$$T_\epsilon(\psi\, dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q}) = \sum_I (T_I)_\epsilon(\psi) dx_I\wedge dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q}$$

$$= (T_I)_\epsilon(\psi)\ (-1)^{(n-q)q} = (-1)^{q(n-q)} T_I(\psi_\epsilon) \longrightarrow (-1)^{q(n-q)} T_I(\psi)$$ by P325, as $\epsilon\to 0$. $\Rightarrow$ As $\epsilon\to 0$, $T_\epsilon(\varphi)\to T(\varphi)$.

Let $\varphi\in A_c^{n-q-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $\Rightarrow$ Assume $\varphi=\psi\, dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}$.

$$(dT_\epsilon)(\varphi) = (-1)^{q+1} T_\epsilon(d\varphi)$$
$$= (-1)^{q+1} T_\epsilon(d\psi\wedge dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}).$$
$$= (-1)^{q+1} T_\epsilon\Big(\sum_{j=n}^{n}\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x_j}\, dx_j\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}\Big)$$
$$= (-1)^{q+1} T_\epsilon\Big(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x_j}\, dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}\wedge dx_j\Big)(-1)^{n-q-1}$$
$$= (-1)^n (T_I)_\epsilon\Big(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x_j}\Big)\, dx_I\wedge dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}\wedge dx_j \cdots ①$$

$$d(T_\epsilon) = \sum_{\#I=q} d(T_I)_\epsilon\, dx_I = \sum_I \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(T_I)_\epsilon\ dx_j\wedge dx_I$$

$$\Rightarrow (d(T_\epsilon))(\varphi) = (d(T_\epsilon))(\psi\, dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1})$$

$$= \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}((T_I)_\epsilon)(\psi)\, dx_i\wedge dx_I\wedge dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}$$

$$= \sum \Big(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(T_I)_\epsilon\Big)(\psi)\ dx_I\wedge dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}\wedge dx_i\ (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum \Big(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}T_I\Big)_\epsilon(\psi)\ dx_I\wedge dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}\wedge dx_i\ (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum (-1)(T_I)_\epsilon\Big(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x_i}\Big)\ dx_I\wedge dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}\wedge dx_i\ (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum (T_I)_\epsilon\Big(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x_i}\Big)\ dx_I\wedge dx_1\wedge\cdots\wedge dx_{n-q-1}\wedge dx_i\ (-1)^n \cdots ②$$

$\Rightarrow ① = ② \Rightarrow dT_\epsilon = d(T_\epsilon)$. ⌟