for generic r, $V_2(r) \cap F = L + L_2$, $V_2(r) \cap G = L + L_1$ and $L_1 \neq L_2$. Clearly for generic r, $V_2(r) \cap G = L + L_1$ and $L \neq L_1$, since otherwise $V_2(r)$ is tangent to G at all $x \in L$, $V_2(r) \subset \bigcap_{x \in L} T_x(G)$. $\Rightarrow$ We may choose r so that $V_2(r)$ is not tangent to G at some $x \in L$. For example, for given $x \in L$, choose a normal vect η of G $\Rightarrow$ x & η represents a line ℓ. $\Rightarrow$ $\overline{L, \ell} = V_2(r)$ for some $r \in V_3$. $\Rightarrow$ Since $\eta \notin T_x(G)$ and $\overline{x, \eta} \neq L$, $V(r)$ is not tangent to G at x and, $V_2(r) \cap G = L + L_1$, $L_1 \neq L$.

Note: $G \cap V_2(r) = 2L \Rightarrow (X_0^2 = 0) = G \cap V_2(r)$.

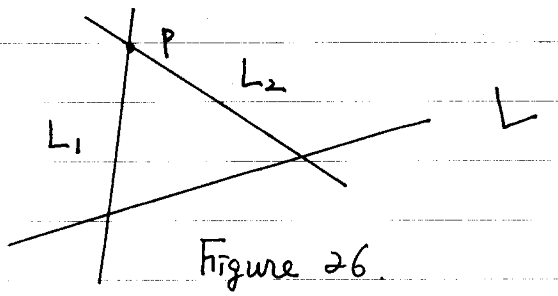
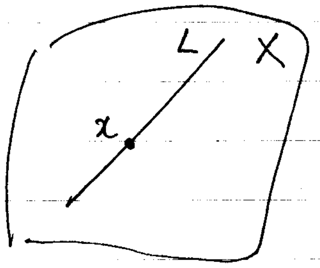


Figure 26.

Suppose $V_2(r)$ is tangent to X at x.



$\Rightarrow$ Consider $\overline{x, p}$ which is tangent to F & G. $\Rightarrow$ Since $\deg F = \deg G = 2$, $\overline{x, p} \subset F \cap G = X$ $\Rightarrow$ $V_2(r) \cap X \supset L + \overline{x, p}$ $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction $\Rightarrow$ $V_2(r)$ is not tangent to X anywhere along L.

Consider $y \in \tilde{f}^{-1}(r)$. $\Rightarrow$ $y \in \tilde{X}_L$ $\Rightarrow$ If $y \in F$ or