Fig 12.1

$\Sigma_1(L)$ = Lines meeting $L$

$\Sigma_2(p)$ = Lines through $p$.

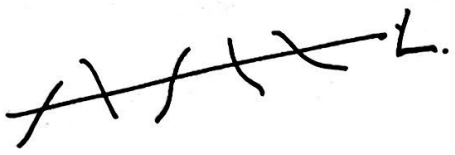
$\Sigma_{11}(\Lambda)$ = Lines ~~meeting~~ contained in $\Lambda$

$\Sigma_1 \cdot \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 \cup \Sigma_{11}$

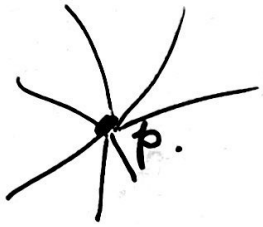
If $L_1, L_2$ are incident at $p$ and span a plane $\Lambda$ then

$\Sigma_1(L_1) \cdot \Sigma_1(L_2) = \Sigma_2(p) \cup \Sigma_{11}($

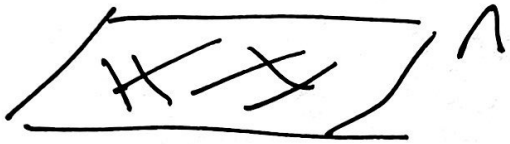
Fig 12.1



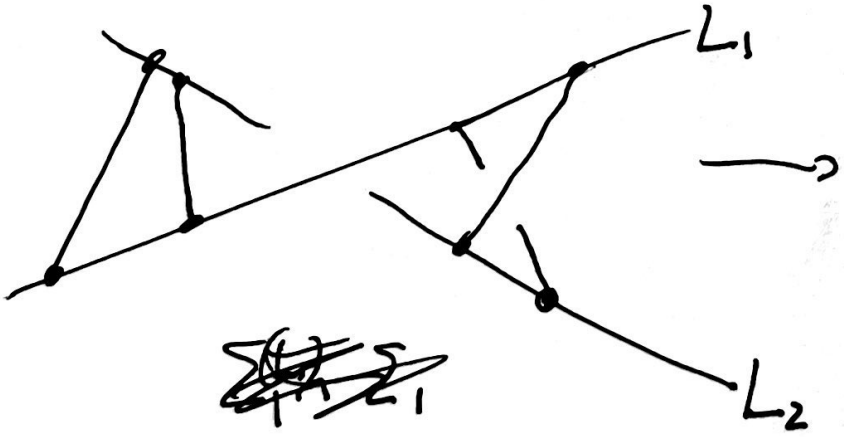

$\Sigma_1(L)$.



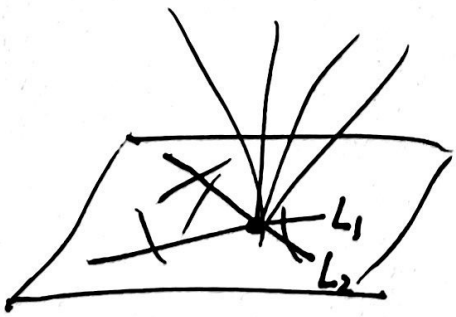

$\Sigma_2(p)$.




$\Sigma_{11}(\Lambda)$.




$\Sigma_1(L_1) \cap \Sigma_1(L_2)$




$\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_{11}$