On regions of convergence of quaternionic hyperholomorphic functions.

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Abstract. We extend the theorem of Cauchy-Hadamard and the theorem of Abel on convergence of series to quaternionic analysis with the Fueter Operator and the Moisil-Théodoresco operator. We find a region of convergence, that is more than two times bigger than the previously reported in the literature.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathbb{H}$ denote the quaternion numbers. A function $f : \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{H}$ is said to be (left) hyperholomorphic in a neighborhood $V$ of the origin, if $f$ is real differentiable on $V$ and if $Df = 0$ when $D$ is the Cauchy-Riemann-Fueter operator:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}.$$

Hyperholomorphic functions are zeros of the 4-th dimensional Laplacian as $\Delta = \bar{D}D$ where $\bar{D} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} - k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$.

Definition 1.0.1. The Fueter’s basis $\mathbb{H}$ is given by the hyperholomorphic functions $\zeta_n : \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{H}$, $n \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, defined by

$$\begin{align*}
\zeta_1(h) &= h_1 - ih_0, \\
\zeta_2(h) &= h_2 - jh_0, \\
\zeta_3(h) &= h_3 - kh_0,
\end{align*}$$

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Mathematics subject classification 30G35, 32A30 and 32A07.
Keywords. Fueter variables, hyperholomorphic functions, Taylor series, regions of convergence, quaternionic analysis.
where \( h = h_0 + ih_1 + jh_2 + kh_3 \). They form the basis of hyperholomorphic polynomials of degree one.

The Taylor expansion of a (left) hyperholomorphic function \( f \) at the origin is given in terms of non-commutative polynomials

\[
f(x) = \sum_{\nu=(n_1,n_2,n_3)}^{\infty} P_{\nu} a_{\nu},
\]

where

\[
P_{\nu} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{(i_1, \ldots, i_n) \in A_{\nu}} \zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n},
\]

and the sum is over \( \vec{\nu} \in A_{\nu} \), the set of all possible ways to multiply \( n_1 \) copies of \( \zeta_1 \), \( n_2 \) copies of \( \zeta_2 \) and \( n_3 \) copies of \( \zeta_3 \), see [3].

**Definition 1.0.2.** We denote by \( || \circ ||' : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) the norm

\[
||x_0 + ix_1 + jx_2 + kx_3||' = \max\{||x_0 + ix_1||, ||x_0 + jx_2||, ||x_0 + kx_3||\},
\]

where \( ||r + ls|| = \sqrt{r^2 + s^2}, l \in \{i, j, k\} \) is the euclidean distance. We call \( || \circ ||' \) the Wispy norm.

The corresponding regions

\[
B(0, r) := \{ x \in \mathbb{H} | (\sum_{0}^{3} x_i^2)^{1/2} < r \}, B'(0, r) := \{ x \in \mathbb{H} | ||x||' < r \}
\]

satisfy

\[
B(0, r) \subset B'(0, r).
\]

For example \( .9i + .9j \in B'(0, 1) \) but \( .9i + .9j \notin B(0, 1) \).

In this note we extend the following theorems to quaternionic analysis with the Fueter Operator:

**Theorem.** (Quaternionic Abel Theorem) Suppose that there are constants \( r_0, M \in \mathbb{R}, N_0 \in \mathbb{R} \), such that for all \( n > N_0 \) and multi indexes \( \nu \) with \( ||\nu|| = n \); we have the bound \( ||a_{\nu}||r_0^n \leq M \). Under this hypothesis the series

\[
f(x) = \sum_{\nu=(n_1,n_2,n_3)}^{\infty} P_{\nu} a_{\nu},
\]

converges compactly on \( B'(0, r_0) \).

**Proof.** See Theorem 5.0.3 \( \square \)

**Theorem.** (Quaternionic Cauchy-Hadamard Theorem)

Let

\[
\sigma = \limsup_n \left( \sum_{\nu \in A_{\nu}} ||a_{\nu}/n|| \right)^{1/n}
\]

then \( (1) \) converges compactly for all \( h \in B'(0, \frac{1}{\sigma}) \).

