which is positive for every vector $\vec{h}$ from $\mathbb{C}^n$. However, in the following we prefer to formulate our condition for the corresponding exterior form t which is obtained by replacing $h_p \vec{h}_q$ by $i\, dz_p \wedge d\bar{z}_q$. It can be written as $t = i\, d_z d_{\bar{z}} V$ and it is actually a generalized form (or a current in the sense of G. de Rham). Thus, we are led to the notion of a positive form of degree 1 with respect to the exterior algebra $E_{2n}(dz, d\bar{z})$. This notion can be extended to degrees p, $0 \leq p \leq n$. The positive forms of degree p are of type (p, p) and form a convex cone E^p_+. On the other hand, the coefficients can be taken either from a vector space (the case of currents), or from a ring (e.g. a ring of continuous functions). In the latter case, a monomial, which is the exterior product of q positive forms of degree 1, is still a positive form; thus we obtain a positive cone whose elements can be multiplied with each other.

2. Positive elements

First, let us consider the case of an exterior complex algebra E_{2n} over the complex number field K and with the involution $a \longrightarrow \bar{a}$ defined by taking the complex conjugate in K. We shall take a basis $(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_n, \bar{\omega}_1, \cdots \bar{\omega}_n)$ invariant with respect to this involution; the basis $(\omega_1', \cdots \omega_n', \bar{\omega}_1' \cdots \bar{\omega}_n')$, which can be obtained from