$A'_{23} \mp \omega_1 A_1 + \cdots + \omega_{21} A_{21}$
$A'_{24} \mp \tilde{\omega}_1 A_1 + \cdots + \tilde{\omega}_{21} A_{21}$, where $(A_{24}, B'_{24}, C'''_{24}) = \tilde{\omega}_1 (A_1, B_1, C'_1) + \tilde{\omega}_2 (A_2, B_2, C'_2) + \cdots \tilde{\omega}_{21} (A_{21}, B_{21}, C''_{21})$

①, ② & ③ are key points. (See also P494 ~P495)

To see that $\overline{W_{a_1 \cdots a_k}} = \{ \Lambda : \dim (\Lambda \cap V_{n-k+i-a_i}) \geq i \}$ is analytic subvariety of $G(k, n)$, notice the following simple fact.

Given the set of $k \times n$ matrices

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} v_{11}, & \cdots & v_{1n} \\ v_{21}, & \cdots & v_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \\ v_{k1}, & \cdots & v_{kn} \end{pmatrix} \middle| \; v_{ij} \in \mathbb{C} \right\},$$

then rank $\leq m$ matrices form an anlytic subvariety, $m \leq k, n$.

For each I th $m \times m$ minor A_I,

$\det(A_I) = 0$. $\Rightarrow \bigcap_I \{ \det A_I = 0 \}$ is the set of all $k \times n$ matrices with rank $\leq m$.

Thus $\overline{W} \cap U_J = \bigcap \{ \det A_L = 0 \}$, where A_L is any possible $(k-i) \times (k-i)$ minor of the last $k \times (k + a_i - i)$ minor, $i = 1, \cdots k$.

We can choose a special basis for a k-plane $\Lambda \in W_{a_1 \cdots a_k}$ as follows: let v_1 be a generator for the line $\Lambda \cap V_{n-k+1-a_1}$, normalized so that $\langle v_1, e_{n-k+1-a_1} \rangle = 1$; i.e.,