$x \in \sigma(q)$, $\ell_x = \overline{e_1 . v_x}$ $\Rightarrow$ Given $x, x' \in \sigma(q)$, then. $\ell_x = \overline{e_1 v_x}$ & $\ell_{x'} = \overline{e_1 v_{x'}}$. $\Rightarrow$ $H_{\omega_{x+x'}} = \{\omega \mid \omega \wedge e_1 \wedge (v_x + v_{x'}) = 0\}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\{T_x(G) \cap X\}_{x \in \sigma(q)}$ form a linear system on X. Point: $x \mapsto T_x(G)$ is 'some sort' of 'linear'. $\lrcorner$

If $q \notin R$, moreover, then each U_x can be singular only at the singular point of X_q — but the hyperplanes $\{T_x(G)\}_{x \in \sigma(q)}$ are exactly all the hyperplanes in $\mathbb{P}^5$ containing $\sigma(q)$, and so the generic one will not contain the tangent space to X at the singular point of X_q.

$\ulcorner$ Here 'each U_x' means each generic U_x which is smooth away from $X_q = \sigma(q) \cap X$. $\Rightarrow$ If $r \in U_x$ is singular, then $U_x \cap \sigma(q) \ni r$ is still singular. $\Rightarrow$ $U_x \cap \sigma(q) = \sigma(q) \cap X$ has the only one singular point r since we assume $q \notin R$.

Assume $\sigma(q) = \{[*, *, * \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]\}$.

$\Rightarrow$ $a_4 X_4 + a_3 X_3 + a_5 X_5 = 0$ contains $\sigma(q)$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\{[a_4 . a_3 . a_5]\} = \mathbb{P}^2$ $\Rightarrow$ Since $\dim \{T_x(G)\}_{x \in \sigma(q)} = \dim \sigma(q) = 2$, thus $\{T_x(G)\}_{x \in \sigma(q)} = \{$hyperplanes containing $\sigma(q)\}$

Suppose a hyperplane containing $T_r(X)$.

$\Rightarrow$ Assume $T_r(X) = \{[*, *, * \ * . 0 \ 0]\}$.

$\Rightarrow$ Any hyperplane containing $T_r(X)$ is of form $(a_4 X_4 +$