

$$\begin{aligned}
(-1) \frac{1}{z^{n-r}} \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{\#I=r} \prod_{k \in I} \left( \alpha_k - \frac{1}{z} \right) \frac{z^{n+1}}{\prod_{k=0}^n (\alpha_k z - 1)} dz \\
= (-1) \frac{1}{z^{n-r+2}} \sum_{\#I=r} \prod_{k \in I} (z \alpha_k - 1) \frac{z^{n+1}}{\prod_{k=0}^n (\alpha_k z - 1) z^r} dz \\
= -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{\#I=r} \prod_{k \in I} (\alpha_k z - 1) \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^n (\alpha_k z - 1)} dz.
\end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{\#J=n-r+1} \frac{1}{\prod_{k \in J} (\alpha_k z - 1)} dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\beta_e(0)} -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{\#J=n-r+1} \frac{1}{\prod_{k \in J} (\alpha_k z - 1)} dz = \text{Res}_\infty(\varphi)$$

$$= (-1) (-1)^{n-r+1} n! C_{n-r+1} = (-1)^{n-r} (n+1) C_r = (-1)^{n-r} \binom{n+1}{r}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Res}_\infty(\varphi) = (-1)^{n-r} \binom{n+1}{r} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\alpha_i^{n-r} \sum_{\#I=r, i \in I} \prod_{k \in I} (\alpha_k - \alpha_i)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)}$$

by the residue theorem again.

$$\Rightarrow C_1(\mathbb{P}^n)^{n-r} \cdot C_r(\mathbb{P}^n) = (-1)^{n-r} (n+1)^{n-r} (-1)^{n-r} \binom{n+1}{r}$$

$$= (n+1) C_r (n+1)^{n-r} = (n+1) C_r (n+1)^{n-r}$$

$$= (n+1) C_r (n+1)^{n-r}$$

$$\text{Let } C_r(\mathbb{P}^n) = b \omega^r. \Rightarrow C_1(\mathbb{P}^n)^{n-r} \cdot C_r(\mathbb{P}^n) =$$

$$(n+1)^{n-r} \omega^{n-r} \cdot b \omega^r = (n+1)^{n-r} b \omega^n = (n+1) C_r (n+1)^{n-r} \omega^n$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+1)^{n-r} b = \binom{n+1}{r} (n+1)^{n-r} \Rightarrow b = \binom{n+1}{r}. \quad \square$$