

Some Properties of k-Hypergenic Functions with Vector Value in the Clifford Algebra $Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$

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Abstract

In this paper, on the basis of the definition of the k-Hypermonogenic and k-Hyperbolically harmonic functions with vector value in real Clifford analysis, the definition of the k-Hypergenic functions and k-Hypergenic harmonic functions with vector value in the Clifford algebra $Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ is given. Then, some properties of k-Hypergenic functions with vector value and their relation with k-Hypergenic harmonic functions with vector value are discussed by introducing a partial differential equation system. Furthermore, a necessary and sufficient condition for the solvability of the partial differential equation system is obtained.

Keywords

Clifford Analysis, k-Hypergenic Functions with Vector Value, k-Hypergenic Harmonic Functions with Vector Value

Clifford代数 $Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 中的k-Hypergenic向量值函数的性质

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摘要

在实Clifford分析中的k-超正则向量值函数和k-超调和向量值函数定义的基础上,首先给出了复Clifford代数 $Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 中的k-Hypergenic向量值函数和k-Hypergenic调和向量值函数的定义,然后引入了一个偏微分方程组,借助这个偏微分方程组讨论了k-Hypergenic向量值函数的性质及其与k-Hypergenic调和向量值函数的关系,最后得到这个偏微分方程组可解性的充分必要条件。

关键词

Clifford分析, k-Hypergenic向量值函数, k-Hypergenic调和向量值函数

1. 引言

Clifford代数是Clifford建立的可结合不可交换的代数,在理论物理、弹性物理和经典分析等方面有着广泛的应用[1]。1982年,Brackx,Delanghe和Sommen[2]建立了Clifford分析的理论基础。近年来,Eriksson-Bique[3]和张艳慧,袁洪芬,乔玉英[4][5],谢永红等在Clifford分析做了大量的工作。2008年,彭维玲等[6]进一步研究了Clifford分析中k-超正则向量值函数的性质。2009年,Eriksson[7]和Orelma提出了实Clifford代数 $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$ 中的k-Hypergenic函数。2013年以来,谢永红与杨贺菊等[8][9][10]研究了与k-Hypergenic函数相关的一些问题,2014年和2016年,边小丽等[11][12]研究了复Clifford分析中的复k-超单演函数及复k-超正则向量值函数的性质,本文在文献[7]和[8]的基础上,受文献[6]和[11]的启发,在k-超正则向量值函数的定义的基础上,首先给出了复Clifford代数中的向量值函数和调和向量值函数的定义,然后引入了一个偏微分方程组,借助这个偏微分方程组讨论了向量值函数的性质及其与调和向量值函数的关系,最后得到这个偏微分方程组可解性的充分必要条件。

2. 预备知识

设 $Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 是 2^{n+1} 维的复Clifford代数空间,单位元为 $e_\phi=1$, $Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 由 $\{e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ 生成,且规定

$$e_i e_j = \begin{cases} -e_j e_i, & i \neq j \\ 1, & i = j \end{cases}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 中的任意元素 a 能表示为 $a = \sum_A a_A e_A$ ($a_A \in C$),其中 $A = \{i_1, \dots, i_k \mid 0 \leq i_1 < i_2 < i_3 < \dots < i_k \leq n\}$,
 $e_A = e_{i_1} e_{i_2} \cdots e_{i_k}$ 或 $e_\phi = 1$ 。对于任意的 $a \in Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$,对合运算 a' 定义如下:

$$a' = \sum_A a_A e'_A = \sum_A (-1)^{|A|} a_A e_A, \quad \text{其中 } |A| \text{ 表示 } A \text{ 中元素的个数。}$$

对任意的 $a, b \in Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$,有 $(ab)' = a'b'$ 。

共轭运算: $- : Cl_{n+1,0}(C) \rightarrow Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$, $\overline{e_j} = -e_j$ ($j = 0, 1, \dots, n$), $\overline{ab} = \overline{ba}$ 。

对任意的 $a \in Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 可唯一的分解为 $a = b + ce_n$,其中 $b, c \in Cl_{n,0}(C)$ 。定义两个映射 P_0 :

