$H_\omega = \{ \omega' \in \mathbb{P}(\Lambda^2 \mathbb{C}^4) \mid \omega' \wedge \omega = 0 \} \Rightarrow$ If $\omega' \in \sigma(p) \cap H_\omega$, then $\omega' = \omega \wedge \omega' = 0$, and by P156 $\omega' = v \wedge v'$, where $p = [v]$. $\Rightarrow$ $\omega \wedge v \wedge v' = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $\omega \wedge v \wedge v' = \Gamma_\omega(v, v') = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $\{ v' \in \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^4) \mid \Gamma_\omega(v, v') = 0 \} = h$ one to one corresponds to $X_p = \sigma(p) \cap H_\omega$, since $\overline{v, v'} \in \sigma(p) \cap H_\omega \overset{1\text{-}1}{\Leftrightarrow} \sigma(p, h)$
$(\because$ $\sigma(p) \cap H_\omega \ni l \Leftrightarrow l = \overline{v, v'} \Leftrightarrow v' \in \ker \Gamma_\omega(v, \cdot) = h. \Leftrightarrow \overline{v, v'} \subset h$ $)$ ⟂

An amusing construction associated to a nonsingular linear complex $X = G \cap H$ is the configuration of Möbius defined as follows: Let T be any tetrahedron in $\mathbb{P}^3$, with sides h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 and vertices

$$p_i = \bigcap_{j \neq i} h_j .$$

For each i, let h_i' be the plane of the pencil $X_{p_i} = \sigma(p_i) \cap H$ of lines of X through p_i and p_i' the focus of the pencil $X_{h_i} = \sigma(h_i) \cap H$ of lines of X lying in h_i.

⟌ By the results on P159, $X_{p_i} = \sigma(p_i) \cap H = \sigma(p_i, h)$ $\Rightarrow$ Let $h = h_i$. Similarly, $X_{h_i} = \sigma(h_i) \cap H = \sigma(p, h)$ $\Rightarrow$ Let $p = p_i'$.

⟂