to know that $\sigma(p_i', h_i) = \sigma(h_i) \cap H$ for some hyperplane H, and $\sigma(p_i, h_i') = \sigma(p_i) \cap H$ for all i, where $X = G \cap H$.

$\Rightarrow$ Since, for each i, $\sigma(p_i, h_i') \subset \sigma(p_i) \cap H$. and $\sigma(p_i) \cap H$ is a pencil, $\sigma(p_i, h_i') = \sigma(p_i) \cap H$.

Similarly, $\sigma(p_i', h_i) = \sigma(h_i) \cap H$ for all i.

$\Rightarrow$ T' is the dual tetrahedron of T w.r.t. X.

$\lrcorner$

But we have

$$L_i \cap L_j' \neq \phi \quad \text{for } i \neq j;$$

and

$$L_i \cap L_i' = \phi.$$

$\ulcorner$ For example, $\sigma(p_1, h_1') \cap \sigma(p_2', h_2) \neq \phi$ (?)

Note that $h_2 \cap h_1' \ni p_1, p_2'$ $\Rightarrow$ $\overline{p_1 p_2'} \subset h_2 \cap h_1'$

$\Rightarrow$ $\overline{p_1 p_2'} \in \sigma(p_1, h_1') \cap \sigma(p_2', h_2) \neq \phi$

$\Rightarrow$ $L_i \cap L_j' \neq \phi$ for $i \neq j$.

Suppose $\sigma(p_1, h_1') \cap \sigma(p_1', h_1) \neq \phi$

$\Rightarrow$ $\exists$ a line $\overline{p_1 q} \in \sigma(p_1, h_1') \cap \sigma(p_1', h_1)$ $\Rightarrow$

$q \in h_1'$, al $p_1 \in h_1$ $\Rightarrow$ But $p_1 \notin h_1$ $\Rightarrow$ $\times$

$\Rightarrow$ $L_i \cap L_i' = \phi$

$\lrcorner$

The lines $\{L_i\}$, $\{L_i'\}$ in $\mathbb{P}^5$ thus form the configuration shown in Figure 7, and so all lie in