**Proof.** See Theorem 5.0.5 \( \square \)
In some situations, it is better to use the following version to compute regions of convergence.

**Theorem.** (Weaker Quaternionic Cauchy-Hadamard Theorem)

Let

\[
\rho = \limsup_{k \to \infty} \left( \max_{\|\nu\| = k} \frac{\|a_\nu/n!\|}{k} \right)^{1/k}
\]

and

\[
\tau = \limsup_n \left( \frac{\# \{ a_\vec{\nu} \neq 0 \} \|\nu\| = n, \vec{\nu} \in A_\nu \}^{1/n} \right),
\]

then (1) converges compactly on \( B'(0, \frac{1}{\rho \tau}) \).

**Proof.** See Lemma 5.0.4 and Theorem 5.0.6. \( \square \)

Equivalent theorems work for the zeros of the Moisil–Théodoresco operator as discussed in [6].

2. Notation

Given \( n \) we consider indexes \( \nu = (r, s, t) \in R^3 \) with \( |\nu| = r + s + t = n \). For each \( \nu = (r, s, t) \) we consider \( A_\nu \subseteq R^{r+s+t} \) the set of indexes that parametrizes words with \( r \) variables \( \zeta_1 \), \( s \) variables \( \zeta_2 \) and \( t \) variables \( \zeta_3 \). An element of \( A_\nu \) is denoted by \( \vec{\nu} = (i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_{r+s+t}) \), with \( (i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_{r+s+t}) \) a permutation of \( (1, \ldots, 1, 2, \ldots, 2, 3, \ldots, 3) \) with \( r \)'s, \( s \)'s and \( t \)'s.

\[ \{a_\nu\}_{\|\nu\|=k} \] are the coefficients of homogeneous polynomials \( P_\nu \) of degree \( k \). Sometimes, it will be necessary to decompose \( P_\nu a_\nu \) into

\[
\frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\vec{\nu} = (i_1, \cdots, i_n) \in A_\nu} \zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n} a_{\vec{\nu}},
\]

here we denote by \( a_{\vec{\nu}} \) the copy of \( a_\nu \) that is coefficient of \( \zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n} \) when \( \vec{\nu} = (i_1, \cdots, i_n) \). We denote by \( \{ a_{\vec{\nu}} \}_{\|\nu\|=n, \vec{\nu} \in A_\nu} \) the set of all the coefficients of the monomials (in \( \zeta 's \)) of degree \( n \).

3. Relation with other work

As far as the author is aware, Theorem 1 is proven here for the first time in the Quaternionic sense. A weak version of Abel lemma, which is closely related, has been proved in [5], equation (18) using estimations in terms of \( \|\zeta_i\| \).

Our radius of convergence differs from [4], page 168 because we consider the wispy norm \( \|x\|' \) and the coefficients of the products of Fueter variables while they consider the norm of the quaternion \( \|x\| \) and the coefficients of monomials in real variables. The key difference is in the step \( \|\zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n}\| \leq \sum \|x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_n}\| \leq 2^n \|x\|^n \), instead we consider \( \|\zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n}\| \leq \|\|x\|'\|^n \). Going from the Fueter variables to the real variables always adds a \( 2^n \) coefficient. We conclude that our radius is twice as big. Even for the same radius our norm gives larger regions as we will exemplify in section 7.3.1.
In [6] they introduce the GHR calculus, by parametrizing derivatives with orthonormal basis of quaternions. They work with arbitrary real differentiable functions and they derive a Taylor Series in powers of the variable \( q \). By using those Taylor coefficients we can get information about convergence in Euclidean Balls. In our case, we restrict to the kernel of the Cauchy-Riemann Operator, that is solutions of \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial q(1,i,j,k)} = 0 \) in their notation, we use a Taylor decomposition in terms of the Basis of Fueter and this lead us to a detailed description of regions of convergence and a computation of a radius of convergence in terms of the wispy norm. We recover algebro-geometrical information from solutions of the Cauchy-Fueter-Riemann equations.

