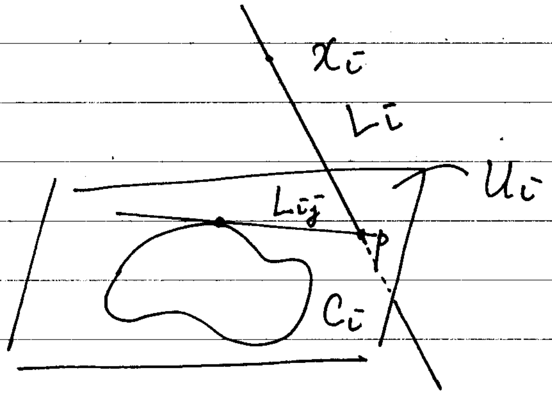
⇒ By the argument on P925 note, $\overline{pq} = \Lambda \cap U_i$ is one of the two tangent lines of C_i through p.



⇒ $\Lambda \supset L_{ij}$ and x_i ⇒ Since $x_i \notin U_i$, and $x_i \notin L_{ij}$, $\overline{x_i, L_{ij}}$ is a 2-plane and so is equal to Λ.

Clearly, all four 2-planes Λ_{ij} lie in $\omega_F \cap \sigma_{3,2,1}$, so we see that

$$(\omega_F \cdot \sigma_{3,2,1}) = 4$$

and finally

$$(\tau \cdot \omega_F) = 16.$$

All four 2-planes are distinct.

$\overline{x_i q} \subset T_{x_i}(Q) \subset T_{x_i}(F)$ ⇒ $\overline{p,q,x_i} \cap F$ is a double line. ⇒ $\overline{p,q,x_i} \in \omega_F$ $\quad \overline{p,q,x_i} \ni p$.

$\overline{p,q,x_i} \subset V_4$ since $p, q, x_i \in V_4$.

$\overline{p,q,x_i} \cap V_2 \ni x_i, p$ ⇒ $\overline{p,q,x_i} \cap V_2 \supset \overline{p,x_i}$

⇒ $\overline{p,q,x_i} \in \sigma_{3,2,1}$.