「According to P200, $a^*_{a_i} \geq i \Rightarrow a^*_j \geq 1, \cdots a^*_j \geq k-i+1$,

$\Rightarrow$ The smallest a^* is $\underbrace{k-i+1, \cdots k-i+1}_{j}, 0 \cdots 0$

$$\Rightarrow \quad * \sigma_{\underbrace{j, \cdots j}_{k-i+1}} = \sigma_{\underbrace{k-i+1, \cdots k-i+1}_{j}}.$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
M \arrow[r, "\iota"] \arrow[d, phantom, "\cup"] & G(k, n) \arrow[r, "*"] \arrow[d, phantom, "\cup"] & G(n-k, n) \arrow[d, phantom, "\cup"] \\
D_i^{(j)} \arrow[r] & \sigma_{\underbrace{j \cdots j}_{k-i+1}} \arrow[r] & \sigma_{\underbrace{k-i+1, \cdots k+i-2i+1}_{j}}.
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$D_i^{(j)} = (*\iota)^{-1} \left(\sigma_{\underbrace{k-i+1, \cdots k-i+1}_{j}} \right).$$

By $\iota^*(S^*) = E$ «P412 and $c_r(Q) = \sigma_r^*$ (by P411),
$(*\iota)^*(Q) = E$ and $c_r(E) = (*\iota)^* c_r(Q) = (*\iota)^* \sigma_r^*$.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
E \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & S^* \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & Q \arrow[d] \\
M \arrow[r, "\iota"] & G(k, n) \arrow[r, "*"] & G(n-k, n).
\end{tikzcd}$$

By the note on P59, since $f^{-1}(\sigma_{k-i+1, \cdots}) = D_i^{(j)}$,
$f^*(\sigma^*_{k-i+1, \cdots, k-i+1}) = D_i^{(j)*}$, where $f = *\iota$,

$$\begin{tikzcd}
M \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d, phantom, "\cup"] & G(n-k, n) \arrow[d, phantom, "\cup"] \\
D_i^{(j)} \arrow[r] & \sigma_{k-i+1, \cdots, k-i+1}(V).
\end{tikzcd}$$

What is $\sigma_{k-i+1, \cdots k-i+1}$?

By Giambelli's formula on P205,

$$\sigma_{k-i+1, \cdots k-i+1} = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{k-i+1}, & \cdots & \sigma_{k-i+j} \\ \sigma_{k-i}, & \cdots & \sigma_{k-i+j-1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sigma_{k-i-j+2}, & \cdots & \sigma_{k-i+1} \end{vmatrix}.$$