and again, by the Riemann Conditions III, ω positive of type (1,1) implies that $Z = {}^tZ$, $\operatorname{Im} Z > 0$.

$$(\lambda_1, \cdots \lambda_{2n}) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{bad notation}}}{\begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{bmatrix}} \Omega \iff \lambda_i = \sum \omega_{\alpha i} e_\alpha$$

$$\Omega = (\omega_{\alpha i})$$

See p304 and p305 ~ p306.
'dual to' means 'with respect to'.

Our fundamental calculation is the

Lemma. *The line bundle $L \to M$ given by multipliers*

$$e_{\lambda_\alpha} \equiv 1, \qquad e_{\lambda_{n+\alpha}}(z) = e^{-2\pi i z_\alpha}, \quad \alpha = 1, \cdots n,$$

has Chern class $c_1(L) = [\omega]$.

Proof. We first check that the multipliers given do indeed satisfy the relations (*) above. Clearly (*) is satisfied for α or $\beta \leq n$; and writing $Z = (Z_{\alpha\beta})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} e_{\lambda_{n+\beta}}(z + \lambda_{n+\alpha}) \cdot e_{\lambda_{n+\alpha}}(z) &= e^{-2\pi i(z_\beta + \overset{\text{symmetric}}{Z_{\beta\alpha}} + z_\alpha)} \\ &= e^{-2\pi i(z_\alpha + Z_{\alpha\beta} + z_\beta)} \\ &= e_{\lambda_{n+\alpha}}(z + \lambda_{n+\beta}) \cdot e_{\lambda_{n+\beta}}(z) \end{aligned}$$

as required.