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$\Rightarrow \quad \#(B_L \cdot \tilde{D})_A = \#(\Delta \cdot L)_X = 8$

□

We are now in a position to sketch a picture of the generic pencil L of the complex X in relation to the Kummer surface S. Assume that neither L nor its coplanar pencil $L' = \iota(L)$ is special and let

$h_L = h_{L'}$ be the plane of the pencil $\{l_x\}_{x \in L}$,
$p_L, p_{L'}$ be the foci of the pencils L and L',
$C_L = h_L \cap S$,

$$j|_{B_L} : B_L \longrightarrow C_L$$

the map sending a line $M \subset X$ meeting L to the focus p_M of the corresponding pencil, and

$$\gamma : B_L \longrightarrow L$$

the extension of the map from $B_L - \{L\}$ to L sending each line $M \neq L \in B_L$ to its point of intersection with L.

『 for $j|_{B_L} : B_L \longrightarrow C_L$, see P282

Assume $L = \{[*, *, 0, 0, 0, 0]\}$. $\Rightarrow L = \{x e_1 + y e_2\}$
$M = \langle x_1 e_1 + y_1 e_2 + w, \ x_2 e_1 + y_2 e_2 + \alpha w \rangle$ since $M \cap L \neq \phi$
Suppose $\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$. M can be expressed as
$\langle e_1 + w, \ e_2 + \alpha w \rangle$. w is a vector expressed as a linear combination of e_3, e_4, e_5 & e_6.
$\Rightarrow M \cap L = \alpha e_1 - e_2 \Rightarrow \gamma$ is locally expressed