In this example we compute the degree two Gromov-Witten invariant $I_{(G(4,11),2)}(\sigma_{7,5,3,1}, \sigma_{7,4,3,2}, \sigma_{6,5,4,3})$. The invariant is equal to 4. Since the calculation is large we skip some easy steps in the algorithm. We also only trace out the branches that yield a solution. We stop tracing a branch as soon as it becomes clear that it will not yield a solution (e.g. a red box becomes too small, the outer box becmes too small, the outer box cannot shrink to the correct size, etc.). I am grateful to Anders Buch for suggesting that I work out this example. Sorry the scale is small.

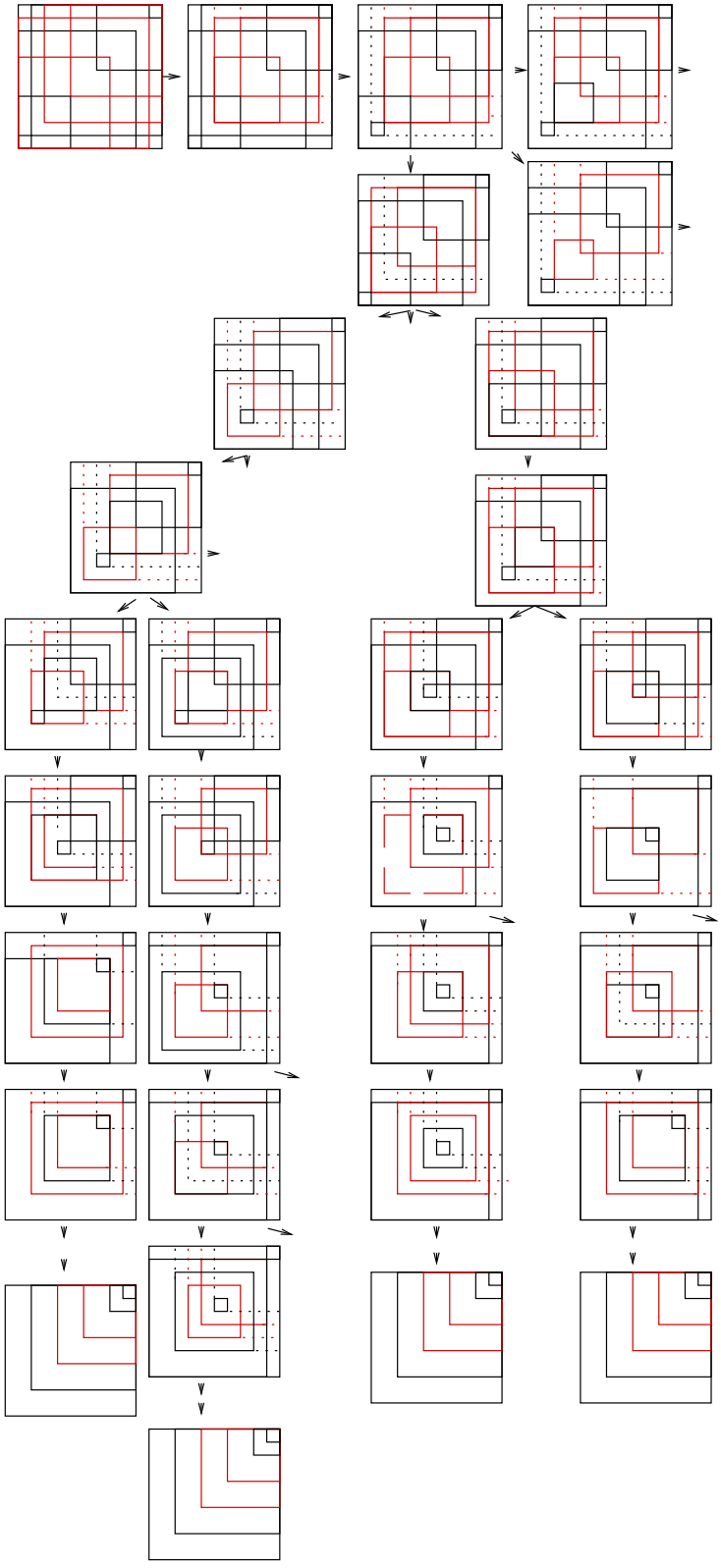

FIGURE 1. Computing a degree two Gromov-Witten invariant for $G(4, 11)$.