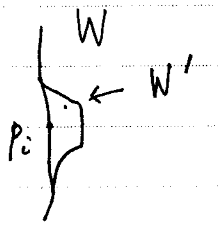
codimension 2 or more, and so by our general method represents a cohomology class $\eta_{W'}$ in M; indeed, $\eta_{W'} = \eta_W$, since in each Δ_i

$$W - W' = \partial(\{(z : z - t\cdot e_i \in W,\ 0 \le t \le \rho(\|z\|)\})$$

⌈ W' is real smooth manifold outside W_s.
W' is not a complex manifold outside W_s.
cod $W_s \ge 2 \leftarrow$ real dimension.
$\Rightarrow$ By P 61, if we define a linear functional on $M_{DR}^{2(n-k)}(M)$ by

$$[\varphi] \longmapsto \int_W \varphi,$$

then by Poincare duality this linear functional determines a cohomology class $\eta_{W'} \in H_{DR}^{2k}(M)$, called the fundamental class of W'.



$\Rightarrow$ formal subtraction

$$W - W' = \partial(\{ z : z - t\cdot e_i \in W,\ 0 \le t \le \rho(\|z\|)\})$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_W \varphi = \int_{W' + \partial K} \varphi = \int_{W'} \varphi + \int_{\partial K} \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\partial K} \varphi \underset{\Uparrow}{=} 0 = \int_K d\varphi$$

this follows from the proof on P 33, i.e., $\partial D_\epsilon \to 0$ as $\epsilon \to 0$ since singularities of complex-analytic subvarieties occur only in real codimension ≥ 2. ⌋