

复八元数分析中的Plemelj公式

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摘要

复八元数作为八元数在复数域上的推广, 在理论物理领域展现出重要应用价值。它能描述量子力学中的自旋态、电磁场的双曲对称性以及角动量算子与力矩张量。本文首先建立了复八元数空间中类似于Hile引理的一种核函数的不等式, 随后讨论了Cauchy主值的存在性, 最后研究复八元数空间中分片光滑曲面上的Plemelj公式。

关键词

复八元数分析, Cauchy积分公式, Plemelj公式

Plemelj Formula in Complex Octonionic Analysis

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Abstract

As an extension of octonions over the complex number field, complex octonions have shown significant application value in theoretical physics. They can describe spin states in quantum mechanics, the hyperbolic symmetry of electromagnetic fields, and angular momentum operators and moment tensors. This paper first establishes an inequality of a kernel function similar to Hile's lemma in the complex octonionic space. Then, it discusses the existence of the Cauchy principal value. Finally, it studies the Plemelj formula on piecewise smooth surfaces in the complex octonionic space.

Keywords

Complex Octonionic Analysis, Cauchy Formula, Plemelj Formula

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1. 引言

Cauchy 型积分及其产生的奇异积分算子是复分析与算子理论研究的基础。其中, Plemelj 公式通过确立边界值的存在性, 阐明了奇异积分与跳跃项之间的内在联系, 构成了连接解析函数内部性质与边界行为之间的重要桥梁。如今, Plemelj 公式已被成功推广至高维空间与复杂代数结构, 这一发展为调和分析、势论及数学物理等学科提供了分析工具。

在 Clifford 分析领域, Plemelj 公式经历了从实代数到复代数、从连续到离散的研究过程。20 世纪 80 年代, Brackx, Delanghe 和 Sommen [1] 首先建立了实 Clifford 代数中正则函数的理论框架; Ryan [2] 利用平面波分解技术将 Plemelj 公式推广到复 Clifford 分析; 杜金元和张忠祥 [3] 给出了 Clifford 代数中 Cauchy 积分公式及其应用; Kraußhar 和 Ryan [4] 讨论了奇异柯西积分及对应的 Plemelj 投影算子; 边小丽、Eriksson 等 [5] 讨论了实 Clifford 分析中双超正则函数的 Cauchy 积分公式和 Plemelj 公式; 近年来, Gürlebeck 和张忠祥 [6] 研究了 Clifford 分析中若干正则函数的 Riemann 边值问题; 罗纬宇和杜金元 [7] 给出了广义 Cauchy 定理及其在正则函数边值问题中的应用, 实现了 Plemelj 公式的推广; 乔玉英、杨贺菊、李尊凤等 [8] [9] 探讨了复 Clifford 分析中 Cauchy-Pompeiu 积分公式、Plemelj 公式及边值问题。

在非结合的八元数分析领域, 积分理论和 Plemelj 公式有丰富的成果。李兴民和彭立中 [10] 在实八元数空间上建立 Cauchy 积分公式; 随后, 李兴民、彭立中和钱涛 [11] 将 Cauchy 积分公式推广至 Lipschitz 曲面上, 并建立八元数中的 Plemelj 公式; 王海燕和任广斌 [12] 系统地建立了多变量八元数分析的 Bochner-Martinelli 积分理论; 王海燕和边小丽 [13] 探讨了八元数分析中 Dirac 算子的右逆算子问题, 完善了算子理论。龚定东 [14] 研究八元数闭逐块光滑流形上的奇异积分主值, 得到相应的 Plemelj 公式, 完善了边界值理论。随后, 任广斌及金铭 [15] 将切片分析推广至八元数背景下, 建立了全局 Plemelj 跳跃公式。近年来, 任广斌教授及其团队 [16]-[18] 研究了八元数分析中的希尔伯特空间, Hahn-Banach 定理以及 Paley-Wiener 定理, 进一步丰富了八元数的研究内容。同时, 复八元数在物理领域也展现出应用潜力, 翁梓华在文献 [19] [20] 将复八元数应用于力学中的角动量与力矩分析, 且将电磁学和万有引力理论中的主要方程推广到了复八元数的弯曲空间。

