By the Levi extension theorem, θ extends to a meromorphic 1-form on all of Δ^{n+1}.

⌈ We can apply Levi extension theorem (I) to a meromorphic 1-form θ, as follows:

Let $(\theta)_\infty$ be the polar divisor of θ in $\Delta^{n+1} - f(W)$, and let $\overline{(\theta)_\infty}$ be its closure in Δ^{n+1}. If we make the assumption that $\overline{(\theta)_\infty}$ is an analytic subvariety of Δ^{n+1}, then we can argue as follows: for any $p \in \Delta^{n+1}$, let $\overline{(\theta)_\infty} = (g)$ in a nbd U of p. Then $g \cdot \theta = \tilde{h}$ is holomorphic 1-form in $U \cap (\Delta^{n+1} - f(W))$, and hence by Hartogs' theorem extends to a holomorphic 1-form h in U by extending the coefficient of the one form $\tilde{h}$. So h/g gives ~~a meromorphic 1-form extension of~~ θ to U. Eventually, to Δ^{n+1}. ⌋

The polar divisor of θ contains $f(M-W)$ and therefore is equal to $f(M)$.

⌈ Since $\theta = \frac{1}{2} \partial \log h + \frac{1}{2} \partial j$ locally i.e. for any $q \in f(M-W) - f(W)$, $\exists$ U_q open in Δ^{n+1} s.t

$$\cancel{\theta = \frac{1}{2} \partial \log h + \frac{1}{2} \partial j \text{ on } U_q}.$$

$\Rightarrow$ Since $(h=0) = U_q \cap$ Δ^{n+1}, q is in the