Quaternionic $G$–Monogenic Mappings in $E_m$

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**Abstract.** We consider a class of so-called quaternionic $G$-monogenic mappings associated with $m$-dimensional ($m \in \{2, 3, 4\}$) partial differential equations and propose a description of all mappings from this class by using four analytic functions of complex variable. For $G$-monogenic mappings we generalize some analogues of classical integral theorems of the holomorphic function theory of the complex variable (the surface and the curvilinear Cauchy integral theorems, the Cauchy integral formula, the Morera theorem), and Taylor’s and Laurent’s expansions. Moreover, we investigated the relation between $G$-monogenic and $H$-monogenic (differentiable in the sense of Hausdorff) quaternionic mappings.

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**Introduction**

The quaternionic analysis was formed long ago. It is now extensively developed as a separate direction of mathematics due to its numerous applications in various fields, mainly in mathematical physics and differential equations (see, e.g., [1, 2]). The realization of this approach requires the introduction of special classes of quaternionic "differentiable" functions whose components satisfy certain systems of differential equations of the Cauchy–Riemann type.

The quaternionic analysis in the space $\mathbb{R}^3$ was originated by Moisil and Theodoresco [3] who proposed, for the first time, a three-dimensional analog of the Cauchy–Riemann system of equations. They introduced the notion of holomorphic vector as a quaternion-valued vector function whose components are continuously differentiable and satisfy the above-mentioned system, which was called the Moisil–Theodoresco system. In the same paper [3], the authors proved an analog of the Morera theorem and analogues of the integral Cauchy formula. The investigations originated in [3] were continued in [4], where the notion of Cauchy-type integral was introduced, the existence of its boundary values was investigated, and the applications of this integral to systems of singular integral equations were discussed.

In [5], Fueter constructed a four-dimensional generalization of the Moisil–Theodoresco system and proved analogues of the classical results of complex analysis for regular functions introduced by him. These results were generalized in [6] and, together with the applications to some models of mathematical physics, presented in the monograph [2]. It is also worth noting that the so-called $\alpha$-holomorphic functions $f$ investigated in [2] satisfy the three-dimensional Helmholtz equation

$$(\Delta_3 + \alpha) f := \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} + \alpha f = 0,$$

where $\alpha$ is a quaternion.

The last investigations in this field (see, e.g., [7],[8],[9]) can be regarded as various generalizations of the results obtained in [2].
Another (relatively new) direction of quaternionic analysis in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and $\mathbb{R}^4$ is represented by the so-called modified quaternionic analysis originated by Leutwiler in the early 1990s (see, e.g., [10]—[12]). In the Leutwiler construction in $\mathbb{R}^3$, the first two components of his hyperholomorphic functions $f = u(x, y, z) + iv(x, y, z) + jw(x, y, z)$ (where $i$ and $j$ are basis quaternionic units) satisfy the Laplace–Beltrami equation

$$z\Delta_3 u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0,$$

and the third component $w$ satisfies the equation

$$z^2\Delta_3 w - z\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + w = 0.$$

In [10] one can find the expansion of a hyperholomorphic function in a series in a system of quaternionic polynomials. For more information see [13], [14].

Unlike [2], [3], [5], [6], in the Leutwiler approach, a power function is hyperholomorphic and the partial derivatives of a hyperholomorphic function are also hyperholomorphic. At the same time, there exists a relationship between both directions described above (see [12]).

We can also mention one more contemporary theory in the quaternionic analysis, namely, the theory of so-called s-regular functions introduced by Gentili and Struppa in [15] on the basis of development of Cullen’s idea [16]. This idea can be formulated as follows: Let

$$x = x_0 + x_1i + x_2j + x_3k =: x_0 + \Im x,$$

where $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3$ are real numbers and $i, j, k$ are basis quaternionic units. Every quaternion $x = x_0 + \Im x$ with $x \neq x_0$ can be represented in the form of a "complex number" with new imaginary unit $I$: $x = x_0 + I|\Im x|$, where $I := \frac{\Im x}{|\Im x|}$ and $| \cdot |$ is the modulus of quaternion. It is clear that $I^2 = -1$. In the same form, one can also represent a quaternion-valued function: $f(x) = U(x_0, |\Im x|) + IV(x_0, |\Im x|)$.

Then the function $f$ is called an s-regular function (see [15]) if the "complex-valued" function $f = U + IV$ is a holomorphic function of the "complex" variable $x = x_0 + I|\Im x|$. It is obvious that all quaternionic polynomials are s-regular. At present, the theory of s-regular functions is extensively developed (see [17, 18, 19, 20]).

The mentioned variety of different approaches poses a natural question of classification of generalized analytic function theories [21]. Such a classification can be derived from the symmetry group of respective theory. Moreover, it is possible to build new theories from a given group representation following the scheme in [22, 23].

Algebra of quaternions is a partial case of Clifford algebras [24]. Therefore, different approaches in quaternionic analysis can find their generalizations in Clifford algebras. This problem becomes especially interesting if we note that function theories in higher dimensions has important applications in mathematical and theoretical physics, in mechanics of continua etc. (see, for example, [25, 26, 27]).

In the paper [28], we introduced a special class of mappings in the algebra of complex quaternions, which is not covered by the above-mentioned theories. Note that the commutative algebra of bicomplex numbers (or of Segre commutative quaternions [29, 30]) is a subalgebra of the algebra of complex quaternions $\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$. In this subalgebra, we selected a three-dimensional real subspace, $E_3$, and consider mappings $\Phi$ defined in a domain $\Omega$ of this subspace $E_3$ and taking values in the entire algebra of complex quaternions. These mappings are continuous and Gâteaux differentiable. They are called $G$-monogenic and represent the main object of our investigations. It is shown that not only quaternionic polynomials but also quaternionic power series are $G$-monogenic. Moreover, in the paper [28], we proposed a constructive description of all $G$-monogenic mappings of the form $\Phi : E_3 \supset \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ based on the use of four analytic functions of complex variable. As a consequence, the Gâteaux derivative of a $G$-monogenic mapping is, in turn, a $G$-monogenic mapping.
In addition, we study the relationship between $G$-monogenic mappings and three-dimensional partial differential equations. In particular, we discuss several applications of monogenic mappings to the construction of solutions of the three-dimensional Laplace equation.

In the paper [31], we proved analogues of classical integral theorems of the holomorphic function theory: the Cauchy integral theorems for surface and curvilinear integrals, and the Cauchy integral formula for $G$-monogenic mappings of the form $\Phi : E_3 \supset \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$. Furthermore, in [32] was proved a curvilinear Cauchy integral theorem for $G$-monogenic mappings in the case where a curve of integration lies on the boundary of a domain of $G$-monogeneity.

The analogues of the Cauchy integral theorems (see [31]) are of the form

$$\int_{\Gamma} \hat{\Phi} \sigma = 0, \quad \int_{\Gamma} \sigma \Phi = 0,$$

where $\Gamma$ is a closed surface (or a closed curve), $\sigma$ is a special differential form, and $\hat{\Phi}, \Phi$ are left-$G$-monogenic mapping and right-$G$-monogenic mapping, respectively.

In the paper [33] we generalized analogues of the surface and curvilinear Cauchy integral theorems for $G$-monogenic mappings to “two sides” integrals. Namely, under some assumptions we proved the equality

$$\int_{\Gamma} \hat{\Phi} \sigma \Phi = 0. \quad (1)$$

Taylor’s and Laurent’s expansions of $G$-monogenic mappings of the form $\Phi : E_3 \supset \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ are obtained and singularities of these mappings are classified in the paper [34].

In [35], we introduce quaternionic $H$-monogenic (differentiable in the sense of Hausdorff) mappings and establish a relation between $G$- and $H$-monogenic mappings which are defined in a domain of the space $E_3$. The equivalence of different definitions of a $G$-monogenic mapping is proved.

In the present paper we generalize all results of the papers [28], [31] – [35] for quaternionic $G$-monogenic mappings which are defined in a domain of the space $E_m$, $m \in \{2, 3, 4\}$.

**The Algebra of Complex Quaternion**

Let us consider the algebra of quaternion $\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ over the field of complex numbers $\mathbb{C}$ with the basis $\{1, I, J, K\}$, whose elements satisfy the following multiplication rules:

$$I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -1,$$

$$IJ = -JI = K, \quad JK = -KJ = I, \quad KI = -IK = J.$$

In the algebra $\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ there exists another basis $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$:

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + iI), \quad e_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - iI), \quad e_3 = \frac{1}{2}(iJ - K), \quad e_4 = \frac{1}{2}(iJ + K),$$

where $i$ is the complex imaginary unit. The multiplication table in the new basis has the form (see [36])

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
\cdot & e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 \\
\hline
e_1 & e_1 & 0 & e_3 & 0 \\
e_2 & 0 & e_2 & 0 & e_4 \\
e_3 & 0 & 0 & e_1 & e_4 \\
e_4 & e_4 & 0 & e_2 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\quad (2)
$$

where the unit of the algebra is decomposed as $1 = e_1 + e_2$. 
It is easily seen, that the basis vectors \( \{e_1, e_2\} \) are idempotents, which form a semi-simple algebra. Note also that this subalgebra is the algebra of bicomplex numbers or the Segre algebra of commutative quaternion \([29]\).

Recall that (see, e. g., \([37, \text{p. 64}]\)), a subset \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is called the right ideal if the condition \( x \in \mathcal{I} \) implies that \( xy \in \mathcal{I} \), and a subset \( \mathcal{I} \) is called the left ideal if the condition \( x \in \mathcal{I} \) implies that \( yx \in \mathcal{I} \) for any \( y \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \).

The algebra \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) contains two right maximal ideals

\[
\mathcal{I}_1 := \{ \lambda_2e_2 + \lambda_4e_4 : \lambda_2, \lambda_4 \in \mathbb{C} \}, \quad \mathcal{I}_2 := \{ \lambda_1e_1 + \lambda_3e_3 : \lambda_1, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{C} \}
\]

and two left maximal ideals

\[
\widehat{\mathcal{I}}_1 := \{ \lambda_2e_2 + \lambda_3e_3 : \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{C} \}, \quad \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_2 := \{ \lambda_1e_1 + \lambda_4e_4 : \lambda_1, \lambda_4 \in \mathbb{C} \}.
\]

Since the radical consists only of the zero element, the algebra \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is semi-simple (see, e. g. \([38, \text{p. 146}]\)).

The obvious equalities

\[
\mathcal{I}_1 \cap \mathcal{I}_2 = \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_1 \cap \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_2 = 0, \quad \mathcal{I}_1 \cup \mathcal{I}_2 = \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_1 \cup \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_2 = \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})
\]

yield the following decomposition into the direct sum:

\[
\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) = \mathcal{I}_1 \oplus \mathcal{I}_2 = \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_1 \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_2.
\]

We introduce linear functionals \( f_1 : \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathbb{C} \) and \( f_2 : \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathbb{C} \) by setting

\[
\begin{align*}
f_1(e_1) &= f_1(e_3) = 1, & f_1(e_2) &= f_1(e_4) = 0, \\
f_2(e_2) &= f_2(e_4) = 1, & f_2(e_1) &= f_2(e_3) = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where maximal ideals \( \mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2 \) are kernels of the functionals \( f_1, f_2 \), i.e. \( f_1(\mathcal{I}_1) = f_2(\mathcal{I}_2) = 0 \). We also define linear functionals \( \widehat{f}_1 : \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathbb{C} \) and \( \widehat{f}_2 : \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathbb{C} \) by the equalities

\[
\begin{align*}
\widehat{f}_1(e_1) &= \widehat{f}_1(e_3) = 1, & \widehat{f}_1(e_2) &= \widehat{f}_1(e_4) = 0, \\
\widehat{f}_2(e_2) &= \widehat{f}_2(e_4) = 1, & \widehat{f}_2(e_1) &= \widehat{f}_2(e_3) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

It is clear that \( \widehat{f}_1(\widehat{\mathcal{I}}_1) = \widehat{f}_2(\widehat{\mathcal{I}}_2) = 0 \).

Note that the mentioned functionals \( f_1, f_2 \) are continuous and right-multiplicative, and the functionals \( \widehat{f}_1, \widehat{f}_2 \) are continuous and left-multiplicative (see \([28]\)).

**G-Monogenic Mappings**

Let us consider vectors \( i_1 = 1, i_2, \ldots, i_m \) in \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \), where \( m \in \{2, 3, 4\} \), which are linearly independent over the field of real numbers \( \mathbb{R} \) (see, e.g., \([39]\)). It means that the equality

\[
\sum_{u=1}^{m} \alpha_u i_u = 0, \quad \alpha_u \in \mathbb{R},
\]

holds if and only if \( \alpha_u = 0 \) for all \( u = 1, 2, \ldots, m \).

Suppose that the vectors \( i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_m \) have the following decompositions with respect to the basis \( \{e_1, e_2\} \):

\[
i_1 = e_1 + e_2, \quad i_u = a_ue_1 + b_ue_2,
\]

\[
a_u, b_u \in \mathbb{C}, \quad u = 2, 3, \ldots, m.
\]
Consider the linear span $E_m := \{ \zeta = \sum_{u=1}^{m} x_u i_u : x_u \in \mathbb{R} \}$ generated by the vectors $i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_m$ over the field of real numbers $\mathbb{R}$. It is obvious that

$$\xi_1 := f_1(\zeta) = x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} a_u x_u,$$

$$\xi_2 := f_2(\zeta) = x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} b_u x_u$$

and an element $\zeta \in E_m$ can be represented in the form $\zeta = \xi_1 e_1 + \xi_2 e_2$.

Denote by $f_k(E_m) := \{ f_k(\zeta) : \zeta \in E_m \}$ for $k = 1, 2$. Note that in the further investigation, it is essential assumption: $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$, where $f_k(E_m)$ is the image of $E_m$ under the mapping $f_k$. Obviously, it holds if and only if at least one of the numbers in the sets $(a_2, \ldots, a_m)$ and $(b_2, \ldots, b_m)$ belongs to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$.

