nonnegative. $\Rightarrow$ Ω is positive. //

(2) The class Φ_+^p of positive forms of degree p is independent of local coordinates chosen on W.

⌈ Let $\phi \in \Phi_+^p$. $\Rightarrow$ $\phi(z) = \sum_{\substack{\#I= \\ \#J=p}} \phi_{I\bar{J}}\, dz_I \wedge d\bar{z}_J$

$$\phi(\omega) = \sum \phi'_{I\bar{J}}\, d\omega_I \wedge d\bar{\omega}_J$$

$\Rightarrow$ Given a system L^{n-p} of purely linear forms $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n-p}$ at $z_0 \in W^n$, then $\exists$ unique $\alpha_{ij}'s$ corresponding $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n-p}$ respectively, more precisely, at z_0,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= \alpha_{11}\, dz_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{1n}\, dz_n \\ \alpha_2 &= \alpha_{21}\, dz_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{2n}\, dz_n \\ &\vdots \\ \alpha_{n-p} &= \alpha_{n-p\,1}\, dz_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{n-p\,n}\, dz_n \\ \alpha_1 &= \alpha'_{11}\, d\omega_1 + \cdots + \alpha'_{1n}\, d\omega_n \\ &\vdots \\ \alpha_{n-p} &= \alpha'_{n-p\,1}\, d\omega_1 + \cdots\cdots + \alpha'_{n-p\,n}\, d\omega_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(z) \wedge (i\alpha_1 \wedge \bar{\alpha}_1) \wedge (i\alpha_2 \wedge \bar{\alpha}_2) \wedge \cdots (i\alpha_{n-p} \wedge \bar{\alpha}_{n-p}) = \ell(\phi, L^{n-p})\, \tau_n(z)$$

where $\tau_n = dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n \wedge d\bar{z}_n$

$\Rightarrow$ $\phi(\omega) \wedge (i\alpha_1 \wedge \bar{\alpha}_1) \wedge \cdots (i\alpha_{n-p} \wedge \bar{\alpha}_{n-p}) = \ell(\phi, L^{n-p})'\, \tau_n(\omega)$

$\Rightarrow$ $\tau_n(\omega) = \tau_n(z) \left| \det\left(\frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial z_j}\right) \right|^2$

$\Rightarrow$ $\ell(\phi, L^{n-p})' \left| \det\left(\frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial z_j}\right) \right|^2 = \ell(\phi, L^{n-p})$

$\Rightarrow$ $\ell(\phi, L^{n-p})' \in \mathbb{R}^+ \Leftrightarrow \ell(\phi, L^{n-p}) \in \mathbb{R}^+$, since $\left| \det\left(\frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial z_j}\right) \right|^2 > 0$. //