transforms in $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^3_{E_D} = \widetilde{X}_L$ of the family of trichords of $E_D = E_L$, we get $X$.

( Note that if $D$ and $D'$ are two divisors of degree 5 on $B$, not linearly equivalent, then $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^3_{E_D}$ will not in general be isomorphic to $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^3_{E_{D'}}$ ; they become isomorphic only after we blow down the trichords of $E_D$ and $E_{D'}$, respectively ).

( As we saw above, $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^3_{E_D} \cong \widetilde{X}_L$ for some $L \in A$ $\Rightarrow$ By the note on p800, by blowing down the proper transforms of the family of trichords of $E_D$, we get $X$. $\Rightarrow$ It does not matter what divisor $D$ we employ for the embedding above, by the note on p1003 note.

Consider the exceptional divisor $\pi^{-1}(L) = E$ in $\widetilde{X}_L$, where $\pi : \widetilde{X}_L \longrightarrow X$.

① $L$ nonspecial

$\Rightarrow$ $Q = \tilde{f}(E) = V_3 \cap \bigcup_{x \in L} T_x(X)$ is smooth

We will see more on $\pi^{-1}(L)$. See p802.

In particular, since $B$ is itself determined by the Abelian variety $A$,