Fueter’s theorem for monogenic functions in biaxial symmetric domains

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Abstract

In this paper we generalize the result on Fueter’s theorem from [10] by Eelbode et al. to the case of monogenic functions in biaxially symmetric domains. To obtain this result, Eelbode et al. used representation theory methods but their result also follows from a direct calculus we established in our paper [21]. In this paper we first generalize [21] to the biaxial case and derive the main result from that.

Keywords: Clifford monogenic functions, Fueter’s theorem, Fischer decomposition.

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1 Introduction

Let $\mathbb{R}_m$ be the real Clifford algebra generated by the standard basis $\{e_1, \ldots, e_m\}$ of the Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^m$ (see [2,10]). The multiplication in this associative algebra is determined by the relations: $e_j^2 = -1$, $e_j e_k + e_k e_j = 0$, $1 \leq j \neq k \leq m$. Any Clifford number $a \in \mathbb{R}_m$ may thus be written as

$$a = \sum_A a_A e_A, \quad a_A \in \mathbb{R},$$

where the basis elements $e_A = e_{j_1} \cdots e_{j_k}$ are defined for every subset $A = \{j_1, \ldots, j_k\}$ of $\{1, \ldots, m\}$ with $j_1 < \cdots < j_k$ (for $A = \emptyset$ one puts $e_{\emptyset} = 1$).

Observe that $\mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ may be naturally embedded in $\mathbb{R}_m$ by associating to any element $(X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_m) \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ the paravector $X_0 + \underline{X} = X_0 + \sum_{j=1}^m X_j e_j$. Furthermore, by the above multiplication rules it follows that $\underline{X}^2 = -|X|^2 = -\sum_{j=1}^m X_j^2$.

The even and odd subspaces $\mathbb{R}_m^+, \mathbb{R}_m^-$ are defined as

$$\mathbb{R}_m^+ = \left\{ a \in \mathbb{R}_m : a = \sum_{|A| \text{ even}} a_A e_A \right\}, \quad \mathbb{R}_m^- = \left\{ a \in \mathbb{R}_m : a = \sum_{|A| \text{ odd}} a_A e_A \right\},$$

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where \(|A| = j_1 + \cdots + j_k\). The subspace \(\mathbb{R}^+_m\) is also a subalgebra and we have that
\[
\mathbb{R}_m = \mathbb{R}^+_m \oplus \mathbb{R}^-_m.
\]
Consider the Dirac operator \(\partial_X\) in \(\mathbb{R}^m\) given by
\[
\partial_X = \sum_{j=1}^m e_j \partial X_j,
\]
which provides a factorization of the Laplacian, i.e. \(\partial_X^2 = -\Delta_X = -\sum_{j=1}^m \partial^2 X_j\). Functions in the kernel of \(\partial_X\) are known as monogenic functions (see [1, 7, 9, 12, 13]).

Definition 1. A function \(F : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m\) defined and continuously differentiable in an open set \(\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m\) is said to be (left) monogenic in \(\Omega\) if \(\partial_X F(X) = 0\), \(X \in \Omega\). In a similar way one defines monogenicity with respect to the generalized Cauchy-Riemann operator \(\partial_{X_0} + \partial_X\) in \(\mathbb{R}^{m+1}\).

It is clear that monogenic functions are harmonic. Furthermore, for the particular case \(m = 1\) the equation \((\partial_{X_0} + \partial_X)F(X_0, X) = 0\) is nothing but the classical Cauchy-Riemann system for holomorphic functions. This is not the only connection existing between holomorphic and monogenic functions as the following result shows (see [27]).

Theorem 1 (Fueter’s theorem). Let \(w(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)\) be a holomorphic function in the open subset \(\Xi\) of the upper half-plane and assume that \(P_K(X)\) is a homogeneous monogenic polynomial of degree \(K\) in \(\mathbb{R}^m\). If \(m\) is odd, then the function
\[
(\partial_{X_0}^2 + \Delta_X)^{K+\frac{m-1}{2}} \left[ \left( u(X_0, |X|) + \frac{X}{|X|} v(X_0, |X|) \right) P_K(X) \right]
\]
is monogenic in \(\Omega = \{(X_0, X) \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1} : (X_0, |X|) \in \Xi\}\).

