REGULARITY ESTIMATES
FOR NONLOCAL SCHröDINGER EQUATIONS

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Abstract. We are concerned with Hölder regularity estimates for weak solutions to nonlocal Schrödinger equations subject to exterior Dirichlet conditions in an open set \( \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N \). The class of nonlocal operators considered here are defined, via Dirichlet forms, by symmetric kernels \( K(x, y) \) bounded from above and below by \( |x - y|^{-N - 2s} \), with \( s \in (0, 1) \). The entries in the equations are in some Morrey spaces and the domain \( \Omega \) satisfies some mild regularity assumptions. In the particular case of the fractional Laplacian, our results are new. When \( K \) defines a nonlocal operator with sufficiently regular coefficients, we obtain Hölder estimates, up to the boundary of \( \Omega \), for \( u \) and the ratio \( u/d^{s} \), with \( d(x) = \text{dist}(x, \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega) \). If the kernel \( K \) defines a nonlocal operator with Hölder continuous coefficients and the entries are Hölder continuous, we obtain interior \( C^{2s+\beta} \) regularity estimates of the weak solutions \( u \). Our argument is based on blow-up analysis and compact Sobolev embedding.

1. Introduction. We consider \( s \in (0, 1) \), \( N \geq 1 \) and \( \Omega \) an open set in \( \mathbb{R}^N \) of class \( C^{1,\gamma} \), for some \( \gamma > 0 \). We are interested in interior and boundary Hölder regularity estimates for solution \( u \) to the equation

\[
L_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega^c.
\]

where \( \Omega^c := \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega \) and \( L_K \) is a nonlocal operator defined by a symmetric kernel \( K \asymp |x - y|^{-N - 2s} \). We refer to Section 1.1 below for more details. Our model operator is \( L_K = (-\Delta)^s a \), the so called anisotropic fractional Laplacian, up to a sign multiple. It is defined, for all \( \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \), by

\[
(-\Delta)^s a \varphi(x) = \text{PV} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(x - y)}{|y|^{N+2s}} a \left( \frac{y}{|y|} \right) dy,
\]

with \( a : S^{N-1} \to \mathbb{R} \) satisfying

\[
a(-\theta) = a(\theta) \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda \leq a(\theta) \leq \frac{1}{\Lambda} \quad \text{for all } \theta \in S^{N-1},
\]

for some constant \( \Lambda > 0 \). Here, the entries \( V, f \) in (1.1) belong to some Morrey spaces.

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In the recent years the study of nonlocal equations have attracted a lot of interest due to their manifestations in the modeling of real-world phenomenon and their rich structures in the mathematical point of view. In this respect, regularity theory remains central questions. Interior regularity and Harnack inequality have been intensively investigated in last decades, see e.g. [22, 33, 4, 35, 3, 9, 10, 11, 1, 37, 36, 34, 40, 50, 16] and the references therein. On the other hand, boundary regularity and Harnack inequalities was studied in [7, 13, 2, 5].

Results which are, in particular, most relevant to the content of this paper concern those dealing with nonlocal operator in “divergence form” with measurable coefficient, i.e. $K$ is symmetric on $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$ and $K(x,y) \propto |x-y|^{-N-2s}$, see [39]. In this case the de Giorgi-Nash-Moser energy methods were used to obtain interior Harnack inequality and Hölder estimates, see [17, 42, 38, 16]. We note that the papers [38, 39] deal also with more general kernels than those satisfying $K(x,y) \propto |x-y|^{-N-2s}$ on $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$ only. We also mention the work of Kuusi, Mingione and Sire in [42] who obtained local pointwise behaviour of solutions to quasilinear nonlocal elliptic equations with measurable coefficients, provided the Wolff potential of the right hand side satisfies some qualitative properties.

In this paper, we are concerned in both interior and boundary regularity of nonlocal equations with “continuous coefficient”. Let us recall that in the classical case of operators in divergence form with continuous coefficients, after scaling, the limit operator is given by the Laplace operator $\Delta$. The meaning of “continuous coefficient” in the nonlocal framework is not immediate due to the singularity of the kernel $K$ at the diagonal points $x = y$. However, under nonrestrictive continuity assumptions, detailed in Section 1.1 below, we find out that the limiting nonlocal operator is the anisotropic fractional Laplacian $(-\Delta)^s$ in many situations.

