

球上双正则函数的增长性

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收稿日期: 2024年11月6日; 录用日期: 2024年12月4日; 发布日期: 2025年1月9日

摘要

Dirac算子零化的Clifford值函数称为正则函数, 正则函数是全纯函数在高维空间中非交换领域的推广。双正则函数是双变量的正则函数。正则函数的增长性问题是Clifford分析中的重要问题之一。本文研究单位球上双正则函数的增长性问题。借鉴Wiman-Valiron理论, 利用双正则函数的Taylor级数, 研究双正则函数的增长阶, 得到广义Lindelöf-Pringsheim定理, 建立增长阶与Taylor级数的联系。

关键词

Taylor级数, 双正则函数, 增长阶

Growth of Biregular Functions in Balls

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Received: Nov. 6th, 2024; accepted: Dec. 4th, 2024; published: Jan. 9th, 2025

Abstract

The Clifford-valued functions of null-solutions of Dirac operator are called regular functions. A regular function is an extension of holomorphic functions in non-commutative domains in high-dimensional spaces. Biregular functions are regular functions of two variables. The growth problem of regular functions is one of the important problems in Clifford analysis. In this paper, we investigate the growth problem of biregular functions in unit balls. Drawing on Wiman-Valiron theory, the growth order of biregular functions is studied by using the Taylor series of biregular functions, and the generalization of Lindelöf-Pringsheim theorem is obtained. This theorem shows the relation between the growth order of biregular functions and the Taylor series.

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Keywords

Taylor Series, Biregular Functions, Growth Order

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1. 引言

Dirac 算子零化的 Clifford 代数值函数, 称为 Clifford 全纯函数。Clifford 代数是高维空间上可结合非交换的几何代数。Clifford 全纯函数又称为正则函数。正则函数是全纯函数(Cauchy-Riemann 算子零化的复值函数)在非交换领域的推广[1]。Clifford 分析是以正则函数为主要研究对象, 广泛应用于偏微分方程、量子力学等[2] [3]。双正则函数是全纯函数在多复变量下的非交换领域的推广。Brackx 等定义了 Clifford 分析中的双正则函数, 研究了双正则函数的 Cauchy 积分公式和 Taylor 级数[4] [5]。运用不动点定理, Huang 等研究了双正则函数的非线性边值问题[6] [7]。近年来, 国内外许多学者进行了 Clifford 分析中双正则函数的相关研究: 推广双正则函数的扩张定理到 R^{2n} 中分形区域[8]; 研究基于 Pauli 矩阵的双正则函数的性质[9]; 构造带有 Bergman 核的 slice 双正则函数的变换公式[10]; 研究双正则函数的隐函数定理[11]; 研究 Cayley-Dickson-Clifford 分析中的双正则函数的 Cauchy 公式[12]。在以上工作的基础上, 本文将研究 Clifford 分析中单位球上双正则函数的增长性问题。

全纯函数、亚纯函数的增长性问题是单复分析的重要问题之一。早期研究源于 Lindelöf [13]和 Pringsheim [14]。20 世纪初, Wiman [15]和 Valiron [16]研究了全纯整函数的增长级、增长型、最大项、中心指标等。随后, Nevanlinna 研究了亚纯函数的增长性问题[17]。进一步, MacLane 等进行了复偏微分方程解的增长性研究[18]-[20]。Clifford 分析是复分析在高维空间中的推广。2015 年以来, De Almeida 等在 Clifford 分析框架下, 引入增长级、增长型、最大项、中心指标, 研究了正则整函数的增长性[21]。他们借鉴 Wiman-Valiron 理论, 利用 Taylor 级数研究正则整函数、多项式正则整函数的增长级和型, 给出了 Lindelöf-Pringsheim 定理[22] [23], 研究了正则整函数的近似阶的性质[24]。受 De Almeida 等研究工作的启发, 我们定义球上双正则函数的增长阶, 利用双正则函数的 Cauchy 积分公式和 Taylor 级数, 研究单位球上双正则函数的增长性, 给出广义 Lindelöf-Pringsheim 定理, 建立增长阶与其 Taylor 级数的联系。

