

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 <sup>at  $p$</sup>  and span a plane  $\Lambda$  then

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