If v_{q+1} intersects with E', at p.

we have to show that $T_pE' + \mathrm{im}\, v_{q+1*} = T_p\mathbb{C}^{2n}$.

$$\mathrm{im}\, v_{1*} = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} (1, 0, \cdots 0 \cdots 0,\ \alpha_{11}-\alpha_{10},\ 0 \cdots\cdots 0) \\ (0, 1, \cdots 0 \quad 0 \quad 0,\ \alpha_{12}-\alpha_{10}, \cdots 0) \\ \vdots \\ (0, 0 \cdots 0 \quad 1,\ 0 \cdots\cdots \alpha_{1n}-\alpha_{10}) \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$\mathrm{im}\, v_{2*} = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} (1, 0, \cdots\cdots 0\ \ \alpha_{21}-\alpha_{20},\ 0 \cdots 0) \\ (0, 1, \cdots\cdots 0 \quad 0,\ \alpha_{22}-\alpha_{20} \cdots 0) \\ \vdots \\ (0, 0, \cdots 1,\ 0,\ 0, \cdots \alpha_{2n}-\alpha_{20}) \end{array} \right\rangle$$ everywhere.

since

$$v_1 : \mathbb{C}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$$
$$(x_1, \cdots x_n) \longmapsto (x_1, \cdots x_n,\ (\alpha_{11}-\alpha_{10})x_1, \cdots (\alpha_{1n}-\alpha_{10})x_n)$$

$$v_2 : \mathbb{C}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$$
$$(x_1 \cdots x_n) \longmapsto (x_1, \cdots x_n,\ (\alpha_{21}-\alpha_{20})x_1, \cdots (\alpha_{2n}-\alpha_{20})x_n))$$

$\Rightarrow$ By the assumption that all $l\times l$ minors $(l \geq 2)$ are distinct, $\alpha_{1i}-\alpha_{10} \neq \alpha_{2i}-\alpha_{20}$. for $i = 1, \cdots n$.

$\Rightarrow$ The determinat of the following matrix