$\Lambda \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-3}_{ij} \cap \overline{pq} \neq \phi \Rightarrow \exists\ y \in \Lambda \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-3}_{ij} \cap \overline{pq}$.

$\Rightarrow \overline{py} \ni q, \Rightarrow q \in \overline{\Lambda \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-3}_{ij}, p_i, p_{ij}}$.

$\Rightarrow \Lambda = \overline{\Lambda \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-3}_{ij}, p_i\, p_{ij}}$.

($\Rightarrow$) If any $\Lambda \ni p_i, p_{ij}$ meets $\overline{V}_6$ in a 2-plane, since $\Lambda \cap \overline{V}_6 \supset \overline{p_i, p_{ij}}$, $\exists\ q \notin \overline{p_i\, p_{ij}}$ and $q \in \Lambda \cap \overline{V}_6$.

$\Rightarrow$ Since $T_{p_i}(F) \cap T_{p_{ij}}(F) \cap F$ is the cone through $\overline{p_i\, p_{ij}}$ over $F \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-3}_{ij}$, $\overline{p_i, q} \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-3}_{ij} \cap F \neq \phi$. ($\because q \in_{\wedge} T_{p_i}(F) \cap T_{p_{ij}}(F) \cap F$). $\wedge c$

$\Rightarrow \exists\ x \in \mathbb{P}^{n-3}_{ij} \cap F$ s.t $\overline{p_i, x} = \overline{p_i q}$.

$\overline{p_i x} \subset \overline{V}_6 \Rightarrow \overline{p_i x} \cap \underset{\ni x}{F_{ij}} = \overline{p_i x} \cap (\mathbb{P}^{n-3}_{ij} \cap F)$
$\subset \overline{V}_6 \cap F_{ij} = \{p_{ij1}, p_{ij2}\}$.

$\Rightarrow x$ must be p_{ij1} or p_{ij2} $\Rightarrow$ Since $\overline{p_i x} \subset \Lambda$, Λ contains p_{ij1} or p_{ij2}.

($\Leftarrow$) If $\Lambda \ni p_{ij1}$ or p_{ij2}, $\Lambda \supset \overline{p_i, p_{ij}, p_{ij1}} = \mathbb{P}^2$ since p_i, p_{ij}, p_{ij1} are linearly independent by the construction. $\overline{V}_6 \supset \overline{p_i, p_{ij}, p_{ij1}} = \mathbb{P}^2 \Rightarrow \Lambda \cap \overline{V}_6 \supset \mathbb{P}^2$.

Suppose $\Lambda \cap \overline{V}_6 \supset \mathbb{P}^3 \Rightarrow \overline{V}_6 \cap F \supset \mathbb{P}^3$.

$\Rightarrow \overline{V}_6 \cap F = F_4$ contains $\mathbb{P}^3$, which is impossible by the result on P739. $3 > \frac{4-2}{2} = 2$.

The process is now clear. Defining inductively a collection of points $p_{i_1}, p_{i_1 i_2}, \cdots p_{i_1 \cdots i_m}$ by letting $p_{i_1, \cdots i_{m-1}, 1}$ and $p_{i_1 \cdots i_{m-1}, 2}$ be the two points of intersection of $\overline{V}_{2m}$ with a chosen $(n-2m+3)$-plane in the intersection of the tan-