The idea of using holomorphic functions to construct monogenic functions was first presented by Fueter [11] in the setting of quaternionic analysis (\(m = 3, K = 0\)) and for that reason Theorem 1 bears his name. In 1957 Sce [25] extended Fueter’s idea to Clifford analysis by proving the validity of the above result for the case \(K = 0, m\) odd. Forty years later Qian [22] showed that a similar result holds when \(m\) is even. In the last years several articles have been published on this topic (see e.g. [3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 19, 24]). For more information we refer the reader to the survey article [23].

Consider the biaxial decomposition \(\mathbb{R}^m = \mathbb{R}^p \oplus \mathbb{R}^q, p + q = m\). In this way, for any \(X \in \mathbb{R}^m\) we may write
\[
X = x + y,
\]
where \(x = \sum_{j=1}^p x_j e_j\) and \(y = \sum_{j=1}^q x_{p+j} e_{p+j}\). We shall denote by \(\mathbb{R}_p\) and \(\mathbb{R}_q\) the real Clifford algebras constructed over \(\mathbb{R}^p\) and \(\mathbb{R}^q\) respectively, i.e.
\[
\mathbb{R}_p = \text{Alg}_\mathbb{R}\{e_1, \ldots, e_p\}, \quad \mathbb{R}_q = \text{Alg}_\mathbb{R}\{e_{p+1}, \ldots, e_m\}.
\]

In this paper we further investigate the following generalization of Fueter’s theorem to the biaxial case (see [18, 20, 24]). We note that in this setting there is a slight change regarding the initial function \(w\). Namely, \(w\) will be assumed to be antiholomorphic, i.e. a solution of \(\partial_z w = 0\), where \(\partial_z = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x - i\partial_y)\).
Theorem 2. Let \( w(\overline{z}) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) \) be an antiholomorphic function in an open subset of \( \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x, y > 0\} \). Suppose that \( P_k(x) : \mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R}_p \) and \( P_t(y) : \mathbb{R}^q \to \mathbb{R}_q \) are homogeneous monogenic polynomials. If \( p \) and \( q \) are odd, then the functions

\[
F_{t, q}^+ \left[ w(\overline{z}), P_k(x), P_t(y) \right] (X) = \Delta_{X}^{k+\frac{m-2}{2}} \left[ \left( u(|x|, |y|) + \frac{x}{|x|} v(|x|, |y|) \right) P_k(x) \right] P_t(y)
\]

\[
F_{t, q}^- \left[ w(\overline{z}), P_k(x), P_t(y) \right] (X) = \Delta_{X}^{k+\frac{m-2}{2}} \left[ \left( \frac{x}{|x|} u(|x|, |y|) + \frac{y}{|y|} v(|x|, |y|) \right) P_k(x) \right] P_t(y)
\]

are monogenic.

It is remarkable that Theorem 1 is still true if \( P_k(X) \) is replaced by a homogeneous monogenic polynomial \( P_k(X_0, X) \) in \( \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \) (see [21]), or if the monogenicity condition on \( P_k(X) \) is dropped. The latter result was proved in [10] with the help of representation theory, but it can also be derived using the results obtained in [21].

Motivated by [10] and using similar methods as in [21], we prove in this paper that Theorem 2 also holds if \( P_k(x) \) and \( P_t(y) \) are assumed to be only homogeneous polynomials.

2 A higher order version of Theorem 2

The goal in this section is to generalize Theorem 2 to a larger class of initial functions. More precisely, we shall assume that \( w(z, \overline{z}) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) \) is a solution of the equation

\[
\partial_z \Delta_{x,y}^{\mu} w(z, \overline{z}) = 0, \quad \Delta_{x,y} = \partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2, \quad \mu \in \mathbb{N}_0.
\]

In particular, poly-antiholomorphic functions of order \( \mu + 1 \) (i.e. solutions of \( \partial_z^{\mu+1} w(z, \overline{z}) = 0 \)) clearly satisfy equation (2).

