isomorphic. Note that any primitive element can be expressed as an element in $P^{n-q-k,q}(M)$ or $P^{n-q,\ q-k}(M)$, and we can prove $\iota(v)\psi = 0$ for $\psi \in P^{n-q,q+k}$ in the exactly same argument above. Recall that given any primitive group $P^{x,y}(M)$ then $x+y \leq n = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} M$. $\Rightarrow$ $d_1' = 0$ for all ${}'E_1^{p,q}$. $\Rightarrow$ ${}'E_2^{p,q} = {}'E_1^{p,q}$ and $d_1' = d_2'$ $\Rightarrow$ The same argument works, and $d_2' = 0$. $\Rightarrow$ $d_1' = d_2' = \cdots = d_r' = \cdots = 0$ ⅃

We note that this proof has not used the full strength of duality. For example, the equality

$$\dim \operatorname{Ext}^n(M; \mathcal{O}_Z, \Omega^n) = \deg Z = \dim H^0(M, \mathcal{O}_Z)$$

gives

$$\sum_p h^{p,p}(M) = \deg(Z).$$

⌈ Since $H^0(M, \mathcal{O}_Z) \otimes \operatorname{Ext}^n(M; \mathcal{O}_Z, \Omega^n) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is nondegenerate, $\dim H^0(M, \mathcal{O}_Z) = \dim \operatorname{Ext}^n(M; \mathcal{O}_Z, \Omega_n) = \dim H^0(M, \underline{\operatorname{Ext}}^n_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}_Z, \Omega^n))$ since $\underline{\operatorname{Ext}}^q_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}_Z, \Omega^n) = 0$ $0 \leq q < n$.

$\Rightarrow$ By P707, $H^0(M, \underline{\operatorname{Ext}}^n_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}_Z, \Omega^n)) = \bigoplus_{p\in Z} \underline{\operatorname{Ext}}^n_{\mathcal{O}_p}(\mathcal{O}_{Z,p}\, \Omega^n_p)$

$= \bigoplus_{p\in Z} \operatorname{Ext}^n(\mathcal{O}/I, \mathcal{O}) = \bigoplus_{p\in Z} \mathcal{O}/I$ by P6p0.

$\Rightarrow$ $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}/I$ = degree of a map. $f: \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}^n$ defined by $(f_1 \cdots f_n)$, $I = \{f_1 \cdots f_n\}$, ($f_1 = v_1, \cdots v_n = f_n$ in this case)
$\Rightarrow$ $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\bigoplus_{p\in Z} \mathcal{O}/I) = \deg Z = \sum m_\nu p_\nu$, $\{p_\nu\} = Z$.
m_ν is the multiplicity, i.e. $m_\nu = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{p_\nu}/I_{p_\nu}$.
See P667