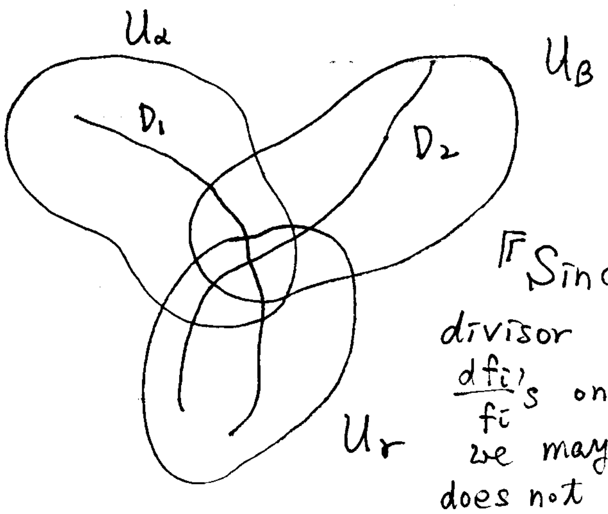

D_1, D_2 are irreducible divisors on M

「Since a residue on a divisor is constant, by putting $\frac{df_i}{f_i}$'s on the same divisor together, we may assume that each divisor D_i does not intersect itself.」

$[a] \in {}'E_2^{0,1} \Rightarrow a = a^{1,0} + a^{0,1}$, $\quad da^{0,1} = 0$ &
$da^{1,0} + \delta a^{0,1} = 0$.

Let $D_1 \cap U_\alpha = (f_1 = 0)$. $D_1 \cap U_\beta = (g_1 = 0)$, $D_1 \cap U_\gamma = (h_1 = 0)$, $D_2 \cap U_\alpha = (f_2 = 0)$, $D_2 \cap U_\beta = (g_2 = 0)$ and $D_2 \cap U_\gamma = (h_2 = 0)$. $\cdots$ ⊛.

$$\Rightarrow a^{0,1}_\alpha = \lambda_1 \frac{df_1}{f_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{df_2}{f_2} + dk_\alpha$$

where k is meromorphic function on U_α, by the proof of lemma on P458.

Similarly,

$$a^{0,1}_\beta = \lambda_1 \frac{dg_1}{g_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{dg_2}{g_2} + dk_\beta$$

$$a^{0,1}_\gamma = \lambda_1 \frac{dh_1}{h_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{dh_2}{h_2} + dk_\gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow (\delta a^{1,0})_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$
$$= a^{1,0}_{\beta\gamma} - a^{1,0}_{\alpha\gamma} + a^{1,0}_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$da^{1,0}_{\alpha\beta} = -a^{0,1}_\beta + a^{0,1}_\alpha = \lambda_1 \frac{df_1}{f_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{df_2}{f_2} + dk_\alpha - \lambda_1 \frac{dg_1}{g_1}$$