It is possible to compute in explicit form the monogenic function produced by Theorem 1 using the differential operators

\[
\left( x^{-1} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n, \quad \left( \frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} \right)^n, \quad n \geq 0.
\]

Namely, function (1) equals

\[
(2K+m-1)!! \left( (R^{-1} \partial_x)^{K+\frac{m-1}{2}} u(X_0, R) + \frac{X}{R} (\partial_x R^{-1})^{K+\frac{m-1}{2}} v(X_0, R) \right) P_k(X),
\]

where \( R = |X| \) (see [18, 19]).

The differential operators in (3) possess interesting properties (see [8, 18, 19]) and in this paper we shall use the following.

Lemma 1. If \( f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) is a infinitely differentiable function, then

\[
(i) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( x^{-1} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n f(x) = \left( x^{-1} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x) - 2n \left( x^{-1} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{n+1} f(x),
\]

\[
(ii) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} \right)^n f(x) = \left( \frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} \right)^n \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x) - 2n \left( \frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} \right)^{n+1} f(x).
\]
Due to the decomposition $\mathbb{R}^m = \mathbb{R}^p \oplus \mathbb{R}^q$ it is convenient to split $\partial_N$ and $\Delta_N$ as

$$
\partial_N = \partial_x + \partial_y = \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \partial x_j + \sum_{j=1}^{q} e_{p+j} \partial x_{p+j},
$$

$$
\Delta_N = \Delta_x + \Delta_y = \sum_{j=1}^{p} \partial^2 x_j + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \partial^2 x_{p+j}.
$$

Furthermore, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^p$ and $y \in \mathbb{R}^q$ we put

$$
\omega = x/r, \quad r = |x|,
$$

$$
\nu = y/\rho, \quad \rho = |y|.
$$

In this section, like in Theorem 2, we assume that $P_k(x) : \mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R}_p$ and $P_\ell(y) : \mathbb{R}^q \to \mathbb{R}_q$ are homogeneous monogenic polynomials. It is convenient to make a few observations about these polynomials.

**Remark 1.** First, note that $P_k(x)$ can be uniquely written in the form $P_k(x) = P^+_k(x) + P^-_k(x)$, where $P^+_k(x)$, $P^-_k(x)$ take values in $\mathbb{R}^+_p$, $\mathbb{R}^-_p$ respectively. Since $\partial_\omega P^+_k(x) \in \mathbb{R}^+_p$, $\partial_\omega P^-_k(x) \in \mathbb{R}^-_p$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^p$, one can conclude that $P_k(x)$ is monogenic if and only if both components $P^+_k(x)$ and $P^-_k(x)$ are monogenic. Of course, a similar remark holds for $P_\ell(y)$.

Let $\Delta_2 = \partial^2_x + \partial^2_y$ be the two-dimensional Laplacian in the variables $(r, \rho)$ and recall the definition of a multinomial coefficient

$$
\binom{n}{j_1, j_2, \ldots, j_s} = \frac{n!}{j_1! j_2! \cdots j_s!}.
$$

Consider the function $D : \mathbb{N}_0 \times \mathbb{N}_0 \to \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying

$$
D(0,0) = 1, \quad D(j_1, j_2) = D(j_1, 0)D(0, j_2), \quad j_1, j_2 \geq 1
$$

$$
D(j, 0) = \prod_{s=1}^{j} (2k + p - (2s - 1)), \quad D(0, j) = \prod_{s=1}^{j} (2k + q - (2s - 1)), \quad j \geq 1.
$$

**Lemma 2.** Suppose that $h : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ is an infinitely differentiable function in an open subset of $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x, y > 0\}$. Then for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s_1, s_2 \in \{0, 1\}$ it holds that

$$
\Delta_N^n \left( h(r, \rho) \omega^{s_1} \nu^{s_2} P_k(x) P_\ell(y) \right) =
\sum_{j_1 + j_2 \leq n \atop j_1, j_2 \geq 0} \binom{n}{j_1, j_2, n-j_1-j_2} D(j_1, j_2) W^{s_1, s_2}_{j_1, j_2}(r, \rho) \omega^{s_1} \nu^{s_2} P_k(x) P_\ell(y),
$$

