We will see later that the meromorphic $n$-forms on $\mathbb{P}^n$ are easy to describe, so that we can readily write down the holomorphic $(n-1)$-forms on $V$.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & \Omega^n_M \arrow[r] \arrow[d, leftrightarrow] & \Omega^n_M(V) \arrow[r, "P.R."] \arrow[d, leftrightarrow, "\otimes S_0."] & \Omega^{n-1}_V \arrow[r] & 0 \\
& \Omega^n_M \arrow[r, hook] & K_M(-V) \arrow[ur, "P.R"'] & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

$K_M(-V)$ = the sheaf of meromorphic sections of $K_M$ with poles of order $\leq 1$ on $V$

where $S_0$ is the section of $[V]$ with divisor $V$.

$$\omega \in \Omega^n_M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\omega}{S_0} \qquad \frac{\omega_\alpha}{(S_0)_\alpha} = \frac{h_{\alpha\beta}\,\omega_\beta}{g_{\alpha\beta}(S_0)_\beta} \in K_M(-V)$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\Omega^n_M$ is not a holomph sectn.

$\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & \Omega^n_M \arrow[r] & K_M(-V) \arrow[r, "P.R"] \arrow[d, equal, "\cong \text{ identification}"] & \Omega^{n-1}_V \arrow[r] & 0 \\
& & \Omega^n_M(V) & &
\end{tikzcd}$$