$Cl_{n+1,0}(C) \rightarrow Cl_{n,0}(C)$ 和 $Q_0 : Cl_{n+1,0}(C) \rightarrow Cl_{n,0}(C)$, 使得 $P_0 a = b$, $Q_0 a = c$, 则 b, c 分别称为 a 的 P_0 部和 Q_0 部, 将 $(P_0 a)'$ 和 $(Q_0 a)'$ 分别简记为 $P'_0 a$ 和 $Q'_0 a$, 且对任意的 $a, b \in Cl_{n+1,0}$, 有

$$Q_0(ab) = a'(Q_0b) + (Q_0a)b$$

称 $z = z_0 e_0 + z_1 e_1 + \cdots + z_n e_n$ ($z_j \in C, j = 0, 1, \dots, n$) 是 $Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 中的向量。

引入复 Dirac 算子 D 和修正的复 Dirac 算子 H_k :

$$\begin{aligned} Df(z) &= \sum_{j=0}^n e_j \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z_j}, \quad \bar{D}f(z) = \sum_{j=0}^n \bar{e}_j \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z_j} \\ H_k f(z) &= Df(z) - \frac{k}{z_0} Q_0 f(z), \quad \overline{H_k} f(z) = -H_k f(z) \end{aligned}$$

设 Ω 为 C^{n+1} 中的区域。函数 $f : \Omega \rightarrow Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 可表示为 $f(z) = \sum_A f_A(z) e_A$, 其中 $f_A(z)$ 为复值函数。

定义在 Ω 上取值于 $Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 中的有 r 次连续偏导数的函数 $f(z)$ 的全体记作 $C^r(\Omega, Cl_{n+1,0}(C))$ 。

定义 1: 设 Ω 为 C^{n+1} 中的区域, 若一个函数 $f : \Omega \rightarrow Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 在 $\Omega \setminus \{z | z_0 = 0\}$ 上满足 $H_k f(z) = 0$, 且 $f(z) = f_0 e_0 + f_1 e_1 + \cdots + f_n e_n$, 则称 $f(z)$ 为 Ω 上的复向量值函 k-Hypergenic 数。

定义 2: 若二次连续可微函数 $f : \Omega \rightarrow Cl_{n+1,0}(C)$ 满足 $H_k \overline{H_k} f = H_k^2 f = 0$, 且

$f(z) = f_0 e_0 + f_1 e_1 + f_2 e_2 + \cdots + f_n e_n$, 则称 $f(z)$ 为复 k-Hypergenic 调和向量值函数, 特别当 $k = n-1$ 时, 称为复 Hypergenic 调和向量值函数。

3. 主要结论

引入组(H):

$$\begin{cases} z_0 \left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_1} + \cdots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_n} \right) - kf_0 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_j} \quad (i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n, i \neq j) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

定理 1: 设 $\Omega \subset C^{n+1}$, $f(z) = f_0 e_0 + f_1 e_1 + \cdots + f_n e_n$, 则 $f : \Omega \rightarrow A_n(C)$ 是一个复 k-Hypergenic 向量值函数的充要条件是组(H)成立。

证明: 由

$$\begin{aligned} H_k f(z) &= Df(z) - \frac{k}{z_0} Q_0 f(z) = \sum_{i=0}^n e_i \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z_i} - \frac{k}{z_0} Q_0 f(z) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n e_i \frac{\partial (f_0 e_0 + f_1 e_1 + \cdots + f_n e_n)}{\partial z_i} - \frac{k}{z_0} Q_0 f(z) \\ &= e_0 \left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} e_0 + \cdots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_0} e_n \right) + \cdots + e_n \left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_n} e_0 + \cdots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_n} e_n \right) - \frac{k}{z_0} f_0 \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + \cdots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_n} - \frac{k}{z_0} f_0 \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_0} - \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_i} \right) e_0 e_i + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_1} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_i} \right) e_1 e_i \\ &\quad + \cdots + \left(\frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_{n-1}} - \frac{\partial f_{n-1}}{\partial z_n} \right) e_{n-1} e_n \end{aligned}$$

则容易验证 $f(z)$ 是一个复 k-Hypergenic 向量值函数的充要条件是组(H)成立。

定理 2: 设 C_1 和 C_2 分别为复常数, 若 $f(z)$ 和 $g(z)$ 为 Ω 上的复 k-Hypergenic 向量值函数, 则 $C_1f(z) \pm C_2g(z)$ 为 Ω 上的复 k-Hypergenic 向量值函数。

定理 3: 若 $f(z) = f_0e_0 + f_1e_1 + \dots + f_ne_n$ 是复 k-Hypergenic 向量值函数, 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_m}, (m=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 也是复 k-Hypergenic 向量值函数。