在前期建立复八元数 Cauchy-Pompeiu 积分公式的基础上, 本文首先建立了复八元数空间中类似于 Hile 引理的一种核的不等式, 其次基于复正则函数的积分表示研究了 Plemelj 公式。复八元数 Plemelj 公式不仅完善了非结合解析理论体系, 也为进一步研究复八元数背景下 Riemann 边值问题及奇异积分方程提供了数学工具和理论基础。

2. 预备知识

2.1. 实八元数

八元数 \mathbb{O} 是由基 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_7 生成的非交换非结合的 \mathbb{R} -可除代数, 且这组基满足

$$e_i e_j + e_j e_i = -2\delta_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 7.$$

八元数基之间的乘法规则如下(见表 1)。

Table 1. Multiplication table of the standard basis
表 1. 标准基乘法表

1	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6	e_7
e_1	-1	e_3	$-e_2$	e_5	$-e_4$	$-e_7$	e_6
e_2	$-e_3$	-1	e_1	e_6	e_7	$-e_4$	$-e_5$
e_3	e_2	$-e_1$	-1	e_7	$-e_6$	e_5	$-e_4$
e_4	$-e_5$	$-e_6$	$-e_7$	-1	e_1	e_2	e_3
e_5	e_4	$-e_7$	e_6	$-e_1$	-1	$-e_3$	e_2
e_6	e_7	e_4	$-e_5$	$-e_2$	e_3	-1	$-e_1$
e_7	$-e_6$	e_5	e_4	$-e_3$	$-e_2$	e_1	-1

由表 1 可知, 八元数既不满足交换律也不满足结合律。故对任意 $i, j, k = 1, 2, \dots, 7, i \neq j$, 有

$$e_i e_j \neq e_j e_i,$$

一般情况下, 对任意 $i, j, k = 1, 2, \dots, 7, i \neq j \neq k$, $(e_i e_j) e_k = e_i (e_j e_k)$ 是不成立的。除了

$$\{i, j, k\} \in \{\{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 4, 5\}, \{1, 6, 7\}, \{2, 4, 5\}, \{2, 5, 7\}, \{3, 4, 7\}, \{3, 5, 6\}\}$$

所以, 为了结合顺序的改变, 引入八元数的结合子

$$[x, y, z] = (xy)z - x(yz).$$

结合子满足完全反对称性, 即 $[x, y, z] = -[y, x, z] = [y, z, x]$ 。虽然这个结合子一般情况下不为 0, 但它满足较弱的结合性, 即

$$[x, x, y] = [x, \bar{x}, y] = 0.$$

八元数的基的共轭满足

$$\begin{cases} \overline{e_0} = e_0, \\ \overline{e_i} = -e_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, 7, \\ \overline{e_i e_j} = \overline{e_j e_i}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 7, i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

2.2. 复八元数

任意复八元数 $z \in \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C})$ 可以表示为 $z = z_0 + z_1 e_1 + z_2 e_2 + \dots + z_7 e_7, z_i \in \mathbb{C}$. 复八元数 z 的模定义为

$$|z| = \left(\sum_{i=0}^7 z_i \bar{z}_i \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{i=0}^7 |z_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

由实八元数模的性质以及复八元数模的性质得, 对于任意 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C})$, 复八元数的模满足

$$|ab| \leq |a||b|, |a+b| \leq |a|+|b|, |a(bc)| \leq |a||b||c|.$$

接下来, 对任意 $f \in C^1(\Omega, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C}))$, 我们引入复左 Dirac 算子及共轭:

$$D_z f = \sum_{i=0}^7 e_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_i}, \bar{D}_z f = \sum_{i=0}^7 e_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_i}.$$

定义 2.1 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为非空连通开集, 且 $f \in C^1(\Omega, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C}))$ 是全纯函数. 若对任意 $z \in \Omega$, 都有

$$D_z f(z) = 0 \quad (f(z) D_{\bar{z}} = 0),$$

则称 $f(z)$ 为复左(右)正则函数.

