Any element in im f is homologous to a closed meromorphic 2-form on M (up to an exact form on $M-$ some divisor). $\Rightarrow$ By the definition on p456, the element is a differential of the second. ⅃

It is clear that the identification

$$\text{image } \{ {}'E^{p,0} \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}^p(\Omega(*)) \} \cong \frac{\{ p\text{-forms of the second kind} \}}{\{ \text{exact forms} \}}$$

allows the above proof to continue, but the subsequent interpretation of the numbers ρ_p has yet to yield much geometric information. So we shall conclude with some further remarks on the cases $p=1, 2$.

⌈ ${}'E_2^{p,0} = H^p(M, \mathcal{H}^0(\Omega(*))) = H^p(M, \mathbb{C})$ by (**) on p 458.

$$\frac{F^0\mathbb{H}^p}{F^1\mathbb{H}^p} = {}'E_\infty^{0,p} \quad \frac{F^1\mathbb{H}^p}{F^2\mathbb{H}^p} = {}'E_\infty^{1,p-1} \quad \frac{F^2\mathbb{H}^p}{F^3\mathbb{H}^p} = {}'E_\infty^{2,p-2}, \cdots \frac{F^p\mathbb{H}^p}{F^{p+1}\mathbb{H}^p} = {}'E_\infty^{p,0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \to F^1\mathbb{H}^p \longrightarrow F^0\mathbb{H}^p = \mathbb{H}^p$$

$$\mathbb{H}^p = {}'E_\infty^{0,p} \oplus {}'E_\infty^{1,p-1} \oplus \cdots \oplus {}'E_\infty^{p,0}.$$

$${}'E_2^{p-2,1} \xrightarrow{d_2} {}'E_2^{p,0} \xrightarrow{d_2} {}'E_2^{p+2,-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad {}'E_3^{p,0} = \frac{{}'E_2^{p,0}}{\operatorname{im} d_2}$$