Date . .

Thus, by p 168, since V is a branched cover of a linear subspace $\mathbb{P}^k \subset \mathbb{P}^n$,

we have only to show that

$$\pi^* \omega^k = \omega^k \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\mathbb{P}^k} \omega^k = 1, \text{ where}$$

$\pi : V \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^k$ is the projection from $\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}$.

We know from p122 that $\int_{\ell} \omega = 1$,

where ℓ is a line in $\mathbb{P}^n$.

By de Rham isomorphism, $\exists\ \overline{\omega} \in H^2(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathbb{Z})$

s.t

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^2_{DR}(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathbb{R}) & \longleftrightarrow & H^2(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathbb{R}) \\ \cup\!\! \shortmid & & \cup\!\! \shortmid \\ \omega & \longleftrightarrow & \overline{\omega} \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow$ By P60 & Th. 14.4 (p160, Milnor, Characteristic class

$$\int_{\mathbb{P}^2} \omega^2 = \overline{\omega}^2(\mathbb{P}^2) \cdots \int_{\mathbb{P}^k} \omega^k = \overline{\omega}^k(\mathbb{P}^k).$$

$= 1$.

92. 12. 29.

I think: the statement that $\int_V \omega^k = \deg V$

$\int_{\mathbb{P}^k} \omega^k$ is not correct.

According to the definition of a degree of a map

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