2. 预备知识

设 Cl_n 是以 $(e_1, \dots, e_n)$ 为正交基的实 Clifford 代数, 其中, $e_i e_j + e_j e_i = 0, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 。对于 $a \in Cl_n$,

定义 $a = \sum_A a_A e_A$, $\|a\| = \left(\sum_A |a_A|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $A = (h_1, \dots, h_r) \in P\{1, \dots, n\}$, $1 \leq h_1 < \dots < h_r \leq n$ 。

定义 Clifford 值二元函数 $f(x, y): f(x, y) = \sum_A f_A(x, y) e_A$, $(x, y) = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m; y_0, y_1, \dots, y_k)$ 。

设开集 $\Omega \subset R^{m+1} \times R^{k+1}$, $1 < m, k \leq n$ 。为了定义双正则函数, 引入如下符号:

$$U_y = \{x \in R^{m+1} : (x, y) \in \Omega\}, y \in R^{k+1}, V_x = \{y \in R^{k+1} : (x, y) \in \Omega\}, x \in R^{m+1}。$$

$$\text{若} \begin{cases} D_x f(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^m e_i \partial_{x_i} f(x, y) = 0, & f(x, y) \in C^1(U_y, Cl_n), \\ f(x, y) D_y = \sum_{j=0}^k e_j \partial_{y_j} f(x, y) = 0, & f(x, y) \in C^1(V_x, Cl_n), \end{cases} \quad \text{则称 } f(x, y) \text{ 是双正则函数。}$$

引理 1 设 $S_m \times S_k \subset \Omega$ 。设 $S_m^0 = S_m / \partial S_m$, $S_k^0 = S_k / \partial S_k$, 其中 $S_m (S_k)$ 是 $m+1(k+1)$ 维紧致、可微、定向的带边界流形。若函数 $f(x, y)$ 是在 Ω 上的双正则函数, 则对任意 $(x, y) \in S_m^0 \times S_k^0$, 有

$$f(x, y) = \int_{\partial S_m \times \partial S_k} E_m(u-x) d\sigma_u f(u, v) d\sigma_v E_k(v-y),$$

其中, Cauchy 核函数

$$E_m(x) = \frac{1}{\omega_{m+1}} \frac{\bar{x}}{|x|^{m+1}}, \quad E_k(y) = \frac{1}{\omega_{k+1}} \frac{\bar{y}}{|y|^{k+1}},$$

$$\omega_{m+1} = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{m+1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)}, \quad \omega_{k+1} = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{k+1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)}.$$

这里, $x = \sum_{i=0}^m x_i e_i$, $y = \sum_{j=0}^k y_j e_j$, $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=0}^m x_i \bar{e}_i$, $\bar{y} = \sum_{j=0}^k y_j \bar{e}_j$, $e_0 = 1$, $\bar{e}_i = -e_i$, $\bar{e}_j = -e_j$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ 。

这些核函数满足 $D_x E_m = E_m D_x = \delta$, $D_y E_k = E_k D_y = \delta$ 。其中, δ 是 Dirac 测度。

为了叙述简便, 引入符号:

$$(l)_m = (l_1, \dots, l_m), \quad (l)_m! = l_1! \cdots l_m!, \quad |(l)_m| = |l_1 + \dots + l_m|.$$

$$(h)_k = (h_1, \dots, h_k), \quad (h)_k! = h_1! \cdots h_k!, \quad |(h)_k| = |h_1 + \dots + h_k|.$$

引理 2 若函数 f 是定义在球 $B_m^\circ(0, R) \times B_k^\circ(0, R)$ 上的双正则函数, 则函数 f 在球上可以唯一展成一致收敛的 Taylor 级数

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{|(l)_m|=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=0}^{+\infty} V_{(l)_m}(x) \lambda_{(l)_m(h)_k} W_{(h)_k}(y),$$

$$\text{其中, } V_{(l)_m}(x) = \frac{(l)_m!}{|(l)_m|!} \sum_{\pi \in \text{perm}((l)_m)} \xi_{\pi(l_1)} \cdots \xi_{\pi(l_m)}, \quad W_{(h)_k}(y) = \frac{(h)_k!}{|(h)_k|!} \sum_{\pi \in \text{perm}((h)_k)} \eta_{\pi(h_1)} \cdots \eta_{\pi(h_k)},$$