首先, 给出复八元数的面积微元, 其形式如下

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma_{1z} &= \sum_{k=0}^7 (-1)^k e_k d\hat{z}_k, d\hat{z}_k = d\bar{z}_0 \wedge d\bar{z}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}_{k-1} \wedge d\bar{z}_{k+1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}_7 \wedge dz_0 \wedge dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_7; \\ d\sigma_{2z} &= \sum_{k=0}^7 (-1)^{8+k} e_k d\hat{z}_k, d\hat{z}_k = d\bar{z}_0 \wedge d\bar{z}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}_7 \wedge dz_0 \wedge dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_{k-1} \wedge dz_{k+1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_7. \end{aligned}$$

设 $n(\xi)$ 为 ξ 处的单位外法向量, 则

$$d\sigma_\xi = d\sigma_{1\xi} + d\sigma_{2\xi} = n(\xi) dS_\xi; \quad |d\sigma_\xi| = |dS_\xi| \leq C\rho^{2n} d\rho, C > 0.$$

定理 2.2 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为有界域, $\partial\Omega$ 为分片光滑曲面, $f, g \in C^1(\Omega, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C})) \cap C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C}))$, 则对任意 $z \in \Omega$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Omega} f(z) (d\sigma_{1z} g(z)) &= \int_\Omega \left\{ f(D_{\bar{z}} g) + (f D_{\bar{z}}) g - \sum_{k=0}^7 [\partial_{\bar{z}_k} f, e_k, g] \right\} d\bar{z} \wedge dz; \\ \int_{\partial\Omega} f(z) (d\sigma_{2z} g(z)) &= \int_\Omega \left\{ f(D_z g) + (f D_z) g - \sum_{k=0}^7 [\partial_{z_k} f, e_k, g] \right\} d\bar{z} \wedge dz. \end{aligned}$$

定理 2.3 对任意 $\xi, z \in \mathbb{C}^8, \xi \neq z$, 有

$$\omega_1^*(\xi - z) D_{\bar{\xi}} + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) D_\xi = 0; D_{\bar{\xi}} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) + D_\xi \omega_2^*(\xi - z) = 0.$$

其中

$$\omega_1^*(\xi - z) = \frac{1}{\omega_{16}(2i)^8} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^7 (\overline{\xi_k - z_k}) \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}}, \quad \omega_2^*(\xi - z) = \frac{1}{\omega_{16}(2i)^8} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^7 (\xi_k - z_k) \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}}.$$

证明: 我们来证明第一个式子. 由 $\omega_1^*(\xi - z)$ 和 $\omega_2^*(\xi - z)$ 定义得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^7 \left(\frac{\partial \omega_1^*(\xi - z)}{\partial \bar{\xi}_j} + \frac{\partial \omega_2^*(\xi - z)}{\partial \xi_j} \right) e_j &= \frac{1}{\omega_{16}(2i)^8} \sum_{j=0}^7 \sum_{k=0}^7 \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\xi}_j} \left(\frac{(\overline{\xi_k - z_k}) \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}} \right) e_j \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\omega_{16}(2i)^8} \sum_{j=0}^7 \sum_{k=0}^7 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left(\frac{(\xi_k - z_k) \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}} \right) e_j. \end{aligned}$$

接下来计算偏导数，有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\xi}_j} \left(\frac{(\xi_k - z_k) \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}} \right) e_j = \left[\frac{\delta_{jk}}{|\xi - z|^{16}} - \frac{8(\overline{\xi_k - z_k})(\xi_j - z_j)}{|\xi - z|^{18}} \right] \bar{e}_k e_j,$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left(\frac{(\xi_k - z_k) \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}} \right) e_j = \left[\frac{\delta_{jk}}{|\xi - z|^{16}} - \frac{8(\xi_k - z_k)(\overline{\xi_j - z_j})}{|\xi - z|^{18}} \right] \bar{e}_k e_j.$$

