lies to positive (p,p) currents.

⌈ Again see P 93. Theorem, Donoghue ⌋

⌈

$\alpha_1 = a_{11}\, dz_1 + \cdots + a_{n1}\, dz_n$

$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$

$\alpha_{n-1} = a_{1n-1}\, dz_1 + \cdots + a_{n,n-1}\, dz_n$.

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha_{n-1} = (a_{21}, a_{32} \cdots \quad) dz_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n$

$= \det(A_{11})\, dz_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n + {}^{(\pm 1)}\det(\quad)\, dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n + \cdots$

Given $\lambda_1 dz_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n + \lambda_2 dz_1 \wedge dz_3 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n + \cdots + \lambda_n dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_{n-1}$, we can find (a_{ij}) s.t $\alpha_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha_{n-1} = \lambda_i\, dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \hat{dz_i} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n$.

Consider $\lambda = (\lambda_1, -\lambda_2, \cdots \pm\lambda_n)$, then we can find $v_2, \cdots v_n$ s.t $\langle \lambda, v_2, \cdots v_n \rangle = \mathbb{C}^n$, and $v_i \perp v_j$. $v_i \perp \lambda$.

$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} v_{11}, & \cdots & v_{1n} \\ v_{21}, & \cdots & v_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1, & \pm \cdots & \pm\lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \neq 0. \Rightarrow (\det(v_{ij})) \perp v_k$.

A vector consisting of det. of $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ matrix

$\Rightarrow (\det(v_{ij})) \,/\!/\, \lambda \Rightarrow$ By multiplying by some constant, we get λ ⌋

⌈ Define T real by $\overline{T(\varphi)} = T(\overline{\varphi})\, (-1)^{(n-p)^2+1}$

Define a real current T positive by

$$(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (\sqrt{-1})^{n-p}_{\wedge\,(-1)^{n-1}}\, T(\eta \wedge \overline{\eta}) \geq 0. \quad \text{for all } \eta \in A_c^{n-p}(M).$$