### 4. CRF Taylor Series

Given an infinite differentiable function \( f : \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{H} \), and a quaternion \( h = h_0 + ih_1 + jh_2 + kh_3 \), we formally consider the Cauchy-Riemman Fueter series:

\[
T(f)(h) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (h_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} + h_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + h_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + h_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3})^n f|_0.
\]

Hyperholomorphy means that \( f \) satisfies:

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} f = -(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}) f
\]

and we can rewrite the \( n \)-derivative as:

\[
\frac{1}{n!} \left( (h_1 - ih_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + (h_2 - jh_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + (h_3 - kh_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right)^n f|_0.
\]

Here, it is handy to use Fueter’s basis and combinatorics:

\[
\frac{1}{n!} \left( \zeta_1(h) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \zeta_2(h) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \zeta_3(h) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right)^n f|_0 = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{|\nu|=n} \sum_{\nu=(i_1, \ldots, i_n) \in A_\nu} \zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n} a_\nu = \sum_{\nu=(n_1, n_2, n_3) \atop n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n} P_\nu a_\nu.
\]

### 5. Wispy norm.

The norm \( || \circ ||' : \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{R} \) is defined as

\[
||x_0 + ix_1 + jx_2 + kx_3||' = \max\{||x_0 + ix_1||, ||x_0 + jx_2||, ||x_0 + kx_3||\},
\]

this is motivated by the Fueter basis. For purely imaginary values, we obtain \( ||xi + yj + zk||' = max\{|x|, |y|, |z|\} \) while for complex numbers, we obtain \( ||r + xi||' = \sqrt{r^2 + x^2} \). The shape of \( \{x \mid ||x||' < 1\} \) is a 4 dimensional object whose 3-dim boundary contains cubes and polycylinders.
From the following examples:

\[ ||i(1 + 2j)||' = ||i + 2k||' \]
\[ = 2 \]
\[ < ||i||'||1 + 2j||' \]
\[ = \sqrt{5} \]
\[ = ||1 + 2j||' \]
\[ = ||i^{-1}(i + 2k)||' \]
\[ > ||i^{-1}||'||1 + 2k||' \]
\[ = 2 \]

we conclude that in general \[ ||xy||'|| \] cannot be compared with \[ ||x||'||y||'|| \] as \[ ||i(1 + 2j)||' < ||i||'||1 + 2j||' \] and \[ ||i^{-1}(i + 2k)||' > ||i^{-1}||'||1 + 2k||' \]. This won’t affect our calculations because in this paper we won’t have to work with the Wispy norm of a product of quaternions.

**Definition 5.0.1.** We say that the series

\[ f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu=(n_1,n_2,n_3)} P_{\nu} a_{\nu}, \]

converges in the wispy sense at \( h \) if

\[ Nf(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{n=0}^{n} \sum_{\nu=(n_1,n_2,n_3)} \frac{||a_{\nu}||}{n!} \sum ||\zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n}(x)|| < \infty. \]

For example, given

\[ n!P_{\nu} = \sum_{(i_1, \cdots, i_n) \in A_{\nu}} \zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n}, \]

\[ N(n!P_{n_1,n_2,n_3}(x)) = \sum ||\zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n}(x)|| \]
\[ \leq (||x||')^{n_1+n_2+n_3} \binom{n_1+n_2+n_3}{n_1,n_2,n_3}. \]

**Theorem 5.0.2.** If \( f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu=(n_1,n_2,n_3)} P_{\nu} a_{\nu} \) converges on the wispy sense at \( h \) then it converges compactly on \( B'(0,r_0) \).

