No.
year month day ( )

C satisfying ⊛⊛ satisfies all the requirents of ① & ②.

The Schubert cycle σ_c appears twice in the k th and $(k-1)$ st term.

Note that the k in $[a_1 - 1, n-k]$ is differet from the k in $[a_k - k, a_{k+1} - k]$.

$a_0 = n-(k-1)$

Actually it does not matter whether we take $a_0 = n-k$ or $n-k-1$.

Originally, $\sigma_{a_1 \cdots a_d} \in G(k, n)$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_{a_1 \cdots a_{j-1}, a_{j+1}-1, \cdots a_d - 1} \in G(k, n)$.

」」

Since these two have opposite sign; σ_c will not appear in the final expression for $\tilde{\sigma_a}$.

3. If the interval $[a_1 - 1, n-k]$ is occupied, we have

$$c_i - i \in [a_{i+1} - i - 1, a_i - i - 1] \text{ for each } i -$$

but then $c_i \leq a_i - 1$, and hence $\sum c_i < \sum a_i$, so σ_c can not appear in (*).

「
$$c_i - i \geq a_{i+1} - i - 1 \Rightarrow c_i + 1 \geq a_{i+1}$$
$$c_i - i \leq a_i - i - 1 \Rightarrow c_i \leq a_i - 1 \text{ for all } i.$$
$$\Rightarrow \sum c_i \leq \sum (a_i - 1) = \sum a_i - d < \sum a_i.$$

There is no c satisfying two conditions, i.e

$\sum c_i = \sum a_i$ and $0 \leq c_i \leq 0$.

」」

We have, then, the formula

$$(**) \quad (-1)^d \sigma_{a_1 \cdots a_d} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} (-1)^j \sigma_{a_1 \cdots a_{j-1}, a_{j+1}-1, \cdots a_d - 1} \cdot \sigma_{a_j + d - j}.$$