two lines from the same $\sigma(h)$: in other words,

A line l_x of our complex is singular — i.e. lies on two confocal pencils — if and only if it lies on two coplanar pencils.

⌈ First of all, note that, in case $T_x(F)$ is nowhere tangent to G, no two of the lines of $T_x(X)\cap X$ will lie on the same 2-plane $\sigma(h)$ unless $T_x(X)\cap X$ contains a multiple line. (See above) The lemma and the argument above proves that, for a generic x, $T_x(X)\cap X$ is the union of four distinct lines.

l_x is singular $\Rightarrow$ $x\in\Sigma$ $\Rightarrow$ $T_x(F)$ is tangent to G $\Rightarrow$ When $T_x(X)\cap X = L_1\cup L_2\cup L_3\cup L_4$, $\sigma(p)\supset L_1, L_2$ & $\sigma(h)\supset L_3, L_4$. $x\in L_3\cap L_4$. L_4 & L_3 are pencils in $\sigma(h)$ which is a 2-plane.//

$x\in L\cap L'$, where L, L' lie in $\sigma(h)$. $\Rightarrow$ $T_x(F)$ is tangent to G $\Rightarrow$ $x\in\Sigma$ by the lemma $\Rightarrow$ l_x is singular. (L_3, L_4 lies on two coplanar 'h' pencils)

<u>Here, I guessed. two implies</u> distinct two. ⤶

↪ It does not matter. $\sigma(p,h)$ is a multiple $\Leftrightarrow$ $\sigma(p)\cap X=\sigma(p,h)$

We can now give an explicit description of $\Sigma\subset X$. Let $x=[x_0,\cdots x_5]$ be homogeneous coordinates on $\mathbb{P}^5$, and suppose that G and F are given as the loci

$$(Qx,x)=0 \quad\text{and}\quad (Q'x,x)=0,$$

or $\sigma(h)\cap X=\sigma(p,h)$.