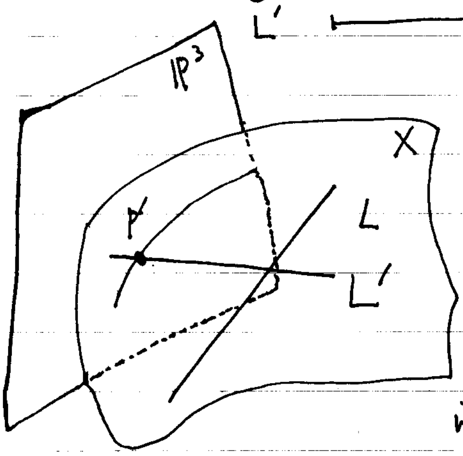
⌜ This is just an explanation of the above i.e., why is that sufficient. ⌟

Now let $E_L \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be the image under f_L of the locus $\bigcup_{L' \in B_L} L'$ of lines in X meeting L, and let $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be the image $\tilde{f}_L(F)$ of the exceptional divisor of $\tilde{X}_L$. E_L is a curve naturally isomorphic to B_L, and we can compute its degree as follows: for any hyperplane $V_2 \subset V_3$, the points of intersection $V_2 \cap E_L$ will correspond to the lines in X meeting L and lying in the hyperplane $\overline{L, V_2} \subset \mathbb{P}^5$.

⌜ $\tilde{f}_L : B_L \longrightarrow E_L$

$\quad\quad\quad\;\; L' \longmapsto \tilde{f}(L')$ since $\tilde{f}(L')$ is a one-point set.



$\tilde{f}(L') = p'$

$\Rightarrow$ $\tilde{f}_L(B_L) = E_L$ is a subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^3$.

If L special; $\{L_n\} \longrightarrow L$.

$\lim_{n\to\infty} \tilde{f}(L_n) = \tilde{f}(L)$. ⓘ

Suppose $L \neq L'$ and $\tilde{f}(L) = \tilde{f}(L')$.

ⓘ is nonsense, for $L \not\subset \tilde{X}_L$. We can not extend f_L to X, since consider the blow-up of a manifold at a point, see P479 ⊛⊛, and the above.