By applying the argument above to $\mathbb{P}^{3*}$, i.e., $h_i^* \in \mathbb{P}^{3*}$, and h_i^*'s linearly independent

$\Rightarrow \exists\ p_i'^* \ \text{s.t}\ \tilde{\Phi}(\sigma(h_i^*, p_i'^*)) = \tilde{\Phi}(\sigma(h_i^*)) \cap H$, $p_i'^* \subset \mathbb{P}^{3*}$

$\Rightarrow$ $p_i'^*$'s linearly independent in $\mathbb{P}^{3*}$.

3 $\sigma(p_i', h_i) \ni l \Rightarrow p_i' \in l \subset h_i \Leftrightarrow p_i'^* \supset l^* \ni h_i^*$

4

$$\begin{tikzcd} G(2,4) \arrow[r, "\tilde{\phi}"] \arrow[d, leftrightarrow] & \mathbb{P}^5 \\ G(2,4)^* \arrow[ur, "\tilde{\phi}"] & \end{tikzcd}$$

$G(2,4) = \{$ all lines in $\mathbb{P}^3\}$
$G(2,4)^* = \{$ all " in $\mathbb{P}^{3*}\}$.

Thus, dually, $\{p_i'\}$ is linearly independent.

Next, we observe that for any $i \neq j$ the line $h_i \cap h_j'$ is a line of the complex X, lying in h_j' and passing through the point p_i'. Thus

$$p_i' = \bigcap_{j \neq i} h_j',$$

i.e., the points $\{p_i'\}$ are the vertices of the tetrahedron T' having sides $\{h_j'\}$. (see Figure 6.)

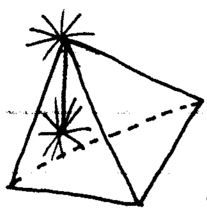

Figure 6