We can assume that $\Lambda_0 \in \overline{W} - W$.

(1) $\Lambda_0 \in U_I$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\dim(\Lambda_0 \cap V_{b_i}) \neq i$ for some i.

In case. $b_1 = 2$, $b_2 = 5$. $b_3 = 7$ $n = 9$

Λ_0 is expressed as follows.

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & 1 & * & * & 0 & * & 0 & * & * \\ * & 0 & * & * & 1 & * & 0 & * & * \\ * & 0 & * & * & 0 & * & 1 & * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_I \overset{\varphi}{\cong} \mathbb{C}^{3(9-3)} = \mathbb{C}^{18}$$

$$\Lambda_0 \longleftrightarrow \varphi(\Lambda_0)$$

Since $\Lambda_0 \in \overline{W}$, $\exists$ $\Lambda \in W$ which is very close to Λ_0. We know that $\varphi(\Lambda)$ has the last $k \times (k + a_i - i)$ minor of rank exactly $k - i$. But since $\varphi(\Lambda_0)$ is very close to $\varphi(\Lambda)$, the last $k \times (k + a_i - i)$ minor has rank at least $k - i$. $\Rightarrow$ $\dim(\Lambda_0 \cap V_{b_i}) \leq i \Rightarrow$ Strange

$\Rightarrow$ $\dim(\Lambda \cap V_{b_1}) = 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $\exists$ a set of holomorphic funtions.

$\dim(\Lambda \cap V_{b_2}) = 2$ $\Rightarrow$ "

$\dim(\Lambda \cap V_{b_3}) = 3$ $\Rightarrow$ "

$\Rightarrow$ W is an analytic subvariety of U_I

$\Rightarrow$ W is closed in U_I $\Rightarrow$ $(\overline{W} \cap W^c) \cap U_I$

$\Rightarrow$ $\overline{W} \cap U_I = W$ $\Rightarrow$ $(\overline{W} - W) \cap U_I = W \cap W^c \cap U_I = \phi$

(2) $\Lambda_0 \notin U_I$ $\Rightarrow$ $\exists$ J s.t $\Lambda_0 \in U_J$.

Λ_0 is expressed as follows.

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & * & 1 & * & & \\ & & 0 & & 1 & \\ * & * & 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}.$$

Nonsense!