conditions on cubics. Thus if $p_1, p_2, p_3 \cdots p_7$ fail to impose independent conditions on cubics, every cubic passing through $p_2, p_3 \cdots p_7$ must contain p_1, since by the same argument above, $p_2, p_3, \cdots p_7$ impose independent conditions on cubics.

Consider the line $L_{13} = L$. say p_4, p_5

(i) L_{31} contain two of $p_4, \cdots p_7$. ✓ $p_2 \notin L_{13}$, otherwise $p_1 = p_2$ ※ Contradiction.

$L_{23} + L_{46} + L_{57}$ passes $p_2, p_3, \cdots p_7$

$\Rightarrow p_1 \in L_{23} + L_{46} + L_{57} \Rightarrow p_1 \notin L_{23}$

$\Rightarrow$ ⓐ $p_1 \in L_{46} \Rightarrow p_3 \in L_{46}$

$\Rightarrow p_1, p_3, p_4, p_6, p_5 \in L$. five are collinear.

ⓑ $p_1 \in L_{57} \Rightarrow p_3 \in L_{46}$

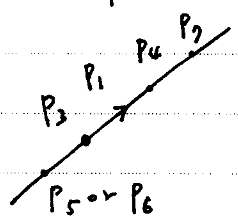
$\Rightarrow p_1, p_3, p_4, p_6, p_5 \in L$.

(ii) L_{13} contain one of $p_4, \cdots p_7$, say $p_4 \in L_{13}$.

Consider $L_{23} + L_{47} + L_{56}$ and $L_{23} + L_{45} + L_{67}$

$\Rightarrow p_1 \in L_{23} + L_{47} + L_{56}$ and $p_1 \in L_{23} + L_{45} + L_{67}$

$\Rightarrow$ ⓐ $p_1 \in L_{47}$ and L_{45} or L_{67}.



ⓑ $p_1 \in L_{56}$ and $p_1 \in L_{45}$ or L_{67}.