### The Shlafly Double Six

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## Algebra versus Geometry

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This lecture may provide a counter-example!



#### what is the Shlalfy Double-Six

A double-six consists of a pair of ordered 6-tuples of lines  $(P_0, \ldots, P_5)$  and  $(Q_0, \ldots, Q_5)$  such that each  $P_i$  meets all the  $Q_j$  except  $Q_i$ .



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3. Then S contains the lines

$$P_1 := X = Z = 0$$
 ;  $P_2 := Y = T = 0$   
 $P_3 := X = T \land Y = Z$   
 $Q_4 := X = Z \land Y = T$   
 $Q_5 := Y = Z = 0$  :  $Q_6 := X = T = 0$ 

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- 2. Let  $Q_1$  be the unique line that meets  $P_3$  and  $R_{16}$  and meets  $P_2$  in the point (t:0:1:0). The above choice of e ensures that  $Q_1$  lies in e.



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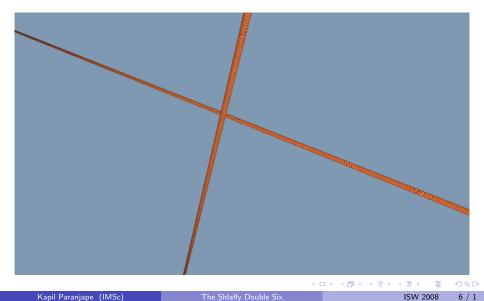
The key point is to notice that given two intersecting lines in S, the plane that contains them meets S in another line.

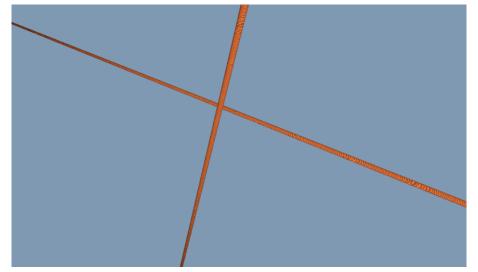
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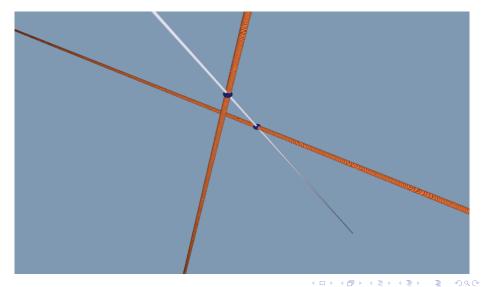
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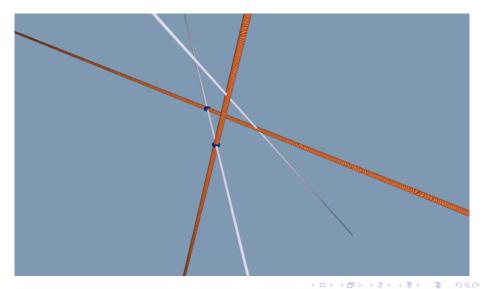
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Using this one can easily write down 19 more lines in S. The Shlafly Double-six is part of this collection of 27 lines!

