let $\bar{e}_k : A_c^{p,q}(\mathbb{C}^n) \longrightarrow A_c^{p,q+1}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ similarly be given by
$\bar{e}_k(\varphi) = d\bar{z}_k \wedge \varphi.$

Let ι_k and $\bar{\iota}_k$ be the adjoints of e_k and $\bar{e}_k$, respectively.
Note that e_k, $\bar{e}_k$, ι_k & $\bar{\iota}_k$ are all linear over $C^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$.

⌈ $e_k(\varphi) = dz_k \wedge \varphi \qquad e_k(f\varphi) = dz_k \wedge f\varphi = f\, dz_k \wedge \varphi$
$= f\, e_k(\varphi). \qquad \langle \varphi, \iota_k(f\eta)\rangle = \langle e_k(\varphi). f\eta\rangle = \langle \bar{f} e_k(\varphi). \eta\rangle$
$= \langle e_k(\bar{f}\varphi). \eta\rangle = \langle \bar{f}\varphi. \iota_k(\eta)\rangle = \langle \varphi. f\,\iota_k(\eta)\rangle$
$\Rightarrow \iota_k(f\eta) = f\,\iota_k(\eta). \quad \Rightarrow \iota_k$ is linear over $C^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$. ⌋

Now $\iota_k(dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K) = 0$, if $k \in J$
and, recalling that the length $\|dz_k\| = 2$,
$\iota_k(dz_k \wedge dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K) = 2\, dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K;$

since in the former case, we have for any multiindexes L and M
$(\iota_k(dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K), dz_L \wedge d\bar{z}_M) = (dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K, dz_k \wedge dz_L \wedge d\bar{z}_M) = 0,$
so $\iota_k(dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K) = 0$, while in the latter case

$(\iota_k(dz_k \wedge dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K), dz_L \wedge d\bar{z}_M) = (dz_k \wedge dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K, dz_k \wedge dz_L \wedge d\bar{z}_M) = 2\,(dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K, dz_L \wedge d\bar{z}_M).$

Similarly, we see that
$\bar{\iota}_k(dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K) = 0$, if $k \in K$,
and
$\bar{\iota}_k(d\bar{z}_k \wedge dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K) = 2\, dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K.$

⌈ For any multindexes L and M,
$\langle \bar{\iota}_k(dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K), dz_L \wedge d\bar{z}_M\rangle = \langle dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K, d\bar{z}_k \wedge dz_L \wedge d\bar{z}_M\rangle$
$= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \bar{\iota}_k(dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K) = 0.$ ⌋

Note also that for any monomial $dz_J \wedge d\bar{z}_K$,