(4)
In a similar way one also gets

\[ W_{j_1,j_2}^{0,0}(r, \rho) = (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} h(r, \rho), \]

\[ W_{j_1,j_2}^{0,1}(r, \rho) = (\partial_r r^{-1})^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} h(r, \rho), \]

\[ W_{j_1,j_2}^{1,0}(r, \rho) = (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\partial_\rho \rho^{-1})^{j_2} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} h(r, \rho), \]

\[ W_{j_1,j_2}^{1,1}(r, \rho) = (\partial_r r^{-1})^{j_1} (\partial_\rho \rho^{-1})^{j_2} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} h(r, \rho). \]

**Proof.** We shall prove the case \( s_1 = s_2 = 0 \) using induction. The other cases can be proved similarly. First, note that

\[ \partial_\omega h = \sum_{j=1}^{p} c_j \partial_{x_j} h = \sum_{j=1}^{p} c_j (\partial_r h)(\partial_{x_j} r) = \omega \partial_r h \]

and hence

\[ \Delta_\omega h = -\partial^2_\omega h = -\partial_\omega (\omega \partial_r h) = -\omega^2 \partial^2_r h - (\partial_\omega \omega)(\partial_r h) \]

\[ = \partial^2_r h + \frac{p-1}{r} \partial_r h. \]

From this equality and using Euler’s theorem for homogeneous functions we obtain

\[ \Delta_\omega (h P_k) = (\Delta_\omega h) P_k + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} (\partial_{x_j} h)(\partial_{x_j} P_k) + h(\Delta_\omega P_k) \]

\[ = \left( \partial^2_r h + \frac{p-1}{r} \partial_r h \right) P_k + 2 \frac{\partial_r h}{r} \sum_{j=1}^{p} x_j \partial_{x_j} P_k = \left( \partial^2_r h + \frac{2k + p-1}{r} \partial_r h \right) P_k. \]

In a similar way one also get

\[ \Delta_\omega (h P_t) = \left( \partial^2_r h + \frac{2\ell + q-1}{\rho} \partial_\rho h \right) P_t. \]

These equalities then yield

\[ \Delta_\Delta (h P_k P_t) = \left( \Delta_2 h + \frac{2k + p-1}{r} \partial_r h + \frac{2\ell + q-1}{\rho} \partial_\rho h \right) P_k P_t. \]

(5)

It is clear that the assertion is true in the case \( n = 1 \). Assume now that the identity holds for some natural number \( n \). We thus get

\[ \Delta^{n+1}_\Delta (h P_k P_t) = \sum_{j_1+j_2 \leq n \atop j_1,j_2 \geq 0} \binom{n}{j_1,j_2,n-j_1-j_2} D(j_1,j_2) \]

\[ \times \Delta_\Delta \left( (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} P_k P_t \right). \]

By statement (i) of Lemma \( \Pi \) we obtain

\[ \Delta_2 (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} = (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} + \]

\[ - 2j_1 (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1+1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} - 2j_2 (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2+1} \Delta_2^{n-j_1-j_2} h. \]
This equality and (5) imply that
\[
D(j_1, j_2) \Delta_x \left( (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_{2}^{n-j_1-j_2} h P_k P_\ell \right) = \\
\left( D(j_1, j_2) (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_{2}^{n+1-j_1-j_2} h + D(j_1 + 1, j_2) (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1+1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_{2}^{n-j_1-j_2} h \\
+ D(j_1, j_2 + 1) (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2+1} \Delta_{2}^{n-j_1-j_2} h \right) P_k P_\ell.
\]

