$\Rightarrow T_\epsilon = (T_{i\bar{j}})_\epsilon \, dz_i \wedge d\bar{z}_j$

$\Rightarrow C_n \sum (T_{i\bar{j}})_\epsilon(\alpha) \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j = C_n \sum T_{i\bar{j}}(\alpha_\epsilon) \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j \geq 0$ since

$\alpha_\epsilon = \int \alpha(y) \chi_\epsilon(x-y) \, dy \geq 0.$

$\Rightarrow T_\epsilon$ is positive. In general, even if we did not compute, we can expect there is an inequality for p such as $C_n \sum T_{i\bar{j}}(\alpha) \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j \geq 0$. $\Rightarrow$ We can show the positiveness for p. ⅃

Using this it will suffice to prove the lemma when $T = T_\psi$ for a smooth, closed (p, p) form ψ.

⌈ Suppose the lemma is true for T_ψ, ψ smooth closed (p, p)-form. $\Rightarrow$ It is true for T_ϵ, since $T_\epsilon = T_{T_\epsilon}$,

$T_\epsilon = \sum (T_{IJ})_\epsilon \, dz_I \wedge d\bar{z}_J$.

Assume that T does not satisfy the lemma.

$\Rightarrow \exists \; r_1 < r_2$ s.t $\Theta(T, p', r_1) > \Theta(T, p', r_2)$.

Since $T_\epsilon \longrightarrow T$ as $\epsilon \longrightarrow 0$, $\Theta(T_\epsilon, p', r) =$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2n-2p}} T_\epsilon(\chi(r) \omega^{n-p}) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{r^{2n-2p}} T(\chi(r) \omega^{n-p}) = \Theta(T, p', r).$$

$\Rightarrow$ For ϵ small enough, $\Theta(T_\epsilon, p', r_1) > \Theta(T_\epsilon, p', r_2)$.

$\Rightarrow$ Contradiction. ⅃

Then $\Theta(T, p', r) = \dfrac{1}{r^{2n-2p}} \displaystyle\int_{B[r]} \psi \wedge \omega^{n-p}$