$\text{perm}((l)_m) (\text{perm}((h)_k))$ 是 $(l_1, \dots, l_m) ((h_1, \dots, h_k))$ 全排列集合。

超复变量 $\xi_s = x_s e_0 - x_0 e_s$, $s = 1, \dots, m$; $\eta_t = y_t e_0 - y_0 e_t$, $t = 1, \dots, k$ 。

这里, $\lambda_{(l)_m(h)_k} = \int_{\partial B_m(R_m) \times \partial B_k(R_k)} X_{(l)_m}(u, y) d\sigma_u f(u, v) d\sigma_v Y_{(h)_k}(x, v)$ 。

其中, $X_{(l)_m}(x) = (-1)^m \partial_{x_{l_1}} \cdots \partial_{x_{l_m}} E_m(x)$, $Y_{(h)_k}(y) = (-1)^k \partial_{y_{h_1}} \cdots \partial_{y_{h_k}} E_k(y)$ 。

3. 球上双正则函数的增长阶

本节研究球上双正则函数的增长阶, 得到广义 Lindelöf-Pringsheim 定理。在文献[19]中, 作者定义了单复分析中球上全纯函数的增长阶。受其启发, 我们定义 Clifford 分析中球上双正则函数的增长阶。

定义 1 设 $f(x, y): B_m^\circ(0, 1) \times B_k^\circ(0, 1) \rightarrow Cl_n$ 为双正则函数, 则函数 f 的增长阶为

$$\rho = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log \log M(r, f)}{-\log(1-r)},$$

$$\text{其中, } M(r, f) = \sup_{(x, y) \in B_m^\circ(0,1) \times B_k^\circ(0,1)} |f(x, y)|.$$

在本文中, 我们假设 $0 < \rho < +\infty$ 。

在文献[19]中, 作者研究了关于单复分析中全纯函数的 Lindelöf-Pringsheim 定理, 定理内容如下:

$$\text{若函数 } f(z) \text{ 可展成泰勒级数 } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z_n, \text{ 则 } \rho = \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log |a_n|}{\log n - \log \log |a_n|}.$$

我们将这个定理推广到多元 Clifford 值函数——双正则函数, 建立球上双正则函数的增长阶与 Taylor 级数的联系。

定理 1 若 $f(x, y): B_m^\circ(0,1) \times B_k^\circ(0,1) \rightarrow Cl_n$ 为双正则函数, 则函数 f 的增长阶为

$$\rho = \limsup_{|(l)_m|, |(h)_k| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_r, (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)}{\log(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|) - \log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_r, (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)}, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{其中, } c(m, (l)_m) = \frac{m(m+1) \cdots (m + |(l)_m| - 1)}{(l)_m!}, \quad c(k, (h)_k) = \frac{k(k+1) \cdots (k + |(h)_k| - 1)}{(h)_k!}.$$

$$\text{证明: (1)式变形为 } \rho = \limsup_{|(l)_m|, |(h)_k| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{\log(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)}{\log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_r, (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)} - 1}.$$

$$\text{下面只要证明: } \frac{\rho}{\rho+1} = \limsup_{|(l)_m|, |(h)_k| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_r, (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)}{\log(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)}.$$

$$\text{第一步, 我们证明不等式: } \limsup_{|(l)_m|, |(h)_k| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_r, (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)}{\log(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)} \leq \frac{\rho}{\rho+1}. \text{ 由引理 1 和引理 2, 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\| &= \left| \int_{\partial B_m(R_m) \times \partial B_k(R_k)} X_{(l)_m}(u, y) d\sigma_u f(u, v) d\sigma_v Y_{(h)_k}(x, v) \right| \\ &\leq M(r, f) \int_{\partial B_m(R_m) \times \partial B_k(R_k)} \left| \partial_{x_{l_1}} \cdots \partial_{x_{l_m}} E_m(u) \right| \left| \partial_{y_{h_1}} \cdots \partial_{y_{h_k}} E_k(v) \right| d\sigma_u d\sigma_v \\ &= \frac{m(m+1) \cdots (m + |(l)_m| - 1) k(k+1) \cdots (k + |(h)_k| - 1)}{(l)_m! (h)_k! r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|}} M(r, f) \\ &= \frac{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)}{r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|}} M(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

