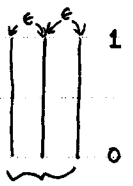
But $\partial T_\epsilon \subset \bigcup(\partial T_\epsilon^i)$, and so $\mathrm{vol}(\partial T_\epsilon) \to 0$ as $\epsilon \to 0$.

$x \in \partial T_\epsilon \Rightarrow \exists\ y \in D$ s.t the distance from x to $y = \epsilon$. Since $D = \bigcup D_i^*$, $\exists\ D_i$ s.t $y \in D_i^*$.
$\Rightarrow x \in \partial T_\epsilon^i$.

This result has to do with the fact that singularities of complex-analytic subvarieties occur only in real codimension 2.

We used the fact when we prove $\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \partial T_\epsilon^i = 0$.
For example, if the real codimension is 1,



$T_\epsilon = (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \times [0, 1]$

$\Rightarrow \partial T_\epsilon = \{0, 1\} \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \cup \{-\epsilon, \epsilon\} \times [0, 1]$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \mathrm{vol}(\partial T_\epsilon) = 2 = \text{length of } [0, 1] \times 2$.

It assures us that integration over analytic varieties is much the same as integration over submanifolds; perhaps most importantly, it allows us to show (P. 61) that an analytic subvariety of a compact complex manifold always defines a homology class in $H_*(M, \mathbb{R})$.

Finally, we can state the