**Proof.** It follows from Weiestrass M-test, see [5, Theorem 3]. \( \square \)

**Theorem 5.0.3.** (Quaternionic Abel Theorem) Suppose that there are constants \( r_0, M \in \mathbb{R}, N_0 \in \mathbb{R} \), such that for all \( n > N_0 \) and multi indexes \( \nu \) with \( ||\nu|| = n \) we have the bound \( ||a_{\nu}||r_0^{n} \leq M \). Under this hypothesis the series \( f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu=(n_1,n_2,n_3)} P_{\nu} a_{\nu} \) converges compactly on \( B'(0,r_0) \).
Proof. Let $x \in \mathbb{H}$ with $||x||' = r < r_0$. Then for $n > N_0$ and by using (3):

$$\sum_{\nu = (n_1, n_2, n_3)} N(P_{\nu}a_{\nu}) \leq \sum_{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n} \frac{(||x||')^n}{n!} ||a_{\nu}|| \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, n_3}$$

$$\leq \sum_{\nu = (n_1, n_2, n_3)} \frac{r^n}{n!} \frac{M}{r_0^n} \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, n_3}$$

$$\leq M \frac{3^n}{n!}.$$ 

Which give us

$$NF f(x) \leq NF(\sum_{0}^{N_0} \sum_{\nu = (n_1, n_2, n_3)} P_{\nu}(x)a_{\nu}) + Me^3.$$

□

The previous theorem depends on the properties of $||a_{\nu}||$ while the following theorems depend on the properties of $||a_{\nu}/n||$ leading to more general results.

Lemma 5.0.4. If

$$\rho = \limsup_{n \to \infty} \max_{||\nu||=n} ||a_{\nu}/n||^{\frac{1}{n}} = 0$$

then

$$f(x) = \sum_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu = (n_1, n_2, n_3)} P_{\nu}a_{\nu},$$

converges compactly for all $\mathbb{H}$.

Proof. Let $x \in \mathbb{H} - \{0\}$. There is $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n > N_0$

$$\left( \max_{||\nu||=n} ||a_{\nu}/n|| \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{1}{6||x||'}.$$

Then for all $n > N_0$ :

$$\sum_{\nu = (n_1, n_2, n_3)} N(P_{\nu}a_{\nu}) \leq \sum_{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n} \frac{(||x||')^n}{6^n} \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, n_3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^n} \sum_{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n} \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, n_3}$$

$$= 1/2^n.$$ 

We conclude that

$$NF f(x) \leq NF(\sum_{0}^{N_0} \sum_{\nu = (n_1, n_2, n_3)} P_{\nu}(x)a_{\nu}) + 2.$$
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Compact convergence follows from convergence on the wispy sense according to Theorem 5.0.2.

The following theorem is useful in cases where the magnitude of the coefficients of the homogeneous components of the Taylor series vary in magnitude or several of them have absolute values smaller than 1.

In the following results, we consider the sum \( \sum_{|\nu|=n, \bar{\nu} \in A_{\nu}} |a_{\bar{\nu}}/n!| \), which means that we consider the coefficient \( a_{\nu} \) for every product of zetas in \( P_\nu \).

For \( 6P_{(1,1,0)} = 3(\zeta_1 \zeta_2 + \zeta_2 \zeta_1) \), we are considering the coefficient 3 twice, a copy for \( \zeta_1 \zeta_2 \) and another for \( \zeta_2 \zeta_1 \).

**Theorem 5.0.5.** *(Quaternionic Cauchy-Hadamard Theorem)*

Let

\[
\sigma = \limsup_n \left( \sum_{|\nu|=n, \bar{\nu} \in A_{\nu}} |a_{\bar{\nu}}/n!| \right)^{1/n}
\]

then

\[
f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu=(n_1,n_2,n_3), n_1+n_2+n_3=n} P_\nu a_{\nu},
\]

converges compactly for all \( h \in B'(0, \frac{1}{\sigma}) \).

