$\Rightarrow$ R_x is isomorphic, $\Rightarrow$ $R : \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega(*)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus\limits_{D \text{ irreducible}} \mathbb{C}_D$ is isomorphic (see. P63. Proposition 1.1. Hartshorne)

이렇게 생각지 마라. Wrong!

Now we write out the two spectral sequences abutting to $\mathbb{H}^*(\Omega(*))$. One of these has

$$''E_2^{p,q} = H_d^p(H^q(M, \Omega(*))).$$

Pf

$$C^{p,q} = C^p(\underline{U}, \Omega^q(*)). \qquad C^{p+q} = \bigoplus_{i+j=p+q} C^{i,j}$$

$$''F^p C^{p+q} = C^{q,p} \oplus C^{q-1,p+1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C^{0,p+q}.$$

$$''F^{p+1} C^{p+q} = C^{q-1,p+1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C^{0,p+q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad ''E_0^{p,q} = C^{q,p}$$

$$''E_0^{p,q-1} \xrightarrow{d_0} \underset{C^{q,p}}{\underset{\parallel}{''E_0^{p,q}}} \xrightarrow{d_0} \underset{C^{q+1,p}}{\underset{\parallel}{''E_0^{p,q+1}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad ''E_1^{p,q} = H^q(\underline{U}, \Omega^p(*)).$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underset{H^q(\underline{U}, \Omega^{p-1}(*))}{\underset{\parallel}{''E_1^{p-1,q}}} \xrightarrow{d_1} \underset{H^q(\underline{U}, \Omega^p(*))}{\underset{\parallel}{''E_1^{p,q}}} \xrightarrow{d_1} \underset{H^q(\underline{U}, \Omega^{p+1}(*))}{\underset{\parallel}{''E_1^{p+1,q}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad ''E_2^{p,q}(\underline{U}) = H_d^p(H^q(\underline{U}, \Omega(*)))$$

$\Rightarrow$ By passing to the limit, $''E_2^{p,q} = H_d^p(H^q(M, \Omega(*)))$.

Since the ample divisors are cofinal among all divisors, $H^q(M, \Omega(*)) = 0$ for $q > 0$.