Letting $d(x) := \text{dist}(x,\Omega^c)$, the boundary regularity we are interested in here is the Hölder regularity estimates of $u/d^s$ for the nonlocal operator $L_K$. Such regularity results for solutions to (1.1) have been studied long time ago when $L_K = (-\Delta)^{1/2}$. They are of interest e.g. in fracture mechanics, see [15] and the refereces therein. The general case for $(-\Delta)^s$, $s \in (0,1)$, has been considered only in the recent years and it is by now merely well understood when $u, V, f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $\Omega$ a domain of class $C^{1,\gamma}$, for some $\gamma > 0$. Indeed, in the case of the fractional Laplacian ($a \equiv 1$) and $\gamma = 1$, the first Hölder regularity estimate of $u/d^s$ in $\Omega$ was obtained by Ros-Oton and Serra in [49]. They sharpened and generalized this result to translation invariant operators, even to fully nonlinear equations, in their subsequent papers [47, 45, 48]. We refer the reader to the recent survey paper [46] for a detailed list of existing results. In the case where $V \equiv 0$, $a$, $f$ and $\Omega$ are of class $C^\infty$, we quote the works of Grubb, [30, 31, 32], where it is proved that $u/d^s$ is of class $C^\infty$, up to the closure of $\Omega$. Especially in [30], the entry $V$ is also allowed to belong to some $L^p$ spaces, for some large $p$. More precisely, when $V \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$ and $f \in L^p(\Omega)$, for some $p > N/s$, then provided $\Omega$ and $a$ are of class $C^\infty$, Grubb proved in [30] that $u/d^s$ is of class $C^{s-N/p}(\overline{\Omega})$.

Here, we prove sharp Hölder regularity estimates of $u/d^s$, for $\Omega$ an open set of class $C^{1,\gamma}$ and $V, f$ are in some spaces containing the Lebesgue space $L^p$ for $p > N/s$. Let us now recall the Morrey space which will be considered in the following of this paper. For $\beta \in [0,2s)$, we define the Morrey space $\mathcal{M}_{\beta}$ by the set of functions
f ∈ L^1_{loc}(ℝ^N) such that

\[ \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} := \sup_{r \in (0, 1)} r^{\beta - N} \int_{B_r(x)} |f(y)| dy < \infty, \]

with \( \mathcal{M}_0 := L^\infty(ℝ^N) \). Such spaces introduced by Morrey in [44], are suitable for getting Hölder regularity in the study of partial differential equations.

Let us now explain in an abstract form the insight in our consideration of the Morrey space. Indeed, given a function \( g \in L^1(ℝ^N) \), we put \( g_{r,x_0}(x) := r^{2s}g(rx + x_0) \), for \( x_0 \in ℝ^N \) and \( r > 0 \).

For \( \beta \geq 0 \), we say that \( g \) satisfies a Rescaled Translated Coercivity Property (RTCP, for short) of order \( \beta \), if there exists a constant \( C := C(g, N, s, \beta) > 0 \) such that for all \( x_0 \in ℝ^N \) and \( r \in (0, 1) \), we have

\[ C \int_{ℝ^N} |g_{r,x_0}(x)|v^2(x) dx \leq r^{2s-\beta}\|v\|^2_{H^s(ℝ^N)} \quad \text{for all } v \in H^s(ℝ^N). \]  \( (1.3) \)

Then what we will prove, for solutions \( u \) to (1.1) when \( \mathcal{L}_K \) is (up to a scaling) close to \( -\Delta \), are the following implications:

\[ f, V \text{ satisfy a RTCP of order } \beta \in [0, 2s) \implies u \in C^{\min(1,2s-\beta)-\varepsilon}_{loc}(\Omega), \]

\[ f, V \text{ satisfy a RTCP of order } \beta \in [0, 2s) \implies u \in C^{\min(s,2s-\beta)-\varepsilon}_{loc}(\Omega) \]  \( (1.4) \)

for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and \( \Omega \) an open set with \( C^1 \) boundary. For higher order regularity, under some regularity assumptions on \( K \) and \( \Omega \), quantified by some parameter \( \beta' \in [0, 2s) \), we obtain

\[ f, V \text{ satisfy a RTCP of order } \beta \in (0, 2s) \implies u \in C^{2s-\max(\beta,\beta')}_{loc}(\Omega), \]

\[ f, V \text{ satisfy a RTCP of order } \beta \in (0, s) \implies u/d^s \in C^{s-\max(\beta,\beta')}_{loc}(\Omega). \]  \( (1.5) \)

provided \( 2s - \max(\beta, \beta') \neq 1 \). Here and in the following, it will be understood that \( C^\nu := C^{\nu-1} \) if \( \nu \in (1, 2) \). It is not difficult to see that functions \( g \) satisfying a RTCP of order \( \beta \) belongs to \( \mathcal{M}_\beta \). On the other hand the converse, which is not trivial, also holds true, and in fact, we will prove a more general inequality for the Kato class of functions which could be of independent interest, see Lemma 2.1 below.

