same computation as for σ shows that

$$\bar\partial \beta = 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{C}^n - \{0\}.$$

⌈ Since $\|(r^{2n})^{-1} * (r\bar\partial r)\| < M(r^{2n-1})^{-1}$, β is locally integrable by P370.
$\Rightarrow \beta \in L^{n,n-1}(\mathbb{C}^n, loc)$.

$$\bar\partial(\|z\|^{-2n}) = \bar\partial(|z_1|^2 + \cdots + |z_n|^2)^{-n} = \sum -n(|z_1|^2 + \cdots + |z_n|^2)^{-n-1} \cdot z_i \cdot d\bar z_i$$

$$= -n\|z\|^{-2n-2} \sum z_i d\bar z_i = -n\, r^{(-n-1)2} \sum z_i d\bar z_i$$

$$\partial\beta = C_n \; -n\, r^{-2n-2} \sum z_i d\bar z_i \wedge \sum \overline{\Phi_i(z)} \wedge \Phi(z)$$
$$+ C_n \frac{1}{r^{2n}} \cdot n\, \overline{\Phi(z)} \wedge \Phi(z)$$

$$= -\frac{nC_n}{r^{2n+2}} \sum |z_i|^2\, \overline{\Phi(z)} \wedge \Phi(z) + \frac{nC_n}{r^{2n}} \overline{\Phi(z)} \wedge \Phi(z)$$
$$= -\frac{nC_n}{r^{2n+2}} r^2\, \overline{\Phi(z)} \wedge \Phi(z) + \frac{nC_n}{r^{2n}} \overline{\Phi(z)} \wedge \Phi(z) = 0$$
⌋

Since $d = \bar\partial$ on forms of type (n,q), we may repeat the previous argument to conclude that for a suitable choice of constant,

$$\bar\partial T_\beta = \delta_0,$$

and therefore the residue

$$R(\beta) = \delta_{\{0\}}.$$

⌈ $d(n,q) = (\partial + \bar\partial)(n,q) = \partial(n,q) + \bar\partial(n,q) = \bar\partial(n,q)$. For $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} d\varphi \wedge \beta = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \bar\partial\varphi \wedge \beta = \lim_{\epsilon\to 0} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n - \{\|x\| \le \epsilon\}} \bar\partial\varphi \wedge \beta = \lim_{\epsilon\to 0} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n - \{\|x\| \le \epsilon\}} \bar\partial(\varphi\beta) -$$

$$\overset{\|}{(-1)^{2n-1}} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \beta \wedge d\varphi = -\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \beta \wedge d\varphi = -(-1)^{2n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \beta \wedge d\varphi = -T_\beta(d\varphi) \cdot (-1)^{2n} = -dT_\beta(\varphi)$$