

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a_1 & a_2 \\ 0 & 1 & a_3 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & a_5 & a_7 \\ 0 & 0 & a_8 & a_9 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{a_1 a_9 - a_2 a_8}{\Delta} & \frac{a_1 a_7 - a_2 a_5}{\Delta} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{a_3 a_9 - a_4 a_8}{\Delta} & \frac{a_3 a_7 - a_4 a_5}{\Delta} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{a_9}{\Delta} & -\frac{a_7}{\Delta} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{a_8}{\Delta} & \frac{a_5}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} * \\ * \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^4$$

$$L(x') = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{4(5-4)}$$

We have to look closely at $T_{i(x)}\sigma_{i,1}(V)$.
Let Λ be an element near $i(x)$ in $\sigma_{i,1}(V)$.

$$i(x) \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} * \\ * \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \doteq \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a' \\ b' \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda$$

as a unique representation.