$G(n+1, 2n+2)$. ⌟

Assume the statement of the proposition for $m<n$ (it is trivially true for $n=0$), and for $F \subset \mathbb{P}^{2n+2}$ a smooth quadric consider the incidence correspondence

$$I \subset F \times G(n+1, 2n+3)$$

defined by

$$I = \{(p, \Lambda_n) : p \in \Lambda \subset F\}.$$

⌜ $n=0 \Rightarrow$ ① $m = 2n = 0 \Rightarrow F = \{X_0^2 + X_1^2 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$.

$\Rightarrow F = \{[1, i], [1, -i]\}$

$\Rightarrow F$ contains two 0-dimensional family of 0-planes $\{\underset{\Lambda_1}{[1, i]}\}, \{\underset{\Lambda_2}{[1, -i]}\}$.

$\Rightarrow \dim(\Lambda_1 \cap \Lambda_1) = 0 \ (2)$. $\quad \dim(\Lambda_1 \cap \Lambda_2) < 0$

$\underset{-1}{\|}$ (?) See P137 bottom line.

② $m = 1$. $\quad F = \{X_0^2 + X_1^2 + X_2^2 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$.

$\Rightarrow$ Since F is smooth, F is irreducible (otherwise F is singular), and $\dim F = 1$.

$\Rightarrow F$ is 1-dimensional family of 0-planes. (A 0-plane is a point). ⌟

The projection map $\pi_2 : I \longrightarrow G(n+1, 2n+3)$ maps I onto Σ_n' with fibers isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^n$.