Therefore
\[
\Delta_{x}^{n+1} (h P_k P_\ell) = (T_1 + T_2 + T_3) P_k P_\ell,
\]
where
\[
T_1 = \sum_{j_1 + j_2 \leq n, j_1, j_2 \geq 0} \binom{n}{j_1, j_2, n-j_1-j_2} D(j_1, j_2) (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_{2}^{n+1-j_1-j_2} h,
\]
\[
T_2 = \sum_{j_1 + j_2 \leq n+1, j_1, j_2 \geq 0} \binom{n}{j_1-1, j_2, n+1-j_1-j_2} D(j_1, j_2) (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_{2}^{n+1-j_1-j_2} h,
\]
\[
T_3 = \sum_{j_1, j_2 \leq n+1, j_1, j_2 \geq 0} \binom{n}{j_1, j_2-1, n+1-j_1-j_2} D(j_1, j_2) (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_{2}^{n+1-j_1-j_2} h.
\]

Observe that set \( \{ (j_1, j_2) : j_1 + j_2 \leq n + 1, j_1, j_2 \geq 0 \} \) can be expressed as the union of the disjoint sets \( \{ (0, 0) \}, \{ (n + 1, 0) \}, \{ (0, n + 1) \}, \{ (j, 0) : 1 \leq j \leq n \}, \{ (0, j) : 1 \leq j \leq n \}, \{ (j, n + 1 - j) : 1 \leq j \leq n \} \) and \( \{ (j_1, j_2) : j_1 + j_2 \leq n, j_1, j_2 \geq 1 \} \). Taking this into account it is easy to verify that (6) equals
\[
\left( \sum_{j_1 + j_2 \leq n+1, j_1, j_2 \geq 0} \binom{n+1}{j_1, j_2, n+1-j_1-j_2} D(j_1, j_2) (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{j_1} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{j_2} \Delta_{2}^{n+1-j_1-j_2} h \right) P_k P_\ell.
\]

Thus proving the assertion for \( n + 1 \).

\[\square\]

**Remark 2.** Theorem 3 yields biaxial monogenic functions, i.e. monogenic functions of the form
\[
(A(r, \rho) + \nu B(r, \rho)) P_k (x) P_\ell (y)
\]
or
\[
(\omega C(r, \rho) + \nu D(r, \rho)) P_k (x) P_\ell (y),
\]
where \( A, B, C, D \) are \( \mathbb{R} \)-valued continuously differentiable functions in \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) (see [14] [17] [20]). A direct computation shows that the pairs \( (A, B) \) and \( (C, D) \) satisfy the following Vekua-type systems
\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_r A + \partial_\rho B &= -\frac{2\ell + q - 1}{\rho} B, \\
\partial_\rho A - \partial_r B &= \frac{2k + p - 1}{\rho} B,
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_r C + \partial_\rho D &= -\frac{2k + p - 1}{r} C - \frac{2\ell + q - 1}{\rho} D, \\
\partial_\rho C - \partial_r D &= 0.
\end{align*}
\]
We now come to our first main result that generalizes \[21\] to the biaxial case.

**Theorem 3.** Suppose that \( w(z, \overline{z}) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) \) is a \( \mathbb{C} \)-valued function satisfying the equation \( (2) \) in the open set \( \Xi \subset \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x, y > 0 \} \). If \( p \) and \( q \) are odd, then the functions

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ft}_{p,q}^{\mu,+} [w(z, \overline{z}), P_k(x), P_t(y)] (X) &= \Delta_2^{\mu+k+\ell+\frac{p+q}{2}} (u(r, \rho) + \omega \nu v(r, \rho)) P_k(x) P_t(y), \\
\text{Ft}_{p,q}^{\mu,-} [w(z, \overline{z}), P_k(x), P_t(y)] (X) &= \Delta_2^{\mu+k+\ell+\frac{p+q}{2}} (\omega u(r, \rho) + \nu v(r, \rho)) P_k(x) P_t(y)
\end{align*}
\]

are monogenic in \( \Omega = \{ X = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^m : (r, \rho) \in \Xi \} \).