With a set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ we associate the set

$$S_\zeta := \{ \zeta = \sum_{u=1}^{m} x_u i_u : (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in S \}$$

in $E_m$. Note that topological properties of the set $S_\zeta$ in $E_m$ are understood as corresponding topological properties of the set $S$ in $\mathbb{R}^m$.

Let $\Omega_\zeta$ be a domain in $E_m$.

A continuous mapping $\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ (or $\tilde{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$) is called right-$G$-monogenic (or left-$G$-monogenic) in the domain $\Omega_\zeta \subset E_m$ if $\Phi$ (or $\tilde{\Phi}$) is differentiable in the sense of Gâteaux at every point of $\Omega_\zeta$, i.e. for every $\zeta \in \Omega_\zeta$ there exists the element $\Phi'(\zeta) \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ (or $\tilde{\Phi}'(\zeta) \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$) such that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{\Phi(\zeta + \varepsilon h) - \Phi(\zeta)}{\varepsilon} = h\Phi'(\zeta) \quad \forall h \in E_m$$

(4)

or

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{\tilde{\Phi}(\zeta + \varepsilon h) - \tilde{\Phi}(\zeta)}{\varepsilon} = \tilde{\Phi}'(\zeta) h \quad \forall h \in E_m$$

where $\Phi'(\zeta)$ is the right Gâteaux derivative of the mapping $\Phi$ and $\tilde{\Phi}'(\zeta)$ is the left Gâteaux derivative of the mapping $\tilde{\Phi}$ at the point $\zeta$.

Consider the decomposition of a mapping $\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ with respect to the basis $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$:

$$\Phi(\zeta) = \sum_{q=1}^{4} U_q(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) e_q.$$  (5)

In the case where functions $U_q : \Omega \to \mathbb{C}$ are $\mathbb{R}$-differentiable in $\Omega$, i.e. for every $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in \Omega$

$$U_q(x_1 + \Delta x_1, x_2 + \Delta x_2, \ldots, x_m + \Delta x_m) - U_q(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) =
= \sum_{u=1}^{m} \frac{\partial U_q}{\partial x_u} \Delta x_u + o \left( \sum_{u=1}^{m} (\Delta x_u)^2 \right), \quad \sum_{u=1}^{m} (\Delta x_u)^2 \to 0,$$

the mapping $\Phi$ is right-$G$-monogenic and $\tilde{\Phi}$ is left-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$ if and only if (cf. Theorem 1 [28]) the following analogues of Cauchy – Riemann conditions are satisfied in $\Omega_\zeta$:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_u} = i_u \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_1},$$

(6)
and
\[ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_u} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_1} i_u, \]  
respectively, for \( u = 2, 3, \ldots, m \).

Below, it will be shown that all components \( U_q \) of the \( G \)-monogenic mapping (5) are infinitely \( \mathbb{R} \)-differentiable in \( \Omega \).

We now consider examples of right- and left-\( G \)-monogenic mappings. In view of the representation \( \zeta = \xi_1 e_1 + \xi_2 e_2 \) for the element \( \zeta \) and the table of multiplication for the algebra \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \), we obtain
\[ \zeta^n = \xi_1^n e_1 + \xi_2^n e_2. \]
By using conditions (6) and (7), we readily verify that the mapping \( \Phi(\zeta) = \zeta^n \) is simultaneously right- and left-\( G \)-monogenic in the entire space \( E_m \) (cf. [30]). Similarly, we check that the mapping
\[ \Phi(\zeta) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \zeta^k c_k, \quad c_k \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \]
is right-\( G \)-monogenic in \( E_m \) and the mapping
\[ \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k \zeta^k, \quad c_k \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \]
is left-\( G \)-monogenic in \( E_m, m \in \{2, 3, 4\} \).

**A Constructive Description of \( G \)-Monogenic Mappings**

In the next lemma we obtain an expansion of the resolvent \( (t - \zeta)^{-1} \) in such a way as in Lemma 2 [28].

**Lemma 1.** An expansion of the resolvent is of the form
\[ (t - \zeta)^{-1} = \frac{1}{t - \xi_1} e_1 + \frac{1}{t - \xi_2} e_2 \]
\[ \forall t \in \mathbb{C} : t \neq \xi_1, t \neq \xi_2. \]

It follows from Lemma 1 that points \( (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \) corresponding to the non-invertible elements \( \zeta = \sum_{u=1}^{m} x_u i_u \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) form the set
\[
M^1 : \begin{cases}
x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} x_u \Re a_u = 0, \\
\sum_{u=2}^{m} x_u \Im a_u = 0,
\end{cases}
M^2 : \begin{cases}
x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} x_u \Re b_u = 0, \\
\sum_{u=2}^{m} x_u \Im b_u = 0
\end{cases}
\]
in the \( m \)-dimensional space \( \mathbb{R}^m \). Also we consider the set \( M^k_\zeta := \{ \zeta \in E_m : f_k(\zeta) = 0 \} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \), which is congruent with the set \( M^k \subset \mathbb{R}^m \).

A domain \( \Omega_\zeta \subset E_m \) is called convex with respect to the set of directions \( M^k_\zeta \) if it contains the segment \( \{ \zeta_1 + \alpha(\zeta_2 - \zeta_1) : \alpha \in [0, 1] \} \) for all \( \zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \Omega_\zeta \) such that \( \zeta_2 - \zeta_1 \in M^k_\zeta \).
Lemma 2. Suppose that a domain $\Omega_\zeta \subset E_m$ is convex with respect to the set of directions $M^k_\zeta$ and $f_k(E_m) = C$ for $k = 1, 2$. Suppose also that a mapping $\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ is right-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$. If points $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \Omega_\zeta$ are such that $\zeta_2 - \zeta_1 \in M^k_\zeta$, then

$$\Phi(\zeta_2) - \Phi(\zeta_1) \in \mathcal{I}_k. \quad (9)$$

Proof. Inasmuch as $f_k(E_m) = C$, then there exists the element $i^*_2 \in E_m$ such that $f_k(i^*_2) = i$. Consider the linear span $E^* := \{\zeta^* = xi^*_1 + yi^*_2 + zi^*_3 : x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$ of the vectors $i^*_1 := 1, i^*_2, i^*_3 := \zeta_2 - \zeta_1$.

Let $(x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ be points of the domain $\Omega$ such that the segment that connects them is parallel to the straight line $\{\alpha i^*_3 : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

In the domain $\Omega$ we construct two surfaces with common edge, namely a surface $Q$ that contains the point $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and a surface $\Sigma$ that contains the point $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$, such that the restrictions of the functional $f_k$ to the corresponding subsets $Q_{\zeta^*}$ and $\Sigma_{\zeta^*}$ of the domain $\Omega_\zeta \cap E^*$ are bijections of these subsets to the same domain $D_k$ of the complex plane, and, moreover, at every point $\zeta^*_0 \in Q_{\zeta^*}$ (or $\zeta^*_0 \in \Sigma_{\zeta^*}$), one has

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{\Phi(\zeta^*_0 + \varepsilon(\zeta^* - \zeta^*_0)) - \Phi(\zeta^*_0)}{\varepsilon} = \Phi'(\zeta^*_0)(\zeta^* - \zeta^*_0) \quad (10)$$

for all $\zeta^*_0 \in Q_{\zeta^*}$ such that $\zeta^*_0 + \varepsilon(\zeta^* - \zeta^*_0) \in Q_{\zeta^*}$ (or, respectively, for all $\zeta^* \in \Sigma_{\zeta^*}$ such that $\zeta^*_0 + \varepsilon(\zeta^* - \zeta^*_0) \in \Sigma_{\zeta^*}$) for any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1).

As the surface $Q$ in the domain $\Omega$, we take a fixed equilateral triangle with vertices $A_1, A_2$ and $A_3$ centered at the point $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ the plane of which is perpendicular to the straight line $\{\alpha i^*_3 : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$. We now continue the construction of the surface $\Sigma$.

Consider the triangle with vertices $A_1, A_2$ and $A_3$ centered at the point $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$, lying in the domain $\Omega$, and such that its sides $A_1'A_2', A_2'A_3', A_1'A_3'$ are parallel to the segments $A_1A_2, A_2A_3, A_1A_3$, respectively, and have smaller lengths than the sides of the triangle $A_1A_2A_3$. Since the domain $\Omega$ is convex in the direction of the straight line $\{\alpha i^*_3 : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$, we conclude that the prism with vertices $A'_1, A'_2, A'_3, A''_1, A''_2, A''_3$ such that the points $A'_1, A'_2, A'_3$ lie in the plane of the triangle $A_1A_2A_3$ and its edges $A'_sA''_s, s = 1, 2, 3$, are parallel to the straight line $\{\alpha i^*_3 : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is completely contained in $\Omega$.

We now fix a triangle with vertices $B_1, B_2, B_3$ such that the point $B_1$ lies on the segment $A'_sA''_s$ for $s = 1, 2, 3$ and the truncated pyramid with vertices $A_1, A_2, A_3, B_1, B_2, B_3$ and lateral edges $A_1B_s, s = 1, 2, 3$, is completely contained in the domain $\Omega$.

Finally, in the plane of the triangle $A'_1A'_2A'_3$, we fix a triangle $T$ with vertices $C_1, C_2, C_3$ such that its sides $C_1C_2, C_2C_3, C_1C_3$ are parallel to the segments $A'_1A'_2, A'_2A'_3, A'_1A'_3$, respectively, and have smaller lengths than the sides of the triangle $A'_1A'_2A'_3$. By construction, the truncated pyramid with vertices $B_1, B_2, B_3, C_1, C_2, C_3$ and lateral edges $B_sC_s, s = 1, 2, 3$, is completely contained in the domain $\Omega$.

Let $\Sigma$ denote the surface formed by the triangle $T$ and the lateral surfaces of the truncated pyramids $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2B_3$ and $B_1B_2B_3C_1C_2C_3$.

Since the surfaces $Q$ and $\Sigma$ have a common edge, the sets $Q_{\zeta^*}$ and $\Sigma_{\zeta^*}$ are mapped by the functional $f_k$ onto the same domain $D_k$ of the complex plane. In the domain $D_k$, we define two complex-valued functions $H_1$ and $H_2$ such that, for every $\xi_k \in D_k$, one has

$$H_1(\xi_k) := f_k(\Phi(\zeta^*)), \text{ where } \xi_k = f_k(\zeta^*) \text{ and } \zeta^* \in Q_{\zeta^*},$$

$$H_2(\xi_k) := f_k(\Phi(\zeta^*)), \text{ where } \xi_k = f_k(\zeta^*) \text{ and } \zeta^* \in \Sigma_{\zeta^*}. \quad (11)$$

Taking into account that $\zeta_1 \in Q_{\zeta^*}$ and $\zeta_2 \in \Sigma_{\zeta^*}$, we have

$$H_1(\xi_k) := f_k(\Phi(\zeta_1)), \text{ where } \xi_k = f_k(\zeta_1) \text{ and } \zeta_1 \in Q_{\zeta^*},$$

$$H_2(\xi_k) := f_k(\Phi(\zeta_2)), \text{ where } \xi_k = f_k(\zeta_2) \text{ and } \zeta_2 \in \Sigma_{\zeta^*}. \quad (11)$$
Let us show that $H_1$ and $H_2$ are functions of the complex variable $\xi_k$ analytic in $D_k$. Note that, acting by the functional $f_k$ on equality (10) and using the linearity, continuity, and multiplicativity of the functional, we get

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{f_k(\Phi(\zeta_0 + \varepsilon(\zeta^* - \zeta_0^*))) - f_k(\Phi(\zeta^*))}{\varepsilon} = f_k(\Phi'(\zeta_0^*))(f_k(\zeta^*) - f_k(\zeta_0^*)).$$

This implies that the functions $H_1$ and $H_2$ have derivatives at the point $f_k(\zeta_0^*) \in D_k$ in all directions, and, furthermore, these derivatives are equal for each of the functions $H_1$ and $H_2$. Therefore, according to Theorem 21 in [40], the functions $H_1$ and $H_2$ are analytic in the domain $D_k$.

According to the definition of the functions $H_1$ and $H_2$, we have $H_1(\xi_k) = H_2(\xi_k)$ on the boundary of the domain $D_k$. By virtue of the analyticity of the functions $H_1$ and $H_2$ in the domain $D_k$, the identity $H_1(\xi_k) = H_2(\xi_k)$ holds everywhere in $D_k$. Consequently, taking into account the relations (11), for $\zeta_1 := x_1 i_1 + y_1 i_2 + z_1 i_3$ and $\zeta_2 := x_2 i_1 + y_2 i_2 + z_2 i_3$, we have

$$f_k(\Phi(\zeta_2) - \Phi(\zeta_1)) = f_k(\Phi(\zeta_2)) - f_k(\Phi(\zeta_1)) = H_2(\xi_k) - H_1(\xi_k) = 0,$$

e.i., $\Phi(\zeta_2) - \Phi(\zeta_1)$ belongs to the kernel $I_k$ of the functional $f_k$. The Lemma is proved.

The proof of the next lemma is similar.

**Lemma 3.** Suppose that a domain $\Omega_\zeta \subset E_m$ is convex with respect to the set of directions $M_\zeta^k$ and $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$. Suppose also that a mapping $\hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ is left-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$. If points $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \Omega_\zeta$ are such that $\zeta_2 - \zeta_1 \in M_\zeta^k$, then

$$\hat{\Phi}(\zeta_2) - \hat{\Phi}(\zeta_1) \in \hat{I}_k.$$

Now, similar to the proof of Theorem 2 [28] can be proved the following statements.

**Theorem 4.** Every right-$G$-monogenic mapping $\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$ can be expressed in the form

$$\Phi(\zeta) = \Phi_1(\zeta) + \Phi_2(\zeta),$$

where $\Phi_1 : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathcal{I}_1$, $\Phi_2 : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathcal{I}_2$ are the certain right-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$ mappings taking values in the right maximal ideals $\mathcal{I}_1$, $\mathcal{I}_2$.

