

Now, since  $d = \bar{\partial}$  on forms of type  $(n, q)$ , there is a natural mapping

$$H_{\bar{\partial}}^{n, n-1}(U^*) \rightarrow H_{DR}^{2n-1}(U^*).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \quad [\sigma] &\longmapsto [[\sigma]] \\ \bar{\partial}\sigma = 0 &\Leftrightarrow d\sigma = 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} [\sigma + \bar{\partial}\eta] \\ \parallel \\ [\sigma] \end{array} \longmapsto \begin{array}{c} [[\sigma + \bar{\partial}\eta]] \\ \parallel \\ [[\sigma + d\eta]] = [[\sigma]] \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

The punctured ball  $U^*$  is homotopically just the  $2n-1$  sphere, and so the right side is  $\mathbb{C}$  with the isomorphism given by

$$\eta \longmapsto \int_{S^{2n-1}} \eta,$$

the orientation on the sphere being induced from that in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ . We shall prove that

Lemma.  $\text{Res}_{104} \omega = \eta_\omega$ , or equivalently

$$\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}\right)^n \int_P \omega = \int_{S^{2n-1}} \eta_\omega.$$

$$\Gamma \quad H_{DR}^{2n-1}(U^*) = H_{DR}^{2n-1}(U_{-104}) \doteq H_{DR}^{2n-1}(S^{2n-1}) \cong \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{DR}^{2n-1}(U^*) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \psi \\ [\eta] & \longmapsto & \int_{S^{2n-1}} \eta \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^{n-1}(U^*, \Omega^n) & \cong & H_{\bar{\partial}}^{n, n-1}(U^*) & \longrightarrow & H_{DR}^{2n-1}(U^*) \cong \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow \omega & & \downarrow \eta_\omega & \longrightarrow & \downarrow \psi \\ & & \eta_\omega & \longrightarrow & \int_{S^{2n-1}} \eta_\omega \end{array}$$