

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1^0, x_2^0, x_3^0, x_4^0, -1 \\ \xi_1^1, \xi_2^1, \xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, 0 \\ \xi_1^2, \xi_2^2, \xi_3^2, \xi_4^2, 0 \\ \xi_1^3, \xi_2^3, \xi_3^3, \xi_4^3, 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow Since $\text{rank } L = 4$ ($\because \xi^1, \xi^2, \xi^3, x^0$ are linearly independent), $\ker L$ has dimension 1.

Suppose $\{(a_1, \dots, a_0) \mid \xi_1^3 a_1 + \dots + a_4 \xi_4^3 = 0\} \supset K$.

This implies that the map $L': \mathbb{C}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1^0, x_2^0, x_3^0, x_4^0, -1 \\ \xi_1^1, \xi_2^1, \xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, 0 \\ \xi_1^2, \xi_2^2, \xi_3^2, \xi_4^2, 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

has $\ker L$ of dim 2, and $\ker L' \subset \ker L$, which

is absurd.

"More explanations on p208."

For example $N = 5$! $M \subset \mathbb{P}^{5-1}$
 $(x_1, \dots, x_5) = x, y = (y_1, \dots, y_5)$ assum^{ing} $x, y \in U_0$

Let $K = \{(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_5) \mid a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_5 x_5 = a_0, a_1 y_1 + \dots + a_5 y_5 = a_0\}$

K is identified with $\{(a_1, \dots, a_5) \mid (a_1, \dots, a_5) \cdot (x - y) = 0$
i.e. $a_1(x_1 - y_1) + \dots + a_5(x_5 - y_5) = 0\}$.

Let $T_x' M = A$. $T_y' M = B$. Suppose $\dim A = \dim B \geq 2$.

\Rightarrow Consider $K = (A^\perp \cup B^\perp) \subset \mathbb{C}^4$, where

$A^\perp = \{(a_1, \dots, a_5) \mid a_1 x_1' + a_2 x_2' + \dots + a_5 x_5' = 0 \text{ for all } x' \in T_x' M\}$