**Proof.** It follows from the decomposition of the unit $1 = e_1 + e_2$ that any mapping $\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ expressed in the form

$$\Phi = e_1 \Phi + e_2 \Phi,$$

where $e_1 \Phi \in \mathcal{I}_2$ and $e_2 \Phi \in \mathcal{I}_1$.

We introduce the notation $\Phi_1 := e_2 \Phi$, $\Phi_2 := e_1 \Phi$ and show that the mappings $\Phi_1$, $\Phi_2$ are right-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$. To this end, we multiply from left the equality (4) by $e_1$:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{e_1 \Phi(\zeta + \varepsilon h) - e_1 \Phi(\zeta)}{\varepsilon} = e_1 h \Phi'(\zeta) \quad \forall h \in E_m.$$  (12)

Since elements $e_1$ and $h$ belong to the commutative subalgebra with the basis $\{e_1, e_2\}$, we have $e_1 h = h e_1$. The equality (12) yields the equality

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{e_1 \Phi(\zeta + \varepsilon h) - e_1 \Phi(\zeta)}{\varepsilon} = h e_1 \Phi'(\zeta),$$

which proves that the mapping $\Phi_2$ is right-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$. Similarly we prove that the mapping $\Phi_1$ is also right-$G$-monogenic. The Theorem is proved.
Theorem 5. Every left-G-monogenic mapping \( \hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) can be expressed in the form
\[
\hat{\Phi}(\zeta) = \hat{\Phi}_1(\zeta) + \hat{\Phi}_2(\zeta),
\] (13)
where \( \hat{\Phi}_1 : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \tilde{I}_1 \), \( \hat{\Phi}_2 : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \tilde{I}_2 \) are certain left-G-monogenic in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) mappings taking values in the left maximal ideals \( \tilde{I}_1, \tilde{I}_2 \).

Denote by
\[
D_1 := f_1(\Omega_\zeta) = \left\{ \xi_1 = x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} a_u x_u : (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in \Omega \right\},
\]
\[
D_2 := f_2(\Omega_\zeta) = \left\{ \xi_2 = x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} b_u x_u : (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in \Omega \right\}
\]
that domain in the complex plane \( \mathbb{C} \), onto which the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) is mapped by the functionals \( f_1, f_2 \).

Lemma 6. Suppose that a domain \( \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m \) is convex with respect to the set of directions \( M^k \) and \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \). Suppose also that a function \( V : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) satisfies the equalities
\[
\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_u} = a_u \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}
\] (14)
for \( u = 2, 3, \ldots, m \) in \( \Omega \). Then \( V \) is a holomorphic function of the variable \( \xi_1 \) in the domain \( D_1 \).

Proof. At first we separate the real and the imaginary parts of the expression
\[
\xi_1 = x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} x_u \Re a_u + i \sum_{u=2}^{m} x_u \Im a_u =: \tau_1 + i \eta_1
\]
and note that the equalities (17) yield
\[
\frac{\partial V}{\partial \eta_1} \Re a_u = i \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau_1} \Im a_u.
\] (15)

It follows from the condition \( f_1(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) that at least one of the numbers \( \Im a_u \) is not equal to zero. Therefore, using the relation (15), we get
\[
\frac{\partial V}{\partial \eta_1} = i \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau_1}.
\]

Now we prove that
\[
V(x'_1, x'_2, \ldots, x'_m) = V(x''_1, x''_2, \ldots, x''_m)
\] (16)
for points
\[
(x'_1, x'_2, \ldots, x'_m), (x''_1, x''_2, \ldots, x''_m) \in \Omega
\]
such that the segment connecting these points is parallel to the straight line \( L^k \subset M^k \). To this end we use considerations of the proof of Lemma 2. Since \( f_1(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \), there exists the element \( i_2 \in E_m \) such that \( f_1(i_2) = i \). Consider the linear span
\[
E^* := \{ \zeta = xi'_1 + yi'_2 + zi'_3 : x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \}
\]
of the vectors \( i_1^* := 1, i_2^*, i_3^* = \zeta' - \zeta'' \), where \( \zeta' := \sum_{u=1}^{m} x'_u i_u, \zeta'' := \sum_{u=1}^{m} x''_u i_u \). Now the relation (16) can be proved in such a way as in the proof of Lemma 5.3 [41], where one must take \( \Omega_\zeta \cap E^*, \{ \alpha i_3^* : \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \} \) instead of \( \Omega_\zeta, L \), respectively.

Thus, the function \( V : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) of the type \( V(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) := F(\xi_1) \), where \( F(\xi_1) \) is an arbitrary holomorphic function in the domain \( D_1 \), is a general solution of the system (17). The Lemma is proved.
Lemma 7. Suppose that a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is convex with respect to the set of directions $M_k$ and $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$. Suppose also that a function $V : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfies the equalities
\[
\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_u} = b_u \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1},
\] for $u = 2, 3, \ldots, m$ in $\Omega$. Then $V$ is a holomorphic function of the variable $\xi_2$ in the domain $D_2$.

The next theorem describes all right-$G$-monogenic mappings taking values in the ideals $I_1$ and $I_2$ using holomorphic functions of the corresponding complex variable.

Theorem 8. Suppose that a domain $\Omega \subset E_m$ is convex with respect to the set of directions $M_k^\xi$ and $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$. Then every right-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega \subset E_m$ mapping $\Phi_1 : \Omega \rightarrow I_1$ taking values in the ideal $I_1$ can be expressed in the form
\[
\Phi_1(\zeta) = F_2(\xi_2)e_2 + F_4(\xi_2)e_4,
\] where $F_2$, $F_4$ are certain holomorphic in the domain $D_2$ functions of the variable $\xi_2$, and every right-$G$-monogenic mapping $\Phi_2 : \Omega \rightarrow I_2$ taking values in the ideal $I_2$ can be expressed in the form
\[
\Phi_2(\zeta) = F_1(\xi_1)e_1 + F_3(\xi_1)e_3,
\] where $F_1$, $F_3$ are certain holomorphic in the domain $D_1$ functions of the variable $\xi_1$.

Proof. Inasmuch as the mapping $\Phi_1$ takes values in the ideal $I_1$, we have
\[
\Phi_1(\zeta) = V_2(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)e_2 + V_4(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)e_4,
\] (20)
where $V_2 : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $V_4 : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

The mapping $\Phi_1$ satisfies conditions of the right-$G$-monogeneity (6) for $\Phi = \Phi_1$. Substituting relations (3) and (20) into these conditions and taking into account the uniqueness of the decomposition of elements of the algebra $\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ in the basis $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$, we obtain the following system of equations for the determination of the functions $V_2$ and $V_4$:
\[
\frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_u} = b_u \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_1}, \quad \frac{\partial V_4}{\partial x_u} = b_u \frac{\partial V_4}{\partial x_1}, \quad u = 2, 3, \ldots, m.
\] (21)

Using Lemma 7, we obtain
\[
V_2(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) = F_2(\xi_2), \quad V_4(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) = F_4(\xi_2)
\]
and the mapping $\Phi_1$ represented in the form (18).

By analogy, we establish that the mapping $\Phi_2$ is represented in the form (19). The Theorem is proved.

The following theorem, which is proved in such a way as Theorem 8, describes all left-$G$-monogenic mappings taking values in the ideals $\bar{I}_1$ and $\bar{I}_2$ by means of holomorphic functions of the corresponding complex variable.

Theorem 9. Suppose that a domain $\Omega \subset E_m$ is convex with respect to the set of directions $M_k^\xi$ and $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$. Then every left-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega \subset E_m$ mapping $\Phi_1 : \Omega \rightarrow \bar{I}_1$ taking values in the ideal $\bar{I}_1$ can be expressed in the form
\[
\tilde{\Phi}_1(\zeta) = \tilde{F}_2(\xi_2)e_2 + \tilde{F}_3(\xi_2)e_3,
\] (22)
where $\tilde{F}_2$, $\tilde{F}_3$ are certain holomorphic in the domain $D_2$ functions of the variable $\xi_2$, and every left-$G$-monogenic $\tilde{\Phi}_2 : \Omega \rightarrow \bar{I}_2$ taking values in the ideal $\bar{I}_2$ can be expressed in the form
\[
\tilde{\Phi}_2(\zeta) = \tilde{F}_1(\xi_1)e_1 + \tilde{F}_4(\xi_1)e_4,
\] (23)
where $\tilde{F}_1$, $\tilde{F}_4$ are certain holomorphic in the domain $D_1$ functions of the variable $\xi_1$. 
Using Theorem 4 and Theorem 8, we have the following statement.

**Theorem 10.** If a domain $\Omega \subset E_m$ is convex with respect to the set of directions $M^k_\zeta$ and $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$, then every right-$G$-monogenic mapping $\Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ can be expressed in the form

$$\Phi(\zeta) = F_1(\xi_1)e_1 + F_2(\xi_2)e_2 + F_3(\xi_1)e_3 + F_4(\xi_2)e_4$$

where $F_1$, $F_3$ are certain holomorphic functions of the variable $\xi_1$ in the domain $D_1$ and $F_2$, $F_4$ are certain holomorphic functions of the variable $\xi_2$ in the domain $D_2$.

Similarly, using Theorem 5 and Theorem 9, we obtain the following statement, which describes all left-$G$-monogenic mappings.

**Theorem 11.** If a domain $\Omega \subset E_m$ is convex with respect to the set of directions $M^k_\zeta$ and $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$, then every left-$G$-monogenic mapping $\Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ can be expressed in the form

$$\Phi(\zeta) = \hat{F}_1(\xi_1)e_1 + \hat{F}_2(\xi_2)e_2 + \hat{F}_3(\xi_2)e_3 + \hat{F}_4(\xi_1)e_4,$$

where $\hat{F}_1$, $\hat{F}_4$ are certain holomorphic functions of the variable $\xi_1$ in the domain $D_1$ and $\hat{F}_2$, $\hat{F}_3$ are certain holomorphic functions of the variable $\xi_2$ in the domain $D_2$.

Obviously, that the formula (24) makes it possible to clearly construct all right-$G$-monogenic mappings and the formula (25) indicates the way to construct any left-$G$-monogenic mapping by means of four holomorphic functions of corresponding complex variable.

Now using the decomposition (8) and the multiplication rules (2), we obtain the following integral representation of the right-$G$-monogenic mapping

$$\Phi(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_1} (t - \zeta)^{-1} \left( F_1(t)e_1 + F_3(t)e_3 \right) dt +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_2} (t - \zeta)^{-1} \left( F_2(t)e_2 + F_4(t)e_4 \right) dt,$$

and the left-$G$-monogenic mapping

$$\Phi(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_1} \left( F_1(t)e_1 + F_4(t)e_4 \right) (t - \zeta)^{-1} dt +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_2} \left( F_2(t)e_2 + F_3(t)e_3 \right) (t - \zeta)^{-1} dt,$$

where $\Gamma_k$ is a closed Jordan rectifiable curve in $D_k$, which surrounds point $\xi_k$ and does not contain point $\xi_q$, $k, q = 1, 2, k \neq q$.

Note also that the right Gâteaux derivative expressed by formula

$$\Phi'(\zeta) = F'_1(\xi_1)e_1 + F'_2(\xi_2)e_2 + F'_3(\xi_1)e_3 + F'_4(\xi_2)e_4$$

and the left Gâteaux derivative expressed by formula

$$\Phi'(\zeta) = F'_1(\xi_1)e_1 + F'_2(\xi_2)e_2 + F'_3(\xi_2)e_3 + F'_4(\xi_1)e_4.$$

The next statement directly follows from the equalities (24) and (25).
Theorem 12. Suppose that a domain \( \Omega \subseteq E_m \) is convex with respect to the set of directions \( M_k^\mathcal{E} \) and \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \). Then every G-monogenic mapping \( \Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) can be continued to the G-monogenic mapping in the domain \( \Pi_\zeta := \{ \zeta \in E_m : f_k(\zeta) \in D_k \} \).

The following statement is a fundamental consequence of equalities (24) and (25), which is true for an arbitrary domain \( \Omega_\zeta \).

Theorem 13. Let \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \), \( \Phi : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is right-G-monogenic mapping and \( \hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is left-G-monogenic mapping in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \). Then the Gâteaux \( s \)-th derivative \( \Phi^{(s)} \) is right-G-monogenic and \( \hat{\Phi}^{(s)} \) is left-G-monogenic mapping in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) for all \( s \).

Proof. Since the ball \( \Theta \subseteq \Omega \) with the center at the point \( (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Omega \) is a convex domain with respect to the set of directions \( M_k^\mathcal{E} \), in the neighborhood \( \Theta_\zeta := \{ \zeta = xi_1 + yi_2 + zi_3 : (x, y, z) \in \Theta \} \) of the point \( \zeta_0 = x_0i_1 + y_0i_2 + z_0i_3 \) the equalities (24) and (28) are true. In the same time the components of the decomposition (28) are holomorphic functions of the corresponding complex variable, it means that the expression for \( \Phi'(\zeta) \) has the form (24) and \( \Phi'(\zeta) \) is right-G-monogenic mapping.

The statement for the left-G-monogenic mappings is proved completely analogous. The Theorem is proved.