Since our results are already new for \( -\Delta \), we state first simpler versions of our main results, and postponed the generalization to \( \mathcal{L}_K \) in Section 1.1 below. To do so, we need to recall the distributional domain of the operator \( -\Delta \). It is given by \( \mathcal{L}_s \), the set of functions \( u \in L^1_{loc}(ℝ^N) \) such that \( \|u\|_{\mathcal{L}_s} := \int_{ℝ^N} \frac{|u(x)|}{1 + |x|^2} dx < \infty \).

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( s \in (0, 1) \), \( \beta \in (0, 2s) \) and \( a \) satisfy (1.2). Let \( \Omega \subset ℝ^N \) be an open set of class \( C^{1,\gamma} \), \( \gamma > 0 \), in a neighborhood of \( 0 \in ∂\Omega \). Let \( u \in H^s(B_1) \cap \mathcal{L}_s \) and \( f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta \) be such that

\[ (-\Delta)^s u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega. \]

(i) Then for every \( \Omega_1 \subset⊂ Ω \cap B_1 \), there exists a constant \( C > 0 \) such that

\[ \|u\|_{C^{2s-\beta}(Ω_1)} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^2(B_1)} + \|u\|_{\mathcal{L}_s} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right). \]
(ii) If $\beta \in (0, s)$, and $u \equiv 0$ in $\Omega^c$, then there exist some constants $C, \varrho > 0$ such that
\[
\|u/d^s\|_{C_{\min(\gamma,s-\beta)}(B_{\varrho}\cap\Omega)} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^2(B_1)} + \|u\|_{L^1} + \|f\|_{M_\beta} \right),
\]
where $d(x) = \text{dist}(x, \Omega^c)$. The constants $C$ and $\varrho$ above depend only on $s, N, \beta, \gamma, \Lambda, \Omega$.

Provided $u, V, f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, by letting $\beta \searrow 0$, we recover the boundary regularity in [45] for $C^{1,\gamma}$ domains and partly the one in [47] for $C^{1,1}$ domains. We mention that in [47], a weaker ellipticity assumption (second condition in (1.2)) was considered.

Obviously if $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)$, with $p > 1$, then $f \in M_{\infty, \varrho}$. For the strict inclusion of Lebesgue spaces in Morrey spaces, see e.g. [18]. An immediate consequence of Theorem 1.1 is therefore the following result.

**Corollary 1.** Let $s \in (0, 1)$ and $a$ satisfy (1.2). Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open set of class $C^{1,\gamma}$, $\gamma > 0$, in a neighborhood of $0 \in \partial \Omega$. Let $f, V \in L^p(B_1)$, for some $p > \frac{N}{\gamma}$, and $u \in H^s(B_1) \cap L^1$, satisfy
\[
(-\Delta)^s u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega^c.
\]

Then there exist positive constants $C, \varrho > 0$ such that
\[
\|u/d^s\|_{C_{\min(\gamma,s-N/p)}(B_{\varrho}\cap\Omega)} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^2(B_1)} + \|u\|_{L^1} + \|f\|_{L^p(B_1)} \right).
\]
The constants $C$ and $\varrho$ depend only on $s, N, \gamma, p, \Lambda, \Omega$ and $\|V\|_{L^p(B_1)}$.

As mentioned earlier, we recall that the boundary regularity in Corollary 1 was known only when $a \in C^\infty(S^{N-1})$ and $\Omega$ of class $C^\infty$, see [30]. In the classical case of the Laplace operator, the corresponding result of Corollary 1 is that $u$ is of class $C^{1,\min(\gamma,1-N/p)}$ up to the boundary, see [27]. We note that interior and boundary Harnack inequalities for the operator $(-\Delta)^s + V$, with $V$ in the Kato class of potentials (larger than the Morrey space) and $\Omega$ a Lipschitz domain have been proven in [6, 53]. In [19], we shall provide an explicit modulus of continuity for solutions to (1.1), when $V$ and $f$ belong to the Kato class of potentials.

### 1.1. Nonlocal operators with possibly continuous coefficients.

In the following, for a function $b \in L^\infty(S^{N-1})$, we define $\mu_b(x, y) = |x - y|^{-N-2s}b((x - y)/(x - y)))$ for every $x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

Let $\kappa > 0$ be a positive constant and $\lambda : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to [0, \kappa^{-1}]$. We consider the class of kernels $K : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to [0, +\infty]$ satisfying the following properties:

(i) $K(x, y) = K(y, x)$ for all $x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N$,

(ii) $\kappa \mu_1(x, y) \leq K(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} \mu_1(x, y)$ for all $x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N$,

(iii) $|K(x, y) - \mu_b(x, y)| \leq \lambda(x, y)\mu_1(x, y)$ for all $x \neq y \in B_2$.

