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By putting $\lambda_1=0$, $\lambda_2=0$,

$\Rightarrow$ $t_{11}(\phi) = \int \phi \, d\mu_{11}$ since t_{11}, t_{22}. positive distr.

$t_{22}(\phi) = \int \phi \, d\mu_{22}$. where μ_{11}, μ_{22} are positive Radon measures by P94. Donoghue, Theorem.

Since $T = t_{11}\, dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_1 + t_{12}\, dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_2 + t_{21}\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_1 + t_{22}\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_2$,

$t_{12}(\phi) = (-1)^{2+3-1}\, T(\phi\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_1)$

$t_{21}(\phi) = (-1)^{2+3-1}\, T(\phi\, dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_2)$.

$\Rightarrow$ t_{12} & t_{21} are distributions of order zero. for

$T(\phi\, (dz_1 + dz_2) \wedge (d\bar{z}_1 + d\bar{z}_2))$

$= T(\phi\, dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_1) + T(\phi\, dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_2) + T(\phi\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_1) + T(\phi\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_2)$ ... ①

$T(\phi\, (dz_1 + i\, dz_2) \wedge (d\bar{z}_1 - i\, d\bar{z}_2))$

$= T(\phi\, dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_1) + i\,T(\phi\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_1) - i\,T(\phi\, dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_2) + T(\phi\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_2)$ .... ②

$\Rightarrow$ i① + ② $= 2i\, T(\phi\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_1) =$ sum of Radon measures $\Rightarrow$ $T(\phi\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_1)$ is a Radon measure and $T(\phi\, dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_1) = t_{12}(\phi)$ is a distribution of order 0. Similarly, we have $t_{21}(\phi)$ of distribution of zero order.

$\Rightarrow$ $t_{12}(\phi) = \int \phi \, d\mu_{12}$, & $t_{21}(\phi) = \int \phi \, d\mu_{21}$

$\Rightarrow$ Since $\overline{t_{12}} = t_{21}$, $\overline{t_{12}}(\phi) = \overline{t_{12}(\bar{\phi})} =$