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

(1) for each ν, *the pair* (u, C_ν) *satisfies the condition* (α)*;*

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

Finally, set $A := \cup_\nu C_\nu$ *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 $\mathscr{A}_n$ for $n \geqslant 3$, 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 $\mathscr{A}_n$-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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