将上述两项相加并且对 j, k 求和，分为以下两种情况

当 $j = k$ 时，有

$$\sum_{\substack{j,k=0 \\ j=k}}^7 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\xi}_j} \left(\frac{(\xi_k - z_k) \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}} \right) e_j + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left(\frac{(\xi_k - z_k) \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}} \right) e_j \right]$$

$$= 2 \sum_{k=0}^7 \frac{|\xi - z|^{16} - 8|\xi_k - z_k|^2 |\xi - z|^{14}}{|\xi - z|^{32}} = 0.$$

当 $j \neq k$ 时，由于该求和中 j, k 对称，且基向量满足 $\bar{e}_k e_j + \bar{e}_j e_k = 0, j \neq k$ ，故原式为 0。

定理 2.4 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为有界域， $\partial\Omega$ 为分片光滑曲面， $f \in C^1(\Omega, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C})) \cap C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C}))$ ，且 f 是复左正则函数，则对任意 $z \in \Omega$ ，有

$$f(z) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)). \tag{2.1}$$

证明： 作以 z 为球心， $\delta > 0$ 为半径的小球 $B(z, \delta)$ ，也简记为 B_δ 。由定理 2.2 以及复八元数的弱结合性可得

$$\int_{\partial\Omega - \partial B_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi))$$

$$= \int_{\Omega - B_\delta} \left\{ \left[\omega_1^*(\xi - z) D_{\bar{\xi}} + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) D_{\xi} \right] f(\xi) - \sum_{k=0}^7 \left[\partial_{\bar{z}_k} \omega_1^*(\xi - z), e_k, f(\xi) \right] \right\} d\bar{\xi} \wedge d\xi$$

$$+ \left\{ \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (D_{\bar{\xi}} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) (D_{\xi} f(\xi)) - \sum_{k=0}^7 \left[\partial_{z_k} \omega_2^*(\xi - z), e_k, f(\xi) \right] \right\} d\bar{\xi} \wedge d\xi$$

$$= \int_{\Omega - B_\delta} \left\{ \left[\omega_1^*(\xi - z) D_{\bar{\xi}} + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) D_{\xi} \right] f(\xi) + \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (D_{\bar{\xi}} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) (D_{\xi} f(\xi)) \right\}.$$

由复八元数的弱结合性有结合子项计算为 0，其次根据定理 2.3，核函数满足 $\omega_1^* D_{\bar{\xi}} + \omega_2^* D_{\xi} = 0, \xi \neq z$ 。又由于 f 是复左正则函数，所以满足

$$D_{\bar{\xi}} f(\xi) = 0, D_{\xi} f(\xi) = 0.$$

所以上述右端积分结果为 0，因而有

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi))$$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial B_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)).$$

接下来，将上述右边积分中 $f(\xi)$ 拆分为 $f(z)$ 和 $f(\xi) - f(z)$ 的和。当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ ，由于 $f \in C^1(\Omega, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C}))$ ，则存在常数 $M > 0$ ，使得 $|f(\xi) - f(z)| < M|\xi - z|$ ，因此有

$$\left| \int_{\partial B_\delta} \omega_2^* \left[d\sigma_{2\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z)) \right] \right| \leq M_1 \int_0^\delta \rho \cdot \frac{\rho}{\rho^{16}} \cdot \rho^{14} d\rho \leq M_2 \delta.$$

由定理 2.2、八元数的弱结合性、 f 的复左正则性得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\partial B_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(z)) + \int_{\partial B_\delta} \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(z)) \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega_{16}(2i)^8} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^{16}} \left[\int_{\partial B_\delta} \sum_{k=0}^7 (\xi_k - z_k) \bar{e}_k (d\sigma_{1\xi} f(z)) + \int_{\partial B_\delta} \sum_{k=0}^7 (\xi_k - z_k) \bar{e}_k (d\sigma_{2\xi} f(z)) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega_{16}(2i)^8} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^{16}} \sum_{k=0}^7 \left[\int_{B_\delta} f(z) d\bar{\xi} \wedge d\xi + \int_{B_\delta} f(z) d\xi \wedge d\bar{\xi} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega_{16}(2i)^8} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^{16}} \cdot 16 \cdot f(z) \cdot (2i)^8 \cdot \frac{\omega_{16}}{16} \cdot \delta^{16} = f(z). \end{aligned}$$

