cases		doc_1		doc_2	decision	id
	authors	- Acosta, Gabriel - Borthagaray, Juan Pablo - Bruno, Oscar - Maas, MartÃn	authors	- Gabriel Acosta - Juan Pablo Borthagaray - Oscar P. Bruno - Martin Maas	DUPLICATES	993
	title	Regularity theory and high order numerical methods for the (1D)-fractional Laplacian	title	Regularity theory and high order numerical methods for the (1D)-fractional Laplacian		
	publication_date	2018-01-01 00:00:00	publication_date	2017-11-09 00:00:00		
	source	SupportedSources.CORE	source	SupportedSources.OPENALEX		
	journal		journal	Mathematics of Computation		
	volume		volume	87		
	doi	None	doi	10.1090/mcom/3276		
	urls	https://core.ac.uk/download/216285749.pdf	urls	- https://openalex.org/W2511053218 - https://doi.org/10.1090/mcom/3276 - https://doi.org/10.1090/mcom/3276		
	id	id792052162895963724	id	id-969020965802798945		
	abstract	This paper presents regularity results and associated high order numerical methods for one-dimensional fractional-Laplacian boundary-value problems. On the basis of a factorization of solutions as a product of a certain edge-singular weight Ï‰ times a "regular" unknown, a characterization of the regularity of solutions is obtained in terms of the smoothness of the corresponding right-hand sides. In particular, for right-hand sides which are analytic in a Bernstein ellipse, analyticity in the same Bernstein ellipse is obtained for the ``regular'' unknown. Moreover, a sharp Sobolev regularity result is presented which completely characterizes the co-domain of the fractional-Laplacian operator in terms of certain weighted Sobolev spaces introduced in (BabuÅ¡ka and Guo, SIAM J. Numer. Anal. 2002). The present theoretical treatment relies on a full eigendecomposition for a certain weighted integral operator in terms of the Gegenbauer polynomial basis. The proposed Gegenbauer-based NystrÃ¶m numerical method for the fractional-Laplacian Dirichlet problem, further, is significantly more accurate and efficient than other algorithms considered previously. The sharp error estimates presented in this paper indicate that the proposed algorithm is spectrally accurate, with convergence rates that only depend on the smoothness of the right-hand side. In particular, convergence is exponentially fast (resp. faster than any power of the mesh-size) for analytic (resp. infinitely smooth) right-hand sides. The properties of the algorithm are illustrated with a variety of numerical results	abstract			
	versions		versions			