(3) We also note that there are two possibilities of saying that a given form ϕ of type (p,p) with continuous coefficients belongs to Φ^p_+: one possibility consists in writing $\ell(\phi; \alpha_1, \cdots \alpha_{n-p}) \geq 0$ where the forms α_k are purely linear with constant coeffients (or more generally, continuous coefficients); therefore, it suffices to write the conditions

$$\phi \wedge \tau(B^{n-p}) = \ell(\phi, B^{n-p})\tau_n \quad \text{with} \quad \ell(\phi, B^{n-p}) \geq 0$$

at each point for all complex planes B^{n-p}.

⌈ System L^{n-p} means a set of linearly independent purely linear elements. $\{\alpha_1, \cdots \alpha_{n-p}\}$ need not be linearly independent. ⌋

On the other hand, one can also formulate the condition that at each point the form ϕ induces on each subspace Λ^p tangent to W (i.e. $dz_k = \sum a_k^j du_j$, $1 \leq j \leq p$) a form

$$\phi = c(\phi, \Lambda^p)\tau(\Lambda^p)$$

with $c(\phi, \Lambda^p) \geq 0$. These conditions do not change if the metric in the tangent space is the one induced by the metric of W^n or the one of the complex euclidean space $C^n(dz)$.

Definition. A current $t(\phi)$ is called positive of degree p and of (complex) dimension $n-p$ on W^n if