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integrally bounded. Suppose that at least one of the following conditions holds:

(1) for each v , the pair (u, C_v) satisfies the condition (α) ;

(2) $a_0 \equiv 0$ and for each v , the pair (u, C_v) satisfies one of the conditions $(\alpha) - (\gamma)$.

Finally, set $A := \cup_v C_v$ and assume that u is P -differentiable at each point of $\Omega \setminus A$ and that $Pu(x) = f(x)$ for any $x \in \Omega \setminus A$. Then $Pu = f$ in the distribution sense on Ω .

Let us finally note that, due to the non-commutativity of the Clifford algebra \mathcal{A}_n for $n \geq 3$, the results presented in this section are not in the most general form. For instance, one could consider the Clifford differentiation operator defined for ordered pairs of \mathcal{A}_n -valued functions (u, v) by

$$(u, v)' := \lim_{Q \downarrow a} \frac{1}{\lambda_n(Q)} \int_{\partial Q} u N v d\sigma,$$

for which all our techniques apply as well (cf. also [He1, 2]). However, we leave the details of this matter to the interested reader.

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