

Since
$$\begin{aligned} 'E_2^{\cdot, \cdot} &= H^0(M, \underline{\text{Ext}}_0^{\cdot}(G, E)) \\ 'E_{\infty}^{\cdot, \cdot} &\Rightarrow \text{Ext}^0(M; G, E), \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}^0(M; G, E) &= 'E_{\infty}^{\cdot, \cdot} = \dots = 'E_3^{\cdot, \cdot} = 'E_2^{\cdot, \cdot} = H^0(M, \underline{\text{Ext}}_0^{\cdot}(G, E)) \\ &= H^0(M, \underline{\text{Hom}}_0(G, E)), \dots \end{aligned} \quad \sqcup$$

The converse is more interesting. Let $E_{\cdot}(G): \dots$

$\rightarrow E_2 \xrightarrow{\partial} E_1 \xrightarrow{\partial} G \rightarrow 0$ be the global syzygy for G , and $\underline{U} = \{U_{\alpha}\}$ a sufficiently fine covering of M so that a class $e \in \text{Ext}^1(M; G, \mathcal{F})$ is given by a cocycle in the hypercohomology group

$$H^1(\underline{U}, \underline{\text{Hom}}_0(E_{\cdot}(G), \mathcal{F})).$$

$$\Gamma \quad E_{\cdot}(G): \dots \rightarrow E_2 \xrightarrow{\partial} E_1 \xrightarrow{\partial} E_0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta: C^p(\underline{U}, \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_q, \mathcal{F})) &\longrightarrow C^{p+1}(\underline{U}, \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_q, \mathcal{F})) \\ \pm d: C^p(\underline{U}, \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_q, \mathcal{F})) &\longrightarrow C^p(\underline{U}, \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_{q+1}, \mathcal{F})) \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(G, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_0, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_1, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_2, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$C^n(\underline{U}) = \sum_{p+q=n} C^p(\underline{U}, \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_q, \mathcal{F})).$$

$$\text{Ext}^1(M; G, \mathcal{F}) = \varinjlim_{\underline{U}} H^1(C^*(\underline{U}), D)$$

$$= H^1(M, \underline{\text{Hom}}(E_{\cdot}(G), \mathcal{F}))$$