

gree d_i . The most general meromorphic n -form on \mathbb{P}^n with polar divisor $D = D_1 + \dots + D_n$ has in \mathbb{C}^n an expression

$$\omega = \frac{g(x) dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n}{f_1(x) \dots f_n(x)}$$

where $g(x)$ is a polynomial. Under a typical change of coordinates in \mathbb{P}^n

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{x'_1}, \quad x_2 = \frac{x'_2}{x'_1}, \quad \dots \quad x_n = \frac{x'_n}{x'_1},$$

we have

$$dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n = -\frac{1}{(x'_1)^{n+1}} dx'_1 \wedge dx'_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx'_n,$$

$$f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(x'_1)^{d_i}} f'_i(x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \quad dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n &= d\left(\frac{1}{x'_1}\right) \wedge d\left(\frac{x'_2}{x'_1}\right) \wedge \dots \wedge d\left(\frac{x'_n}{x'_1}\right) \\ &= -\left(\frac{1}{x'_1}\right)^{2n} \wedge \frac{dx'_1 dx'_2 - x'_2 dx'_1}{x'^2_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{x'_1 dx'_n - x'_n dx'_1}{x'^2_1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x'^2_1} \frac{1}{x'_1} \dots \frac{1}{x'_1} dx'_1 \wedge dx'_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx'_n \\ &= -\frac{1}{(x'_1)^{n+1}} dx'_1 \wedge dx'_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx'_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \bar{f}_i(1, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{x_0^{d_i}} \bar{f}_i(x_0, \dots, x_n), \quad x'_i = \frac{x_i}{x_0} \\ &= \frac{1}{x_0^{d_i}} x_1^{d_i} \bar{f}_i\left(\frac{x_0}{x_1}, 1, \frac{x_2}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_1}\right) = \left(\frac{x_1}{x_0}\right)^{d_i} \bar{f}_i\left(\frac{x_0}{x_1}, 1, \frac{x_2}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_1}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(x'_1)^{d_i}} f'_i(x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n), \quad \text{where } x'_1 = \frac{x_0}{x_1}, \dots \\ \bar{f}_i(x'_1, 1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n) &= f'_i(x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n) \end{aligned}$$