

We have $\bar{c}^{p-q} (-1)^{\frac{(n-k)(n-k-1)}{2}} = \bar{c}$ and

$$Q(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) = \bar{c} \int_M |h(z)|^2 dz \wedge d\bar{z} > 0.$$

$$\Gamma \quad \textcircled{1} \quad dz \wedge d\bar{z} = (dx + i dy) (dx - i dy) = i dy \wedge x - i dx \wedge y \\ = -2i dx \wedge y.$$

$$\bar{c}^{p-q} (-1)^{\frac{(n-k)(n-k-1)}{2}} = \bar{c}. \quad \text{No problem with both } n-k=p+q \\ k=p+q.$$

$$n=1, \quad p=1, \quad q=0.$$

In general, for M of any dimension, $H^{p,0}(M)$ and $H^{0,p}(M)$ are primitive by consideration of type, and the same calculation works to verify the bilinear relations for them.

$$\Gamma \quad H^{p,0}(M) = H^{p,0}(M) ? \quad \text{If } \sigma \in H^{p,0}(M), \text{ then } \Lambda \sigma \in \\ A^{p+1, -1} = 0 \Rightarrow \Lambda \sigma = 0 \Rightarrow \ker \Lambda \supset H^{p,0}(M). \\ \text{Similarly, } \ker \Lambda \supset H^{0,p}(M) = \overline{H^{p,0}(M)} \quad (\Lambda \text{ is real}).$$

Let $\zeta = f_I \varphi_I \in H^{p,0}(M)$, $f_I \in C^\infty$, $\varphi_I = \varphi_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_{i_p}$, where $\{\varphi_i\}$ unitary coframe for T^*M .

$$\Rightarrow \omega^{n-p} = \left(\frac{\bar{c}}{2} \sum \varphi_i \wedge \bar{\varphi}_i \right)^{n-p} = C \left(\frac{\bar{c}}{2} \right)^{n-p} \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_{n-p}} \varphi_{i_1} \wedge \bar{\varphi}_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_{i_{n-p}} \wedge \bar{\varphi}_{i_{n-p}}$$

$$\dots \wedge \varphi_{i_{n-p}} \wedge \varphi_{i_{n-p}} = C \left(\frac{\bar{c}}{2} \right)^{n-p} \sum \varphi_{i_1} \wedge \varphi_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_{i_{n-p}} \wedge \bar{\varphi}_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{\varphi}_{i_{n-p}}$$

$$\times (-1)^{1+2+\dots+(n-p-1)} = C \left(\frac{\bar{c}}{2} \right)^{n-p} (-1)^{\frac{(n-p)(n-p-1)}{2}} \sum_{\#K=n-p} \varphi_K \wedge \bar{\varphi}_K, \quad C > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta \wedge \bar{\zeta} \wedge \omega^{n-p} = C \sum f_I \varphi_I \wedge \sum \bar{f}_I \bar{\varphi}_I \wedge \left(\frac{\bar{c}}{2} \right)^{n-p} (-1)^{\frac{(n-p)(n-p-1)}{2}} \sum_{\#K=n-p} \varphi_K \wedge \bar{\varphi}_K$$

$$= C \left(\frac{\bar{c}}{2} \right)^{n-p} (-1)^{\frac{(n-p)(n-p-1)}{2}} \sum |f_I|^2 \varphi_I \wedge \bar{\varphi}_I \wedge \varphi_K \wedge \bar{\varphi}_K$$

$$= C \left(\frac{\bar{c}}{2} \right)^{n-p} (-1)^{\frac{(n-p)(n-p-1)}{2}} (-1)^{(n-p)p} \sum |f_I|^2 \varphi_I \wedge \varphi_K \wedge \bar{\varphi}_I \wedge \bar{\varphi}_K$$