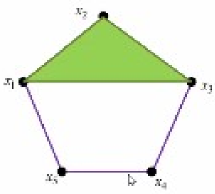
Subcase 3.3. $u=x_i$, $v=x_{i+k}$ for some $k>2$, where without loss of generality we can assume that $i+k<n$. If $i+k>n$, then we consider it that $i+k=p$, $p<i-1$ where $i-k\equiv p \pmod n$.

In this case we have formed one cyclic 2-subspace, i.e. two cyclic 2-subspaces (see drawing). Unless in the case $n=4$, i.e. when the number of generating elements of a 2-subspace M is four elements, two subspaces that are nuclear can never be obtained. But in any case, it is best to look at the drawing in which a cyclic 2-subspace is given, which is generated by five elements.



Subcase 3.4. $u=x_i$, $v\in L(x_j,x_{j+1},\dots,x_k)$, where $k\geq j+2$, and if $k>n$ we will consider it that $k=p$ where $k\equiv p \pmod n$ for some $p\in\{1,2,3,\dots,n\}$, $p<i-1$.

3.4.1. $v\in L(x_j,x_k)$. In this situation $v=\alpha x_j+\beta x_k$, $\alpha,\beta\neq 0$

3.4.2. $v\notin L(x_j,x_k)$. In this situation $v=\alpha x_j+\alpha_1 x_{j+1}+\dots+\alpha_{k-j-1}x_{k-1}+\beta x_k$ where $\alpha,\beta\neq 0$ and at least one of the scalars $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_{k-j-1}$ is not zero.

The opposite case when $v=x_i$, $u\in L(x_j,x_{j+1},\dots,x_k)$ is analogously considered.

Subcase 3.5. $u\in L(x_j,x_{j+1},\dots,x_k)$ and $v\in L(x_s,x_{s+1},\dots,x_t)$. The discussion for j,k,s and t is the same as in the case 3.4. We have