推论 2.5 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为有界域, $\partial\Omega$ 是分片光滑曲面, 则有

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) d\sigma_{1\xi} + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) d\sigma_{2\xi} = \begin{cases} 1, & z \in \Omega, \\ 0, & z \in \mathbb{C}^8 \setminus \bar{\Omega}. \end{cases}$$

3. Plemelj 公式

设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为有界域, 其边界 $\partial\Omega$ 为分片光滑曲面. 对于 $\partial\Omega$ 上的可积函数 f , 我们引入

$$\Phi_f(z) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)). \tag{3.1}$$

当点 $z \in \partial\Omega$ 时, 上述积分往往有奇异性. 为了刻画边界行为, 我们考虑该奇异积分的 Cauchy 主值. 具体而言, 以 $z \in \partial\Omega$ 为球心, $\delta > 0$ 为半径作小球 $B(z, \delta)$, 则边界 $\partial\Omega$ 被 $B(z, \delta)$ 分成两个部分, 将位于边界 $\partial\Omega$ 上且在开球 $B(z, \delta)$ 内部的部分记为 λ_δ , 即 $\lambda_\delta = \partial\Omega \cap B(z, \delta)$. 若如下积分极限存在, 将其记为 $\Phi(z)$, 即

$$\Phi(z) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)).$$

则称此极限值 $\Phi(z)$ 为奇异积分 $\Phi_f(z)$ 的主值, 并记为

$$\Phi(z) = \text{P.V.}(\Phi_f(z)) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)).$$

由于涉及到对边界曲面的分割, 对于 $z \in \partial\Omega$, 我们定义 $z \in \partial\Omega$ 在点 z 的切锥的立体角为

$$\tau(z) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{vol}\{\partial B(z, \delta) \cap \Omega\}}{\text{vol}\{\partial B(z, \delta)\}}.$$

特别地, 若边界 $\partial\Omega$ 是光滑的, 则 $\tau(z) = \frac{1}{2}$.

在考虑上述奇异积分的 Cauchy 主值时, 一般需要函数 f 为 $\partial\Omega$ 上的 Hölder 连续函数, 即函数 $f: \partial\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C})$ 满足对任意 $z, \xi \in \partial\Omega$, 存在常数 $M > 0$ 和 $0 < \alpha < 1$, 使得

$$|f(z) - f(\xi)| \leq M |z - \xi|^\alpha.$$

引理 3.1 设 $z \neq 0, \xi \neq 0$, 且 $|z| \neq |\xi|$, 对于任意 $0 \leq i \leq 7$, 有

$$\left| \frac{z_i}{|z|^{16}} - \frac{\xi_i}{|\xi|^{16}} \right| \leq \frac{|z - \xi| \left[P_{15}(z, \xi) + |z|^{15} \right]}{|z|^{15} |\xi|^{16}}, \quad \left| \frac{z_i}{|z|^{16}} - \frac{\xi_i}{|\xi|^{16}} \right| \leq \frac{|\xi - z| \left[P_{15}(z, \xi) + |\xi|^{15} \right]}{|\xi|^{15} |z|^{16}}.$$

其中 $P_{15}(z, \xi) = \sum_{k=0}^{15} |z|^{15-k} |\xi|^k$.

证明: 我们来证明第一个式子是成立的。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{首先 } \left| \frac{z_i}{|z|^{16}} - \frac{\xi_i}{|\xi|^{16}} \right| &= \left| \frac{z_i |\xi|^{16}}{|z|^{16}} - \frac{\xi_i |z|^{16}}{|\xi|^{16}} \right| = \left| \frac{z_i |\xi|^{16} - z_i |z|^{16} + z_i |z|^{16} - \xi_i |z|^{16}}{|z|^{m+2} |\xi|^{m+2}} \right|, \\ \left| \frac{z_i}{|z|^{16}} - \frac{\xi_i}{|\xi|^{16}} \right| &\leq \frac{|z_i| \left| |\xi|^{16} - |z|^{16} \right| + |z_i - \xi_i| |z|^{16}}{|z|^{16} |\xi|^{16}} \\ &\leq \frac{|z| \left| |\xi| - |z| \right| \left(|\xi|^{15} + |\xi|^{14} |z| + \dots + |z|^{15} \right) + |z - \xi| |z|^{15}}{|z|^{16} |\xi|^{16}} \\ &\leq \frac{|z - \xi| \left(P_{15}(z, \xi) + |z|^{15} \right)}{|z|^{15} |\xi|^{16}}. \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.2 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为有界域, $\partial\Omega$ 是分片光滑曲面, $f \in C^\alpha(\partial\Omega, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C}))$, 则对任意 $z \in \partial\Omega$, 有

