

Thus

$$v(x) = \sum_{j \neq i} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i) x_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j},$$

i.e., the matrix A_{p_i} for v near p_i is just the diagonal matrix with entries $(\alpha_j - \alpha_i)$, $j \neq i$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \quad v(x) &= \pi_* \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i X_i \frac{\partial}{\partial X_i} \\ &= \pi_* \left(\sum_{j \neq i} \alpha_j X_j \frac{\partial}{\partial X_j} + \alpha_i X_i \frac{\partial}{\partial X_i} \right) \\ &= \sum_{j \neq i} \alpha_j x_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} + \alpha_i \left(- \sum_{j \neq i} x_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right) \\ &= \sum_{j \neq i} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i) x_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{p_i} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 - \alpha_i & 0 & & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_1 - \alpha_i & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & & \alpha_n - \alpha_i \end{pmatrix}$$

□

According to the Bott residue formula, then

$$\begin{aligned} C_1(\mathbb{P}^n)^n &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(\text{trace}(A_{p_i}))^n}{\det(A_{p_i})} \\ &= \sum_i \frac{\left(\sum_{j \neq i} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i) \right)^n}{\prod_{j \neq i} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)} \\ &= \sum_i \frac{(-(n+1)\alpha_i)^n}{\prod_{j \neq i} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)}, \end{aligned}$$