证明: 由 $H_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_m} = D \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_m} \right) - \frac{k}{z_0} Q_0 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_m} \right) = \frac{\partial Df}{\partial z_m} - \frac{k}{z_0} \frac{\partial Q_0 f}{\partial z_m} = \frac{\partial \left(Df - \frac{k}{z_0} Q_0 f \right)}{\partial z_m} = \frac{\partial H_k f}{\partial z_m}$ 又由

$f(z) = f_0e_0 + f_1e_1 + \dots + f_ne_n$ 是复 k-Hypergenic 向量值函数, 则 $H_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_m} = 0$, 且

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_m} = \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_m} e_0 + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_m} e_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_m} e_n$, 从而 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_m}, (m=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是复 k-Hypergenic 向量值函数。

定理 4 [3]: 设 $\Omega \subset C^{n+1}$, f 在 Ω 上是二阶连续可微的, 则

$$H_k \overline{H_k} f = \overline{H_k} H_k f = \left(-\Delta P f + \frac{k}{z_0} \frac{\partial P_0 f}{\partial z_0} \right) - e_0 \left(\Delta Q_0 f - \frac{k}{z_0} \frac{\partial Q_0 f}{\partial z_0} + k \frac{Q_0 f}{z_0^2} \right) \quad (2)$$

由定理 4, 有

定理 5: $f(z) = f_0e_0 + f_1e_1 + \dots + f_ne_n$ 是复 k-Hypergenic 调和向量值函数的充要条件是 f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n 均满足

$$z_0 \Delta u - k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_0} = 0 \quad (3)$$

且 f_0 满足方程

$$z_0^2 \Delta u - k z_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_0} + ku = 0 \quad (4)$$

定理 6: 设 $f(z) = f_0e_0 + f_1e_1 + \dots + f_ne_n$ 是二次连续可微函数, f 是组(H)的解的充要条件是 f 和 $\frac{1}{2}(zfe_m + e_m fz), (m=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都是复 k-Hypergenic 调和向量值函数。

证明: 必要性: 首先证明 $f(z)$ 是复 k-Hypergenic 调和向量值函数, 对(1)式中的

$z_0 \left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_n} \right) - kf_0 = 0$ 分别关于 $z_n, z_{n-1}, z_{n-2}, \dots, z_1$ 求偏导数, 得出

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_0}{\partial z_n \partial z_0} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z_n \partial z_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial z_n \partial z_n} \right) - k \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_n} &= 0 \\ z_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_0}{\partial z_{n-1} \partial z_0} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z_{n-1} \partial z_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f_{n-1}}{\partial z_{n-1} \partial z_{n-1}} + \frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial z_{n-1} \partial z_n} \right) - k \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_{n-1}} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

...

$$z_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_0}{\partial z_1 \partial z_0} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z_1 \partial z_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial z_1 \partial z_n} \right) - k \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_1} = 0$$

由(1)式中的 $\frac{\partial f_j}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_j} (i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$, 得出

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_j}{\partial z_j \partial z_i} = \frac{\partial^2 f_i}{\partial z_j^2} \quad (i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial z_0^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial z_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial z_n^2} \right) - k \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_0} &= 0 \\ z_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_{n-1}}{\partial z_0^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_{n-1}}{\partial z_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f_{n-1}}{\partial z_n^2} \right) - k \frac{\partial f_{n-1}}{\partial z_0} &= 0 \\ &\dots \\ z_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z_0^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z_n^2} \right) - k \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_0} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

即 f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n 满足(3)。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{下面对(1)式中的 } z_0 \left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_n} \right) - k f_0 = 0 \text{ 关于 } z_0 \text{ 求偏导数} \\ \left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_n} \right) + z_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_0}{\partial z_0^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z_1 \partial z_0} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial z_n \partial z_0} \right) - k \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$k \frac{f_0}{z_0} + z_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_0}{\partial z_0^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial z_1 \partial z_0} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial z_n \partial z_0} \right) - k \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } z_0^2 \Delta f_0 - k z_0 \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + k f_0 = 0$$

由定理 5 知 $f(z)$ 是复 k-Hypergenic 调和向量值函数。

下面证明 $\frac{1}{2}(zfe_m + e_m fz), (m = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是复 k-Hypergenic 调和向量值函数。

