

# Clifford分析中双Hypergenic函数的等价条件

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收稿日期: 2022年5月16日; 录用日期: 2022年6月21日; 发布日期: 2022年6月28日

## 摘要

本文首先以双hypergenic函数的定义为基础, 借助  $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$  空间中的一种分解, 讨论了  $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$  中双hypergenic函数的一个等价条件, 其与复分析中的Cauchy-Riemann方程比较类似, 其次通过对结果中方程的某些量进行变换得到了双hypergenic函数的又一个等价刻画, 这些等价条件建立了双hypergenic函数与偏微分方程之间的联系, 使Clifford分析的函数理论有了进一步发展, 对于研究高维空间中的方程和算子提供了理论基础。

## 关键词

Clifford代数, 双hypergenic函数, Hypergenic函数

# The Equivalent Conditions of Bihypergenic Functions in Clifford Analysis

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Received: May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022; accepted: Jun. 21<sup>st</sup>, 2022; published: Jun. 28<sup>th</sup>, 2022

## Abstract

In this paper, based on the definition of bihypergenic function, we first discuss an equivalent condition of the bihypergenic function in  $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$  by a decomposition in  $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$  space, which is similar to the Cauchy-Riemann equation in complex analysis. Second, by changing some quantities of the equations in the results, we obtain another equivalent characterization of the bihypergenic function, which establishes the relation between the bihypergenic function and the partial differential equation functions. They further develop the function theory of Clifford analysis and provide a theoretical basis for the study of equations and operators in high-dimensional space.

## Keywords

Clifford Algebra, Bihypergenic Functions, Hypergenic Functions

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## 1. 引言

Clifford [1]代数是一种可结合但不可交换的代数结构, 是 Clifford 在 1878 年建立的。Hypergenic 函数是在修正的 Dirac 算子的基础上提出来的, 是单复分析中全纯函数在高维空间欧式度量下的推广。2009 年以来, S. L. Eriksson 和 H. Orelma [2] [3]研究了实 Clifford 代数中的 hypergenic 函数并给出了它的 Cauchy 型积分公式。2014 年, 谢永红[4] [5] [6]研究了对偶的 k-hypergenic 函数的 Cauchy 型积分公式和 hypergenic 函数的相关性质, 同时研究了实 Clifford 分析中 hypergenic 函数拟 Cauchy 型积分的边界性质, 并且给出了 Plemelj 公式和 Privalov 定理。2019 年, 陈雪[7]等研究了双 hypergenic 函数的 Cauchy 型积分公式及其相关理论。2022 年, 边小丽[8]等研究了双曲调和函数的积分表示。

本文基于以上的研究结果, 从  $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$  空间中的函数  $f(x, y)$  的  $P_0$  部和  $Q_0$  部分解的角度, 讨论了双 hypergenic 函数的充分必要条件, 为进一步讨论双 hypergenic 函数的性质及应用奠定了基础。

## 2. 预备知识

### 2.1. Clifford 代数 $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$

$Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$  为实 Clifford 代数, 单位元为  $e_\phi = 1$ ,  $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$  的基元素是  $e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n; e_0e_1, e_0e_2, \dots, e_{n-1}e_n; \dots; e_0e_1 \dots e_n$ , 且满足  $e_i e_j + e_j e_i = 2\delta_{ij}$  ( $i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n$ )。对  $\forall a \in Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$ , 有  $a = \sum_A a_A e_A$ ,  $a_A \in R$ , 其中  $A = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_h\} \subseteq \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \dots < \alpha_h \leq n$ 。当  $A = \phi$ ,  $e_A = 1$ 。

### 2.2. $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$ 中的基本运算

设  $a, b \in Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$ , 定义“'”运算:  $Cl_{n+1,0}(R) \rightarrow Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$ ,  $e'_j = -e_j$  ( $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ),  $(ab)' = a'b'$ 。