Using the integral expression (26) of the right-G-monogenic mapping \( \Phi : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) in the case where the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) is convex with respect to the set of directions \( M_k^\mathcal{E} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \), we obtain the following expression for the right Gâteaux \( s \)-th derivative \( \Phi^{(s)} \):

\[
\Phi^{(s)}(\zeta) = \frac{s!}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_1} \left( (t - \zeta)^{-1} \right)^{s+1} \left( F_1(t)e_1 + F_3(t)e_3 \right) dt +
\]

\[
+ \frac{s!}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_2} \left( (t - \zeta)^{-1} \right)^{s+1} \left( F_2(t)e_2 + F_4(t)e_4 \right) dt.
\]

In the same way we obtain the left Gâteaux \( s \)-th derivative \( \hat{\Phi}^{(s)} \) of the left-G-monogenic mapping \( \hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \):

\[
\hat{\Phi}^{(s)}(\zeta) = \frac{s!}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_1} \left( F_1(t)e_1 + F_4(t)e_4 \right) \left( (t - \zeta)^{-1} \right)^{s+1} dt +
\]

\[
+ \frac{s!}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_2} \left( F_2(t)e_2 + F_3(t)e_3 \right) \left( (t - \zeta)^{-1} \right)^{s+1} dt.
\]

The Relation between G-Monogenic Mappings and Partial Differential Equations

Consider a linear partial differential equation with constant coefficients:

\[
\mathcal{L}_n U(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) := \sum_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \ldots + \alpha_m = n} C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_m} \frac{\partial^n U}{\partial x_1^{\alpha_1} \partial x_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots \partial x_m^{\alpha_m}} = 0, \quad (29)
\]

where \( C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_m} \in \mathbb{R} \). If the mapping \( \Phi \) is \( n \)-times Gâteaux right-differentiable and the mapping \( \hat{\Phi} \) is \( n \)-times Gâteaux left-differentiable at every point of \( \Omega_\zeta \), then

\[
\frac{\partial^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \ldots + \alpha_m} \Phi}{\partial x_1^{\alpha_1} \partial x_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots \partial x_m^{\alpha_m}} = i_1^{\alpha_1} i_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots i_m^{\alpha_m} \Phi^{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \ldots + \alpha_m)}(\zeta) = i_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots i_m^{\alpha_m} \Phi^{(n)}(\zeta)
\]
and
\[
\frac{\partial^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_m} \Phi}{\partial x_1^{\alpha_1} \partial x_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots \partial x_m^{\alpha_m}} = \hat{\Phi}(\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_m) (\zeta) \ i_1^{\alpha_1} i_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots i_m^{\alpha_m} = \tilde{\Phi}^{(n)}(\zeta) \ i_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots i_m^{\alpha_m}.
\]

Therefore, due to the equality
\[
\mathcal{L}_n \Phi(\zeta) = \sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_m=n} C_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_m} i_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots i_m^{\alpha_m} \Phi^{(n)}(\zeta) \quad (30)
\]
every \(n\)-times Gâteaux right-differentiable mapping \(\Phi\), under the condition \(\Phi^{(n)}(\zeta) \neq 0\) and
\[
\sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_m=n} C_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_m} i_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots i_m^{\alpha_m} = 0, \quad (31)
\]
satisfies the equation \(\mathcal{L}_n \Phi(\zeta) = 0\). Similarly, by virtue of the equality
\[
\mathcal{L}_n \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) = \hat{\Phi}^{(n)}(\zeta) \sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_m=n} C_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_m} i_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots i_m^{\alpha_m} \quad (32)
\]
every \(n\)-times Gâteaux left-differentiable mapping \(\hat{\Phi}\), under the condition \(\Phi^{(n)}(\zeta) \neq 0\) and the equality (31), satisfies the equation \(\mathcal{L}_n \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) = 0\).

Accordingly, if the condition (31) is satisfied, then the real-valued components \(\Re U_r(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)\) and \(\Im U_r(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)\) of the decomposition (5) are solutions of the equation (29).

In the case where \(f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}\) for \(k = 1, 2\), it follows from Theorem 13 that the equalities (30) and (32) hold for every right-G-monogenic mapping \(\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})\) and left-G-monogenic mapping \(\hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})\), respectively.

Thus, to construct solutions of the equation (29) in the form of components of the right- or the left-G-monogenic mapping, we must find \(m\) linearly independent vectors (3) over the field \(\mathbb{R}\) satisfying the characteristic equation (31) and verifying the condition \(f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}\) for \(k = 1, 2\).

In the next theorem we assign a special class of the equations (29) for which \(f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}\). Let us introduce the polynomial
\[
P(\delta_2, \delta_3, \ldots, \delta_m) := \sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_m=n} C_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_m} \delta_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots \delta_m^{\alpha_m}. \quad (33)
\]

**Theorem 14.** Suppose that there exist linearly independent vectors \(i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_m\) over the field \(\mathbb{R}\) in \(\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})\) of the form (3) satisfying the equality (31). If \(P(\delta_2, \delta_3, \ldots, \delta_m) \neq 0\) for all real \(\delta_2, \delta_3, \ldots, \delta_m\), then \(f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}\) for \(k = 1, 2\).

**Proof.** Using the multiplication table of \(\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})\) we obtain the equalities
\[
i_2^{\alpha_2} = a_2^{\alpha_2} e_1 + b_2^{\alpha_2} e_2, \quad \ldots, \quad i_m^{\alpha_m} = a_m^{\alpha_m} e_1 + b_m^{\alpha_m} e_2.
\]

Now the equality (31) takes the form
\[
\sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_m=n} C_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_m} (a_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots a_m^{\alpha_m} e_1 + b_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots b_m^{\alpha_m} e_2) = 0. \quad (34)
\]

Moreover, due to the assumption that vectors \(i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_m\) of the form (3) satisfy the equality (31), there exist complex coefficients \(a_u, b_u\) for \(u = 1, 2, \ldots, m\) that satisfy the equality (34).

It follows from the equality (34) that
\[
\sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_m=n} C_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_m} a_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots a_m^{\alpha_m} = 0, \quad (35)
\]
\[ \sum_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \ldots + \alpha_m = n} C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_m} b_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots b_m^{\alpha_m} = 0. \]

Since \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) \neq 0 \) for all \( \delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m \in \mathbb{R} \), it follows that the equalities (35) can be satisfied only if at least one of the numbers in the sets \((a_2, \ldots, a_m)\) and \((b_2, \ldots, b_m)\) belongs to \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} \), which implies the relation \( f_k(E_m) = C \) for \( k = 1, 2 \). The Theorem is proved.

Note that if \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) \neq 0 \) for all \( \delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m \in \mathbb{R} \), then \( C_{n,0,\ldots,0} \neq 0 \), because otherwise \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) = 0 \) for \( \delta_2 = \ldots = \delta_m = 0 \).

Since the function \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) \) is continuous in \( \mathbb{R}^{m-1} \), the condition \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) \neq 0 \) means either \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) > 0 \) or \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) < 0 \) for all \( \delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m \). Therefore, it is obvious that for any equation (29) of the elliptic type, the condition \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) \neq 0 \) is always satisfied for all \( \delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m \in \mathbb{R} \). At the same time, there exist the equations (29) for which \( P(\delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m) > 0 \) for all \( \delta_2, \ldots, \delta_m \in \mathbb{R} \), but which are not elliptic. For example, such is the following equation in \( \mathbb{R}^4 \):

\[ \frac{\partial^5 U}{\partial x_1^5} + \frac{\partial^5 U}{\partial x_1^4 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^5 U}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3^3} + \frac{\partial^5 U}{\partial x_1^3 \partial x_2^2} = 0. \]

**Example 1.** We now show the relationship between the \( G \)-monogenic mappings and the three-dimensional Laplace equation

\[ \Delta_3 U(x, y, z) := \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} = 0. \]

The characteristic equation (31) for the equation (36) has the form

\[ 1 + i^2 \tilde{t} + i^3 \tilde{q} = 0. \]

A triad of linearly independent vectors \( i_1, i_2, i_3 \) over the field \( \mathbb{R} \) is called **harmonic triad**, if the equality (37) is true and the conditions \( i_2 \neq 0, i_3 \neq 0 \) are satisfied (see, e.g., [42]).

Substituting the equalities (3) into the conditions (37), we obtain the following statement.

**Proposition 15.** Harmonic triads in the algebra \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) are vectors, which are decomposed with respect to the basis \( \{e_1, e_2\} \) in the form (3) and complex numbers satisfy the system of the equations

\[ 1 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 = 0, \quad 1 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 = 0. \]

In particular, the system (38) is satisfied by the expressions

\[ a_1 = i \sin t, \quad a_2 = i \cos t, \quad b_1 = i \sin \tau, \quad b_2 = i \cos \tau \]

corresponding to the variables

\[ \xi_1 = x + iy \sin t + iz \cos t, \quad \xi_2 = x + iy \sin \tau + iz \cos \tau, \quad t, \tau \in \mathbb{C}. \]

Since for the Laplace equation \( P(a, b) = 1 + a^2 + b^2 > 0 \), it follows that the conditions of Theorem 14 are satisfied. It means that every \( G \)-monogenic mapping satisfies the equation (36). Mappings (24) and (25) for which \( \xi_1 \) and \( \xi_2 \) are given by the equalities (39), define \( G \)-monogenic mappings in \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) associated with the equation (36). Hence, solutions of the equation (36) are real and imaginary parts of the function

\[ U(x, y, z) = F(x + iy \sin t + iz \cos t), \]

where \( t \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( F \) is an arbitrary holomorphic function.
The Cauchy Integral Theorem for a Surface Integral

Let $\Omega$ be a bounded domain in $E_m$. For a continuous mapping $\varphi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ of the form

$$\varphi(\zeta) = \sum_{q=1}^{4} U_q(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) e_q + i \sum_{q=1}^{4} V_q(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) e_q,$$

where $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in \Omega$ and $U_q : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $V_q : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we define a volume integral by the equality

$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \varphi(\zeta) \overline{\psi(\zeta)} \overline{d\zeta} := \int_{\partial \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \bar{x}_u} \psi + \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_u} \right) dx_1 dx_2 \ldots dx_m.$$

Let $\Sigma$ be a piece-smooth surface in $E_m$. For a continuous mappings $\varphi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ and mappings $\psi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ we define a surface integral on $\Sigma$ with the differential form $\sigma := \sum_{u=1}^{m} i_u \wedge dx_p$ by the equality

$$\int_{\Sigma} \varphi(\zeta) \sigma \psi(\zeta) := \sum_{q=1}^{4} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \sum_{r=1}^{4} e_q i_u e_r \int_{\partial \Sigma} (U_q P_r - V_q Q_r) \wedge dx_p +
\int_{\Sigma} \sum_{q=1}^{4} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \sum_{r=1}^{4} e_q i_u e_r \int_{\Sigma} (V_q P_r + U_q Q_r) \wedge dx_p.$$

If a domain $\Omega \subset E_m$ has a closed piece-smooth boundary $\partial \Omega$ and mappings $\varphi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ and $\psi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ are continuous together with partial derivatives of the first order up to the boundary $\partial \Omega$, then the following analogue of the Gauss–Ostrogradsky formula is true:

$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \varphi(\zeta) \sigma \psi(\zeta) = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_u} \psi + \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_u} \right) dx_1 dx_2 \ldots dx_m. \quad (42)$$

Now, the next theorem is a result of the formula (42) and the conditions (6), (7).

**Theorem 16.** Suppose that a domain $\Omega \subset E_m$ has a closed piece-smooth boundary $\partial \Omega$. Suppose also that $\Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ is right-G-monogenic, $\hat{\Phi} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ is left-G-monogenic mapping in the domain $\Omega$, and they are continuous together with partial derivatives of the first order up to the boundary $\partial \Omega$. Then

$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) \sigma \Phi(\zeta) = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) i^2 \Phi(\zeta) + \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) i^2 \Phi(\zeta) \right) dx_1 dx_2 \ldots dx_m. \quad (43)$$
The consequence of Theorem 16 is the following statement.

**Corollary 17.** Under conditions of Theorem 16 with the additional assumption \( \sum_{u=1}^{m} i_u^2 = 0 \), i.e. mappings \( \Phi \) and \( \hat{\Phi} \) are solutions of the \( m \)-dimensional Laplace equation, the equality (43) can be rewritten in the form

\[
\int_{\partial \Omega_\zeta} \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) \sigma \Phi(\zeta) = 0.
\]

The Cauchy Integral Theorem for a Curvilinear Integral

Let \( \gamma_\zeta \) be a Jordan rectifiable curve in \( E_m \). For a continuous mappings \( \varphi : \gamma_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) and \( \psi : \gamma_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) of the forms (40) and (41), respectively, where \( (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in \Sigma, U_q : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, V_q : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) and \( P_r : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, Q_r : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \), we define a curvilinear integral along a Jordan rectifiable curve \( \gamma_\zeta \) by the equality:

\[
\int_{\gamma_\zeta} \varphi(\zeta) d\zeta \psi(\zeta) := \sum_{q=1}^{4} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \sum_{r=1}^{4} e_q i_u e_r \int_{\Sigma} (U_q P_r - V_q Q_r) dx_u +
+i \sum_{q=1}^{4} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \sum_{r=1}^{4} e_q i_u e_r \int_{\Sigma} (V_q P_r + U_q Q_r) dx_u.
\]

where \( d\zeta := \sum_{u=1}^{m} dx_u i_u \).

Let us also define a surface integral with the differential form \( dx_u \wedge dx_v \). Let \( \Sigma_\zeta \) be a piece-smooth surface in \( E_m \). For a continuous mapping \( \varphi : \Sigma_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) of the form (40), where \( (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in \Sigma \) and \( U_q : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, V_q : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \), we define surface integral on \( \Sigma_\zeta \) with the differential form \( dx_u \wedge dx_v \) by the equality

\[
\int_{\Sigma_\zeta} \varphi(\zeta) dx_u \wedge dx_v := \sum_{q=1}^{4} e_q \int_{\Sigma} U_q(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) dx_u \wedge dx_v +
+i \sum_{q=1}^{4} e_q \int_{\Sigma} V_q(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) dx_u \wedge dx_v.
\]

If mappings \( \varphi : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) and \( \psi : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) are continuous together with partial derivatives of the first order in a domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) and \( \Sigma_\zeta \) is an arbitrary piece-smooth surface in \( \Omega_\zeta \) with a rectifiable Jordan edge \( \gamma_\zeta \), then the following analogue of the Stokes formula is true:

\[
\int_{\gamma_\zeta} \varphi(\zeta) d\zeta \psi(\zeta) = \int_{\Sigma_\zeta} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} i_2 \psi + \varphi i_2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \psi - \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) dx_1 \wedge dx_2 +
\left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} i_3 \psi + \varphi i_3 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} i_2 \psi - \varphi i_2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) dx_2 \wedge dx_3 + \ldots
\]

\[
\ldots + \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \psi + \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} i_m \psi - \varphi i_m \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) dx_m \wedge dx_1.
\]

(44)
In the next theorem we show that the right-hand side of the equality (44) equals zero for the right-
\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \Phi : \Omega \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) and the left-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \hat{\Phi} : \Omega \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \). Note that the following theorem is a generalization of Theorem 1 of [31].

