NO.

DATE · · ( )

The incidence relations among the 16 theta-divisors Θ_0, Θ_i, Θ_j and the 16 points u_0, u_i, u_{ij} (that is, among the points and planes of the 16_6 configuration, or among the 32 lines on Σ) are diagramed in Figure 21.

「See p184. We omit Figure 21 」

The Group Law

We will now give an abstract representation of the curves B_L, which will allow us both to identify B_L (and hence $A = J(B_L)$) and to describe geometrically the group law on the variety A of lines of X.

First, we consider not just the two quadrics F and G in $\mathbb{P}^5$, but the entire pencil $\{F_\lambda\}$ spanned by F and G, that is, the pencil of all quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^5$ containing X.

「 $F_\lambda = \lambda F + G \supset X$. 」

We define a map

$$\pi : B_L \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

as follows: for any line $L' \subset X$ meeting L,