$$\text{P.V.}(\Phi_f(z)) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{2\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))) + \tau(z) f(z).$$

证明: 作以 z 为球心, $\delta > 0$ 为半径的小球 $B(z, \delta)$, 则 $\partial\Omega$ 被 $B(z, \delta)$ 划分成两个部分. 将位于边界 $\partial\Omega$ 上且在开球 $B(z, \delta)$ 内部的部分记作 λ_δ , 即 $\lambda_\delta = \partial\Omega \cap B(z, \delta)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P.V.}(\Phi_f(z)) &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)) \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))) + \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_2^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{2\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))) \\ &\quad + \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi} f(z)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{2\xi} f(z)) \\ &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3. \end{aligned}$$

对于 I_1 , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |I_1| &= \left| \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))) \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \frac{1}{\omega_{16}(2i)^8} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^7 \overline{(\xi_k - z_k)} \bar{e}_k}{|\xi - z|^{16}} (\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))) \right| \\ &\leq M \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \frac{|\xi - z|}{|\xi - z|^{16}} |\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi}| |\xi - z|^\alpha \\ &\leq M \int_\delta^L |\xi - z|^{-15} \cdot |\xi - z|^{14} \cdot |\xi - z|^\alpha \text{d}\rho \\ &\leq M \int_\delta^L |\xi - z|^{\alpha-1} \text{d}\rho = M(L^\alpha - \delta^\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

所以积分 I_1 收敛, 则有

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{1\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))).$$

同理对积分 I_2 , 有

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_2^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{2\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_2^*(\xi - z) (\text{d}\sigma_{2\xi}(f(\xi) - f(z))).$$

对于 I_3 , 定义 $z \in \mathbb{C}^8 \setminus \partial\Omega$, 由 Cauchy 积分公式即定理 2.4 得

$$f(z) = \int_{(\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta) \cup D_{out}} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)).$$

在 $z \in \mathbb{C}^8 \setminus \partial\Omega$ 上, 由

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{D_{out}} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)) \\ &= \int_{D_{out}} (\omega_1^*(\xi - z)d\sigma_{1\xi} + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)d\sigma_{2\xi}) f(\xi) \\ &+ \int_{D_{out}} [\omega_1^*(\xi - z), d\sigma_{1\xi}, f(\xi)] + [\omega_2^*(\xi - z), d\sigma_{2\xi}, f(\xi)] \end{aligned}$$

$$(\omega_1^*(\xi - z)d\sigma_{1\xi} + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)d\sigma_{2\xi}) + [\omega_1^*(\xi - z), d\sigma_{1\xi}, f(\xi)] + [\omega_2^*(\xi - z), d\sigma_{2\xi}, f(\xi)] = |\xi - z|^{-15} dS_\xi f(\xi),$$

得

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{D_{out}} \omega_1^*(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\omega_{16} |\xi - z|^{15}} \int_{D_{out}} dS_\xi f(\xi) = (1 - \tau(z)) f(z).$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)) \\ &= \int_{(\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta) \cup D_{out}} \omega_1^*(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)) - \int_{D_{out}} \omega_1^*(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)) \\ &= f(z) - (1 - \tau(z)) f(z) = \tau(z) f(z). \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*((\xi - z))(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)) \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi)) \\ &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z))) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z))) + \tau(z) f(z). \end{aligned}$$

为了继续刻画 $\Phi_f(z)$ 的极限行为, 对于任意 $z' \in \partial\Omega$ 和 $z \in \mathbb{C}^8 \setminus \partial\Omega$, 可以将积分式写为

$$\Phi_f(z) = \Psi(z) + \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(z')) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(z')).$$

其中 $\Psi(z) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z'))) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z')))$.

