Likewise, $m_2 - m_3$ is estimable because $[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0] X \beta = m_2 - m_3$.

Thus, we can also estimate $(m_i - m_2) + (m_2 - m_3) = m_i - m_3$.

It follows that any linear combination of the form $m + c_i + m_j$ can be estimated when $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and $j = 1, 2, 3$ because $v_i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$.