「 Since $\overline{p.q}$ and L lie in V_2, $\overline{p.q} \cap L \neq \phi$.
$\Rightarrow \#(\overline{p.q} \cap F) \geq 3 \Rightarrow \overline{p.q} \subset F$. Similarly, $\overline{p.q} \subset G$.
$\Rightarrow \overline{p.q} \subset F \cap G = X$.
」

Thus the map f_L is one-to-one away from the locus of line in X meeting L; this is sufficient to establish that f_L is birational.

「 Suppose $p \neq q \in X - L$, and $f_L(p) = f_L(q)$.
$\Rightarrow$ For some a, b, $ap + bq \in L \Rightarrow \overline{pq} \cap L \neq \phi$
$\Rightarrow \langle L, \overline{pq} \rangle$ is a 2-plane in $\mathbb{P}^5$ containing L.
$\Rightarrow$ By the argument above, $\overline{pq} \subset X$ and $\overline{pq} \cap L \neq \phi$.
Thus we can say that f_L is one to one away from the locus of lines in X meeting L.
$\Rightarrow f_L : X - B_L \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ is one to one.

By the remark on P495, 3., f_L may be extended to $\tilde{X}$ by sending a point $r \in E$ in the exceptional divisor to the point of intersection of $\mathbb{P}^3$ with the tangent line to X at L

By the remark on P495, 3., since the exceptional divisor $E \longrightarrow L$ is naturally identified with the projectivization $\mathbb{P}(N^{L/X})$ of the normal bundle $N_{L/X}$ of L in X. $\Rightarrow f_L$ may be extended to the blow-up of X along L by sending a point