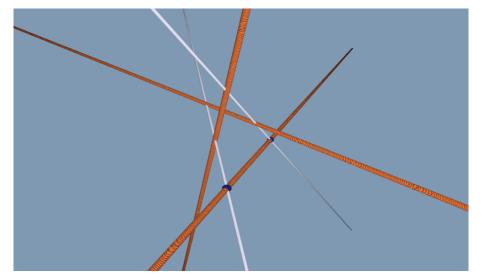


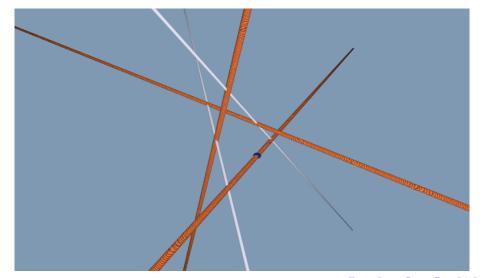


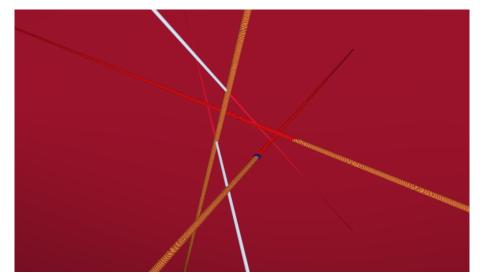


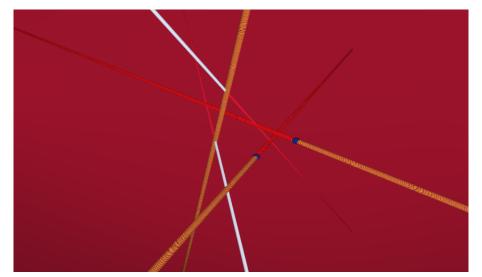


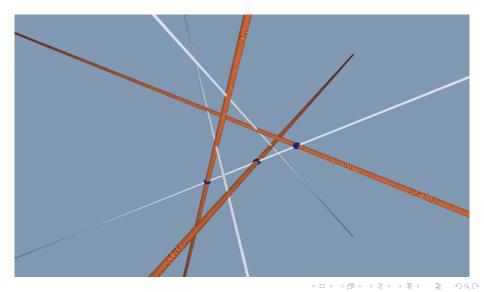
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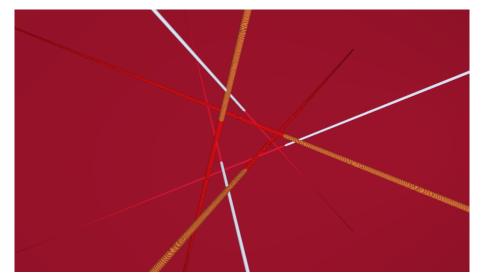


