type (p,p) are the continuous linear functionals on the compactly supported forms $A_c^{n-p,n-p}(M)$. A (p,p) current T is real in case $T=\overline{T}$ in the sense that $\overline{T(\varphi)} = T(\overline{\varphi})$ for all $\varphi \in A_c^{n-p,n-p}(M)$, and a real current B positive in case

$$(\sqrt{-1})^{p(p-1)/2}\, T(\eta\wedge\overline{\eta}) \geq 0, \quad \eta \in A_c^{n-p,0}(M).$$

Comment on from P126 note.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_c^{p,q}(U) & \xrightarrow{T} & \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \psi^{-1*}} & & \\ A_c^{p,q}(V) & \xrightarrow{T'} & \mathbb{C} \end{array} \qquad U \xrightarrow{\psi} V \subset \mathbb{C}^n$$

$\Rightarrow \quad T'(\varphi) = T(\psi^{*}\varphi).$

Suppose $\overline{\partial}\eta' = T'$. $\Rightarrow$ $\exists$ η on $A_c^{p,q-1}(U)$

Question: $\overline{\partial}\eta = T$? Yes.

$$(\overline{\partial}\eta)(\varphi) = (-1)^{\square}\eta(\overline{\partial}\varphi) = (-1)^{\square}\eta'(\psi^{-1*}(\overline{\partial}\varphi))$$
$$= (-1)^{\square}\eta'(\overline{\partial}(\psi^{-1*}\varphi)) = \overline{\partial}\eta'(\psi^{-1*}\varphi) = T'(\psi^{-1*}\varphi)$$
$$= T(\varphi) \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \overline{\partial}\eta = T.$$

Especially, noteworthy are the closed, positive currents. Note that for real $T \in \mathcal{D}^{p,p}(M)$,

$$dT = 0 \iff \partial T = \overline{\partial}T = 0.$$

I think the note should be changed into the following statement, for real $T \in \mathcal{D}^{p,p}(M)$ $\partial T = 0 \iff \overline{\partial}T = 0$.