$\Rightarrow$ Consider $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * & 0 \\ * & * & 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \; * \in \mathbb{R}^* \right\} = K.$

$\Rightarrow \quad \overline{K} \ni \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$ //

We can assume that $\Lambda_0 \in \overline{W} - W$.
Suppose $\Lambda_0 \in U_J$, for some J.
$\Rightarrow$ Λ_0 is expressed uniquely as follows:
J th $k \times k$ minor is the identity

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & 1 & * & 0 & * & 0 & 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ * & 0 & * & 1 & & 0 & 0 & * & & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & 0 & * & & & 0 & 1 & * & & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_J & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathbb{C}^{k(n-k)} = \{ k \times (n-k) \text{ matrix} \} \\ \Psi & & \Psi \\ \Lambda_0 & \longmapsto & \varphi(\Lambda_0). \end{array}$$

$W \cap U_J \xrightarrow{\varphi} \varphi(W \cap U_J)$.

For each i, the last $k \times (k + a_i - i)$ of $W \cap U_J$ has rank, exactly, $k - i$.

Among $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & 1 & * & 0* & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & 0 & * & \vdots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \\ * & 0 & & 1 & & \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ if the last $k \times (k + a_i - i)$ minor of a matrix representative of Λ is of rank $k - i$, $\Lambda \in W \cap U_J$.

In case $b_1 = 2$, $b_2 = 5$, $b_3 = 7$, $n = 9$.

$$\Lambda_0 = \begin{pmatrix} * & 1 & * & * & 0 & * & 0 & * & * \\ * & 0 & * & * & 1 & * & 0 & * & * \\ * & 0 & * & * & 0 & * & 1 & * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$\dim(\Lambda \cap V_{\{1,2\}}) = 1 \qquad \dim(\Lambda \cap V_{\{1\cdots 5\}}) = 2 \qquad \dim(\Lambda \cap V_{\{1\cdots 7\}}) = 3.$