**Proof.** If \( \sigma = 0 \) then \( \rho = 0 \), thus we can apply Lemma (5.0.4). Assuming \( \sigma \neq 0 \), let \( x \in B'(0, \frac{1}{\sigma}) \) and let \( \theta = \sqrt{||x||/\sigma} < 1 \), then

\[
\frac{\theta}{||x||} = \frac{\sigma}{\theta} > \sigma,
\]

we conclude that there is \( N_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that for all \( n > N_0 \):

\[
\left( \sum_{|\nu|=n} ||a_{\bar{\nu}}/n!|| \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{\theta}{||x||}.\]

Then for \( n > N_0 \):

\[
\sum_{a_{\nu} \neq 0, |\nu|=n} N(P_\nu a_{\nu}) \leq ||x||^m \sum_{a_{\nu} \neq 0, |\nu|=n} ||a_{\nu}|| \frac{n!}{n!} \leq ||x||^m \theta^n \frac{\theta^n}{||x||^m} = \theta^n.
\]

We conclude that

\[
NFf(x) \leq NF(\sum_{n=0}^{N_0} \sum_{\nu=(n_1,n_2,n_3), n_1+n_2+n_3=n} P_\nu(x)a_{\nu}) + 1/(1 - \theta).
\]

To consider the sum of the absolute values of the coefficients is convenient when some of those coefficients are very small. For example, at each degree we can ignore those smaller than a certain threshold. The next theorem is a more practical way to compute the radius when it is easier to consider the maximum absolute value of the coefficients multiplied by the number of non zero coefficients.

We introduce

$$\tau = \lim \sup_n (\# \{a_{\vec{\nu}} \neq 0 \mid |\nu| = n, \vec{\nu} \in A_{\nu} \})^{1/n},$$

For polynomials $\tau = 0$. We are interested in the case $1 \leq \tau \leq 3$. Any holomorphic function is an example of a series with $\tau = 1$. The hyperholomorphic function \[\text{(6)}\] has $\tau = 3$.

**Theorem 5.0.6.** (*Weak Quaternionic Cauchy-Hadamard Theorem*) Let

$$\rho = \lim \sup_{n \to \infty} \left( \max \|a_{\nu}/n!\| \right)^{1/n}, 0 \leq \rho < \infty$$

and

$$\tau = \lim \sup_n (\# \{a_{\vec{\nu}} \neq 0 \mid |\nu| = n, \vec{\nu} \in A_{\nu} \})^{1/n}$$

then

$$f(x) = \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}^3} P_{\nu} a_{\nu},$$

converges compactly for all $h \in B'(0, \frac{1}{\tau \rho})$.

**Proof.** Lemma (5.0.4) considers the case $\rho = 0$. Let $x \in B'(0, \frac{1}{\tau \rho})$. Let $\theta = \sqrt{||x||/\tau \rho} < 1$, then

$$\frac{\theta}{\tau ||x||} = \frac{\rho}{\theta} > \rho,$$

we conclude that there is $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n > N_0$

$$||a_{\nu}/n!||^{1/n} \leq \frac{\theta}{\tau ||x||}, ||\nu|| = n.$$

Since

$$\frac{\tau}{\theta^{1/2}} > \tau,$$

we can find $M_0 > 0$ so that for all $M > M_0$:

$$\# \{a_{\vec{\nu}}|a_{\vec{\nu}} \neq 0, |\nu| = M, \vec{\nu} \in A_{\nu} \} < (\tau/\theta^{1/2})^M.$$
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Then for $n > \max\{N_0, M_0\}$:

$$\sum_{a_\nu \neq 0, |\nu| = n} N(P_\nu a_\nu) \leq \sum_{a_\nu \neq 0, |\nu| = n} ||x||^n \frac{||a_\nu||}{n!} \leq \sum_{a_\nu \neq 0, |\nu| = n} ||x||^n \frac{\theta^n}{||x||^m \tau^n} = \left(\frac{\tau}{\theta^{1/2}}\right)^n \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^n = \theta^{n/2}.$$

