$$\int_{G(k,n)} \tilde\sigma_a(V)\wedge\tilde\sigma_b(V)\wedge\tilde\sigma_c(V) = \int_{\sigma_c(V)} \tilde\sigma_a(V)\wedge\tilde\sigma_b(V)$$

$$= \int_{\sigma_c(V)} i_1^*(\tilde\sigma_a(V'))\wedge i_1^*(\tilde\sigma_b(V')) = \int_{i_{1*}\sigma_c(V)} \tilde\sigma_a(V')\wedge\tilde\sigma_b(V') \overset{?}{=} \int_{\sigma_c(V')} \tilde\sigma_a(V')\wedge\tilde\sigma_b(V')$$

$\sigma_a(V) \subset G(k,n)$, $a = a_1, a_2, \cdots a_k, 0, 0,$
Let $\sigma_b(V) \subset G(k,n)$ s.t $\#(\sigma_a(V)\cdot\sigma_b(V)) = 1$.
$\Rightarrow$ $b = n-k-a_k,\ n-k-a_{k-1}, \cdots, n-k-a_1, 0, 0\cdots$

Consider $\sigma_a(V') \subset G(k, n+1)$. and $\sigma_b(V') \subset G(k,n+1)$.
$\Rightarrow$ $\#(\sigma_a(V')\cdot\sigma_b(V')) \neq 1$ since $b \neq n+1-k-a_k,\ n+1-k-a_{k-1}, \cdots$
Right now I don't understand the statement that any formula $(\sigma_a\cdot\sigma_b) = \sum n_c\sigma_c$ for the intersection of Schubert cycles in $G(k, n+1)$ or $G(k+1, n+1)$ holds as well in $G(k,n)$. 93.3.20. I got it. see p507J)

Note that by our first computation, we have

$$\delta(a,b;c) = \#(\sigma_a\cdot\sigma_b\cdot\sigma_{n-k-c_k,\cdots n-k-c_1})_{G(k,n)}$$

for any k, n such that σ_c is non null in $G(k,n)$, i.e., such that $c_i \le n-k$ for all i and $c_i = 0$ for all $i > k$. In particular, if we let $l(c)$ denote the length of the sequence c, that is, the number of nonzero entries, we may take $k = l(c)$, $n-k = c_1$ in the above to obtain

(*) $\delta(a,b;c) = \#(\sigma_a\cdot\sigma_b\cdot\sigma_{c_1-c_k,\cdots c_1-c_2})$ in $G(l(c), l(c)+c_1)$.

⌈ A sequence c is nonincreasing. $\Rightarrow$ The length of the