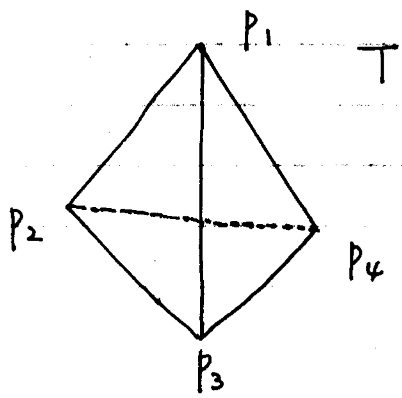
Thus, 'such configuration' means that $\exists\, p_i'$s s.t. $\forall i$ $p_i' \in h_i$, and $\overline{p_1'p_2'p_3'} \ni p_4$ $\overline{p_2'p_3'p_4'} \ni p_3$ $\overline{p_1'p_2'p_4'} \ni p_3$ and $\overline{p_1'p_3'p_4'} \ni p_2$. --- ⊛

One more thing on 'such configuration'



Let ① $p_1' = p_2$, $p_3' = p_4$, $p_2' = p_1$, $p_4' = p_3$, $\Rightarrow T_1'$ &

② $p_1' = p_2$, $p_3' = p_1$, $p_2' = p_4$, $p_4' = p_3$. $\Rightarrow T_2'$

Clearly, since $\sigma(p_1, h_3) \neq \sigma(p_4, h_3)$, by the context, 'such configuration' implies that p_i' is the focus of h_i & h_i' is the plane of lines through p_i. (For, T_1' & T_2' are the tetrahedrons inscribed in & (otherwise) circumscribed about T satisfying ⊛. But $T_1' \neq T_2'$.)

Anyway, 'such configuration' implies that $\sigma(p_i', h_i)$'s & $\sigma(p_i, h_i')$'s give some informations. Delicate!!! ///

Suppose T' is the dual tetrahedron of T with respect to X. $\Rightarrow$ $X_{h_i} = \sigma(p_i', h_i)$ for all i and $X_{p_i} = \sigma(p_i, h_i')$ for all i. $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(p_i', h_i) = L_i' \subset X$ and $\sigma(p_i, h_i') \subset X$ for all i.

Conversely, assume that L_i's & L_i''s in G all lie in X. $\Rightarrow$ We have to show that T' is the dual of T w.r.t. X. To do this, we have