We conclude that

$$NF f(x) \leq NF \left( \sum_{0}^{N_0} \sum_{\nu = (n_1, n_2, n_3)} P_\nu(x) a_\nu \right) + 1/(1 - \sqrt{\theta}).$$

6. Moisil–Théodoresco Basis

We consider $V \subset \mathbb{H}$ as the vector space generated by $i, j, k$, elements are written as $v = iv_1 + jv_2 + kv_3$. We are interested in functions $g : V \to \mathbb{H}$ that are real differentiable on $V$ and such that $D_{MT} f = 0$ when $D_{MT}$ is the Moisil–Théodoresco operator $[2]$:

$$D_{MT} = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}.$$

When the domain is $\mathbb{H}$, the first coordinate has different algebraic property $i^2 = 1$ than the other coordinates $j^2 = k^2 = -1$ and so, to find the power series expansion of a function $f : \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{H}$ it is a common practice to use Fueter’s basis, where that first coordinate variable is not present anymore, although any other variable can be selected to generate the corresponding homogeneous polynomials. Now we are working with $V \sim \mathbb{R}^3$, where the three variables have the same algebraic properties, so our methods are not motivated by anti-symmetries anymore.

To apply our results we consider the basis:

$$\{\xi_2(v) = v_2 - \frac{v_1}{i} j, \xi_3(v) = v_3 - \frac{v_1}{i} k\}.$$

Following our discussion, functions $g$ that satisfy $D_{MT}(g) = 0$ can be expanded locally as:

$$g(x) = \sum_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu = (n_2, n_3)} S_\nu b_\nu,$$  \quad \text{(4)}

Where for every $\nu$, $n!S_\nu$ is a polynomial obtained by adding all possible products of $n_2$ functions $\xi_2$ and $n_3$ functions $\xi_3$, and $b_\nu \in \mathbb{H}$.  

\[ \square \]
**Definition 6.0.1.** We denote by $|| ◦ ||'_1 : V \to \mathbb{R}$ the norm $|| iv_1 + jv_2 + kv_3 ||'_1 = \max \{ || v_2 - i^{-1} j v_1 ||, || v_3 - i^{-1} k v_3 || \}$.

The balls determined by $|| ◦ ||'_1$ are still bigger than the euclidean ones, in fact they are bicylinders as in figure 1.

![Bicylinder](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=63519897)

**Figure 1. Bicylinder**

It turns out that we can prove the equivalent to the main theorems on this paper with the same techniques as the previous sections by replacing occurrences of $(n_{1,n},n_{2,n})$ with $(n_{2,n},n_{3,n})$. We still avoid the step 7 and so we still differ by a coefficient of 2 from the standard calculations of the radius of convergence. Given $\nu = (n_{2,n},n_{3,n})$ let $B_{\nu}$ be the set of all possible vectors with $n_{2}$ numbers 2 and $n_{3}$ numbers 3.

**Theorem 6.0.2.** *(Quaternionic Abel Theorem)* Suppose that there are constants $r_0, M \in \mathbb{R}, N_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, such that for all $n > N_0$ and multi indexes $\nu$ with $||\nu|| = n$; we have the bound $||b_{\nu}|| r_0^n \leq M$. Under this hypothesis the series

$$ g(x) = \sum_0^\infty \sum_{\nu=(n_{2,n},n_{3,n})} S_{\nu} b_{\nu}, \quad (5) $$

converges compactly on $\{ x | ||x||'_1 < r_0 \}$.

**Theorem 6.0.3.** *(Quaternionic Cauchy-Hadamard Theorem)*

Let

$$ \sigma = \limsup_n (\sum_{\nu \in B_{\nu}} ||b_{\nu}|| n! ))^{1/n} $$

then (1) converges compactly for all $h \in \{ x | ||x||'_1 < \frac{1}{\sigma} \}$.

