Since N and $C(\sigma)$ are linearly disjoint over C, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t$ are linearly independent over $C(\sigma)$ and thus

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i a_{ij} - c\left(\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i b_{ij}\right) = 0 \qquad (j = 1, \dots, t). \tag{3}$$

Suppose $\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i b_{ij}$ $(j = 1, \dots, r)$ are all equal to zero, then

$$b_{ij} = 0 \qquad (i = 1, \dots, r,\ j = 1, \dots, t)$$

since $c_1, \dots, c_r$ are linearly independent over C. Thus,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{t} b_{ij}\alpha_j\right) = 0,$$

and this contradicts $\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i b_i \neq 0$. Therefore, there exists at least one index k such that $\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i b_{ik} \neq 0$. Consequently, by (3),

$$c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i a_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_i b_{ij}} \in C(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_s).$$

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