$\Rightarrow \ \epsilon \ (-1)^{(j,\, I\cup\{j\})-1} \ \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(df_j \wedge d\bar{f}_j) \wedge d\arg f_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\arg f_{i_p} \wedge (\ )$

$= d\arg f_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\arg f_{i_p} \wedge (\ )$

$\Rightarrow \ \epsilon \ (-1)^{(j,\, I\cup\{j\})-1} \ d\arg f_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\arg f_{i_p} \wedge (\qquad)$

$= d\arg f_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\arg f_{i_p} \wedge (\ )$

$\Rightarrow \ \epsilon = (-1)^{(j,\, I\cup\{j\})-1}$, where $\partial \Gamma_I = \sum_{j\notin I} \epsilon_j \, \Gamma_{I\cup\{j\}}$

$$\sum_{\#I=p} \int_{\Gamma_I} \omega_{p-1,I} = \sum_{\#I=p} \int_{\Gamma_I} d\xi_{p,I}$$

$$= \sum_{\#I=p} \int_{\partial\Gamma_I} \xi_{p,I}$$

$$= \sum_{\#I=p} \Big(\sum_{j\notin I} \int_{\Gamma_{I\cup\{j\}}} \underbrace{(-1)^{(j,\, I\cup\{j\})-1}}_{\epsilon} \xi_{p,I} \Big) \quad \Downarrow {}_nC_p \times (n-p)$$

$$= \sum_{\#J=p+1} \int_{\Gamma_J} \sum_{j\in J} (-1)^{(j,J)-1} \xi_{p,\, J-\{j\}} \Rightarrow {}_nC_{p+1} \times (p+1)$$

$$= \sum_{\#J=p+1} \int_{\Gamma_J} (\delta \xi_p)_J$$

$$= \sum_{\#J=p+1} \int_{\Gamma_J} \omega_{p,J}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\#I=p} \int_{\Gamma_I} \omega_{p-1,I} = \sum_{\#I=p+1} \int_{\Gamma_I} \omega_{p,I}$$

$\Rightarrow$ The total sum $\sum_{\#I=p+1} \int_{\Gamma_I} \omega_{p,I}$ is the same for all p.

One more thing has to be explained more clearer.

$\underline{U} = \{U_i\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 \to & C^{p-1}(\underline{U}, Z_{\bar\partial}^{n,n-p-1}) & \longrightarrow & C^{p-1}(\underline{U}, \mathcal{A}^{n,n-p-1}) & \longrightarrow & C^{p-1}(\underline{U}, Z_{\bar\partial}^{n,n-p}) & \to 0 \\
 & \downarrow \delta & & \downarrow \delta & & \downarrow \delta \quad {}^{\psi}\omega_{p-1} & \\
0 \to & C^{p}(\underline{U}, Z_{\bar\partial}^{n,n-p-1}) & \longrightarrow & C^{p}(\underline{U}, \mathcal{A}^{n,n-p-1}) & \longrightarrow & C^{p}(\underline{U}, Z_{\bar\partial}^{n,n-p}) & \to 0
\end{array}$$