

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &= \frac{\sum \bar{v}^i dz_i}{\sum v^i \bar{v}^i} \\ &= \frac{\langle dz, v \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle},\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so } \bar{\omega} = - \frac{\langle dz, dv \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle} + \frac{\langle dz, v \rangle \wedge \langle v, dv \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle^2}$$

$$\Gamma \quad \omega \left(v^j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \right) = \frac{1}{\sum v^i \bar{v}^i} \sum \bar{v}^i v^i = 1.$$

$$\langle dz_i, dz_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = -\bar{\partial} \langle dz, v \rangle$$

$$\bar{\omega} = - \frac{\langle dz, dv \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle} + \frac{\langle dz, v \rangle \wedge (-\bar{\partial} \langle v, v \rangle)}{\langle v, v \rangle^2} \quad \begin{matrix} \langle v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} \rangle \\ \text{since } \bar{\partial} v = 0. \end{matrix}$$

□

Thus, since $\langle dz, v \rangle \wedge \langle dz, v \rangle = 0$,

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \right)^n \omega \wedge (\bar{\omega})^{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \right)^n \frac{\langle dz, v \rangle \wedge (\langle dz, dv \rangle)^{n-1}}{\langle v, v \rangle^n}$$

$$= -C_n \frac{\sum_i (-1)^{i-1} \bar{v}^i d\bar{v}^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{d\bar{v}^i} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{v}^n \wedge dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n}{\langle v, v \rangle^n},$$

where C_n is the constant appearing in the Bochner-Martinelli formula from Section 1 of this chapter,

$$= - \frac{1}{\det A_p} \beta(v, \bar{v}),$$

where β is the form appearing in that formula.