From $\dfrac{\det A}{\det(I-e^{tA})} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \dfrac{\lambda_i}{1-e^{t\lambda_i}}$

$$= (-1)^n t^{-n} \Big\{ 1 - \Big(\frac{\Sigma\lambda_i}{2}\Big)t + \Big(\frac{(\Sigma\lambda_i)^2 + \Sigma\lambda_i\lambda_j}{12}\Big)t^2 - \frac{(\Sigma\lambda_i)(\Sigma\lambda_i\lambda_j)}{24}t^3 + \cdots \Big\}$$

replace t by $-t$.

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda_i}{1-e^{-t\lambda_i}} = (-1)^n(-1)^n t^{-n} \Big\{ 1 + \frac{\Sigma\lambda_i}{2}t + \frac{(\Sigma\lambda_i)^2 + \Sigma\lambda_i\lambda_j}{12}t^2 + \frac{(\Sigma\lambda_i)(\Sigma\lambda_i\lambda_j)}{24}t^3 + \cdots \Big\}$$

$$= \frac{\det A}{\det(I-e^{-tA})}.$$

$\Rightarrow$ $Td_1(p^1) = (-1)^n \dfrac{p^1}{2}$ $\quad Td_2(p^1, p^2) = (-1)^n \dfrac{p^{1\,2} + p^2}{12}$

$Td_3(p^1, p^2, p^3) = (-1)^n \dfrac{P_1 P_2}{24}$

Conclusion: I am not sure right now whether my claim for the holomorphic Lefschetz fixed-point formula is correct or not. But one thing is clear. The authors are not correct in the computations!

⊛ If the def of the Todd polynomials is as follows: