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		Acosta, Gabriel     Borthagaray, Juan Pablo	authors			
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	title	Regularity theory and high order numerical methods for the (1D)-fractional Laplacian		Martin Maas		
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	abstract	s paper presents regularity results and associated high order numerical methods for one-dimensional fractional-Laplacian boundary-value problems. On the basis of a torization of solutions as a product of a certain edge-singular weight I‰ times a "regular" unknown, a characterization of the regularity of solutions is obtained in terms of 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 ained for the ``regular" unknown. Moreover, a sharp Sobolev regularity result is presented which completely characterizes the co-domain of the fractional-Laplacian erator in terms of certain weighted Sobolev spaces introduced in (BabuÅįka and Guo, SIAM J. Numer. Anal. 2002). The present theoretical treatment relies on a full	urls	<ul> <li>https://openalex.org/W2511053218</li> <li>https://doi.org/10.1090/mcom/3276</li> <li>https://doi.org/10.1090/mcom/3276</li> </ul>		
a		eigendecomposition for a certain weighted integral operator in terms of the Gegenbauer polynomial basis. The proposed Gegenbauer-based Nyström numerical method for	id	id-969020965802798945	]	
		the fractional-Laplacian Dirichlet problem, further, is significantly more accurate and efficient than other algorithms considered previously. The sharp error estimates	abstract			
		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	versions			
		algorithm are illustrated with a variety of numerical results				
v	versions					