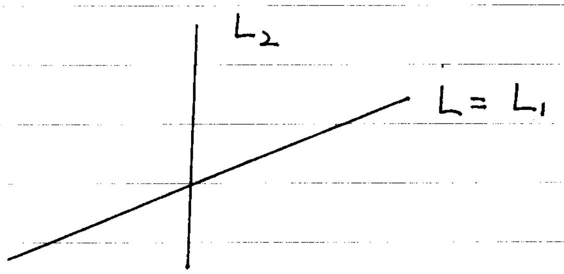

Figure 28