**Proof.** We use Lemma \(2\) to compute \( \text{Ft}_{p,q}^{\mu,+} \) in closed form. First, note that function \( w \) also satisfies the equation \( \Delta_2^{\mu+1} w = 0 \), thus

\[
\Delta_2^{\mu+k+\ell+\frac{p+q}{2} - j_1 - j_2} w = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad j_1 + j_2 \leq k + \ell + (m - 4)/2.
\]

Since \( p \) and \( q \) are odd we also have that \( D(j_1, j_2) = 0 \) for \( j_1 \geq k + (p+1)/2 \) or \( j_2 \geq \ell + (q+1)/2 \). It follows that for \( n = \mu + k + \ell + (m-2)/2 \) the only term in \( (4) \) which does not vanish corresponds to the case \( j_1 = k + (p-1)/2, j_2 = \ell + (q-1)/2 \). Therefore

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ft}_{p,q}^{\mu,+} [w(z, \overline{z}), P_k(x), P_t(y)] (X) &= (2k + p - 1)!!(2\ell + q - 1)!! \\
&\times \left( \frac{\mu + k + \ell + \frac{p+q}{2}}{k + \frac{p-1}{2}, \ell + q + 1, \mu} \right) (A(r, \rho) + \omega \nu B(r, \rho)) P_k(x) P_t(y),
\end{align*}
\]

with

\[
A = (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{k+\frac{p+q}{2}} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{\ell+\frac{p+q}{2}} \Delta_2^\mu u, \quad B = (\partial_r^{-1} r^{-1})^{k+\frac{p+1}{2}} (\partial_\rho^{-1} \rho^{-1})^{\ell+\frac{q+1}{2}} \Delta_2^\mu v.
\]

It thus remains to prove that \( (A, B) \) fulfills the first system of Remark \(2\). Using statement (iii) of Lemma \(1\) and the fact that \( w \) satisfies \( (2) \) we obtain

\[
\partial_r A = (\partial_r r^{-1})^{k+\frac{p+q}{2}} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{\ell+\frac{p+q}{2}} \partial_r \Delta_2^\mu u = - (\partial_r r^{-1})^{k+\frac{p+q}{2}} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{\ell+\frac{p+q}{2}} \partial_\rho \Delta_2^\mu v.
\]

Hence we get

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_r A + \partial_\rho B &= - (\partial_r r^{-1})^{k+\frac{p+q}{2}} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{\ell+\frac{p+q}{2}} \partial_r \Delta_2^\mu v - (\partial_r r^{-1})^{k+\frac{p+1}{2}} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{\ell+\frac{q+1}{2}} \Delta_2^\mu v \\
&= - 2\ell + q - 1 \rho \left( \partial_r r^{-1})^{k+\frac{p+q}{2}} (\partial_\rho^{-1} \rho^{-1})^{\ell+\frac{q+1}{2}} \Delta_2^\mu v,
\end{align*}
\]

where we have also used statement (iv) of Lemma \(1\). In a similar fashion, it can be shown that

\[
\partial_\rho A - \partial_r B = \frac{2k + p - 1}{r} \left( (\partial_r r^{-1})^{k+\frac{p+q}{2}} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho^{-1})^{\ell+\frac{q+1}{2}} \Delta_2^\mu v.
\]

The proof of \( \text{Ft}_{p,q}^{\mu,-} \) goes along the same lines as that of \( \text{Ft}_{p,q}^{\mu,+} \). Indeed, it follows from Lemma \(2\) that

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ft}_{p,q}^{\mu,-} [w(z, \overline{z}), P_k(x), P_t(y)] (X) &= (2k + p - 1)!!(2\ell + q - 1)!! \\
&\times \left( \frac{\mu + k + \ell + \frac{p+q}{2}}{k + \frac{p-1}{2}, \ell + q + 1, \mu} \right) (\omega C(r, \rho) + \nu D(r, \rho)) P_k(x) P_t(y),
\end{align*}
\]
It is easy to verify that if

\[ C = (\partial_r r^{-1})^{k+\frac{k+1}{2}} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\rho)^{\ell+\frac{\ell+1}{2}} \Delta_\rho^\nu u, \quad D = (r^{-1} \partial_r)^{k+\frac{k+1}{2}} (\partial_\rho \rho^{-1})^{\ell+\frac{\ell+1}{2}} \Delta_\rho^\nu v. \]

One can check, using statements (iii) and (iv) of Lemma 1 as well as equation (2), that \((C, D)\) satisfies the second system of Remark 1.