上式两边取对数, 得

$$\log \left[\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_m(h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right] \leq \log M(r, f) + \log r^{-[(l)_m] + [(h)_k]}. \quad (2)$$

由定义 1, 得 $\rho = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log \log M(r, f)}{-\log(1-r)}$ 。

根据上确界定义 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, $\frac{\log \log M(r, f)}{-\log(1-r)} \leq \rho + \varepsilon$, 即

$$\log M(r, f) \leq (1-r)^{-(\rho+\varepsilon)}.$$

$$(2) \text{式变为} \log \left[\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_m(h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right] \leq (1-r)^{-(\rho+\varepsilon)} + \log r^{-[(l)_m] + [(h)_k]}.$$

由于 $\frac{1}{[(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \rightarrow 0$, $0 < 1-r < 1$ 。进一步, (2)式变形为

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left[\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_m(h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right] &\leq \left[\frac{1}{[(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \right]^{-\frac{\rho+\varepsilon}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} - [(l)_m] + [(h)_k] \log \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{[(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} \right] \\ &= [(l)_m] + [(h)_k]^{\frac{\rho+\varepsilon}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} - [(l)_m] + [(h)_k] \log \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{[(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} \right] \\ &= [(l)_m] + [(h)_k]^{\frac{\rho+\varepsilon}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} \left\{ 1 - [(l)_m] + [(h)_k]^{-\frac{\rho+\varepsilon}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} \log \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{[(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

上式两边取对数, 取极限, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\limsup_{[(l)_m], [(h)_k] \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_m(h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)}{\log [(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \\ &= \limsup_{[(l)_m], [(h)_k] \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log [(l)_m] + [(h)_k]^{\frac{\rho+\varepsilon}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}}}{\log [(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \\ &\quad + \limsup_{[(l)_m], [(h)_k] \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \left\{ 1 - [(l)_m] + [(h)_k]^{-\frac{\rho+\varepsilon}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} \log \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{[(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}} \right] \right\}}{\log [(l)_m] + [(h)_k]} \\ &= \frac{\rho+\varepsilon}{1+\rho+\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \text{ 得 } \limsup_{|(l)_m|, |(h)_k| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)}{\log(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)} \leq \frac{\rho}{\rho+1}.$$

$$\text{第二步, 我们证明不等式: } \limsup_{|(l)_m|, |(h)_k| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)}{\log(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)} \geq \frac{\rho}{\rho+1}.$$

$$\text{根据第一步的证明结果, } \exists \beta > 0, \frac{\log \log \left(\frac{\|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right)}{\log(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)} \leq \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}.$$

设 $\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}$, 则 $\log \|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\| \leq (|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)^\alpha$, 即 $\|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\| \leq e^{(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)^\alpha}$. 由引理 2 可知

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{|(l)_m|=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=0}^{+\infty} V_{(l)_m}(x) \lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k} W_{(h)_k}(y).$$

在单位球上, $|V_{(l)_m}(x)| \leq r^{|(l)_m|}$, $|W_{(h)_k}(y)| \leq r^{|(h)_k|}$. 于是, 有

$$\begin{aligned} M(r, f) &\leq \sum_{|(l)_m|=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=0}^{+\infty} \|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\| r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|} \\ &= \sum_{|(l)_m|=0}^{N_0} \sum_{|(h)_k|=0}^{N_0} \|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\| r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|} + \sum_{|(l)_m|=N_0}^{N_1} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_0}^{N_1} \|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\| r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|} \\ &\quad + \sum_{|(l)_m|=N_1}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_1}^{+\infty} \|\lambda_{(l)_m, (h)_k}\| r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|} \\ &\leq A + \sum_{|(l)_m|=N_0}^{N_1} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_0}^{N_1} e^{(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)^\alpha} r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|} + \sum_{|(l)_m|=N_1}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_1}^{+\infty} e^{(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)^\alpha} r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|}, \end{aligned}$$

