in a line $L \subset \mathbb{C}^n$.

$\ulcorner$ $\dim(V_{n-x_\alpha} \cap V'_{n-y_\beta} \cap V''_{n-z_r}) \geq 1$.

$$x_{\alpha+1} > x_\alpha + 1$$

$$x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \cdots$$
$$y_1 < y_2 < y_3 <$$
$$z_1 < z_2 < z_3 < \cdots$$

We can choose generically $V_{n-k+\alpha-a_\alpha}$, $V'_{n-k+\beta-b_\beta}$, $V''_{n-k+r-c_r}$ so that

$$V \cap V' \cap V'' \text{ is a line } L \subset \mathbb{C}^n. \quad \lrcorner$$

Then any $\Lambda \in \sigma_a(V) \cap \sigma_b(V') \cap \sigma_c(V'')$ must contain L.

$\ulcorner$ If $\Lambda \in \sigma_a(V) \cap \sigma_b(V') \cap \sigma_c(V'')$,

$\Rightarrow \dim(\Lambda \cap V_{n-x_\alpha} \cap V'_{n-y_\alpha} \cap V''_{n-z_r}) \geq 1$. But since $V \cap V' \cap V''$ is a line, $\dim(\Lambda \cap V \cap V' \cap V'') = 1$. $\Rightarrow \Lambda \supset V \cap V' \cap V'' = L$. $\lrcorner$

Let L° denote a subspace complementary to L in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and let π denote the projection of $\mathbb{C}^n$ onto L° with kernel L. Let

$$\overline{V}_1 = \pi(V_1),$$
$$\vdots$$
$$\overline{V}_{n-k+\alpha-a_\alpha-1} = \pi(V_{n-k+\alpha-a_\alpha-1}) = \pi(V_{n-k+\alpha-a_\alpha}),$$
$$\vdots$$
$$\overline{V}_{n-2} = \pi(V_{n-1}),$$
$$\overline{V}_{n-1} = \pi(V_n) = L^\circ,$$

and define $\overline{V_i}'$ and $\overline{V_i}''$ similarly.

$\ulcorner$ $\pi : \mathbb{C}^n \longrightarrow L^\circ$ $\Rightarrow$ Since $V_{n-k+\alpha-a_\alpha} \supset L$,