**Theorem 6.0.4.** *(Weaker Quaternionic Cauchy-Hadamard Theorem)*

Let

$$ \rho = \limsup_k (\max_{||\nu||=k} ||b_{\nu}|| n! ))^\frac{1}{n} $$

and

$$ \tau = \limsup_n (\# \{ b_{\nu} \neq 0 \} ||b_{\nu}|| n! ))^{1/n}, $$

then (1) converges compactly on $\{ x | ||x||'_1 < \frac{1}{\tau} \}$.
This all depends on having the function written in terms of the basis \( \xi_2(v) = v_2 - \frac{v_1}{i}j, \xi_3(v) = v_3 - \frac{v_1}{i}k \), the election of a different basis \( S = \{S_a, S_b\} \) of linear polynomials that satisfy \( D_MT_t = 0, t = a, b \), will change the radios of convergence to allow a maximal \( S \)-bicylinder of convergence as in 7.2.

7. Concluding remarks

7.1. Hyperholomorphic and Holomorphic Taylor expansions

If we consider any complex analytic function \( g(z) : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \), then the Cauchy-Riemann-Fueter equation restricts to the usual Cauchy-Riemann equation and we get

\[
\zeta_1 = y - ix = (x + iy)(-i) = z(-i),
\]

\[
T(g)(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (h_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + h_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^n g|_{(0)}
\]

\[
= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( \zeta_1(h) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n g|_{(0)}
\]

\[
= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( z(-i) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n g|_{(0)}
\]

\[
= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^n g|_{(0)}
\]

\[
= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^n \frac{\partial^n}{\partial z^n} g|_{(0)}
\]

7.2. Change of basis

Different basis can be used to obtain a Taylor expansion of a hyperholomorphic function, see for example [1]. In terms of theorem 5.0.6 a change of Fueter basis will vary the parameter \( \tau \) because in the new basis we will obtain a rotated Wispy ball and that region should be contained in the maximal region of convergence. The radius \( \rho \) will decrease or increase accordingly. For example, let \( \sum (x_i - kx_j)^n = \sum (\zeta_i - \zeta_jk)^n \). This series converges on a ‘tubular’ region of those quaternions with \( \|x_i + kx_j\| < 1 \). Notice that \( B'(0, 1) \) contains points outside of \( \|x_i + kx_j\| < 1 \) as \( .9j + .9k \). If we write \( \sum (x_i + kx_j)^n \) in the Fueter basis then the number of coefficients \( a_{\vec{\nu}} \) increases and so does \( \tau \), allowing \( B'(0, 1/\tau) \) to be contained in \( \|x_i + kx_j\| < 1 \). Note that in the computation of \( t \), for every degree, we work with a linear combination of binomial coefficients.

The expression \( \sum (\zeta_i + \zeta_jk)^n \) contains terms of the form \( \zeta_i k \zeta_j \), which are not hyperholomorphic. Thus, by only expanding \( \sum (\zeta_i + \zeta_jk)^n \) will not lead to the hyperholomorphic expression. With some algebra we can find \( (\zeta_i + \zeta_jk)^2 = \zeta_i^2 - \zeta_j^2 + (\zeta_i \zeta_j + \zeta_j \zeta_i)k \).
7.3. Examples of domains

It is important to work with open domains. As any holomorphic function induces a hyperholomorphic function, the series \( \sum \zeta_n n^n + 2 \) converges only on the plane \( j\mathbb{R} + k\mathbb{R} \), where it has the constant value 2.

Consider \( \sum \zeta_n a_n + \sum \zeta_2 b_n + \sum \zeta_3 c_n \) with \( \rho_1 = \limsup_{k \to \infty} (|a_k|)^{\frac{1}{k}} \), \( \rho_2 = \limsup_{k \to \infty} (|b_k|)^{\frac{1}{k}} \), \( \rho_3 = \limsup_{k \to \infty} (|c_k|)^{\frac{1}{k}} \); then Theorem 5.0.6 guarantees that \( f(x) = \sum \zeta_n a_n + \zeta_2 b_n + \zeta_3 c_n \) convergences \( B(0, \frac{1}{s}) \), \( s = \max\{\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3\} \). On the other hand, Theorem 5.0.2 give us a bigger domain of convergence \( \{||x_0 + ix_1|| < \frac{1}{\rho_1}, ||x_0 + jx_2|| < \frac{1}{\rho_2}, ||x_0 + kx_3|| < \frac{1}{\rho_3}\} \).

