$$d_r : E_r^{p,q} \longrightarrow E_r^{p+r,\, q-r+1}$$

again for all r. These assertions are clear from our proof of the spectral sequence using differential forms and also were verified in the little example above.

⌈ I don't understand what they said. The remark that multiplication by φ induces $\varphi : E_r^{p,q} \to E_r^{p,q+k}$ commuting with

$$d_r : E_r^{p,q} \longrightarrow E_r^{p+r,\, q-r+1} \quad \text{for all } r$$

is significant for the rest of the proof. But rest of the remarks are not so meaningful to me, and it seems to me that the remark is not clear.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\eta \in E_r^{p,q} \arrow[r, "\wedge\varphi"] \arrow[d, "d_r"'] & E_r^{p,q+k} \ni \eta\wedge\varphi \arrow[d, "d_r"] \\
d\eta \in E_r^{p+r,\, q-r+1} \arrow[r, "\wedge\varphi"] & E_r^{p+r,\, q-r+1+k} \ni d\eta\wedge\varphi
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$d(\eta\wedge\varphi) = d\eta\wedge\varphi \pm \eta\wedge \underbrace{d\varphi}_{=0} = d\eta\wedge\varphi .$$

Now let ω be a Kähler form on E, and denote by L the map induced by multiplication by ω. Then from the definition of the direct image sheaves, $L : R^q_\pi(\mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow R^{q+2}_\pi(\mathbb{C})$ is defined and if $\dim F = n$