

According to the general mechanism, once we have such a filtered complex $\{F^p A^*\}$, there is an associated spectral sequence $\{E_r\}$ with

$$E_\infty \Rightarrow H^*(A^*) = H_{DR}^*(E).$$

$$\Gamma \quad H^*(A^*) = H_{DR}^*(E) \quad \text{by Proposition on p440} \quad \Rightarrow$$

We will calculate the terms E_1 and E_2 .

Recall that

$$E_0^{p,q} = \frac{F^p A^{p+q}}{F^{p+1} A^{p+q}},$$

and d_0 is obtained from d by passing to the quotient. Taking a local product isomorphism

$$\pi^{-1}(U) \cong U \times F,$$

we may represent $E_0^{p,q}$ by forms

$$\varphi = \sum_{\#I=p} \eta_I(x, y, dy) \wedge dx_I,$$

where the η_I are q -forms on F .

$$\Gamma \quad E_0^{p,q} = \frac{F^p A^{p+q}}{F^{p+1} A^{p+q}} = \frac{\left\{ \varphi = \sum_{\#I \geq p} \varphi_{IJ}(x, y) dx_I \wedge dy_J \right\}}{\left\{ \varphi = \sum_{\#I \geq p+1} \varphi_{IJ}(x, y) dx_I \wedge dy_J \right\}}$$

$$= \left\{ \varphi = \sum_{\substack{\#I=p \\ \#J=q}} \varphi_{IJ}(x, y) dx_I \wedge dy_J \right\}$$

\Rightarrow

Computing modulo $F^{p+1} A^*$,