Here is an example when the domain of convergence of the function is exactly a poly-cylinder \( f(x) = \sum \zeta_n a_n + \zeta_2 b_n + \zeta_3 c_n \). And here is an example when the radius of convergence is not rational: let’s consider \( \nu_k = (4k, k, k) \), then using Stirling formula we obtain

\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} \left( \frac{6k}{4k, k, k} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \frac{3}{2^{\frac{1}{3}}},
\]

and so the series \( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{\nu_k} \) has radius of convergence \( 2^{1/3}/3 \).

7.3.1. Explicit comparison with the current methods. In [4], page 168] the radius of convergence of a hyperholomorphic function is given in terms of the real variables \( |x_i| \), meaning that we consider the function

\[
\sum_n |\nu| = n, \nu \in A_n \|a_{\nu}\||\bar{\nu}_n|,
\]

where \( \nu \) runs over all words with size \( n \) and 3 letters, \( \bar{\nu}_n = \prod_{i \in \nu} x_i \) and \( |\bar{\nu}_n| = |\prod_{i \in \nu} x_i| \) with \( x_j \) real variables. Then, if \( A_n = \sum_{|\nu| = n, \nu \in A_n} \|a_{\nu}\| \), they deduce that

\[
\|f(x)\| \leq \sum_n |\nu| = n, \nu \in A_n \|a_{\nu}\||\bar{\nu}_n| \leq \|x\|^k \sum_n A_k
\]

as \( |x_i| \leq \|x\| \). Convergence is guarantee on the euclidean ball \( B(\rho) \) where \( 1/\rho = \limsup_{k \to \infty} \|A_k\|^{1/k} \).

For example given the function

\[
\sum_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{|\nu| = n} n!P_{\nu} = \sum_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{|\nu| = n} \sum_{i_1, \ldots, i_n \in A_n} \zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n} \tag{6}
\]

we formally test their procedure by rewriting each homogeneous polynomial in real variables \( x_i \), by noticing that \( |x_i| \leq \|x\| \) and \( \|\zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n}\| \leq
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\[
\sum |x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_n}| \leq 2^n \|x\|^n.
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\| \sum_{|\nu|=n} \sum_{(i_1, \ldots, i_n) \in A_\nu} \zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n} \| & \leq \sum_{|\nu|=n} \sum_{(i_1, \ldots, i_n) \in A_\nu} \| \zeta_{i_1} \cdots \zeta_{i_n} \| \\
& \leq \sum_{|\nu|=n} \sum_{(i_1, \ldots, i_n) \in A_\nu} 2^n \|x\|^n \\
& \leq \sum_{|\nu|=n} \sum_{\nu=(r,s,t)} \frac{n}{r s t} 2^n \|x\|^n \\
& \leq \sum_{0} 3^n 2^n \|x\|^n,
\end{align*}
\]

their procedure give us the bound \( \sum \|X\|^n 6^n \) and so \( \rho = 1/\limsup_{k \to \infty} |6^n|^{1/n} = 1/6 \) while Theorem 5.0.6 determines the ball \( B'(1/3) \supset B(1/6) \) with \( \rho = 1, \tau = 3 \), and Theorem 5.0.5 also gives \( B'(1/3) \) since it works at the level of (7).

8. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Dr. Michael Shapiro for many useful discussions and valuable comments, as well as the support from Dr. Jose Mendoza-Cortez. I am responsible for mistakes still present in this version.

The author thank CONACyT for providing the undergraduate Fellowship PIFI project cgip 20070253.

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