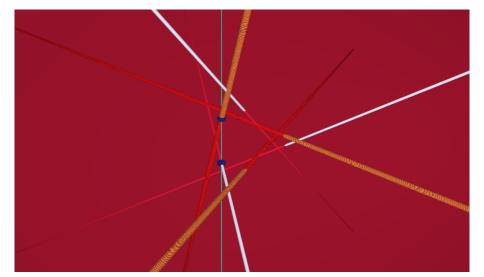


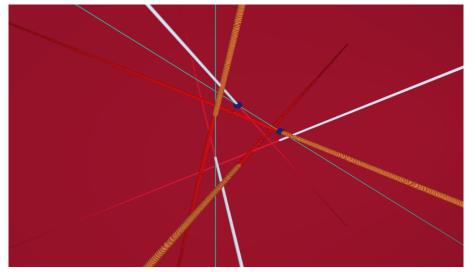


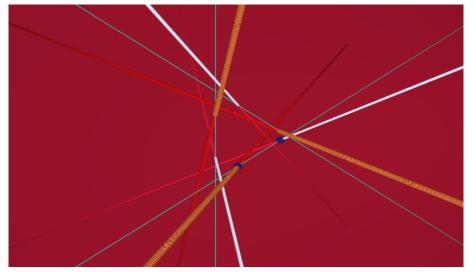


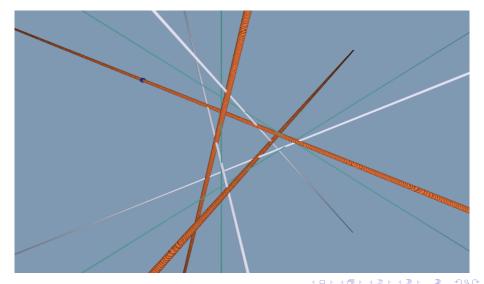


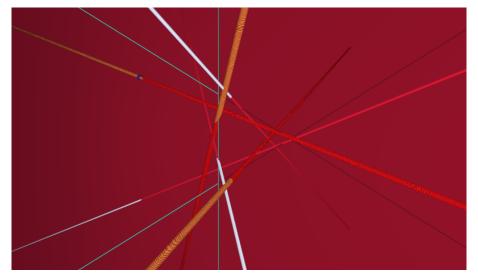


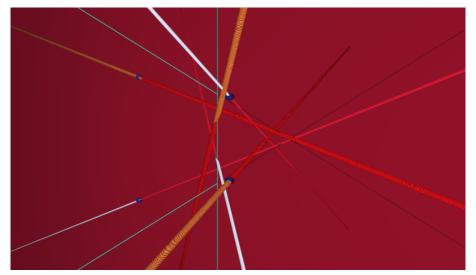


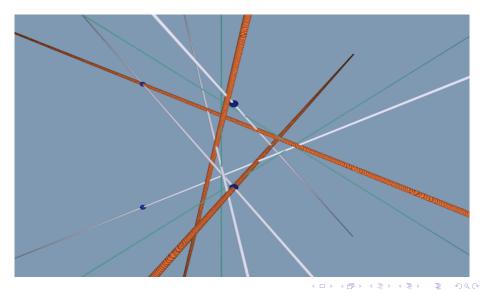


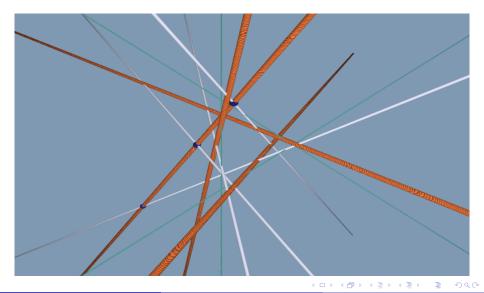




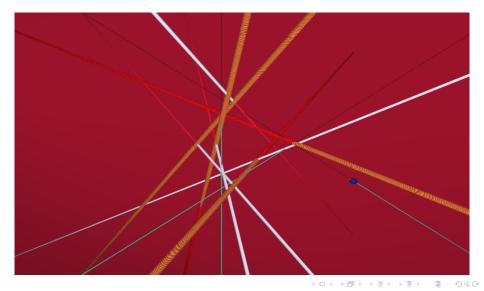


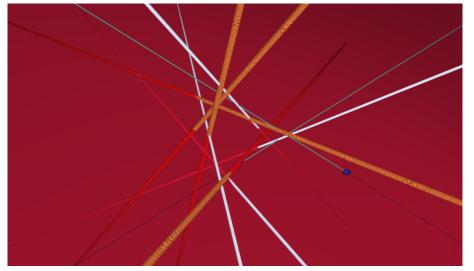


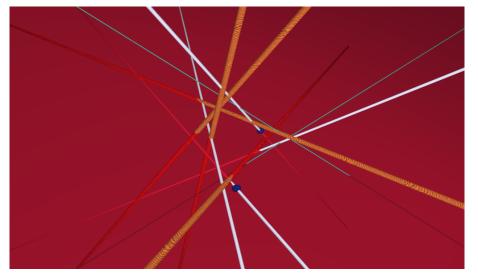


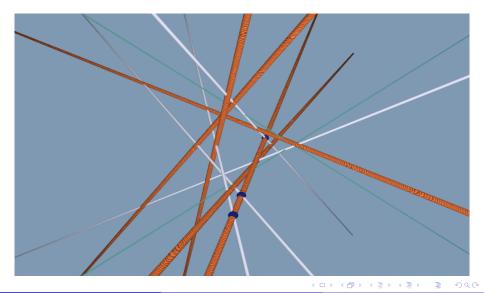






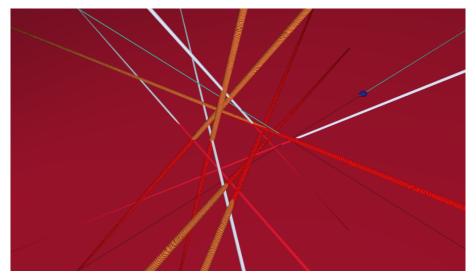


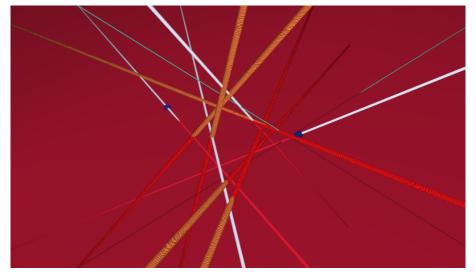


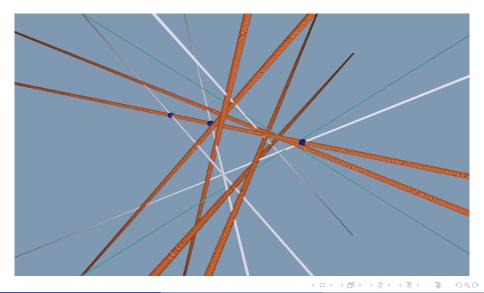


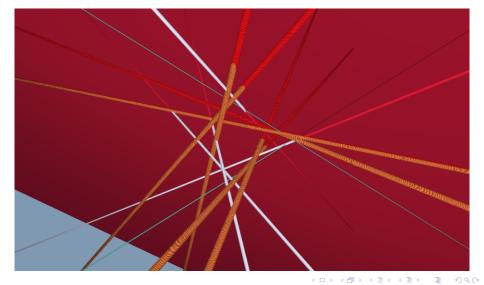




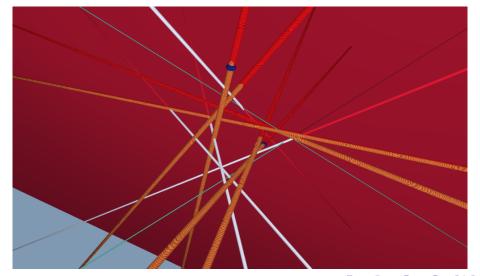


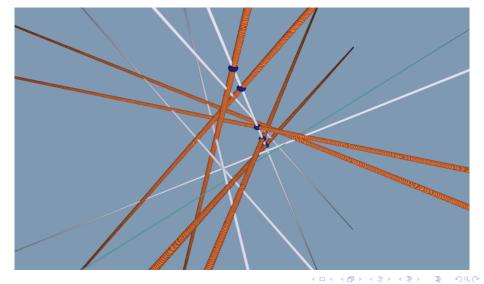


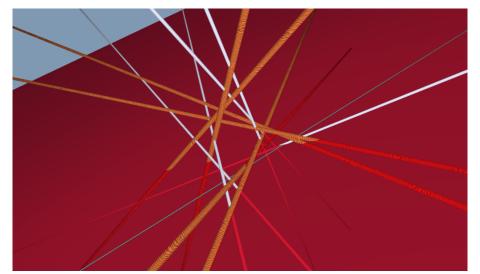




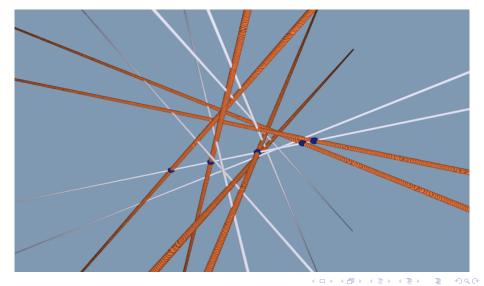
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### The completed figure