### 2.3. $Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$ 中的一种分解

$\forall a \in Cl_{n+1,0}(R)$  可唯一地分解为  $a = b + e_0 c$ , 其中  $b, c \in Cl_{n,0}(R)$ 。定义两个映射  $P_0: Cl_{n+1,0}(R) \rightarrow Cl_{n,0}(R)$  和  $Q_0: Cl_{n+1,0}(R) \rightarrow Cl_{n,0}(R)$ ,  $P_0 a = b$ ,  $Q_0 a = c$ , 其中  $b$  和  $c$  分别称为  $a$  的  $P_0$  部和  $Q_0$  部。

对  $\forall a \in Cl_{n,0}$ , 有

$$e_0 a' = a e_0, \quad a' e_0 = e_0 a. \quad (2.1)$$

且对  $\forall a \in Cl_{n+1,0}$ , 有

$$e_0 a' = \hat{a} e_0, \quad a' e_0 = e_0 \hat{a}. \quad (2.2)$$

### 2.4. 微分算子

设  $\Omega_0 \subset R^{n+1}$  为一非空连通开子集,  $F_{\Omega_0}^{(1)}$  表示  $\Omega_0$  中  $C^r$  函数的全体。

$$F_{\Omega_0}^{(1)} = \left\{ f \mid f : \Omega_0 \rightarrow Cl_{n+1,0}(R), f(x) = \sum_A f_A(x) e_A, f_A(x) \in C^r(\Omega_0), x \in \Omega_0 \right\}$$

Dirac 算子

$$D_l f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n e_i \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i},$$

$$D_r f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} e_i.$$

其中  $f \in F_{\Omega_0}^{(1)}(\Omega_0 \subset R^{n+1} \setminus \{x_0 = 0\})$ 。可以定义修正的 Dirac 算子

$$H_k^l f = D_l f - \frac{k}{x_0} Q_0 f,$$

$$H_k^r f = D_r f - \frac{k}{x_0} Q_0' f.$$

定义 2.1 [2] 若函数  $f \in C^1(\Omega, Cl_{n+1,0})$ , 且对  $\forall x \in \Omega(x_0 \neq 0)$  有  $H_{n-1}^l f(x) = 0$ , 则称  $f(x)$  为  $\Omega$  上的左 hypergenic 函数, 类似地, 若  $H_{n-1}^r f(x) = 0$ , 则称  $f(x)$  为  $\Omega$  上的右 hypergenic 函数。

设  $\Omega_1 \subset R^{m+1}$ ,  $\Omega_2 \subset R^{k+1}$  为非空联通开子集,  $F_{\Omega}^{(r)}$  表示  $\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$  中  $C^r$  函数的全体。

$$F_{\Omega}^{(r)} = \left\{ f \left| \begin{array}{l} f : \Omega \rightarrow Cl_{m+k+2}(R), f(x, y) = \sum_{A,B} f_{A,B}(x, y) e_A e_B, \\ f_{A,B}(x, y) \in C^r(\Omega), x \in \Omega_1, y \in \Omega_2 \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

记  $\Omega_1$  中的基元素为:  $e_0^{(1)}, e_1^{(1)}, \dots, e_m^{(1)}$ ; 记  $\Omega_2$  中的基元素为:  $e_0^{(2)}, e_1^{(2)}, \dots, e_k^{(2)}$ 。

定义 2.2 [7] 设  $\Omega_1 \subset R^{m+1} \setminus \{x_0 \neq 0\}$ ,  $\Omega_2 \subset R^{k+1} \setminus \{y_0 \neq 0\}$  为非空连通开集,  $\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$  如前所述,  $f(x, y) \in F_{\Omega}^{(1)}$ , 若

$$\begin{cases} H_x^l f(x, y) = D_x^l f(x, y) - \frac{m-1}{x_0} Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y) = 0, \\ H_y^r f(x, y) = D_y^r f(x, y) - \frac{k-1}{y_0} Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

则称  $f(x, y)$  为  $\Omega$  上的双 hypergenic 函数。

注:  $Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)$  表示  $f(x, y)$  只对第一个变量取  $Q_0$  部,  $P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)$ ,  $P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)$ ,  $Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)$  表示类似的含义。

