

$$\Rightarrow L(x') = \begin{pmatrix} (1, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, * \dots *) \\ (0, 1, \dots, 0, 0, 0, * \dots *) \\ \vdots \\ k-1 (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, * \dots *) \\ k (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, * \dots *) \\ k+1 (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 0 \dots 0) \\ \vdots \\ n (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 0 \dots 0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) $x_0 \in D_{k-1} - D_{k-2}$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{codim}_{\mathbb{R}}(D_{k-1} - D_{k-2}) = 4.$$

\Rightarrow By the previous result, $L^{-1}(\sigma_{1,1}(V)) \cap M = D_{k-2+1} = D_{k-1}$ and $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{k-2}$, are linearly independent.

σ_{k-1} is a linear combination of $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{k-2}$.

$$\Rightarrow L(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} (1, 0, \dots, 0, *, * \dots *) \\ (0, 1, \dots, 0, *, * \dots *) \\ \vdots \\ k-2 (0, 0, \dots, 1, *, * \dots *) \\ k-1 (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, * \dots *) \\ k (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, * \dots *) \\ k+1 (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0 \dots 0) \\ \vdots \\ n (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0 \dots 0) \end{pmatrix} \in G(k, n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \sigma_1 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + 0 \\ \sigma_2 &= 0 + \sigma_2 + 0 + \dots + 0 + 0 \\ &\vdots \\ \sigma_{k-2} &= 0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + \sigma_{k-2} + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\ \sigma_{k-1} &= * \sigma_1 + * \sigma_2 + * \sigma_3 + \dots + * \sigma_{k-2} + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\ \sigma_k &= * \sigma_1 + \dots + * \sigma_{k-2} + * \omega_{k-1} + * \omega_k + 0 + \dots + 0 \\ \sigma_{k+1} &= * \sigma_1 + \dots + * \sigma_{k-2} + * \omega_{k-1} + * \omega_k + 0 + \dots + 0 \\ &\vdots \\ \sigma_n &= * \sigma_1 + \dots + * \sigma_{k-2} + * \omega_{k-1} + * \omega_k + 0 + \dots + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{k-2}, \omega_{k-1}, \omega_k \rangle = E_{x_0}$$