Since V and V' are isomorphic (they are both n-dimensional), their counts of m-dimensional substaces are equal. The mapping $\mathfrak{m} \to \mathfrak{m}^0$ together with theorems 1 and 2 then fashions a bijection of the m-dimensional subspaces of $\mathfrak{V}$ with the $n - m$-dimensional subspaces of $\mathfrak{V}'$. **Injectivity:** suppose $\mathfrak{m}_1^0 = \mathfrak{m}_2^0$. Then by theorem 2, we get $\mathfrak{m}_1 = \mathfrak{m}_2$. **Surjectivity:** let $\mathfrak{m}'$ be a subspace of $\mathfrak{V}'$. Then $((\mathfrak{m}')^0)^0 = \mathfrak{m}'$, again by theorem 2.

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