### 3. 主要结果

设  $f(x, y) \in F_{\Omega}^{(1)}$ ,  $f(x, y)$  可以分解成以下两种形式:

$$f(x, y) = P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y) + e_0^{(1)} Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y) \tag{3.1}$$

$$f(x, y) = P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y) + e_0^{(2)} Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y) \tag{3.2}$$

下面我们利用  $f(x, y)$  的  $P_0$  部和  $Q_0$  部的分解, 给出双 hypergenic 函数的等价条件。

引理 3.1 [2] 设  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}$  为非空连通开集,  $f \in C^1(\Omega, Cl_{n+1,0})$ , 则

$$D_r \left( \frac{f}{x_0^{n-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{x_0^{n-1}} H^r f - \frac{n-1}{x_0^n} (P_0 f) e_0 \tag{3.3}$$

$$P_0(H^l f) = x_0^{n-1} P_0 \left( D_l \left( \frac{f}{x_0^{n-1}} \right) \right) \quad (3.4)$$

$$Q_0(H^l f) = Q_0(D^l f) \quad (3.5)$$

引理 3.2 [2] 设  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}$  为非空连通开集,  $f \in C^1(\Omega, Cl_{n+1,0})$ , 则

$$D_l \left( \frac{f}{x_0^{n-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{x_0^{n-1}} H^l f - \frac{n-1}{x_0^n} P_0' f e_0 \quad (3.6)$$

$$P_0(H^r f) = x_0^{n-1} P_0 \left( D_r \left( \frac{f}{x_0^{n-1}} \right) \right) \quad (3.7)$$

$$Q_0(H^r f) = Q_0(D^r f) \quad (3.8)$$

定理 3.1 若  $f \in C^1(\Omega, Cl_{n+1,0})$ ,  $f(x, y)$  是双 Hypergenic 函数的充分必要条件是

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \left( P_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y) \right)}{\partial y_0} + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial \left( Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y) \right)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} = 0 \\ \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + \frac{\partial Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + (1-k) \frac{Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{y_0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} - \sum_{i=1}^m e_i^{(1)} \frac{\partial Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_i} = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^m e_i^{(1)} \frac{\partial P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} + (1-m) \frac{Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{x_0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.9)$$

证明 由

$$\begin{aligned} H_y^r f(x, y) &= P_{0y}^{(2)} (H_y^l f(x, y)) + e_0^{(2)} Q_{0y}^{(2)} (H_y^l f(x, y)) \\ &= y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \left( D_y^r \left( \frac{f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right) \right) + e_0^{(2)} Q_{0y}^{(2)} (D_y^r f(x, y)) \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \left( D_y^r \left( \frac{f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right) \right) &= y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{\partial \left( \frac{f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} \\ &= y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{\partial \left( \frac{P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y) + e_0^{(2)} Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} \\ &= y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{\partial \left( \frac{P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=0}^k e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial \left( \frac{Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial \left( \frac{P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \left( \frac{\partial \left( \frac{P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right)}{\partial y_0} e_0^{(2)} \right) \\
 &\quad + y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=1}^k e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial \left( \frac{Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + y_0^{k-1} P_{0y}^{(2)} \left( e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial \left( \frac{Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1}} \right)}{\partial y_0} e_0^{(2)} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + y_0^{k-1} \frac{\partial Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{y_0^{k-1} \partial y_0} \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + \frac{\partial Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + (1-k) \frac{Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{y_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

及

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{0y}^{(2)} (D_y^r f(x, y)) &= Q_{0y}^{(2)} D_y^r (P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y) + e_0^{(2)} Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)) \\
 &= Q_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{\partial (P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y) + e_0^{(2)} Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} \\
 &= Q_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{\partial (P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + Q_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=0}^k e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial (Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} \\
 &= Q_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial (P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + Q_{0y}^{(2)} \left( \frac{\partial (P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_0} e_0^{(2)} \right) \\
 &\quad + Q_{0y}^{(2)} \sum_{j=1}^k e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial (Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + Q_{0y}^{(2)} \left( e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial (Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_0} e_0^{(2)} \right) \\
 &= Q_{0y}^{(2)} \left( e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial (P_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y))}{\partial y_0} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial (Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} \\
 &= \frac{\partial (P_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y))}{\partial y_0} + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial (Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_y^r f(x, y) &= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} + \frac{\partial Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + (1-k) \frac{Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{y_0} \\
 &\quad + e_0^{(2)} \left( \frac{\partial P_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial (Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))}{\partial y_j} e_j^{(2)} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