**Theorem 18.** Suppose that \( \Phi : \Omega \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is a right-\( G \)-monogenic mapping and \( \hat{\Phi} : \Omega \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is a left-\( G \)-monogenic mapping in a domain \( \Omega \), and \( \gamma \) is a rectifiable Jordan edge of some piece-smooth surface in \( \Omega \). Then

\[
\int_{\gamma} \Phi(\zeta) d\zeta \Phi(\zeta) = 0. \tag{45}
\]

To generalize an analogue of the Cauchy integral theorem in the case where the curve is rectifiable, we introduce some auxiliary notions.

Let us consider the algebra \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{R}) \) with the basis \( \{e_r, ie_r\}_{r=1}^4 \) over the field of real numbers \( \mathbb{R} \), which is isomorphic to the algebra \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) over the field of complex numbers \( \mathbb{C} \). In the algebra \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{R}) \) there exist another basis \( \{i_r\}_{r=1}^8 \), where the vectors \( i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_m \) are the same as in the equalities (3).

For the element \( a := \sum_{r=1}^8 a_r i_r, a_r \in \mathbb{R} \), we define the Euclidian norm

\[
\|a\| := \sqrt{\sum_{r=1}^8 a_r^2}.
\]

Accordingly, \( \|\zeta\| = \sqrt{\sum_{u=1}^m x_u^2} \) and \( \|i_u\| = 1 \) for all \( u = 1, 2, \ldots, m \).

Using the equivalence of norms in any finite-dimensional space, for the element \( b := \sum_{r=1}^4 (b_{1r} + ib_{2r}) e_r, b_{1r}, b_{2r} \in \mathbb{R} \), we have the following inequalities:

\[
|b_{1r} + ib_{2r}| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{r=1}^4 (b_{1r}^2 + b_{2r}^2)} \leq c\|b\|, \tag{46}
\]

where \( c \) is a positive constant does not dependent on \( b \).

**Lemma 19.** If \( \gamma \subset E_m \) is a closed Jordan rectifiable curve and a mapping \( \Psi : \gamma \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is continuous, then

\[
\left\| \int_{\gamma} \varphi(\zeta) d\zeta \psi(\zeta) \right\| \leq c \int_{\gamma} \|\varphi(\zeta)\| \|d\zeta\| \|\psi(\zeta)\|, \tag{47}
\]

where \( c \) is a positive absolute constant.

**Proof.** Using the representation of function \( \varphi \) and \( \psi \) in the forms (40) and (41) for \( (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \in \gamma \), we obtain

\[
\left\| \int_{\gamma} \varphi(\zeta) d\zeta \psi(\zeta) \right\| \leq \\
\leq \sum_{q,r=1}^4 \|e_q e_r\| \int_{\gamma} |U_q + iV_q| \cdot |P_r + iQ_r| \, dx_1 + \ldots
\]
\[ \ldots + \sum_{q,r=1}^{4} \| e_q i_m e_r \| \int_{\gamma} |U_q + iV_q| \cdot |P_r + iQ_r| \, dx_m. \]

Now, taking into account the inequality (46) and inequalities \( \| e_q i_u e_r \| \leq c_u, \ u = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \) where \( c_u \) are positive absolute constants, we obtain the relation (47). The Lemma is proved.

The next lemma is proved in such a way as Lemma 4.1 [33] in the case where \( m = 3. \)

**Lemma 20.** Suppose that \( \varphi : \Omega_{\zeta} \to H(\mathbb{C}) \) and \( \psi : \Omega_{\zeta} \to H(\mathbb{C}) \) are continuous mappings in a simply connected domain \( \Omega_{\zeta}, \) and \( \gamma_{\zeta} \) is a rectifiable curve in \( \Omega_{\zeta}. \) Then for an arbitrary \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exists a broken line \( \Lambda_{\zeta} \subset \Omega_{\zeta}, \) vertexes of which lie on the curve \( \gamma_{\zeta}, \) such that

\[ \left\| \int_{\gamma_{\zeta}} \varphi(\zeta) \, d\zeta \psi(\zeta) - \int_{\Lambda_{\zeta}} \varphi(\zeta) \, d\zeta \psi(\zeta) \right\| < \varepsilon. \]  

(48)

Now using Lemma 20 we can prove the following analogues of the Cauchy integral theorem for an arbitrary rectifiable curve in a convex domain.

**Theorem 21.** Suppose that \( \Phi : \Omega_{\zeta} \to H(\mathbb{C}) \) is right-G-monogenic and \( \widetilde{\Phi} : \Omega_{\zeta} \to H(\mathbb{C}) \) is left-G-monogenic mappings in a convex domain \( \Omega_{\zeta}. \) Then for any closed rectifiable Jordan curve \( \gamma_{\zeta} \subset \Omega_{\zeta}, \) the equality (45) is true.

**Proof.** Based on Lemma 20 we inscribe the broken curve \( \Lambda_{\zeta} \) into the curve \( \gamma_{\zeta} \) such that the inequality (48) hold. Then we divide the broken curve \( \Lambda_{\zeta} \) by the diagonals into triangles. Since the domain \( \Omega_{\zeta} \) is convex, all obtained triangles contain in the domain \( \Omega_{\zeta} \) in a whole. By Theorem 18 the integral along the every triangle equals to zero. Then the integral along the broken curve equals to zero too:

\[ \int_{\Lambda_{\zeta}} \varphi(\zeta) \, d\zeta \psi(\zeta) = 0. \]  

(49)

Now the consequence of the equalities (48) and (49) is the equality (45). The Theorem is proved.

In the case where \( \Omega_{\zeta} \) is an arbitrary domain, using the proof of Theorem 3.2 [43] and Theorem 4.3 [33], we can prove the following statement.

**Theorem 22.** Let \( \Phi : \Omega_{\zeta} \to H(\mathbb{C}) \) be a right-G-monogenic mapping and \( \widetilde{\Phi} : \Omega_{\zeta} \to H(\mathbb{C}) \) be a left-G-monogenic mapping in a domain \( \Omega_{\zeta}. \) Then for every closed Jordan rectifiable curve \( \gamma_{\zeta} \subset \Omega_{\zeta}, \) homotopic to a point in \( \Omega_{\zeta}, \) the equality (45) is true.

**The Morera Theorem**

We understand a triangle \( \triangle_{\zeta} \) as a plane figure bounded by three line segments connecting three its vertices. Denote by \( \partial \triangle_{\zeta} \) the boundary of the triangle \( \triangle_{\zeta} \) in relative topology of its plane. Also we assume that the triangle \( \triangle_{\zeta} \) includes the boundary \( \partial \triangle_{\zeta}. \)

Denote by \( s(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) \) the segment beginning at the point \( \zeta_1 \) and ending at the point \( \zeta_2. \)

**Theorem 23.** Let \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2. \) If a mapping \( \Phi : \Omega \to H(\mathbb{C}) \) is continuous in a domain \( \Omega_{\zeta} \) and satisfies the equality

\[ \int_{\partial \triangle_{\zeta}} d\zeta \Phi(\zeta) = 0 \]  

(50)

for every triangle \( \triangle_{\zeta} \subset \Omega_{\zeta}, \) such that the closure \( \overline{\triangle_{\zeta}} \subset \Omega_{\zeta}, \) then the mapping \( \Phi \) is right-G-monogenic in the domain \( \Omega_{\zeta}. \)
Proof. Let us fix a certain point $a$ in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$. Consider the mapping
\[ \Psi(\zeta) := \int_{s[a,\zeta]} d\tau \Phi(\tau) \]
and show that it is right-$G$-monogenic in $\Omega_\zeta$, moreover
\[ \Psi'(\zeta) = \Phi(\zeta). \tag{51} \]

Let $h \in E_\beta$ and $\epsilon > 0$ such that a triangle $\triangle_\zeta$ with the vertices $a, \zeta, \zeta + \epsilon h$ is contained in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$.

Consider the difference
\[
\Psi(\zeta + \epsilon h) - \Psi(\zeta) = \int_{s[a,\zeta]} d\tau \Phi(\tau) - \int_{s[a,\zeta]} d\tau \Phi(\tau) = \\
= \int_{s[a,\zeta]} d\tau \Phi(\tau) + \int_{s[\zeta,a]} d\tau \Phi(\tau) + \int_{s[\zeta+\epsilon h,\zeta]} d\tau \Phi(\tau) - \int_{s[\zeta+\epsilon h,\zeta]} d\tau \Phi(\tau) = \\
= \int_{\partial\triangle_\zeta} d\tau \Phi(\tau) + \int_{s[\zeta+\epsilon h]} d\tau \Phi(\tau) = \int_{s[\zeta+\epsilon h]} d\tau \Phi(\tau). \tag{52}
\]

Now, using the equality (52), Lemma 19 and continuity of the mapping $\Phi$, we obtain
\[
\left\| \frac{\Psi(\zeta + \epsilon h) - \Psi(\zeta) - h\Phi(\zeta)}{\epsilon} \right\| = \left\| \int_{s[\zeta+\epsilon h]} \frac{d\tau \Phi(\tau)}{\epsilon} - h\Phi(\zeta) \right\| = \\
= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left\| \int_{s[\zeta+\epsilon h]} d\tau \left( \Phi(\tau) - \Phi(\zeta) \right) \right\| \leq \frac{C}{\epsilon} \int_{s[\zeta+\epsilon h]} \| \Phi(\tau) - \Phi(\zeta) \| \| d\tau \| \leq \\
\leq \frac{C}{\epsilon} \sup_{\tau,\zeta \in \Omega_\zeta,\| \tau - \zeta \| \leq \epsilon} \| \Phi(\tau) - \Phi(\zeta) \| \int_{s[\zeta+\epsilon h]} \| d\tau \| \leq \\
\leq c \| h \| \sup_{\tau,\zeta \in \Omega_\zeta,\| \tau - \zeta \| \leq \epsilon} \| \Phi(\tau) - \Phi(\zeta) \| \to 0, \quad \epsilon \to 0. \tag{53}
\]

From the relation (53) follows the equality
\[ \lim_{\epsilon \to 0+0} \frac{\Psi(\zeta + \epsilon h) - \Psi(\zeta)}{\epsilon} = h\Phi(\zeta), \]
the consequence of which is the equality (51).

Inasmuch as in an arbitrary neighborhood of the point $\zeta$ of the mapping $\Phi$ is the Gâteaux derivative of the right-$G$-monogenic mapping $\Psi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$, then using Theorem 13 the mapping $\Phi$ is right-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$. The Theorem is proved.

Theorem 24. Let $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$. If a mapping $\hat{\Phi} : \Omega \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ is continuous in a domain $\Omega_\zeta$ and satisfies the equality
\[ \int_{\partial\triangle_\zeta} \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) d\zeta = 0 \tag{54} \]
for every triangle $\triangle_\zeta \subset \Omega_\zeta$ such that the closure $\overline{\triangle_\zeta} \subset \Omega_\zeta$, then the mapping $\hat{\Phi}$ is left-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$. 


Cauchy Integral Formula for a Curvilinear Integral

Let $\zeta \in E_m$. An inverse element $\zeta^{-1}$ is of the following form:

$$\zeta^{-1} = \frac{1}{\xi_1} e_1 + \frac{1}{\xi_2} e_2 \quad (55)$$

and it exists if and only if $\xi_k \neq 0$ for $k = 1, 2$.

Let $\zeta_0 = \sum_{u=1}^{m} x_u n^u$ be a fixed point in a domain $\Omega_\zeta \subset E_m$. In a neighborhood of $\zeta_0$ contained in $\Omega_\zeta$ let us take a circle $C_\zeta(\zeta_0, \varepsilon)$ of the radius $\varepsilon$ with the center at the point $\zeta_0$. By $C_k(\xi_{k0}, \varepsilon) \subset \mathbb{C}$ we denote the image of $C_\zeta(\zeta_0, \varepsilon)$ under the mapping $f_k$ for $k = 1, 2$.

We assume that a circle $C_\zeta(\zeta_0, \varepsilon)$ embraces the set $\{\zeta - \zeta_0 : \zeta \in M_1^1 \cup M_2^2\}$. It means that the curve $C_k(\xi_{k0}, \varepsilon)$ bounds some domain $D_k$ and $\xi_{k0} \in D_k, \ k = 1, 2$.

We say that a curve $\gamma_\zeta \subset \Omega_\zeta$ embraces once the set $\{\zeta - \zeta_0 : \zeta \in M_1^1 \cup M_2^2\}$, if there exists the circle $C_\zeta(\zeta_0, \varepsilon)$ which embraces the mentioned set and is homotopic to $\gamma_\zeta$ in the domain $\Omega_\zeta \setminus \{\zeta - \zeta_0 : \zeta \in M_1^1 \cup M_2^2\}$.

The following theorem is an analogue of the Cauchy integral formula for $G$-monogenic mappings.

**Theorem 25.** Suppose that a domain $\Omega_\zeta \subset E_m$ is convex with the respect to the set of direction $M^k_1$ and $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$. Suppose also that $\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow H(\mathbb{C})$ is right-$G$-monogenic mapping and $\tilde{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow H(\mathbb{C})$ is left-$G$-monogenic mapping in a domain $\Omega_\zeta$. Then for every point $\zeta_0 \in \Omega_\zeta$ the following equality is true:

$$\tilde{\Phi}(\zeta_0) \cdot \Phi(\zeta_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_\zeta} \tilde{\Phi}(\zeta) (\zeta - \zeta_0)^{-1} d\zeta \Phi(\zeta), \quad (56)$$

where $\gamma_\zeta$ is an arbitrary closed Jordan rectifiable curve in $\Omega_\zeta$ such that embraces once the set $\{\zeta - \zeta_0 : \zeta \in M_1^1 \cup M_2^2\}$.

