the result on P519. $\mathbb{P}(N)$ is S_2. $\Rightarrow$ $n = 1 \Rightarrow$
$N_{L/X} = H \oplus H^{-1}$

If we use the intermediate Jacobian $J(X) = H^3(X, \mathbb{R} H^3(X, \mathbb{Z}))$ defined on P. 331, then many of the results of this chapter may be summarized as follows:

The intermediate Jacobian $J(X)$, together with its principal polarization determined by the intersection form on $H^3(X, \mathbb{Z})$, is biholomorphic to the surface A of lines in X with the corresponding polarization on A being given by the incidence curve B.

$\ulcorner$ $\dim X = 3$ .... Not ready to discuss the intermediate Jacobian $J(X)$

In general, if X is the transverse intersection of two smooth quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$, then the set A of $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$'s contained in X has the structure of an Abelian variety which may be identified with the middle intermediate Jacobian of X; a proof of this may be found in Ron Donagi. The Variety of linear spaces on the intersection of two quadrics. to appear.