(a) $t(\phi)$ is homogeneous of degree (p,p);
(b) for each system $L^{n-p} = (\alpha_1, \cdots \alpha_{n-p})$ of purely linear forms with constant coeffients one has

$$t \wedge (i\alpha_1 \wedge \overline{\alpha_1}) \wedge \cdots \wedge (i\alpha_{n-p} \wedge \overline{\alpha_{n-p}}) = T(t, L^{n-p}),$$

where $T(L^{n-p})$ is a positive distribution (and therefore a positive measure). Equivalently, one can say that for each $f \in \mathcal{D}(W)$, $f \geq 0$,

$$\int f\, t(i\alpha_1 \wedge \overline{\alpha_1}) \wedge \cdots \wedge (i\alpha_{n-p} \wedge \overline{\alpha_{n-p}}) \geq 0.$$

Here, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_{n-p}$ are differential forms with constant coefficients. $\Rightarrow$ $\alpha_1 = \alpha_{11} dz_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{1n} dz_n \cdots$
where α_{ij}'s are constants.

For the last three days, we had a trouble in proving the equivalance of $(-1)^{\frac{p(p-1)}{2}} T(\eta \wedge \overline{\eta}) \geq 0$ and $(\sum t_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j)(\alpha) \geq 0$. To show the equivalence, we need to prove the following: Let $n=2$.
Suppose $t_{11}, t_{12}, t_{21}, t_{22}$ are distributions on $\mathbb{C}^2$, satisfying the following conditions.

① $T = t_{11} + t_{12} + t_{21} + t_{22}$ is positive, more generally, $T(\lambda) = |\lambda_1|^2 t_{11} + \lambda_1 \overline{\lambda_2} t_{12} + \overline{\lambda_1} \lambda_2 t_{21} + |\lambda_2|^2 t_{22}$ is positive for any $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$. ② $t_{12} = \overline{t_{21}}$

Then for any $f_1, f_2 \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{C}^2)$,

$$t_{11}(|f_1|^2) + t_{21}(\overline{f_1} f_2) + t_{12}(f_1 \overline{f_2}) + t_{22}(|f_2|^2) \text{ is } \geq 0?$$