### 3 Fueter’s theorem with general homogeneous factors

We arrive at the third and last section of the paper where we shall prove our main result. In the proof we use Theorem 3 and the well-known Fischer decomposition (see [9]):

**Theorem 4** (Fischer decomposition). Every homogeneous polynomial \(H_K(\mathbf{X})\) of degree \(K\) in \(\mathbb{R}^m\) admits the following decomposition

\[ H_K(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{n=0}^{K} \mathbf{X}^n P_{K-n}(\mathbf{X}), \]

where each \(P_{K-n}(\mathbf{X})\) is a homogeneous monogenic polynomial.

**Theorem 5.** Let \(w(\mathbf{z}) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)\) be an antiholomorphic function in the open set \(\Xi \subset \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x, y > 0\}\). Suppose that \(H_k(\mathbf{z}) : \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_p\) and \(H_l(y) : \mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_q\) are homogeneous polynomials. If \(p\) and \(q\) are odd, then the functions

\[ \mathbf{F}_{p,q}^+ \left[ w(\mathbf{X}), H_k(\mathbf{z}), H_l(y) \right] (\mathbf{X}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{F}_{p,q}^- \left[ w(\mathbf{X}), H_k(\mathbf{z}), H_l(y) \right] (\mathbf{X}) \]

are monogenic in \(\Omega = \{ \mathbf{X} = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^m : (r, \rho) \in \Xi \}\).

**Proof.** We only prove the statement for function \(\mathbf{F}_{p,q}^+\) since the proof for \(\mathbf{F}_{p,q}^-\) is similar. Note that the Fischer decomposition ensures the existence of homogeneous monogenic polynomials \(P_{k-n_1}(\mathbf{z})\) and \(P_{l-n_2}(y)\) such that

\[ H_k(\mathbf{z}) H_l(y) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{k} \sum_{n_2=0}^{\ell} \mathbf{X}^{n_1} P_{k-n_1}(\mathbf{z}) y^{n_2} P_{l-n_2}(y). \]

This gives

\[ \mathbf{F}_{p,q}^+ \left[ w(\mathbf{z}), H_k(\mathbf{z}), H_l(y) \right] (\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{k} \sum_{n_2=0}^{\ell} \Delta_\mathbf{X}^{k+\ell+\frac{k+1}{2}} \left[ (u(r, \rho) + w \cdot \nabla v(r, \rho)) \mathbf{X}^{n_1} P_{k-n_1}(\mathbf{z}) y^{n_2} P_{l-n_2}(y) \right]. \]

It will thus be sufficient to prove the monogenicity of each term in the previous sum. On account of Remark 1 we may assume without loss of generality that \(P_{k-n_1}(\mathbf{z})\) takes values in \(\mathbb{R}_p^+\) and hence

\[ \mathbf{X}^{n_1} P_{k-n_1}(\mathbf{z}) y^{n_2} P_{l-n_2}(y) = \mathbf{X}^{n_1} y^{n_2} P_{k-n_1}(\mathbf{z}) P_{l-n_2}(y). \]

It is easy to verify that if \(n_1 + n_2\) is even, then

\[ \Delta_\mathbf{X}^{k+\ell+\frac{k+1}{2}} \left[ (u(r, \rho) + w \cdot \nabla v(r, \rho)) \mathbf{X}^{n_1} y^{n_2} P_{k-n_1}(\mathbf{z}) P_{l-n_2}(y) \right] = \mathbf{F}_{p,q}^+ \left[ w(\mathbf{z}) h^+(x, y), P_{k-n_1}(\mathbf{z}), P_{l-n_2}(y) \right] (\mathbf{X}), \]
where \( h^+(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(1)+n_2}{2}x^n_1y^n_2 & \text{for } n_1, n_2 \text{ even} \\ \frac{(1)+n_2-1}{2}x^n_1y^n_2 & \text{for } n_1, n_2 \text{ odd.} \end{cases} \)