其中, $A > 0$ 为前 N_1 项的和. 利用一元函数求导得到最大值的方法, 容易得到以下等式:

$$\max_{0 \leq x < \infty} \left(x^\alpha - x \log \frac{1}{r} \right) = \left(\alpha^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} - \alpha^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \right) \left[\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right]^{-\beta} = \phi(\alpha) \left[\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right]^{-\beta}, \quad 0 < r < 1.$$

当 $N_0 \leq |(l)_m| \leq N_1, N_0 \leq |(h)_k| \leq N_1$ 时, 我们有

$$\log \left[e^{(|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)^\alpha} r^{|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|} \right] = \left[|(l)_m| + |(h)_k| \right]^\alpha + \left[|(l)_m| + |(h)_k| \right] \log r \leq \phi(\alpha) \left[\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right]^{-\beta}.$$

$$\text{因此, } \sum_{|(l)_m|=N_0}^{N_1} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_0}^{N_1} e^{\left[|(l)_m| + |(h)_k| \right]^\alpha} r^{\left[|(l)_m| + |(h)_k| \right]} \leq N_1 e^{\phi(\alpha) \left[\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right]^{-\beta}}.$$

$$\text{现在考虑 } \sum_{|(l)_m|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} e^{\left[|(l)_m| + |(h)_k| \right]^\alpha} r^{\left[|(l)_m| + |(h)_k| \right]}. \text{ 我们不妨取 } N_1 = \left\lceil \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right)^{\frac{-1}{1-\alpha}} \right\rceil.$$

$$\text{对于 } |(l)_m| \geq N_1 + 1, |(h)_k| \geq N_1 + 1, \text{ 有 } \left[|(l)_m| + |(h)_k| \right]^{1-\alpha} \geq \frac{2}{-\log r}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{因此, } \sum_{|l)_m|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} e^{\lfloor |l)_m|+|(h)_k| \rfloor^\alpha} r^{\lfloor |l)_m|+|(h)_k| \rfloor} &\leq \sum_{|l)_m|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lfloor |l)_m|+|(h)_k| \rfloor}{2} \log r} r^{\lfloor |l)_m|+|(h)_k| \rfloor} \\
&\leq \sum_{|l)_m|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} r^{\frac{\lfloor |l)_m|+|(h)_k| \rfloor}{2}} \\
&= \sum_{|l)_m|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} r^{\frac{|l)_m|}{2}} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} r^{\frac{|h)_k|}{2}} \leq \left(\frac{r^{\frac{N_1+1}{2}}}{1-r^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{设 } \alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}, \text{ 则 } \beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}. \text{ 于是, 得 } N_1+1 \geq \left(\frac{2}{-\log r} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}.$$

$$\text{利用上式, 我们可以计算 } \log r^{\frac{N_1+1}{2}} \leq -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{-\log r} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \log \frac{1}{r} \leq -2^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}-1} \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right)^{1-\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} = -2^\beta \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right)^{-\beta}.$$

$$\text{当 } r \rightarrow 1^- \text{ 时, 有 } \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-\sqrt{r}}{\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)} = 1, \text{ 即 } 1-\sqrt{r} = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) [1+o(1)], \text{ 其中 } o \text{ 表示高阶无穷小.}$$

$$\text{于是, 存在 } A_1 > 0, \frac{r^{\frac{N_1+1}{2}}}{1-\sqrt{r}} \leq e^{-2^\beta \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right)^{-\beta} + \log 2 - \log \log \frac{1}{r} + o(1)} \leq A_1 e^{-2^\beta \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right)^{-\beta} - \log \log \frac{1}{r}}.$$