引理 3.3 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为有界域, $\partial\Omega$ 是分片光滑曲面, 对于任意 $z' \in \partial\Omega$, 若 z 沿任意非切平面方向从 Ω (或 Ω^-) 趋于 z' , 则存在 $\delta > 0$ 和 $M \geq 2$, 使得当 $|z - z'| \leq \delta$ 时, 对任意 $\xi \in \partial\Omega$, 有

$$\frac{|z - z'|}{|\xi - z|} \leq M, \frac{|\xi - z'|}{|\xi - z|} \leq M + 1.$$

定理 3.4 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为有界域, $\partial\Omega$ 是分片光滑曲面, $f \in C^\alpha(\partial\Omega, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C}))$, 则对任意 $z' \in \partial\Omega$, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow z' \\ z \in \mathbb{C}^8 \setminus \partial\Omega}} \Psi(z) = \Psi(z').$$

证明: 假设 $z \rightarrow z'$ 不沿 z' 处切平面的方向, 即 z' 处 $\partial\Omega$ 的切平面与 $z \rightarrow z'$ 方向的夹角大于 2β , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(z) - \Psi(z') &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z'))) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z'))) \\ &- \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z')(d\sigma_{1\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z'))) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z')(d\sigma_{2\xi} (f(\xi) - f(z'))). \end{aligned}$$

作以 z' 为球心, $\delta > 0$ 为半径的球 $B(z', \delta)$, 此时球 $B(z', \delta)$ 将边界 $\partial\Omega$ 分成两个部分, 位于 $\partial\Omega$ 上且包含在球内部的部分记为 λ_δ , 上其余部分记为 $\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta$. 由 $|d\sigma_{1\xi}| = |d\sigma_{2\xi}| = |dS_\xi|$ 得

$$|\Psi(z) - \Psi(z')| \leq \frac{1}{\omega_{16}|2i|^8} \int_{\partial\Omega} \left\{ |\omega_1^*(\xi - z) - \omega_1^*(\xi - z')| + |\omega_2^*(\xi - z) - \omega_2^*(\xi - z')| \right\} |dS_\xi| |f(\xi) - f(z')|.$$

再由 ω_1^*, ω_2^* 的表达式及 $\left| \frac{(\xi_k - z_k)}{|\xi - z|^{16}} - \frac{(\xi_k - z'_k)}{|\xi - z'|^{16}} \right| = \left| (\xi_k - z_k) - (\xi_k - z'_k) \right|$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi(z) - \Psi(z')| &\lesssim \int_{\partial\Omega} \left| \frac{(\xi_k - z_k)}{|\xi - z|^{16}} - \frac{(\xi_k - z'_k)}{|\xi - z'|^{16}} \right| |f(\xi) - f(z')| dS_\xi \\ &\lesssim \int_{\lambda_\delta} \left| \frac{(\xi_k - z_k)}{|\xi - z|^{16}} - \frac{(\xi_k - z'_k)}{|\xi - z'|^{16}} \right| |\xi - z'|^\alpha dS_\xi + \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \left| \frac{(\xi_k - z_k)}{|\xi - z|^{16}} - \frac{(\xi_k - z'_k)}{|\xi - z'|^{16}} \right| |\xi - z'|^\alpha dS_\xi \end{aligned}$$

对于第一项 I_1 , 由定理 3.1, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{(\xi_k - z_k)}{|\xi - z|^{16}} - \frac{(\xi_k - z'_k)}{|\xi - z'|^{16}} \right| &\leq \frac{|(\xi - z') - (\xi - z)| (P_{15}(\xi - z, \xi - z') + |\xi - z'|^{15})}{|\xi - z|^{16} |\xi - z'|^{15}} \\ &= \frac{|z - z'| \left(\sum_{k=0}^{15} |\xi - z|^{15-k} |\xi - z'|^k + |\xi - z'|^{15} \right)}{|\xi - z|^{16} |\xi - z'|^{15}}. \end{aligned}$$

