$$
\begin{array}{ccl}
{}'E_2^{0,1} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & H^1(\underline{U}, \mathcal{O}^*) \\
\Downarrow & & \\
[a] & \longmapsto & \lambda_1 \left(\frac{f_1}{g_1}, \frac{f_1}{h_1}, \frac{g_1}{h_1} \right) + \lambda_2 \left(\frac{f_2}{g_2}, \frac{f_2}{h_2}, \frac{g_2}{h_2} \right) \\
& & = \lambda_1 (g^1_{\alpha\beta}) + \lambda_2 (g^2_{\alpha\beta}).
\end{array}
$$

where $g^1_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{f_1}{g_1}$, $g^1_{\alpha\gamma} = \frac{f_1}{h_1}$ $g^1_{\beta\gamma} = \frac{g_1}{h_1}$

$g^2_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{f_2}{g_2}$ $g^2_{\alpha\gamma} = \frac{f_2}{h_2}$ & $g^2_{\beta\gamma} = \frac{g_2}{h_2}$

$\Rightarrow$ ϕ is well-defined, for if we have another representation for $a^{0,1}_\alpha$'s, then

$$g^1 - g^{1\prime} \in \operatorname{im}\delta \quad \& \quad g^2 - g^{2\prime} \in \operatorname{im}\delta.$$

The argument above proves the statement 3, i.e.,
3. The map i assigns to 1_D the fundamental class $\eta_D \in H^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$ of the divisor D. $\lrcorner$

3. The map i assigns to 1_D the fundamental class $\eta_D \in H^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$ of the divisor D.
4. The map $H^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}^2(\Omega(*))$ is again induced by the isomorphism $(***)$ and inclusion $\Omega^p \hookrightarrow \Omega^p(*)$.

Now the isomorphism

$$H^1(M, \mathbb{C}) \cong \ker R = \frac{\{1\text{- forms of the second kind}\}}{\{\text{exact forms}\}}$$

gives $\rho_1 = b_1$.
$\ulcorner$ $\varphi \in \mathbb{H}^1(\Omega(*))$ with $R(\varphi) = 0$. $\Rightarrow$