Codim. 2. $a_1=1,\ a_2=2 \Rightarrow b_1=2.\quad b_2=2+2-1=3.$
$\dim(\Lambda\cap V_2)\geq 1 \quad \dim(\Lambda\cap V_3)\geq 2. \Rightarrow \Lambda\subset V_3$, since
$\Lambda\cap V_2\neq(0)$.
$a_1=2,\ a_2=0. \Rightarrow b_1=1.\quad b_2=4 \Rightarrow \dim(\Lambda\cap V_1)\geq 1$
$\Rightarrow \Lambda\supset V_1$

Codim 3. $a_1=2,\ a_2=1 \Rightarrow b_1=1.\quad b_2=3$
$\Rightarrow \dim(\Lambda\cap V_1)\geq 1 \quad \dim(\Lambda\cap V_3)\geq 2. \quad V_1\subset\Lambda\subset V_3.$ //

Alternatively, if we think of $G(2,4)$ as the set of lines l in $\mathbb{P}^3$ and fix the projective flag $p\in l_0\subset h$ consisting of a point, line and hyperplanes in $\mathbb{P}^3$, then

$$\sigma_{1,0}(l_0)=\{l:\ l\cap l_0\neq\phi\},$$
$$\sigma_{2,0}(p)=\{l:\ p\in l\}$$
$$\sigma_{1,1}(h)=\{l:\ l\in h\},\quad \sigma_{2,1}(p,h)=\{l:\ p\in l\subset h\}.$$

Pf $V_1\Leftrightarrow p \quad V_2\leftrightarrow l_0 \quad V_3\leftrightarrow h.$
Λ is a line l in $\mathbb{P}^3. \Rightarrow \dim(\Lambda\cap V_2)\geq 1$
$\Leftrightarrow l\cap l_0\neq\phi$ ..... //

The Schubert Calculus.

Now that we have determined the additive cohomology of $G(k,n)$, we would like to describe its multiplicative structure – that is, to express the intersection of general Schubert cycles $\sigma_a.\sigma_b$ as a linear combination of other Schubert cycles in homology.

The first task is to write down the intersection pairing in complementary dimensions. To do this, let