**Proof.** Inasmuch as the curve $\gamma_\zeta$ is homotopic to the circle $C(\zeta_0)$ in the domain $\Omega_\zeta \setminus \{\zeta_0 + \zeta : \zeta \in M_1^1 \cup M_2^2\}$, then from Theorem 22 follows, that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C(\zeta_0)} \tilde{\Phi}(\zeta) (\zeta - \zeta_0)^{-1} d\zeta \Phi(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C(\zeta_0)} \tilde{\Phi}(\zeta) (\zeta - \zeta_0)^{-1} d\zeta \Phi(\zeta).$$

Now, using the representation $(55)$, Lemma 1 of [31] and the Cauchy integral formula for holomorphic functions $F_n$, we obtain the following equalities:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C(\zeta_0)} \tilde{\Phi}(\zeta) (\zeta - \zeta_0)^{-1} d\zeta \Phi(\zeta) =$$

$$= e_1 \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_1} \frac{\hat{F}_1(\xi_1) F_1(\xi_1)}{\xi_1 - \xi_{10}} d\xi_1 + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_2} \frac{\hat{F}_3(\xi_2) F_3(\xi_2)}{\xi_2 - \xi_{20}} d\xi_2 \right) +$$

$$+ e_2 \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_2} \frac{\hat{F}_2(\xi_2) F_2(\xi_2)}{\xi_2 - \xi_{20}} d\xi_2 + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_1} \frac{\hat{F}_4(\xi_1) F_4(\xi_1)}{\xi_1 - \xi_{10}} d\xi_1 \right) +$$
\[ +e_3 \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c_1} \frac{\hat{F}_1(\xi_1) \hat{F}_3(\xi_1)}{\xi_1 - \xi_{10}} \, d\xi_1 + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c_2} \frac{\hat{F}_3(\xi_2) \hat{F}_2(\xi_2)}{\xi_2 - \xi_{20}} \, d\xi_2 \right) + \\
+e_4 \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c_2} \frac{\hat{F}_2(\xi_2) \hat{F}_4(\xi_2)}{\xi_2 - \xi_{20}} \, d\xi_2 + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c_1} \frac{\hat{F}_4(\xi_1) \hat{F}_1(\xi_1)}{\xi_1 - \xi_{10}} \, d\xi_1 \right) = \\
= e_1 \left( \hat{F}_1(\xi_{10}) F_1(\xi_{10}) + \hat{F}_3(\xi_{20}) F_4(\xi_{20}) \right) + e_2 \left( \hat{F}_2(\xi_{20}) F_2(\xi_{20}) + \hat{F}_4(\xi_{10}) F_3(\xi_{10}) \right) + \\
+e_3 \left( \hat{F}_1(\xi_{10}) F_3(\xi_{10}) + \hat{F}_3(\xi_{20}) F_2(\xi_{20}) \right) + e_4 \left( \hat{F}_1(\xi_{10}) F_1(\xi_{10}) + \hat{F}_3(\xi_{20}) F_4(\xi_{20}) \right) = \\
= \Phi(\zeta_0) \cdot \Phi(\zeta), \\
\text{where } \zeta_0 = \xi_{10} e_1 + \xi_{20} e_2. \text{ The Theorem is proved.}

The Taylor Expansion

Considering a problem on an expansion of the \( G \)-monogenic mapping in the Taylor power series, without loss of generality we assume that a domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) is bounded.

Let \( \zeta_0 := \sum_{u=1}^{m} x_{u0} i_u \) be an arbitrary fixed point in a domain \( \Omega_\zeta \), \( \xi_{10} := x_{10} + \sum_{u=2}^{m} a_u x_{u0}, \xi_{20} := x_{10} + \sum_{u=2}^{m} b_u x_{u0} \) be points of the complex plane corresponding to the point \( \zeta_0 \) by formulas \( \xi_{10} = f_1(\zeta_0), \xi_{20} = f_2(\zeta_0) \), where \( a_u, b_u \) are coefficients from the decomposition (3).

Denote by \( R_0 := \min \|\zeta - \zeta_0\| \), where \( \partial \Omega_\zeta \) is the edge of the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) in \( E_m \). Consider the ball \( \Theta(\zeta_0, R_0) := \{ \zeta \in E_m : \|\zeta - \zeta_0\| < R_0 \} \) in \( E_m \) with the radius \( R_0 \) and the center at the point \( \zeta_0 \). Also denote by \( \tilde{D}_k \) that domain in the complex plane \( \mathbb{C} \), onto which the ball \( \Theta(\zeta_0, R_0) \) is mapped by the functional \( f_k \) for \( k = 1, 2 \).

Let \( R := \min \{ R_0, \min_{\tau_k \in \partial \tilde{D}_k} |\tau_k - \xi_k| \} \), where \( \partial \tilde{D}_k \) is the edge of the domain \( \tilde{D}_k \).

By \( U(\xi_{k0}, R) := \{ \xi_k \in \mathbb{C} : |\xi_k - \xi_{k0}| < R \} \) we denote disk in the complex plane with the radius \( R \) and with the center at the point \( \xi_{k0} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \).

Applying to the \( G \)-monogenic mapping a method similar to a method for expanding holomorphic functions, which is based on an expansion of the Cauchy kernel in a power series (see, e. g., [44, p. 107]), we obtain immediately the following expansion of the right-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \Phi \) in the power series

\[ \Phi(\zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\zeta - \zeta_0)^n p_n \tag{57} \]

and of the left-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \hat{\Phi} \) in the power series

\[ \hat{\Phi}(\zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{p}_n (\zeta - \zeta_0)^n \tag{58} \]
in the ball with the center at the fixed point \( \zeta_0 \in E_m \) and with the radius, which is less than a distance between \( \zeta_0 \) and the boundary of the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \). Here

\[
p_n = \frac{\Phi^{(n)}(\zeta_0)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_\zeta} \left( (\tau - \zeta_0)^{-1} \right)^{n+1} d\tau \Phi(\tau);
\]

\[
\hat{p}_n = \frac{\hat{\Phi}^{(n)}(\zeta_0)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_\zeta} \hat{\Phi}(\tau) \left( (\tau - \zeta_0)^{-1} \right)^{n+1} d\tau,
\]

where \( \gamma_\zeta \) is an arbitrary closed Jordan rectifiable curve in \( \Omega_\zeta \) such that embraces once the set \( \{ \zeta - \zeta_0 : \zeta \in M_\zeta^1 \cup M_\zeta^2 \} \) and lies in a ball, which is contained in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \). This is due to the fact that in the inequality \( \| ab \| \leq c \| a \| \| b \| \) the constant \( c \) can not be replaced by the unit 1.

Further as in the case for \( m = 3 \) (see [34]) we show that the representation (24) provides to obtain an expansion of the right-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \Phi \) into the power series (57) and the representation (25) provides to obtain an expansion of the left-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \hat{\Phi} \) into the power series (58) in the domain

\[
B(\zeta_0, R) := \{ \zeta \in E_m : f_k(\zeta) \in U(\xi_{k0}, R), \quad k = 1, 2 \}.
\]

Since by the construction the domain \( B(\zeta_0, R) \) is convex with respect to the set of directions \( M_\zeta^k \), it follows that the right-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \Phi \) is expressed in the form (24) and the left-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \hat{\Phi} \) is expressed in the form (25) in the domain \( B(\zeta_0, R) \).

**Theorem 26.** Let \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \). If a mapping \( \Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is right-\( G \)-monogenic in an arbitrary bounded domain \( \Omega_\zeta \subset E_m \) and \( \zeta_0 \in \Omega_\zeta \), then the mapping \( \Phi \) is expressed as the sum of the convergent power series (57) in the domain \( B(\zeta_0, R) \). In this case

\[
p_n = a_n e_1 + b_n e_2 + c_n e_3 + d_n e_4, \tag{59}
\]

where \( a_n, b_n, c_n, d_n \) are coefficients of the Taylor series

\[
F_1(\xi_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n, \quad F_2(\xi_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n, \quad F_3(\xi_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n, \quad F_4(\xi_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n (\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n, \tag{60}
\]

where \( F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4 \) are functions included in the equality (24) for \( \zeta \in B(\zeta_0, R) \).

**Proof.** Inasmuch as in the equality (24) the functions \( F_1, F_3 \) are holomorphic in the disk \( U(\xi_{10}, R) \) and the functions \( F_2, F_4 \) are holomorphic in the disk \( U(\xi_{20}, R) \), the series (60) are absolutely convergent in the corresponding disks. Then we rewrite the equality (24) in the form

\[
\Phi(\zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n e_1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n e_2 +
\]

\[
+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n e_3 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n (\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n e_4.
\]

Now, using the relations

\[
(\zeta - \zeta_0)^n e_1 = (\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n e_1, \quad (\zeta - \zeta_0)^n e_2 = (\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n e_2, \quad (\zeta - \zeta_0)^n e_3 = (\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n e_3, \quad (\zeta - \zeta_0)^n e_4 = (\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n e_4, \tag{61}
\]
for all $\zeta \in E_m$ and $n = 0, 1, \ldots$, we obtain the expression (57), where coefficients are defined by the equality (59) and the series (57) is absolutely convergent in the domain $B(\zeta_0, R)$. The Theorem is proved.

The similar statement is true for left-$G$-monogenic mappings.

**Theorem 27.** Let $f_k(E_m) = C$ for $k = 1, 2$. If a mapping $\hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(C)$ is left-$G$-monogenic in an arbitrary bounded domain $\Omega_\zeta \subset E_m$ and $\zeta_0 \in \Omega_\zeta$, then the mapping $\hat{\Phi}$ is expressed as the sum of the convergent power series (58), where

$$\hat{p}_n = \hat{a}_n e_1 + \hat{b}_n e_2 + \hat{c}_n e_3 + \hat{d}_n e_4$$

and $\hat{a}_n, \hat{b}_n, \hat{c}_n, \hat{d}_n$ are coefficients of the Taylor series

$$\hat{F}_1(\xi_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{a}_n (\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n, \quad \hat{F}_2(\xi_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{b}_n (\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n,$$

$$\hat{F}_3(\xi_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{c}_n (\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n, \quad \hat{F}_4(\xi_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{d}_n (\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n,$$

where $\hat{F}_1, \hat{F}_2, \hat{F}_3, \hat{F}_4$ are functions included in the equality (25) for $\zeta \in B(\zeta_0, R)$.

The following theorem is an analogue of the uniqueness theorem for the right-$G$-monogenic mappings taking values in the algebra $\mathbb{H}(C)$.

**Theorem 28.** Let $f_k(E_m) = C$ for $k = 1, 2$. If two right-$G$-monogenic mappings $\Phi_1 : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(C)$, $\Phi_2 : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(C)$ in an arbitrary domain $\Omega_\zeta \subset E_m$ coincide in a neighborhood of an arbitrary interior point in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$, then they are identically equal everywhere in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$.

**Proof.** Let in the neighborhood $\omega(\zeta_0, R) := \{ \zeta \in E_m : \|\zeta - \zeta_0\| < R \}$ of an arbitrary point $\zeta_0 \in \Omega_\zeta$ the following equality is true:

$$\Phi_1(\zeta) \equiv \Phi_2(\zeta).$$ (64)

Since the ball $\omega(\zeta_0, R)$ is a convex set, the mappings $\Phi_1, \Phi_2$ can be represented in the form (24):

$$\Phi_1(\zeta) = F_1(\xi_1) e_1 + F_2(\xi_2) e_2 + F_3(\xi_1) e_3 + F_4(\xi_2) e_4,$$

$$\Phi_2(\zeta) = H_1(\xi_1) e_1 + H_2(\xi_2) e_2 + H_3(\xi_1) e_3 + H_4(\xi_2) e_4.$$

Now the equalities

$$F_1 \equiv H_1, \quad F_3 \equiv H_3 \quad \text{in the domain} \quad f_1(\omega(\zeta_0, R)),$$

$$F_2 \equiv H_2, \quad F_4 \equiv H_4 \quad \text{in the domain} \quad f_2(\omega(\zeta_0, R))$$

follow from the equality (64). Using the uniqueness theorem for holomorphic functions of complex variable (see, e. g., [44, p. 118]), the equalities (65) are true everywhere in the domain $f_1(\Omega_\zeta)$ and the equalities (66) are true everywhere in the domain $f_2(\Omega_\zeta)$. Now using the uniqueness of decomposition with respect to a basis, we have that the equality (64) holds everywhere in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$. The Theorem is proved.

The same statement is true for the left-$G$-monogenic mappings taking values in the algebra $\mathbb{H}(C)$. 
Theorem 29. Let \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \). If two left-G-monogenic mappings \( \Phi_1 : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \), \( \Phi_2 : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) in an arbitrary domain \( \Omega_\zeta \subset E_m \) coincide in a neighborhood of an arbitrary interior point in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \), then they are identically equal everywhere in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \).

Note, that the coincidence of mappings \( \Phi_1 : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) and \( \Phi_2 : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) on the set of the points that contains at least one limit point of the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \) is not sufficient to identical equality of these mappings in the whole domain \( \Omega_\zeta \). For example, the value of the G-monogenic mappings \( \Phi_1(\zeta) = \zeta^2 e_1 \) and \( \Phi_2(\zeta) = \sin \zeta e_3 \) coincide for all \( \zeta \in M^1_\zeta \), but does not coincide identically.

The Laurent Expansion

Consider a problem on an expansion of the right-G-monogenic mapping \( \Phi : K_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) and the left-G-monogenic mapping \( \Phi : K_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) in the Laurent series about the point \( \zeta_0 := \sum_{u=1}^{m} x_u i_u \) in the unbounded domain

\[
K_\zeta := \{ \zeta \in E_m : 0 \leq r < |\zeta_k - \zeta_0| < R \leq \infty \}, \quad k = 1, 2.
\]

Theorem 30. Let \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \). Then every right-G-monogenic mapping \( \Phi : K_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is expressed in the domain \( K_\zeta \) as the sum of the convergent series

\[
\Phi(\zeta) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (\zeta - \zeta_0)^n p_n,
\]

where \( (\zeta - \zeta_0)^n := ((\zeta - \zeta_0)^{-1})^{-n} \) for \( n = -1, -2, \ldots \) and coefficients \( p_n \) are the same as in the equality (59), in which \( a_n, b_n, c_n, d_n \) are coefficients of the Laurent series

\[
F_1(\xi_1) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n, \quad F_2(\xi_2) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n(\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n,
\]

\[
F_3(\xi_1) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n(\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n, \quad F_4(\xi_2) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n(\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n,
\]

where \( \hat{F}_1, \hat{F}_2, \hat{F}_3, \hat{F}_4 \) are functions included in the equality (25) for \( \zeta \in K_\zeta \).

