From the above argument,

in $V \cap W \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$, $V$ is positive divisor of $\mathbb{P}^n$, and $V \cap W$ is a positive divisor of $V$.

$\Rightarrow$ Consecutively, we can use the Lefschetz Hyperplane Theorem to this case. ⅃)

A final remark on the Lefschetz theorem: Lefschetz's method was insofar as possible to study the topology of an algebraic variety $M$ inductively, reducing questions about the homology of $M$ to questions about the homology of a smaller-dimensional variety. His original proof of the last theorem asserted that for a hyperplane section $V$ of $M$, the map $H_q(V, \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_q(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism for $q < n-1$, and surjective in dimension $n-1$. By the hard Lefschetz theorem, the homology of $M$ in dimension above $n$ is mirrored in dimensions less than $n$, and by the Lefschetz decomposition, any nonprimitive cycle in dimension $n$ can be obtained by intersecting a cycle in dimension greater than $n$ with hyperplanes.

⌈⌈ By P 122. $L^k : H^{n-k}(M) \longrightarrow H^{n+k}(M)$ is isomorphic.

$\Rightarrow$ By Poincare duality,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^{n-k}(M) & \xrightarrow{L^k \,\cong} & H^{n+k}(M) \\ {\scriptstyle P.D}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle P.D} \\ H_{n+k}(M) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\cap\, \mathbb{P}^{N-k}} & H_{n-k}(M) \end{array}$$

$\Leftarrow$

The homology of $M$ in dimension above $n$ is mirrored in dimensions