By the assumption, i.e., the Cayley-Bacharach property, $A+B$ contains p_1. ⌟

Now in general no $n(n-3)/2+1$ of the points P_ν will lie on a curve of degree $n-3$.

⌜ $\deg A = n$, $A \supset P_2, \cdots P_{\frac{n(n+3)}{2}}$ $\quad \# \{P_\nu\} = \frac{n(n+3)}{2} - 1$

$\deg B = n-3$, $B \supset P_{\frac{n(n+3)}{2}+1}, \cdots P_{n^2}$. $\quad \# \{P_\nu\} = n^2 - \frac{n(n+3)}{2} = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

In general, (means the general position) B can not $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}+1$ points P_ν's, since if the $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}+1$ points are linearly independent. $\#(B \cap H) \geq \frac{n(n-3)}{2}+1$, but $\#(B \cap H) < n-3$ ($\because$ $\deg B = n-3$). Note here that $n-3 > \frac{n(n-3)}{2}+1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad (n-3) - \frac{n(n-3)}{2} - 1 = \frac{(n-3)(2-n)}{2} - 1 > 0$$

which is absurd. ⌟

In this case p_1 lies on A, and we proved:

Given N of the points P_ν, any hyperplane containing $N-1$ of in (P_ν) contains the N th point also.

This clearly implies (**).
In the exceptional case we label our points $P_1, P_2 \cdots P_{\frac{n(n+3)}{2}}$ so that the curve B of degree $n-3$ passes through exactly

$$P_K, \cdots P_{n^2}, \quad K \leq \frac{n(n+3)}{2}.$$