is a "some sort of restriction" to each stalk.
See, for example $n=2$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & I \arrow[r] & \mathcal{O} \arrow[r] & \mathcal{O}/I \arrow[r] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & \mathcal{O}\oplus\mathcal{O} \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & (\mathcal{O}\oplus\mathcal{O})\oplus\mathcal{O} \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \mathcal{O} \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & \mathcal{O} \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \mathcal{O}\oplus(\mathcal{O}\oplus\mathcal{O}) \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \mathcal{O}\oplus\mathcal{O} \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & \mathcal{O} \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \mathcal{O} \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \mathcal{O} \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & 0 \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & 0 \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & 0 \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

Take $\mathrm{Hom}(\_, \mathcal{O})$, then we can see that

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Ext}^1(I, \mathcal{O}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}/I, \mathcal{O}) \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\in$} & & \rotatebox{90}{$\in$} \\
[f] & \longmapsto & [f].
\end{array}$$

From the above, we know that the map above is a "restriction". //

For this we consider the vector space $H^0(M, \mathcal{O}(K\otimes \det E))$ dual to $H^n(M, \Lambda^n \mathcal{E}^*)$.

⌈ By the Kodaira-Serre duality on P153,
$H^0(M, \mathcal{O}(K\otimes \det E)) = H^0(M, \Omega^n(\Lambda^n E)) =$