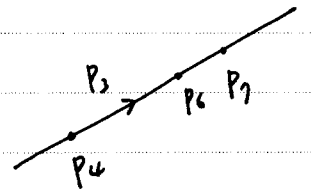
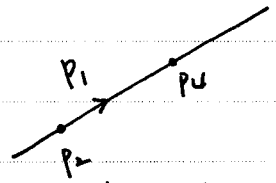
(ii) $P_3 \in L_{67}$



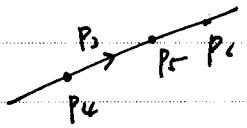
$\Rightarrow$ By the case ①, O.K.

④ $L \ni P_4$



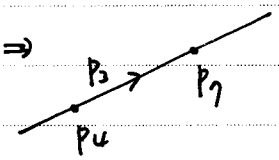
$L + L_{56} + L_{47} \ni P_3$

(i) $P_3 \in L_{56}$ $\Rightarrow$



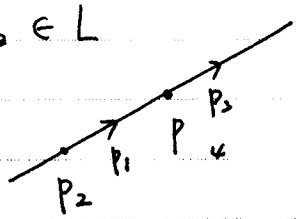
$\Rightarrow$ By the case ①, O.K.

(ii) $P_3 \in L_{47}$ $\Rightarrow$



$\Rightarrow$ By the case ③, O.K.

(iii) $P_3 \in L$



$\Rightarrow$ Contradiction since $P_1 = P_3$.

$\Rightarrow$ Wrong!!! $P_1 \neq P_3$ since $P_1 \in \pi^{-1}(P_2)$ $P_3 \in \pi^{-1}(P_4)$, where $\pi : \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2 \to \mathbb{P}^2$.

See P751 for correction.

All p_i's are supposed to be distinct.
For example, in the case $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, \cdots P_8$ with P_1 and P_2 infinitely near P_3, if $P_1 = P_2$, then obviously