Multiplying the basic relation (*) by $\tilde{\ell}$ – and recalling that $\tilde{\ell}^3 = 0$ – we have

$$\tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 - 9\tilde{\ell}^2 \cdot \zeta^2 = 0$$

and hence

$$\tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 = 9.$$

$$\tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 - 9\tilde{\ell}^2 \cdot \zeta^2 + 30\underset{\overset{\shortparallel}{0}}{\tilde{\ell}^3} \cdot \zeta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 - 9\tilde{\ell}^2 \cdot \zeta^2 = 0 = \tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 - 9 \Rightarrow \tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 = 9$$

Finally, multiplying (*) by ζ,

$$\zeta^4 - 9\tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 + 30\tilde{\ell}^2 \zeta^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta^4 = 9\tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 - 30\tilde{\ell}^2 \zeta^2$$

$$= 51.$$

Since $\tilde{\ell} \cdot \zeta^3 = 9$ and $\tilde{\ell}^2 \cdot \zeta^2 = 1$,

$$\zeta^4 = 81 - 30 = 51$$

It is now possible to calculate $(6\tilde{\omega} - 2e)^5$. First, since the class ω of a hyperplane in $\mathbb{P}^5$ restricts to the class 2ℓ on W_2

$$\tilde{\omega}|_E = 2\tilde{\ell},$$