

$$H^q(U, \mathcal{E}) = 0, \quad q > 0.$$

Use the induction on the length of a local syzygy.

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0$$

where $H^q(U', \mathcal{R}) = 0, \quad q > 0$ small open $U' \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$

\Rightarrow By the exact sequence of cohomology,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H^q(U', \mathcal{R}) & \longrightarrow & H^q(U', \mathcal{O}^{(k)}) & \longrightarrow & H^q(U', \mathcal{E}) & \longrightarrow & H^{q+1}(U', \mathcal{R}) \\ & & \parallel & & & & \parallel \\ & & 0 & & & & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow H^q(U', \mathcal{O}^{(k)}) = H^q(U', \mathcal{E}) = 0 \quad \text{by p46}$$

$$\sum_k H^q(U', \mathcal{O}) = \sum_k H^q(\mathbb{C}^n, \mathcal{O})$$

For each r , we have small $U_r \cong \mathbb{C}^n$ s.t.

$$H^q(U_r, \underline{\text{Ext}}_0^r(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})) = 0$$

since $\underline{\text{Ext}}_0^r(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ is coherent and $\underline{\text{Ext}}_0^{n+l}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) = 0$ for $l \geq 2$.

Let U be the smallest open set among U_r 's.

$$\Rightarrow H^q(U, \underline{\text{Ext}}_0^*(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})) = 0, \quad q > 0.$$

According to p706, $'E_2^{p,q} = H^p(U, \underline{\text{Ext}}_0^q(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}))$

For $p \geq 0$, $'E_3^{p,q} = 'E_2^{p,q}$ since

$$'E_2^{p-2, q+1} \longrightarrow 'E_2^{p,q} \longrightarrow 'E_2^{p+2, q-1} = H^{p+2}(U, \underline{\text{Ext}}_0^q(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})) = 0$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\dots \Rightarrow 'E_3^{0,q} = 'E_4^{0,q} = \dots = 'E_\infty^{0,q} \quad \text{for all } q$$