

$E_i \cdot E_i = -1 \Rightarrow$ By P478, E_i is an exceptional divisor.
 $E_i \cdot (\pi^* \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{H}) - \sum E_i) = E_i \cdot \pi^* \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{H}) - E_i \cdot E_i = 0 - (-1) = 1.$

The other 16 are the images in P^5 of the proper transforms of the theta divisors Θ_i, Θ_{ij} on A .

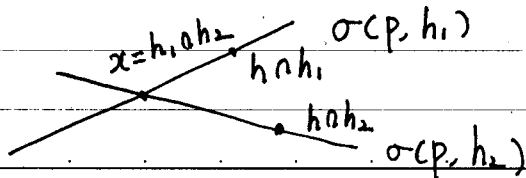
□ Note that $\pi(X_h) = S \cap h$, in case $h \in R^*$, for given $p \in S \cap h$, and $p \notin R$, then
 $\sigma(p) \cap X = \sigma(p, h_1) \cup \sigma(p, h_2)$ and by the result on P764 & P775 $x = h_1 \cap h_2$ (in $\sigma(p, h_1) \cap \sigma(p, h_2)$) lies in $h \Rightarrow p \in h_1 \cap h_2 \subset h$ and $\pi(x) = p \Rightarrow h_1 \cap h_2 \in \sigma(p, h)$
 $X_h = \sigma(q, h)$

Note that the 'proper transform' of $S \cap h$ is X_h where $h \in R^*$. Given $p \in S \cap h$ and $p \notin R$, then $\sigma(p) \cap X = \sigma(p, h_1) \cup \sigma(p, h_2)$.

Consider $\sigma(p) \cap \sigma(q) \cap X \Rightarrow \sigma(p) \cap \sigma(q) \cap X = \sigma(p) \cap \sigma(q, h) = \sigma(p, h) \cap F = (\sigma(p, h_1) \cup \sigma(p, h_2)) \cap \sigma(q)$.
 $\Rightarrow \sigma(p) \cap \sigma(q, h)$ is a one-point set if $\sigma(p, h) \not\subset F$. \Rightarrow In this case, $\sigma(p, h)$ is tangent to F .

$\sigma(p, h_1) \cap \sigma(q) \ni h \cap h_1$, and $\sigma(p, h_2) \cap \sigma(q) \ni h \cap h_2$

If $h \cap h_1 \neq h \cap h_2$, then $\sigma(p) \cap \sigma(q) \cap X$ contains



two distinct points, which is impossible unless $\sigma(p) \supset \sigma(q, h)$.