aining a line passing through p. $\Rightarrow$ The pencil $\{aF + bF'\}$ contains the line.

③ Suppose l lies on a pencil and lies on a quadric which is not contained in the pencil.

$\Rightarrow$ l lies on all quadrics of N_p $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction.

$\Rightarrow$ By the notes ①, ② & ③,

$\pi : I \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$, $\pi^{-1}(q)$ is a one-point set or a line $\mathbb{P}^1$. If we consider $[F_1(q), F_2(q), F_3(q)]$, then we can see that $\{q \mid \#\pi^{-1}(q) = 1\}$ is a generic set. Thus $\pi : I \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ expresses I as the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}^2$ at the points of intersection of $\mathbb{P}^2$ with the lines $l \in V_1(W)$ through p.

$\Rightarrow$ By the result on P474,

$$H_i(I) = H_i(\mathbb{P}^2) \oplus H_i(nE) \qquad i > 0$$

where n is the number of the blow-ups.

$\Rightarrow$ $\chi(I) = \chi(\mathbb{P}^2) + n$, $\left(\begin{array}{l} n \text{ is the number of lines in} \\ V_1(W) \text{ through } p \end{array}\right)$.

$\Rightarrow$ $10 - 3 = n = 7$

$\Rightarrow$ $\#(V_1(W) \cdot \sigma_2) = 7$

$\lrcorner$

The calculation for $\#(V_1(W) \cdot \sigma_{1,1})$ is somewhat more difficult. Let H be a generic plane in $\mathbb{P}^3$ and let X be the restriction to H of the web W. If $l \subset H \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ lies on a pencil $\{F_\lambda\}$ of quadrics in W, then the conics $\{C_\lambda = F_\lambda \cap H\}$ in X are all singular; thus we may ask for the number of pencils