

$$- \lambda_2 \frac{dg_2}{g_2} - dk_\beta$$

$$= \lambda_1 \left(\frac{df_1}{f_1} - \frac{dg_1}{g_1} \right) + \lambda_2 \left(\frac{df_2}{f_2} - \frac{dg_2}{g_2} \right) + d(k_\alpha - k_\beta)$$

$$= \lambda_1 \left(\frac{g_1}{f_1} d\left(\frac{f_1}{g_1}\right) \right) + \lambda_2 \left(\frac{g_2}{f_2} d\left(\frac{f_2}{g_2}\right) \right) + d(k_\alpha - k_\beta)$$

\Rightarrow By \otimes , since f_i/g_i & f_j/g_j are non-zero holomorphic functions,

$$\frac{g_i}{f_i} d\left(\frac{f_i}{g_i}\right) = d \log\left(\frac{f_i}{g_i}\right).$$

$$\Rightarrow da_{\alpha\beta}^{1,0} = -a_{\beta}^{0,1} + a_{\alpha}^{0,1} = \lambda_1 d \log\left(\frac{f_1}{g_1}\right) + \lambda_2 d \log\left(\frac{f_2}{g_2}\right) + d(k_\alpha - k_\beta).$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{\alpha\beta}^{1,0} = \lambda_1 \log\left(\frac{f_1}{g_1}\right) + \lambda_2 \log\left(\frac{f_2}{g_2}\right) + k_\alpha - k_\beta + C_{\alpha\beta}$$

where $C_{\alpha\beta}$ constant.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (\delta a^{1,0})_{\alpha\beta\gamma} &= a_{\beta\gamma}^{1,0} - a_{\alpha\gamma}^{1,0} + a_{\alpha\beta}^{1,0} \\ &= \lambda_1 \log\left(\frac{f_1}{g_1}\right) + \lambda_2 \log\left(\frac{f_2}{g_2}\right) + k_\alpha - k_\beta + C_{\alpha\beta} \\ &\quad - (\lambda_1 \log\left(\frac{f_1}{g_1}\right) + \lambda_2 \log\left(\frac{f_2}{g_2}\right) + k_\alpha - k_\gamma + C_{\alpha\gamma}) \\ &\quad + \lambda_1 \log\left(\frac{g_1}{h_1}\right) + \lambda_2 \log\left(\frac{g_2}{h_2}\right) + k_\beta - k_\gamma + C_{\beta\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lambda_1 2\pi\sqrt{-1} C_1(D_1) + \lambda_2 2\pi\sqrt{-1} C_1(D_2) + C_{\alpha\beta} - C_{\alpha\gamma} + C_{\beta\gamma}.$$

$$= \lambda_1 2\pi\sqrt{-1} C_1(D_1) + \lambda_2 2\pi\sqrt{-1} C_1(D_2) + (\delta C)_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$

where $C = (C_{\alpha\beta})$, $(\delta C)_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = C_{\beta\gamma} - C_{\alpha\gamma} + C_{\alpha\beta}$.

$$(d + \delta)(C) = \delta C, \quad C \in C'(\mathcal{U}, \Omega^0(*))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow [\delta a^{1,0}] &= [\lambda_1 2\pi\sqrt{-1} C_1(D_1) + \lambda_2 2\pi\sqrt{-1} C_1(D_2)] \\ &= \lambda_1 2\pi\sqrt{-1} [C_1(D_1)] + \lambda_2 2\pi\sqrt{-1} [C_1(D_2)]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 'E_2^{0,1} & \longrightarrow & 'E_2^{1,0} \\ \downarrow \alpha = [\alpha^{1,0} + \alpha^{0,1}] & & \downarrow [\delta a^{1,0}] = \lambda_1 2\pi\sqrt{-1} [C_1(D_1)] + \lambda_2 2\pi\sqrt{-1} [C_1(D_2)] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}^*) & \longrightarrow & H^2(\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{C}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow [\delta a^{1,0}] = \lambda_1 2\pi\sqrt{-1} [C_1(D_1)] + \lambda_2 2\pi\sqrt{-1} [C_1(D_2)] \end{array}$$

$$\lambda_1 \left(\frac{f_1}{g_1}, \frac{f_2}{g_1}, \frac{f_2}{g_1} \right) + \lambda_2 \left(\frac{f_1}{g_2}, \frac{f_2}{g_2}, \frac{f_2}{g_2} \right)$$