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Now, suppose $p \in S$ is any point, $h = T_p(S)$ its tangent plane, and let p^* and h^* be the hyperplane and point in $\mathbb{P}^{3*}$ dual to p and h, respectively.

Γ p^* is the set of hyperplanes containing p, and h^* be the set of hyperplanes containing h. $\Rightarrow$ p^* is the hyperplane in $\mathbb{P}^{3*}$ and h^* is the point. ⏎

The dual lines $\{l_x^*\}$ to the pencil of lines $\{l_x\}$ in $\mathbb{P}^3$ through p and lying in h form the pencil of lines in $\mathbb{P}^{3*}$ containing h^* and lying in p^*, and they are all tangent to S^*.

Γ $p \in l_x \subset h = T_p(S)$ $\Rightarrow$ l_x is tangent to S
$\Rightarrow$ $p^* \supset l_x^* \ni h^*$ $\Rightarrow$ By the result above, l_x^* is tangent to S^*.
⏎

Every element of the pencil $\{l_x^* \cdot S^*\}$ they cut out on the curve $p^* \cap S^*$ is therefore singular, and so by Bertini they are all singular at the base locus h^* of $\{l_x^*\}$, i.e., $h^* \in S^*$ and $p^* = T_{h^*}(S^*)$. We see, then, that

S and S^* are dual surface,