i.e. $a_i \le c_i \le a_{i-1}$, $i = 1, \cdots k-1$.
and $a_{i+1} - 1 \le c_i \le a_i - 1$, $i = k, \cdots d$.
In this case, the Schubert cycle σ_c will appear twice in the expression for (*): once in the kth term, and once in the $(k-1)$st term.

Γ $1 < k < d$.
As we saw above, $c_j - j \in [a_{j+1} - (j+1), a_{j-1} - j]$

$\Rightarrow$ $c_j - j \in [a_{j+1} - (j+1), a_j - (j+1)]$ or
$[a_j - j, a_{j-1} - j]$

Thus if $j = k$, $c_k - k \in [a_{k+1} - (k+1), a_k - (k+1)]$
since no integer $c_i - i$ appears in the interval $[a_k - k, a_{k-1} - k]$.
If $j = k-1$, $c_{k-1} - (k-1) \in [a_{k-1} - (k-1), a_{k-2} - (k-1)]$.

If $j \ne k-1, k$, $[a_k - k, a_{k-1} - k]$ contains one of the integers $c_i - i$'s. ...... ⊛.

Suppose a Schubert cycle σ_c satisfies the following conditions:

$$\begin{aligned}
c_1 - 1 &\in [a_1 - 1, n-k] \\
c_2 - 2 &\in [a_2 - 2, a_1 - 2] \\
&\vdots \\
c_{k-1} - k + 1 &\in [a_{k-1} - k + 1, a_{k-2} - k + 1] \\
c_k - k &\in [a_{k+1} - k - 1, a_k - k - 1] \\
&\vdots \\
c_d - d &\in [-d-1, a_d - d - 1].
\end{aligned} \qquad \cdots (**)$$

From ⊛, σ_c can appear only in k-th & $(k-1)$st terms.