Similarly, if \( n_1 + n_2 \) is odd, then

\[
\Delta_{\nu}^{\ell+1, -}\left[\left(u(r, \rho) + \omega v(r, \rho)\right)x^{n_1}y^{n_2}P_{k-n_1}(x)P_{k-n_2}(y)\right] = F_{t_3}^{(1), r, s}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(1)-n_2}{2}x^n_1y^n_2 & \text{for } n_1, n_2 \text{ even} \\ \frac{(1)-n_2-1}{2}x^n_1y^n_2 & \text{for } n_1, n_2 \text{ odd.} \end{cases}
\]

where \( h^-(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(1)-n_2}{2}x^n_1y^n_2 & \text{for } n_1, n_2 \text{ even} \\ \frac{(1)-n_2-1}{2}x^n_1y^n_2 & \text{for } n_1 \text{ even, } n_2 \text{ odd.} \end{cases} \)

Clearly, \( h^\pm \) satisfies \( \partial_{x_1}^{n_1+n_2+1}h^\pm = 0 \) and for that reason

\[
\partial_{x_1}^{n_1+n_2+1}(w(\nu)h^\pm(x, y)) = w(\nu)\partial_{x_1}^{n_1+n_2+1}h^\pm(x, y) = 0.
\]

Consequently, the functions \( w(\nu)h^\pm(x, y) \) are solutions of (2) for \( \mu = n_1 + n_2 \). The result now follows from Theorem 3.

We conclude with some examples involving the homogeneous polynomials \( H_k(x) = \langle x, L \rangle^k \), \( H_1(x) = \langle y, y \rangle \), where \( L \in \mathbb{R}^p \) and \( \rho \in \mathbb{R}^q \) are arbitrary fixed vectors. In order to avoid too long computations we have chosen the cases \( p = q = 3, k = 1, 2 \) and \( \ell = 1 \).

\[
F_{t_3}^{(1), x, y}(x, y, z) = \frac{10}{p^3}(x, y)(y, z) = \frac{10}{p^3}(x, y) - \frac{2y}{p^3}(y, z) + \frac{(5r^2 + 3\rho^2)p^3}{p^3}(y, z) - \frac{(5r^2 + \rho^2)p^3}{p^3}(y, z)
\]

\[
F_{t_3}^{(1), x, y}(x, y, z) = 10(x, y)(y, z) - 24(z, y)(y, z) + 2x(s(x, z) + (r^2 - \rho^2)p^3 z)
\]

\[
F_{t_3}^{(1), x, y}(x, y, z) = \frac{2z}{p^3}(x, y)(y, z) - \frac{3\rho^2 p^3}{p^3}(x, y)(y, z) + \frac{(r^2 + \rho^2)p^3}{p^3} + (r^2 - \rho^2)p^3 z
\]

\[
F_{t_3}^{(1), x, y}(x, y, z) = 2(x, y)(x, z) + (r^2 - \rho^2)(y, z) + s(x, z)
\]

\[
F_{t_3}^{(1), x, y}(x, y, z) = 8(5x - 7y)(x, y)^2(y, z) - 4(7r^2 - 5\rho^2)p^3 y(y, z) + 4(5r^2 - 7\rho^2)p^3 x s(x, z) + (5r^4 - 14r^2 \rho^2 + 5\rho^4)p^3 z
\]

\[
F_{t_3}^{(1), x, y}(x, y, z) = 2(x - y)(x, y)(y, z) + (r^2 - \rho^2)(y, z) + s(x, y)
\]

\[
F_{t_3}^{(1), x, y}(x, y, z) = 8(5x - 7y)(x, y)^2(y, z) - 4(7r^2 - 5\rho^2)p^3 y(y, z) + 4(5r^2 - 7\rho^2)(2(x, y)(y, z) + (r^2 - \rho^2)c(x, y, z) + s(x, y) + 5(r^4 - 14r^2 \rho^2 + 5\rho^4)p^3 z
\]

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