By P.200, $\mathrm{Ann}(F^{n-p+1}(\Lambda^n T(E))) = \{ \ell \in (\Lambda^n T(E))^* \mid \ell(F^{n-p+1}(\Lambda^n T(E))) = 0 \}$.
Since $F^{n-p+1}(\Lambda^n T(E)) \supset F^{n-(p+1)+1}(\Lambda^n T(E))$,
$F^p(\Lambda^n T^*(E)) \supset F^{p+1}(\Lambda^n T^*(E))$.

This gives a filtration $F^pA^n(E)$ on the space of C^∞ differential forms of degree n on E, and setting $A^n = A^n(E)$, we have

$$\begin{cases} A^n = F^0A^n \supset F^1A^n \supset \cdots \supset F^nA^n \supset F^{n+1}A^n = 0 \\ d: F^pA^n \longrightarrow F^pA^{n+1}. \end{cases}$$

For example, $\sigma \in A^n(E) = P(\Lambda^n T(E))$.
$F^1\sigma \in F^1A^n$, $q \in E$, $\sigma_q \in \Lambda^n T_q(E)$
$F^1\sigma_q \in F^1 \Lambda^n T_q(E) = \Lambda^1 T_q(F) \wedge \Lambda^{n-1} T_q(E)$.
Note that $\Lambda^{-m} T_q(E) = 0 \Rightarrow F^{n+1}A^n = 0$

To picture this filtration, we choose local product coordinates (x, y) in E with $\pi(x, y) = x$. Then $T_p(F)$ is spanned by the vectors $\partial/\partial y_i$, and

$$F^pA^n = \Big\{ \varphi = \sum_{\substack{\#I + \#J = n \\ \#I \geq p}} \varphi_{IJ}(x, y)\, dx_I \wedge dy_J \Big\},$$

from which the two above properties of the filtration are apparent.

Since $\#I \geq p$, $F^pA^n \supset F^{p+1}A^n$.