

$$\Rightarrow \phi'_2 \circ \psi'^{-1}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(z), a_{12}(z) \\ a_{21}(z), a_{22}(z) \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } \forall a_{ij}(z) \text{ is holomorphic.}$$

as  $\circledast$ .  $\Rightarrow$  Thus locally free <sup>sheaves</sup> of rank  $r$  are exactly the sheaves  $\mathcal{O}(E)$ ,  $\text{rank } E = r$ ,  $E \rightarrow M$  holomorphic vector bundle.  $\square$

A subsheaf  $I \subset \mathcal{O}$  that is locally finitely generated is called an ideal sheaf or sheaf of ideals.

$\Gamma$   $I$  should be considered as a sheaf of  $\mathcal{O}$ -modules.  $\square$

By Oka's lemma, these are always coherent, and because of the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/I \rightarrow 0$$

the same is true for  $\mathcal{O}/I$ .

$\Gamma$  Consider the sheaf map  $\Gamma: \mathcal{O}^{(p)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$  defined by  $e_i \mapsto f_i$ , where  $I = (f_1, \dots, f_p)$

$\Rightarrow$  By Oka's lemma,  $\ker \Gamma = \mathcal{R}$  is finitely generated locally as a sheaf of  $\mathcal{O}$ -modules.  $\Rightarrow \exists \mathcal{O}^{(k)}$  s.t.

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}^{(k)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^{(p)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ \searrow \text{ker } \Gamma \nearrow \end{array} \text{, in particular,}$$

$\mathcal{O}^{(k)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^{(p)} \longrightarrow I \rightarrow 0$ , which implies that  $I$  is coherent.  $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow 0$  says that  $\mathcal{O}$  is coherent.  $\Rightarrow$  By  $\circledast$  above,  $\mathcal{O}/I$  is coherent.  $\square$