Proof. Since in the equality (24) the functions \( F_1, F_3 \) are holomorphic in the ring \( \{ \xi_1 \in \mathbb{C} : r < |\xi_1 - \xi_{10}| < R \} \) with the center at the point \( \xi_{10} = x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} a_u x_u \) and the functions \( F_2, F_4 \) are holomorphic in the ring \( \{ \xi_2 \in \mathbb{C} : r < |\xi_2 - \xi_{20}| < R \} \) with the center at the point \( \xi_{20} = x_1 + \sum_{u=2}^{m} b_u x_u \), they are extended into the Laurent series (68), which are absolutely convergent in the corresponding rings. Then we rewrite the equality (24) in the form

\[
\Phi(\zeta) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n e_1 + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n(\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n e_2 +
\]

\[+
\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n(\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n e_3 + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n(\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n e_4.
\]
Further, using the equalities (61) for all $2K$ and integer values $n$, we obtain the expression of the mapping $\Phi$ in the series (67), where coefficients are defined by the equalities (59). Moreover, the series (67) is absolutely convergent in the domain $\zeta \in \mathcal{K}_\zeta$. The Theorem is proved.

In the same way we can prove the following theorem, which is true for the left-$G$-monogenic mappings.

**Theorem 31.** Let $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$. Then every left-$G$-monogenic mapping $\hat{\Phi} : \mathcal{K}_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ is expressed in the domain $\mathcal{K}_\zeta$ as the sum of the convergent series

$$\hat{\Phi}(\zeta) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{p}_n(\zeta - \zeta_0)^n,$$

where $(\zeta - \zeta_0)^n := ((\zeta - \zeta_0)^{-1})^{-n}$ for $n = -1, -2, \ldots$ and coefficients $\hat{p}_n$ are the same as in the equality (62), in which $a_n, \hat{b}_n, \hat{c}_n, \hat{d}_n$ are coefficients of the Laurent series

$$\hat{F}_1(\xi_1) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{a}_n(\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n, \quad \hat{F}_2(\xi_2) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{b}_n(\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n,$$

$$\hat{F}_3(\xi_2) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{c}_n(\xi_2 - \xi_{20})^n, \quad \hat{F}_4(\xi_1) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{d}_n(\xi_1 - \xi_{10})^n,$$

where $\hat{F}_1, \hat{F}_2, \hat{F}_3, \hat{F}_4$ are functions included in the equality (25) for $\zeta \in \mathcal{K}_\zeta$.

**The Classification of Singularities of $G$-Monogenic Mappings**

Terms of the Laurent series (67) and (69) with nonnegative powers form a regular part, and terms with negative powers form a principal part of the series (67) and (69).

Let us compactify the algebra $\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ by means of addition of the infinite point. Let us agree that every sequence $w_n := \tau_{1,n}e_1 + \tau_{2,n}e_2 + \tau_{3,n}e_3 + \tau_{4,n}e_4$ with $\tau_{1,n}, \tau_{2,n}, \tau_{3,n}, \tau_{4,n} \in \mathbb{C}$ converges to the infinite point in the case, where at least one of the sequences $\tau_{1,n}, \tau_{2,n}, \tau_{3,n}, \tau_{4,n} \in \mathbb{C}$ converges to the infinity in the extended complex plane.

Now suppose that the right-$G$-monogenic mapping $\Phi : \mathcal{K}_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ and the left-$G$-monogenic mapping $\hat{\Phi} : \mathcal{K}_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ identified in the domain

$$\mathcal{K}_\zeta := \{\zeta \in E_m : 0 < |\xi_k - \xi_{k0}| < R \leq \infty\}, \quad k = 1, 2.$$

Denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_\zeta := \{\zeta \in E_m : |\xi_k - \xi_{k0}| < R\}$. The following theorem is true.

**Theorem 32.** Let $f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C}$ for $k = 1, 2$. If the expansion (67) of a mapping $\Phi : \mathcal{K}_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$:

1) does not contain a principal part, then the mapping $\Phi$ has finite limit

$$\lim_{\zeta \to \zeta_0 + \zeta^*} \Phi(\zeta) = \left\{ \zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in M_1^k \cup M_2^k \right\}$$

2) contains only finite numbers of terms in a principal part, then at least for one value $k = 1, 2$ the mapping $\Phi$ has infinite limit

$$\lim_{\zeta \to \zeta_0 + \zeta^*_k} \Phi(\zeta) = \left\{ \zeta_0 + \zeta^*_k : \zeta^*_k \in M_k^k \right\}$$

at all points $\zeta_0 + \zeta^*_k \in \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_\zeta \cap \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^*_k : \zeta^*_k \in M_k^k\}$.
3) contains infinite numbers of terms in the principal part, then at least for one value \(k = 1, 2\) the mapping \(\Phi\) either has an infinite limit, or has not neither finite, nor infinite limit at all points \(\zeta_0 + \zeta^* \in K^0_\zeta \cap \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in M^1_\zeta\} \).

**Proof.** A mapping \(\Phi\) in the domain \(K^0_\zeta\) is expressed in the form (24), where the functions \(F_1, F_3\) are holomorphic in the pierced neighborhood \(U(\xi_{10}, R) \setminus \{\xi_{10}\}\) of the point \(\xi_{10}\), and the functions \(F_2, F_4\) are holomorphic in the pierced neighborhood \(U(\xi_{20}, R) \setminus \{\xi_{20}\}\) of the point \(\xi_{20}\).

Let us consider the case where the decomposition (67) does not contain the principal part, namely it is expressed in the form (57). In this case coefficients of the Laurent series (68) are related with coefficients of the series (57) by the equalities (59), then due to the equalities \(p_n = 0\) for \(n = -1, -2, \ldots\), the equalities \(a_n = b_n = c_n = d_n = 0\) hold for all negative \(n\). Hence, the Laurent series (68) in the neighborhood of the corresponding points \(\xi_{10}, \xi_{20}\) are the Taylor series of their sums, and the functions \(F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4\) from the equality (24) are holomorphic in the corresponding domains \(U(\xi_{10}, R), U(\xi_{20}, R)\). It means that the mapping (24) has the finite limits (71) at all points \(\zeta_0 + \zeta^* \in K^0_\zeta \cap \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in L^1_\zeta \cup L^2_\zeta\}\).

Now consider the case where the principal part of the decomposition (67) contains only finite number of terms. Then from the relations (59), which associate coefficients of the Laurent series (68) with the coefficients of the series (67), follows, that all principal parts of the series (68) do not contain infinite number of terms, and the principal part at least one of their does not equal to zero. It means that the point \(\xi_{10}\) is not an essential singular point for the functions \(F_1, F_3\) and the point \(\xi_{20}\) is not an essential singular point for the functions \(F_2, F_4\), but at least one of the functions \(F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4\) has a pole in a corresponding point. It follows, that at least one of the functions \(F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4\) has an infinite limit as \(\xi_1 \to \xi_{10}\) or as \(\xi_2 \to \xi_{20}\), so the limit (72) is also infinite for \(k = 1\) or \(k = 2\).

Finally, consider the case where the principal part of the decomposition (67) contains an infinite number of nonzero members, so there exists an infinite number of nonzero coefficients \(p_n\) for negative \(n\). Then from the relations (59) follows that the principal part of at least one of the series (68) contains an infinite number of terms and it means, that either the point \(\xi_{10}\) is an essential singular for the functions \(F_1, F_3\), or the point \(\xi_{20}\) is an essential singular for at least one of the functions \(F_2, F_4\). Therefore, a mapping \(\Phi\) can not have a finite limit at all points of the set \(\bar{K}^0_\zeta \cap \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in L^1_\zeta \cup L^2_\zeta\}\), but it can have an infinite limit at these points. The Theorem is proved.

For example, if \(\xi_{10}\) is a pole of the function \(F_1\) and an essential singular point of the function \(F_3\), the point \(\xi_{20}\) is an essential singular point of the functions \(F_2, F_4\), then the function \(F_1\) has an infinite limit in the point \(\xi_{10}\). Thus, the limit (72) is an infinite at all points \(\zeta_0 + \zeta^* \in K^0_\zeta \cap \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in L^1_\zeta\}\).

In the case where, for example, \(F_2 \equiv 0, F_3 \equiv 0, F_4 \equiv 0\) and the point \(\xi_{10}\) is an essential singular point of the function \(F_1\), a mapping \(\Phi\) has not neither the finite, nor the infinite limit (72) at all points \(\zeta_0 + \zeta^* \in \bar{K}^0_\zeta \cap \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in L^1_\zeta\}\).

Now, for a removable singular point, a pole and a essential singular point of the \(G\)-monogenic mapping \(\Phi\) in a pierced neighborhood of the point \(\zeta_0 \in E_m\), one can give the same definitions as for appropriate notions in the complex plane (see, e. g., [44, p. 135]). Namely, the point \(\zeta_0\) is called:

1) a *removable singular point* of the mapping \(\Phi\), if there exists finite limit

\[
\lim_{\zeta \to \zeta_0, \zeta \neq \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in M^1_\zeta \cup M^2_\zeta\}} \Phi(\zeta) = A;
\]

2) a *pole* of the mapping \(\Phi\), if there exists infinite limit

\[
\lim_{\zeta \to \zeta_0, \zeta \neq \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in M^1_\zeta \cup M^2_\zeta\}} \Phi(\zeta) = \infty;
\]

\[
\lim_{\zeta \to \zeta_0, \zeta \neq \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in M^1_\zeta \cup M^2_\zeta\}} \Phi(\zeta) = \infty;
\]
3) an essential singular point of the mapping $\Phi$, if the mapping $\Phi$ has not neither finite, nor infinite limits as $\zeta \to \zeta_0$ and $\zeta \notin \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^* : \zeta^* \in \bar{M}_1 \cup M_2^2\}$.

It follows from Theorem 32, that the isolated singular point of the $G$-monogenic mapping can be only removable singular point. In the case where the mapping has unremovable singularity at the point $\zeta_0$, the singular points are all at least one of the set $\bar{K}_0^0 \cap \{\zeta_0 + \zeta^*_k : \zeta^*_k \in M^k\}$ for $k = 1, 2$.

**H–Monogenic Mappings**

F. Hausdorff [45] proposed a definition for an analytic function in an arbitrary associative (commutative or noncommutative) algebra $\mathbb{A}$ over the field of complex numbers $\mathbb{C}$ with the unit, which may be stated as follows.

The hypercomplex function

$$f(\eta) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f_k(\eta_1, \ldots, \eta_n)e_k,$$  \hspace{1cm} (73)

where $e_k$ are basis elements of the algebra $\mathbb{A}$, is called $H$–analytic function of the variable $\eta := \sum_{k=1}^{n} \eta_k e_k$, if the components $f_k$ of the decomposition (73) are holomorphic functions of the complex variables $\eta_1, \ldots, \eta_n$ and if the differential

$$df := \sum_{k=1}^{n} df_k(\eta_1, \ldots, \eta_n)e_k = \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial \eta_j} d\eta_j e_k,$$  \hspace{1cm} (74)

is a linear homogeneous function of the differential $d\eta := \sum_{k=1}^{n} d\eta_k e_k$, that is

$$df = \sum_{s=1}^{n^2} A_s d\eta B_s,$$  \hspace{1cm} (75)

where $A_s$ i $B_s$ are certain $\mathbb{A}$–valued functions.

The value $f'(\eta) := \sum_{s=1}^{n^2} A_s B_s$ is called the Hausdorff derivative of the function $f(\eta)$.

Now, we realize the Hausdorff approach to quaternion mappings of the variable $\zeta = \sum_{u=1}^{m} x_u i_u$.

A continuous mapping $\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ of the form (5) is called $H$–monogenic in a domain $\Omega_\zeta \subset E_m$ if $\Phi$ is differentiable in the sense of Hausdorff at every point $\zeta \in \Omega_\zeta$, i. e. components of the mapping have partial derivatives of the first order with respect to the variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m$, and a formal differential of the mapping

$$d\Phi := \sum_{q=1}^{4} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \frac{\partial U_q}{\partial x_u} dx_u e_q,$$  \hspace{1cm} (76)

is a linear homogeneous function of the differential $d\zeta = \sum_{u=1}^{m} dx_u i_u$, i. e.

$$d\Phi = \sum_{s=1}^{16} A_s d\zeta B_s,$$  \hspace{1cm} (77)

where $A_s$, $B_s$ are certain $\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ – valued functions.
Note, if partial derivatives of the first order of functions $U_q$ for $r = 1, 2, 3, 4$ exist and continuous, then the formal differential (76) will be total differential of the mapping $\Phi$, i.e. will be a main part of the increment of this mapping.

The value $\Phi'_H(\zeta) := \sum_{s=1}^{16} A_s B_s$ is called the Hausdorff derivative of the mapping $\Phi$ at the point $\zeta$.

