"Note: We can apply the above to n, p arbitrarily. See P 67. Proposition 7. Lelong."

"Comment: If we define T real by $\overline{T(\varphi)} = (-1)^{(n-p)^2+1} T(\overline{\varphi})$, then we have $(1,1)$-type T real if $\overline{t_{ij}} = t_{ji}$.

$$T(\alpha(\lambda_1 dz_2\wedge\cdots\wedge dz_n + \lambda_2 dz_1\wedge dz_3\wedge\cdots\wedge dz_n + \cdots + \lambda_n dz_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dz_{n-1})$$
$$\wedge(\overline{\lambda_1}\, d\overline{z}_2\wedge\cdots\wedge d\overline{z}_n + \overline{\lambda_2}\, d\overline{z}_1\wedge d\overline{z}_3\wedge\cdots\wedge d\overline{z}_n + \cdots + \overline{\lambda_n}\, d\overline{z}_1\wedge\cdots\wedge d\overline{z}_{n-1}))$$
$$= T(\alpha\lambda_i\overline{\lambda_j}\, dz_1\wedge\cdots\wedge \widehat{dz_i}\wedge\cdots\wedge dz_n\wedge d\overline{z}_1\wedge\cdots\wedge\widehat{d\overline{z}_j}\wedge\cdots\wedge d\overline{z}_n)$$
$$= \lambda_i\overline{\lambda_j}\,\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\, t_{ij}(\alpha)\,(-1)^{n+i+j-1} \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } \alpha \geq 0.$$
$$\Updownarrow$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\, t_{ij}(\alpha)\,(-1)^{i-1}\lambda_i\;\overline{\lambda_j}\,(-1)^{j+n} \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } \alpha\geq 0.$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\,(-1)^{n-1}\, t_{ij}(\alpha)\,\lambda_i\overline{\lambda_j} \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } \alpha \geq 0, \text{ if we let}$$
$$\lambda_i(-1)^i = \lambda_i.$$

Forget $\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}$, since we have to multiply by $(\sqrt{-1})^{\text{something}}$. That's not important."

In this case, by taking monotone limits we may extend the domain of definition of $T(\lambda)$ to a suitable class of functions — including all the continuous functions — in $L^1(M, loc)$ that are integrable for the positive measure $T(\lambda)$. A similar discussion app