$\Rightarrow$ By the result on P757,

$\sigma_1(l_x) = \sigma_1(l_y)$ for some $x \neq y$.

This is absurd, for $\exists$ a line l s.t $l \cap l_x \neq \phi$, but $l \cap l_y = \phi$ since $l, l_x, l_y \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ and $l_x \neq l_y$.

Thus $\dim \sigma(p) = 2$, $\Rightarrow$ $\dim \{T_x(G)\}_{x \in \sigma(p)} = 2$ in $\mathbb{P}^{5*}$.

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Thus X_p must be a line, that is,

For each $p \in \mathbb{P}^3$, the lines of X through p form a pencil $\sigma(p, h)$.

┌ Suppose $X_p = \sigma(p)$. $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(p) \subset H$ $\Rightarrow$ By the result above, $H = T_x(G)$ for some $x \in G$.
$\Rightarrow$ $X = H \cap G = T_x(G) \cap G$ is singular which is impossible since we assume that X is smooth. $\Rightarrow$ The lines of X through $p = X_p = \sigma(p) \cap H = X \cap \sigma(p) = G \cap H \cap \sigma(p)$

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Likewise, H can not contain the 2-plane $\sigma(h)$ for any hyperplane $h \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, and so

For each hyperplane $h \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, the lines of X lying in h form a pencil $\sigma(p, h)$.