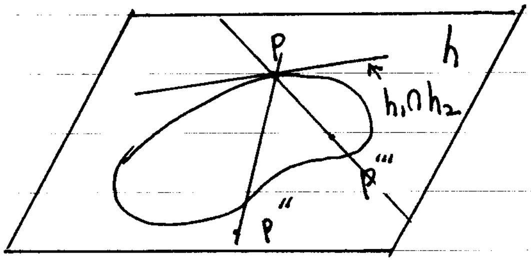

$\Rightarrow$ F contains $\sigma(p, h)$ since $\deg F = 2$. $\Rightarrow$ X contains $\sigma(p, h)$. $\Rightarrow$ Since X contains $\sigma(p, h)$ for generic $p \in C_h$, and h is a plane, X contain $\sigma(h)$. $\Rightarrow$ By the lemma on P762, it is impossible. $\Rightarrow$ $h \in R^*$.

Finally, applying the same arguments to the dual Kummer surface $S^* \subset \mathbb{P}^{3*}$, we see that every point $h^* \in R^*$ lies on six of the hyperplanes $p^* \in R$, or in other words every hyperplane h in $\mathbb{P}^3$ corresponding to a point of R^* contains six of the points p_i: in sum, then, we have that:

Every hyperplane $h \in R^*$ contains exactly six of the 16 double points of S and every double point of S lies on exactly six of the 16 hyperplanes $h \in R^*$.

In the argument above, we showed that each point $p \in R$ lies on six hyperplanes which are elements