由定理 3.3, 有 $\sum_{k=0}^{15} |\xi - z|^{15-k} |\xi - z'|^k + |\xi - z'|^{15} \lesssim |\xi - z|^{15}$, 进而有估计

$$\begin{aligned} |I_1| &\lesssim \int_{\lambda_\delta} \frac{|z - z'|}{|\xi - z|} \frac{|\xi - z|^{15}}{|\xi - z|^{15} |\xi - z'|^{15}} |\xi - z'|^\alpha dS_\xi \\ &\lesssim \int_0^\delta \frac{\rho^\alpha}{\rho^{15}} \cdot \rho^{14} d\rho \\ &\lesssim \delta^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

对于第二项 I_2 , 当 $z \in B(z', \delta)$, $\xi \notin B(z', 2\delta)$ 且 $\xi \in \partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta$ 时, 有 $|z - z'| \leq \delta, |\xi - z'| \geq 2\delta$. 故

$$|z - z'| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\xi - z'|, |\xi - z| \geq |z - z'|,$$

所以有

$$|\xi - z'| \leq |\xi - z| + |z - z'| = 2|\xi - z|, \quad \forall \xi \in \partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta.$$

因而

$$\begin{aligned} |I_2| &\lesssim \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} \frac{|z - z'|}{|\xi - z|} \frac{|\xi - z|^{15}}{|\xi - z|^{15} |\xi - z'|^{15}} |\xi - z'|^\alpha dS_\xi \lesssim \int_{\partial\Omega \setminus \lambda_\delta} |z - z'| \frac{|\xi - z'|^\alpha}{|\xi - z'|^{16}} dS_\xi \\ &\lesssim \delta \cdot \int_\delta^L \frac{\rho^\alpha}{\rho^{16}} \cdot \rho^{14} d\rho \lesssim \delta \cdot \delta^{\alpha-1} = \delta^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, $|\Psi(z) - \Psi(z')| \leq |I_1| + |I_2| \lesssim \delta^\alpha$.

定理 3.5 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^8$ 为有界域, $\partial\Omega$ 是分片光滑曲面, $f \in C^\alpha(\partial\Omega, \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C}))$, 则对任意 $z' \in \partial\Omega$, 有

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_f^+(z') - \Phi_f^-(z') = f(z'), \\ \Phi_f^+(z') + \Phi_f^-(z') = 2P.V.(\Phi_f(z')) + (1 - 2\tau(z'))f(z'). \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

注 对 $\xi, z \in \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C})$, $z = (x_0 + iy_0)e_0 + \dots + (x_7 + iy_7)e_7, \xi = (x'_0 + iy'_0)e_0 + \dots + (x'_7 + iy'_7)e_7$, 当复八元数变为实八元数时, 有 $z = x = x_0e_0 + \dots + x_7e_7, \xi = x' = x'_0e_0 + \dots + x'_7e_7$, 则核函数

$$w_1^*(x' - x) = w_2^*(x' - x) = \frac{1}{w_8} \frac{\bar{x}' - \bar{x}}{|x' - x|^8}.$$

定理 2.4 中 Cauchy 积分公式(2.1)式 $f(z) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{1\xi} f(\xi)) + \omega_2^*(\xi - z)(d\sigma_{2\xi} f(\xi))$.
变为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(x' - x) [d\sigma_{1\xi} f(x') + d\sigma_{2\xi} f(x')] \\ &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(x' - x) [(d\sigma_{1\xi} + d\sigma_{2\xi}) f(x')] \\ &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(x' - x) (d\sigma_{x'} f(x')). \end{aligned}$$

对公式(3.1)采用同样的方法, 得到 $\Phi_f(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega_1^*(x' - x) (d\sigma_{x'} f(x'))$ 。

则定理 3.5 中 Plemelj 公式(3.2)式变为

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_f^+(x') - \Phi_f^-(x') = f(x'), \\ \Phi_f^+(x') + \Phi_f^-(x') = 2P.V.(\Phi_f(x')) + (1 - 2\tau(x'))f(x'). \end{cases}$$

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