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_m &= \frac{1}{2}(zfe_m + e_m fz) \\ &= (z_0 f_0 + z_1 f_1 + \dots + z_n f_n) e_m + (z_0 f_m - z_m f_0) e_0 + \dots + (z_{m-1} f_m - z_m f_{m-1}) e_{m-1} \\ &\quad + (z_{m+1} f_m - z_m f_{m+1}) e_{m+1} + \dots + (z_n f_m - z_m f_n) e_n \end{aligned}$$

记 $\omega_{mm} = z_0 f_0 + z_1 f_1 + \dots + z_n f_n$, $\omega_{mi} = z_i f_m - z_m f_i, (i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, m+1, \dots, n)$ 第一步证明 $\omega_{mm} = z_0 f_0 + z_1 f_1 + \dots + z_n f_n$ 满足(3)式, 事实上

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 \Delta \omega_{mm} - k \frac{\partial \omega_{mm}}{\partial z_0} \\ = z_0 \Delta (z_0 f_0 + z_1 f_1 + \dots + z_n f_n) - k \frac{\partial (z_0 f_0 + z_1 f_1 + \dots + z_n f_n)}{\partial z_0} \\ = z_0 \left(2 \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + 2 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_1} + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_n} \right) + z_0 (z_0 \Delta f_0 + z_1 \Delta f_1 + \dots + z_n \Delta f_n) \\ - k \left(f_0 + z_0 \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + \dots + z_n \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2z_0 \frac{k}{z_0} f_0 + z_0 (z_0 \Delta f_0 + z_1 \Delta f_1 + \cdots + z_n \Delta f_n) - k \left(f_0 + z_0 \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + \cdots + z_n \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_0} \right) \\
&= 2kf_0 + z_1 \left(z_0 \Delta f_1 - k \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_0} \right) + \cdots + z_n \left(z_0 \Delta f_n - k \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial z_0} \right) + \left(z_0^2 \Delta f_0 - kf_0 - kz_0 \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} \right) \\
&= 2kf_0 + (-kf_0 - kf_0) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

第二步证明 $\omega_{mi} = z_i f_m - z_m f_i, (i=1, \dots, m-1, m+1, \dots, n)$ 满足(3)式，事实上

$$\begin{aligned}
&z_0 \Delta \omega_{mi} - k \frac{\partial \omega_{mi}}{\partial z_0} \\
&= z_0 \Delta (z_i f_m - z_m f_i) - k \frac{\partial (z_i f_m - z_m f_i)}{\partial z_0} \\
&= z_0 \left(2 \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial z_i} + z_i \Delta f_m - 2 \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_m} - z_m \Delta f_i \right) - kz_i \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial z_0} + kz_m \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_0} \\
&= z_i \left(z_0 \Delta f_m - k \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial z_0} \right) - z_m \left(z_0 \Delta f_i - k \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_0} \right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

第三步证明 $\omega_{m0} = z_0 f_m - z_m f_0$ 满足(4)式

$$\begin{aligned}
&z_0^2 \Delta \omega_{m0} - kz_0 \frac{\partial \omega_{m0}}{\partial z_0} + k \omega_{m0} \\
&= z_0^2 \Delta (z_0 f_m - z_m f_0) - kz_0 \frac{\partial (z_0 f_m - z_m f_0)}{\partial z_0} + k (z_0 f_m - z_m f_0) \\
&= z_0^2 \left(\frac{2 \partial f_m}{\partial z_0} + z_0 \Delta f_m - \frac{2 \partial f_0}{\partial z_m} - z_m \Delta f_0 \right) - kz_0 \left(f_m + z_0 \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial z_0} - z_m \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} \right) + k (z_0 f_m - z_m f_0) \\
&= z_0^2 \left(z_0 \Delta f_m - k \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial z_0} \right) - z_m \left(z_0^2 \Delta f_0 - kz_0 \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_0} + kf_0 \right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

综上可知，若 f 是组(H)的解，则 f 和 $\frac{1}{2}(zfe_m + e_m fz), (m=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都是复 k-Hypergenic 调和向量值函数；反之，若 f 和 $\frac{1}{2}(zfe_m + e_m fz), (m=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都是复 k-Hypergenic 调和向量值函数，则 f 分量作成的函数是组(H)的解。

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