$S \cap h$ is a conic curve with multiplicity 2. See P175 & P174. $\lrcorner$

Now consider the map p from A to the K-3 surface $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^5$. p is given, as the reader may check, by the linear series of curves in the system $|4 \textcircled{H}|$ passing the 16 half-lattice points of A, or more properly by the linear system

$$|4\pi^* \textcircled{H} - \sum E_i|$$

on the blow-up $\tilde{A}$ of A at the half-lattice points of A.

$\ulcorner$

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^5 \arrow[d, "\pi"] \\ A \arrow[ur, dashed, "p"] \arrow[r, "j"] & S \subset \mathbb{P}^3 \end{tikzcd}$$

$\exists$ a unique map $p : A \to \Sigma$ s.t $\pi \circ p = j$.

Just as P183 ~ P184, consider the hyperplane H in Σ corresponding to the tetrahedron with vertices P_0, P_{ij}, P_{jk} and P_{ik}. (See P175 ~ P176 for notations). $\Rightarrow$ By the argumets on P175 ~ P176, we have ① $H \cap \Sigma$ = 8 lines ($\Sigma \cap H$ is a curve of degree 8, since Σ is the intersection of 3 quadrics, and $\deg \Sigma = 8$.)

② $\pi^{-1}(h_i + h_j) = H$ as a set.

From ① & ②, $p^*(H) = j^*(h_i + h_j) = 2B_{L_0} + 2B_{L_0} = 4B_{L_0}$ $\Rightarrow$ By P185 & P186, since $[j^*(h_i)] = [2\textcircled{H}]$, $[j^*(h_i+h_j)] = [p^*(H)] = [4\textcircled{H}]$.