

$\Rightarrow$  We may see that  $\dim(\Lambda_B \cap \Lambda_{B'}) - n \equiv (-1)^m \pmod{2}$ ,  
 $I = \{i', \dots, i_m\} \Rightarrow$  Done.

Let

$$\Lambda_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 & a_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -a_1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -a_2 & -a_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Lambda_{B'} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_1 & a_2 \\ -a_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_3 \\ -a_2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note: ① Consider  $(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n)$  &  $(x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n) - (x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) = (0, \dots, 0, \overbrace{x_i - x_j}^i, \dots, \overbrace{x_j - x_i}^j, 0, \dots, 0) \\ = (x_i - x_j) (0, \dots, 0, \overbrace{1}^i, \dots, \overbrace{-1}^j, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Let } v_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0, a_1, a_2) \quad v_2 = (0, 1, 0, -a_1, 0, a_3)$$

$$v_3 = (0, 0, 1, -a_2, -a_3, 0) \quad w_1 = (0, 0, 0, 1, a_1, a_2)$$

$$w_2 = (-a_1, 1, 0, 0, 0, a_3) \quad w_3 = (-a_2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0), \quad v = (1, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0)$$

$\Rightarrow \{w_1, w_2, w_3, v\}$  is linearly independent since  $w_1$  &  $v$  can take care of itself's respectively.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \Lambda_B \cap \Lambda_{B'} \ni x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 = y_1 w_1 + y_2 w_2 + y_3 w_3$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(v_1 - w_1) + x_2(v_2 - w_2) + x_3(v_3 - w_3) = (x_1 + y_1)v_1 + (x_2 + y_2)w_2 \\ + (y_3 - x_3)w_3 = (x_1 + a_1 x_2 + a_2 x_3)v = (y_1 - x_1)w_1 + (y_2 - x_2)w_2 \\ + (y_3 - x_3)w_3$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = x_1, \quad y_2 = x_2, \quad y_3 = x_3 \quad \text{and} \quad x_1 + a_1 x_2 + a_2 x_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\Lambda_B \cap \Lambda_{B'}) = \dim \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_1 + a_1 x_2 + a_2 x_3 = 0 \}$$

$$= 1 = 2 - 1 = \dim \{ (y_1, y_2, y_3) \mid y_1 + a_1 y_2 + a_2 y_3 = 0 \}$$

$\square$

We consider now the family of  $K$ -planes on a smooth quadric  $F$  in  $\mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ . The dimension of this family