$= i \sum_j s_j (\sum_k |C_j^k|^2)\, \omega_j \wedge \overline{\omega_j} \Rightarrow s_j(\sum_k |C_j^k|^2) \geq 0$

If $\sum |C_j^k|^2 = 0$, $C_j^k = 0$ for all k. $\Rightarrow$ T is not admissible.

$\Rightarrow$ Contradiction. $\Rightarrow$ $s_j(\sum |C_j^k|^2) > 0$. $\Rightarrow$ $\phi \in E_+^1$.

(3) Let us note that if ϕ is fixed in (5) and if we allow the system $L^{n-p}(\alpha_1, \cdots \alpha_{n-p}, \overline{\alpha}_1, \cdots \overline{\alpha}_{np})$ to vary, we obtain a function of a $2(n-p)$-vector L^{n-p}, which is invariant under the involution; denote this function $l(\phi, L^{n-p})$.

Jump! To p65

3. Positive forms with continuous coefficients; positive currents

Another algebra can be obtained if one considers the forms whose coefficients are elements of the ring of functions continuous on a variety W^n having a complex analytic structure. With some evident restrictions, the results can be extended to generalized forms (currents).

Definition. A differential form on W^n is called positive of degree p if:

(1) it is homogeneous of type (p, p);

(2) its coeffients are continuous functions on W^n;

(3) at each point $z^\circ \in W^n$ it is a positive form