故  $H_y' f(x, y) = 0$  成立的充要条件是(3.9)的前两式成立。

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} H_x' f(x, y) &= P_{0x}^{(1)}(H_x' f(x, y)) + e_0^{(1)} Q_{0x}^{(1)}(H_x' f(x, y)) \\ &= x_0^{m-1} P_{0x}^{(1)} \left( D_x' \left( \frac{f(x, y)}{x_0^{m-1}} \right) \right) + e_0^{(1)} Q_{0x}^{(1)}(D_x' f(x, y)) \\ &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^m e_i^{(1)} \frac{\partial P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} + (1-m) \frac{Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{x_0} \right) \\ &\quad + e_0^{(1)} \left( \frac{\partial P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} - \sum_{i=1}^m e_i^{(1)} \frac{\partial Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_i} \right) \end{aligned}$$

因而  $H_x' f(x, y) = 0$  的充要条件为(3.9)的后两式成立, 综上  $f(x, y)$  是双 hypergenic 函数的充分必要条件是(3.9)成立, 得证。

定理 2.1 类似于复分析中的 Cauchy-Riemann 方程, 建立了双 Hypergenic 函数与偏微分方程之间的联系。下面对方程(3.9)的某些量进行变换得到了双 Hypergenic 函数的又一个等价条件。

定理 3.2  $f(x, y)$  是双 Hypergenic 函数的充分必要条件是

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f'(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + D_y' (Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)) = 0 \\ D_y' (P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)) - e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial f'(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + \frac{1-k}{y_0} Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} - D_x' (Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)) = 0 \\ D_x' (P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)) + e_0^{(1)} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} - 2e_0^{(1)} \frac{\partial P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} + \frac{(1-m)}{x_0} Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

证明 由定理 3.1 知, 我们只需证明方程组(3.9)等价于方程组(2.11)即可。

由

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} &= \frac{\partial (f(x, y) - e_0^{(2)} Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y))'}{\partial y_0} \\ &= \frac{\partial f'(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} \\ &= \frac{\partial f'(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + \frac{\partial Q_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} e_0^{(2)} \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} &= \frac{\partial (e_0^{(2)} (f(x, y) - P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)))'}{\partial y_0} \\ &= -e_0^{(2)} \left( \frac{\partial f'(x, y)}{\partial y_0} - \frac{\partial P_{0y}^{(2)'} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} \right) \\ &= -e_0^{(2)} \frac{\partial f'(x, y)}{\partial y_0} + \frac{\partial P_{0y}^{(2)} f(x, y)}{\partial y_0} e_0^{(2)} \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

同理可得

$$\frac{\partial P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} - e_0^{(1)} \frac{\partial Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} \quad (3.14)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} = e_0^{(1)} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} - e_0^{(1)} \frac{\partial P_{0x}^{(1)} f(x, y)}{\partial x_0} \quad (3.15)$$

将(3.12), (3.13), (3.14), (3.15)分别代入方程组(3.9), 即得(3.11), 反之也成立。

故定理得证。

#### 4. 结论

双 hypergenic 函数是 Clifford 分析中 hypergenic 函数的进一步推广, 双 hypergenic 函数的等价条件的研究对于研究高维空间中的方程和算子提供了重要的理论基础。在本文中, 我们研究了双 hypergenic 函数的充分必要条件, 这些判别条件类似于复分析中的 Cauchy-Riemann 方程, 建立了双 Hypergenic 函数与偏微分方程之间的联系。这些结果丰富了 Clifford 分析的理论基础, 但关于双 hypergenic 函数还有很多问题有待进一步探讨, 后续我将继续研究双 hypergenic 函数方面的内容, 争取有进一步的研究成果。

#### 基金项目

国家自然科学基金 11802208。

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