当 $r \rightarrow 1^-$ 时, 存在 $A_2 > 0$, 有

$$\sum_{|l)_m|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} \sum_{|(h)_k|=N_1+1}^{+\infty} e^{\lfloor |l)_m|+|(h)_k| \rfloor^\alpha} r^{\lfloor |l)_m|+|(h)_k| \rfloor} \leq \left[-A_1 e^{-2^\beta \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right)^{-\beta} - \log \log \frac{1}{r}} \right]^2 \leq A_2.$$

$$\text{因此, } M(r, f) \leq A + A_2 + \left(\frac{2}{\log \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} e^{\phi(\alpha) \left[\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right]^{-\beta}} \leq A_3 + \left(\frac{2}{\log \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} e^{\phi(\alpha) \left[\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right]^{-\beta}}, \quad A_3 \geq A + A_2.$$

由于 $1-r = \log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^{-\beta} [1+o(1)]$, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\log M(r, f) &\leq \log A_3 + \frac{1}{1-\beta} \log \left(\frac{2}{\log \frac{1}{r}} \right) + \phi(\alpha) \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right)^{-\beta} \\
&\leq \phi(\alpha) \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right)^{-\beta} [1+o(1)] \leq \phi(\alpha) (1-r)^{-\beta} [1+o(1)].
\end{aligned}$$

进而得 $\log \log M(r, f) \leq \log \phi(\alpha) + \log \left[(1-r)^{-\beta} \right] + \log [1+o(1)]$.

$$\text{于是, } \rho = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ (\log^+ M(r, f))}{-\log(1-r)} \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\phi(\alpha)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}} + \beta \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}} + \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log [1+o(1)]}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}} = \beta.$$

由上式容易得到 $\frac{\rho}{1+\rho} \leq \frac{\beta}{1+\beta}$ 。

由于 $c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k) \geq 1$, 于是我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left[\frac{\|\lambda_{(l), (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right] &\leq \log \|\lambda_{(l), (h)_k}\| - \log [c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)] \\ &\leq \log \|\lambda_{(l), (h)_k}\| \leq [|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|]^\alpha = [|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|]^{\frac{\beta}{1+\beta}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此, } \frac{\log \log \left[\frac{\|\lambda_{(l), (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right]}{\log (|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)} \leq \frac{\beta}{1+\beta}, \text{ 使得 } \frac{\log \log \left[\frac{\|\lambda_{(l), (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right]}{\log (|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)} = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} - \varepsilon.$$

由于 $\frac{\rho}{1+\rho} \leq \frac{\beta}{1+\beta}$, 可以得到以下不等式

$$\frac{\log \log \left[\frac{\|\lambda_{(l), (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right]}{\log (|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)} \geq \frac{\rho}{\rho+1} - \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \text{ 取极限, 得 } \limsup_{|(l)_m|, |(h)_k| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log \left[\frac{\|\lambda_{(l), (h)_k}\|}{c(m, (l)_m) c(k, (h)_k)} \right]}{\log (|(l)_m| + |(h)_k|)} \geq \frac{\rho}{\rho+1}.$$

综合第一步证明和第二步证明, 我们得出结论。

4. 结论

复分析向高维空间推广分为两个方面: 一方面推广为多复变函数理论, 实现单复变量向多复变量的推广; 另一方面推广为 Clifford 分析, 实现其向非交换领域的推广。在 Clifford 分析的背景下, 本文以双正则函数为主要研究对象, 双正则函数是含两个变量的正则函数。正则函数是取值于 Clifford 代数的广义的全纯函数。全纯函数的增长性问题是复分析的核心问题之一。近年来, Clifford 值函数的增长性相关问题也逐渐成为 Clifford 分析的热点问题之一。本文研究球上双正则函数的增长性问题, 建立球上双正则函数的增长阶与其 Taylor 级数的联系, 推广 Lindelöf-Pringsheim 定理。因此, 本文关于 Clifford 值多元函数的增长性问题研究, 既实现了单变量向多变量的推广, 又实现了其向非交换领域的推广。

基金项目

河北省自然科学基金资助(项目编号: A2022402007); 国家自然科学基金资助(项目编号: 11426082)。

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