Moreover, the following theorem is true:

**Theorem 33.** If a mapping $\Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$ is $H$-monogenic in a domain $\Omega_\zeta$, then its derivative $\Phi'_H$ exists, does not depend on choice of the functions $A_s, B_s$ in the equality (77) and

$$\Phi'_H(\zeta) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_1}.$$  

**Proof.** The consequence of the $H$-monogenicity of the mapping $\Phi$ is the equality

$$\sum_{s=1}^{16} A_s d\zeta B_s = \sum_{q=1}^{4} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \frac{\partial U_q}{\partial x_u} dx_u e_q.$$  

(79)

Let

$$A_s = a_{s1} e_1 + a_{s2} e_2 + a_{s3} e_3 + a_{s4} e_4,$$

$$B_s = b_{s1} e_1 + b_{s2} e_2 + b_{s3} e_3 + b_{s4} e_4$$

(80)

for $s = 1, 2, \ldots, 16$. Using the equalities

$$d\zeta = (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} a_u x_u) e_1 + (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} b_u x_u) e_2$$

and (80) we obtain:

$$A_s d\zeta B_s = (a_{s1} e_1 + a_{s2} e_2 + a_{s3} e_3 + a_{s4} e_4) \left[ (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} a_u x_u) e_1 +
\right.$$

$$\left. + (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} b_u x_u) e_2 \right] (b_{s1} e_1 + b_{s2} e_2 + b_{s3} e_3 + b_{s4} e_4) =
$$

$$= (a_{s1} b_{s1} (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} a_u x_u) + a_{s3} b_{s4} (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} b_u x_u)) e_1 +
$$

$$+ (a_{s2} b_{s2} (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} b_u x_u) + a_{s3} b_{s3} (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} a_u x_u)) e_2 +
$$

$$+ (a_{s1} b_{s3} (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} a_u x_u) + a_{s3} b_{s2} (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} b_u x_u)) e_3 +
$$

$$+ (a_{s2} b_{s4} (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} b_u x_u) + a_{s4} b_{s1} (dx_1 + \sum_{u=1}^{m} a_u x_u)) e_4.$$  

(81)

The relations

$$\frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x_1} = \sum_{s=1}^{16} a_{s1} b_{s1} + a_{s3} b_{s4}, \quad \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x_1} = \sum_{s=1}^{16} a_{s2} b_{s2} + a_{s4} b_{s3},$$

$$\frac{\partial U_3}{\partial x_1} = \sum_{s=1}^{16} a_{s1} b_{s3} + a_{s3} b_{s2}, \quad \frac{\partial U_4}{\partial x_1} = \sum_{s=1}^{16} a_{s2} b_{s4} + a_{s4} b_{s1}.$$  

(82)
follows from the equalities (79) and (81).
Due to the equality (80), we have
\[ \Phi'_H(\zeta) := \sum_{s=1}^{16} A_s B_s = \sum_{s=1}^{16} \left( (a_{s1} b_{s1} + a_{s3} b_{s3}) e_1 + (a_{s2} b_{s2} + a_{s4} b_{s4}) e_2 + (a_{s1} b_{s3} + a_{s3} b_{s2}) e_3 + (a_{s2} b_{s4} + a_{s4} b_{s1}) e_4 \right). \]

Then, using the relation (82), we obtain
\[ \Phi'_H(\zeta) = \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x_1} e_1 + \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x_1} e_2 + \frac{\partial U_3}{\partial x_1} e_3 + \frac{\partial U_4}{\partial x_1} e_4 = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_1}. \]

Theorem 34. If mappings \( \Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) and \( \Psi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) are \( H \)-monogenic in a domain \( \Omega_\zeta \), then a product \( \Phi \cdot \Psi \) is also \( H \)-monogenic mapping in \( \Omega_\zeta \) and
\[ d(\Phi \cdot \Psi) = d\Phi \cdot \Psi + \Phi \cdot d\Psi. \]

Proof. Let
\[ \Phi(\zeta) = \sum_{q=1}^{4} U_q(x, y, z)e_q, \quad \Psi(\zeta) = \sum_{q=1}^{4} V_q(x, y, z)e_q. \]

Then
\[ d\Phi = \sum_{q=1}^{4} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \frac{\partial U_q}{\partial x_u} dx_u e_q, \quad d\Psi = \sum_{q=1}^{4} \sum_{u=1}^{m} \frac{\partial V_q}{\partial x_u} dx_u e_q \]
and
\[ d(\Phi \cdot \Psi) = d \left( U_1 V_1 + U_3 V_4 \right) e_1 + d \left( U_2 V_2 + U_4 V_3 \right) e_2 + d \left( U_1 V_3 + U_3 V_2 \right) e_3 + d \left( U_2 V_4 + U_4 V_1 \right) e_4 = \]
\[ = e_1 \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x_u} V_1 + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_u} U_1 + \frac{\partial U_3}{\partial x_u} V_4 + \frac{\partial V_4}{\partial x_u} U_3 \right) dx_u + \]
\[ + e_2 \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x_u} V_2 + \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_u} U_2 + \frac{\partial U_4}{\partial x_u} V_3 + \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_u} U_4 \right) dx_u + \]
\[ + e_3 \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x_u} V_3 + \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_u} U_1 + \frac{\partial U_3}{\partial x_u} V_2 + \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_u} U_3 \right) dx_u + \]
\[ + e_4 \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x_u} V_4 + \frac{\partial V_4}{\partial x_u} U_2 + \frac{\partial U_4}{\partial x_u} V_1 + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_u} U_4 \right) dx_u. \]

Let us transform the obtained expression to the following form:
\[ e_1 \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x_u} V_1 + \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x_u} V_4 \right) dx_u + e_2 \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x_u} V_2 + \frac{\partial U_4}{\partial x_u} V_3 \right) dx_u + \]
\[ + e_3 \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x_u} V_3 + \frac{\partial U_3}{\partial x_u} V_2 \right) dx_u + e_4 \sum_{u=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x_u} V_4 + \frac{\partial U_4}{\partial x_u} V_1 \right) dx_u. \]
\[ +e_1 \sum_{u=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_u} U_1 + \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_u} U_4 \right) \, dx_u + e_2 \sum_{u=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_u} U_2 + \frac{\partial V_4}{\partial x_u} U_3 \right) \, dx_u + \]
\[ +e_3 \sum_{u=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_u} U_3 + \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x_u} U_2 \right) \, dx_u + e_4 \sum_{u=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_u} U_4 + \frac{\partial V_4}{\partial x_u} U_1 \right) \, dx_u, \]

where we have
\[ \left( V_1 dU_1 + V_4 dU_3 \right) e_1 + \left( V_2 dU_2 + V_3 dU_4 \right) e_2 + \left( V_3 dU_1 + V_2 dU_3 \right) e_3 + \]
\[ + \left( V_4 dU_2 + V_1 dU_4 \right) e_4 + \left( U_1 dV_1 + U_3 dV_4 \right) e_1 + \left( U_2 dV_2 + U_4 dV_3 \right) e_2 + \]
\[ + \left( U_3 dV_3 + U_2 dV_2 \right) e_3 + \left( U_2 dV_4 + U_4 dV_1 \right) e_4 = d\Phi \cdot \Psi + \Phi \cdot d\Psi. \]

The Theorem is proved.

By Theorem 34 the set of \( H \)-monogenic mappings taking values in the algebra \( \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) forms the functional algebra, since a product of two \( H \)-monogenic mappings is \( H \)-monogenic mapping too.

In the next theorem we establish a relation between \( G \)-monogenic and \( H \)-monogenic mappings.

**Theorem 35.** Every right-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) and every left-\( G \)-monogenic mapping \( \hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) in a domain \( \Omega_\zeta \subset E_m \) is \( H \)-monogenic mapping in this domain.

**Proof.** Let \( \Phi : \Omega_\zeta \to \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is a right-\( G \)-monogenic mapping. Then the existence of the partial derivatives of the first order of the components of the mapping \( \Phi \) follows from the existence of the Gâteaux derivative (the equality (4)). Let us show that the differential
\[ d\Phi = \sum_{u=1}^m \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_u} \, dx_u \]  
(83)

can be represented in the form (77).

For this we note, that due to the equality (83) and the conditions (6) the equality
\[ d\Phi = \sum_{u=1}^m i_u \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_u} \, dx_u = d\zeta \, \Phi'(\zeta) \]
is true, so the differential (83) is represented in the form (77), where \( A_1 = 1, B_1 = \Phi'(\zeta) \).

In the similar way we establish, that due to the equality (83) for \( \Phi = \hat{\Phi} \) and the conditions (7) is the equality
\[ d\hat{\Phi} = \hat{\Phi}'(\zeta) d\zeta, \]
so the differential of the mapping \( \hat{\Phi} \) is represented in the form (77), where \( A_1 = \hat{\Phi}'(\zeta), B_1 = 1 \). The Theorem is proved.

\( H \)-monogenic mapping \( \Phi \), whose differential is represented as
\[ d\Phi = d\zeta \, \Phi_H'(\zeta) \]  
(84)
is called **right-\( H \)-monogenic**, and \( H \)-monogenic mapping \( \hat{\Phi} \), whose differential is represented as
\[ d\hat{\Phi} = \hat{\Phi}_H'(\zeta) d\zeta \]  
(85)
is called **left-\( H \)-monogenic** in a domain \( \Omega_\zeta \).

In the same way as Theorem 5.4 [35] we establish necessary and sufficient conditions of \( G \)-monogeneity of mapping.
Theorem 36. Suppose that components \( U_q : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) of the mapping (5) are \( \mathbb{R} \)-differentiable in a domain \( \Omega \). A mapping \( \Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is right-G-monogenic if and only if, when it is right-H-monogenic in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \subset E_m \).

Proof. The necessity is proved in the proof of Theorem 35. Let us prove the sufficiency. Let a mapping \( \Phi \) is right-\( H \)-monogenic, so the equality (84) hold. The consequence of the equalities (83) and (84) is the equality
\[
\sum_{u=1}^{m} i_u \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_1} dx_u = d\zeta \Phi'_H(\zeta).
\]
Using the equality (78) and the expression \( d\zeta = \sum_{u=1}^{m} dx_u i_u \) we have the equality
\[
\sum_{u=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_u} dx_u = \sum_{u=1}^{m} i_u \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_1} dx_u,
\]
from which follows the Cauchy – Riemann condition (6). Then the mapping \( \Phi \) is right-G-monogenic. The Theorem is proved.

Similarly we prove the case of Theorem for the left-G-monogenic mapping.

Theorem 37. Suppose that components \( U_q : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) of the mapping (5) are \( \mathbb{R} \)-differentiable in a domain \( \Omega \). A mapping \( \hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) is left-G-monogenic if and only if, when it is left-H-monogenic in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \subset E_m \).

Different Equivalent Definitions of \( G \)-Monogenic Mappings

Thus, we obtain the following theorem which gives different equivalent definitions of \( G \)-monogenic mappings in a domain \( \Omega_\zeta \).

Theorem 38. A mapping \( \Phi : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \) (or \( \hat{\Phi} : \Omega_\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C}) \)) is right-G-monogenic (or left-G-monogenic) in a domain \( \Omega_\zeta \subset E_m \) if and only if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

(I) components \( U_q : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) of the expansion (5) are \( \mathbb{R} \)-differentiable in the domain \( \Omega \) and conditions (6) (or (7)) are satisfied in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \);

(II) components \( U_q : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) of the expansion (5) are \( \mathbb{R} \)-differentiable in the domain \( \Omega \) and the mapping \( \Phi \) (or \( \hat{\Phi} \)) is right-H-monogenic (or left-H-monogenic) in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \).

If \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \), then the mapping \( \Phi \) is right-G-monogenic (or \( \hat{\Phi} \) is left-G-monogenic) if and only if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

(III) for every point \( \zeta_0 \in \Omega_\zeta \) there exists a neighborhood, in which the mapping \( \Phi \) (or \( \hat{\Phi} \)) is expressed as the sum of the power series (57) (or (58));

(IV) the mapping \( \Phi \) (or \( \hat{\Phi} \)) is continuous in \( \Omega_\zeta \) and satisfies the equality (50) (or (54)) for every triangle \( \Delta_\zeta \) such that \( \Delta_\zeta \subset \Omega_\zeta \).

If \( f_k(E_m) = \mathbb{C} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \) and in addition the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \subset E_m \) is convex with respect to the set of directions \( M_\zeta^1 \), then the mapping \( \Phi \) is right-G-monogenic (or \( \hat{\Phi} \) is left-G-monogenic) if and only if, when

(V) there exist unique holomorphic in the domain \( D_1 \) functions \( F_1, F_3 \) (or \( \hat{F}_1, \hat{F}_3 \)) of the variable \( \xi_1 \) and unique holomorphic in the domain \( D_2 \) functions \( F_2, F_4 \) (or \( \hat{F}_2, \hat{F}_4 \)) of the variable \( \xi_2 \) such that the mapping \( \Phi \) (or \( \hat{\Phi} \)) is expressed in the form (24) (or (25)) in the domain \( \Omega_\zeta \).
**Proof.** It is established in [28] that the mapping $\Phi$ is right-$G$-monogenic in the domain $\Omega_\zeta$ if and only if the condition (I) is satisfied.

The equivalence of the condition (II) and the notion of right-$G$-monogenic mapping is established in Theorem 37.

To prove the equivalence of the condition (III) and the notion of right-$G$-monogenic mapping is a consequence of Theorem 26 and the property of convergent series (57) to define a mapping right-$G$-monogenic in a domain of convergence.

The equivalence of the condition (IV) and the notion of right-$G$-monogenic mapping follows from Theorem 23 and Theorem 22.

Finally, the equivalence of the condition (V) and the notion of right-$G$-monogenic mapping $\Phi$, it is sufficient to note that the uniqueness of the functions $F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4$ in (25) follows from the uniqueness of decomposition of element with respect to the basis $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ of the algebra $\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{C})$, and the mapping (25) is right-$G$-monogenic in $\Omega_\zeta$ because it satisfies the condition (6).

For the left-$G$-monogenic mappings Theorem is proved in a same way. The Theorem is proved.

**Conclusion**

We consider a class of so-called quaternionic $G$-monogenic (differentiable in the sense of Gâteaux) mappings associated with $m$-dimensional ($m \in \{2, 3, 4\}$) partial differential equations and propose a description of all mappings from this class by using four analytic functions of complex variable. For $G$-monogenic mappings we generalize some analogues of classical integral theorems of the holomorphic function theory of the complex variable (the surface and the curvilinear Cauchy integral theorems, the Cauchy integral formula, the Morera theorem), and Taylor’s and Laurent’s expansions. Moreover, we investigated the relation between $G$-monogenic and $H$-monogenic (differentiable in the sense of Hausdorff) quaternionic mappings.

**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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