「 $a_1 = 2$. $k=1$.

$a^*_2 = a^*_{a_1} \geq 1$ $a^*_1 \geq a^*_2 \geq 1$

$\Rightarrow$ The smallest sequence a^* is $1, 1$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\sigma_{1,1} = * \sigma_2$

$a_1 = 2,\ a_2 = 1,\ a_3 = 1.$ $\Rightarrow$ $\underset{\overset{\shortparallel}{a^*_2}}{a^*_{a_1}} \geq 1$ $a^*_{a_2} = a^*_{a_3} = a^*_1 \geq 3$

$\Rightarrow$ $a^*_1 = 3 > a^*_2 = 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $*(\sigma_{2,1,1}) = \sigma_{3,1}$.

In general, we will have.

$\delta(a, b; c) = \delta(a^*, b^*; c^*)$, and so we may expect that any formula for the intersection of Schubert cycles σ_a, σ_b gives a dual formulas, when applied to $\sigma_{a^*}, \sigma_{b^*}$.

「 Let $* = f : G(k, n) \longrightarrow G(n-k, n)$.

$$\sigma_a \cdot \sigma_b = \sum n_c \cdot \sigma_c = \sum \delta(a, b, c) \cdot \sigma_c$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\sigma_a \arrow[d, leftrightarrow] & \in H_\ell(G(k,n), \mathbb{Z}) \arrow[r, "f_*"] \arrow[d, leftrightarrow, "\text{P.D.}"'] & H_\ell(G(n-k,n), \mathbb{Z}) \arrow[d, leftrightarrow, "\text{P.D.}"] \\
\tilde{\sigma}_a & H^{k(n-k)-\ell}(G(k,n), \mathbb{Z}) & H^{k(n-k)-\ell}(G(n-k,n), \mathbb{Z}) \arrow[l, "f^*"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\tilde{\sigma}_a \wedge \tilde{\sigma}_b = \sum \delta(a, b; c)\, \tilde{\sigma}_c$

$\Rightarrow$ $f^*(\tilde{\sigma}_a \wedge \tilde{\sigma}_b) = f^*(\tilde{\sigma}_a) \wedge f^*(\tilde{\sigma}_b) = \sum \delta(a, b; c)\, f^*(\tilde{\sigma}_c)$