The class of kernels satisfying (1.6) is denoted by $\mathcal{K}(\lambda, b, \kappa)$.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open set and let $f, V \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. For $K$ satisfying (1.6)(i)-(ii), we say that $u \in H^s_{\text{loc}}(\Omega) \cap L^1$ is a (weak) solution to
\[
L_Ku + Vu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega
\]
if \( uV \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega) \) and for all \( \psi \in C_\infty(\Omega) \), we have
\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} (u(x) - u(x + y))(v(x) - v(x + y))K(x, x + y)dxdy
+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v(x)u(x)v(x)dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(x)v(x)dx.
\]

The class of operator \( \mathcal{L}_K \) corresponding to the kernels \( K \) satisfying (1.6)(i)-(ii) can be seen as the nonlocal version of operators in divergence form in the classical case. Here we obtain regularity estimates for \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa) \) provided \( \lambda \) is small and \( a \) satisfies 1.2. We thus include, in particular, nonlocal operators with “continuous” coefficients. The meaning of continuous coefficients for nonlocal operators might be awkward, since one is dealing with kernels which are not finite at the points \( x = y \). Using polar coordinates, we can depict an encoded limiting operator which is nothing but the anisotropic fractional Laplacian.

In view of Remark 1 below, all results stated below remains valid if we consider kernels \( \tilde{K} : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to [0, \infty] \) (with possibly compact support) satisfying
\[
\begin{align*}
(i) & \quad \tilde{K}(x, y) = \tilde{K}(y, x) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
(ii) & \quad \kappa \mu_1(x, y) \leq \tilde{K}(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in B_2 \\
(iii) & \quad \tilde{K}(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} \mu_1(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N.
\end{align*}
\]

This is due to the fact that the regularity theory of the operators \( \mathcal{L}_K \) is included in those of the form \( \mathcal{L}_K + V \), with \( K \) satisfying (2.2)(i)-(ii), for some potential \( V \) of class \( C_\infty \).

We introduce \( \mathcal{K}(\kappa) \), the class of kernels \( K \), satisfying (1.7) and such that the map
\[
\mathbb{R}^N \times (0, \infty) \times S^{N-1} \to \mathbb{R}, \quad (x, r, \theta) \mapsto r^{N+2s}K(x, x + r\theta)
\]
has an extension \( \tilde{\lambda}_K : \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, \infty) \times S^{N-1} \to \mathbb{R} \) that is continuous in the variables \( x, r \) on \( B_2 \times \{0\} \). That is, for every \( x_0 \in B_2 \), we have
\[
|\tilde{\lambda}_K(x, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_K(x_0, 0, \theta)| \to 0 \quad \text{as } |x - x_0| + r \to 0.
\]

Now for \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\kappa) \) and \( x_0 \in B_2 \) let us suppose that
\[
\sup_{\theta \in S^{N-1}} |\tilde{\lambda}_K(x, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_K(x_0, 0, \theta)| \to 0 \quad \text{as } |x - x_0| + r \to 0
\]
and consider the rescaled kernel around \( x_0 \), given by \( K_{\rho, x_0}(x, y) := \rho^{N+2s}K(\rho x + x_0, \rho y + x_0) \). Then we can show that, provided \( \rho \) is small, \( K_{\rho, x_0} \) satisfies (1.6)(iii) with \( b(\theta) = \tilde{\lambda}_K(x_0, 0, \theta) \), for some function function \( \lambda_\rho \), satisfying \( \|\lambda_\rho\|_{L^\infty(B_1 \times B_1)} \to 0 \) as \( \rho \to 0 \). Obviously, to expect the limiting kernel to be symmetric, we need to require that \( \tilde{\lambda}_K(x_0, 0, \theta) = \tilde{\lambda}_K(x_0, 0, -\theta) \), for all \( \theta \in S^{N-1} \). From this, it is natural to expect that \( \mathcal{L}_K \) inherits certain regularity properties of \( (-\Delta)^s \) whenever \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa) \), provided \( \lambda \) is small, in the spirit of Caffarelli [12] and Caffarelli-Silvestre [10]. This is the purpose of the next results, under mild regularity assumptions on \( K \) and \( \Omega \).

It is worth to mention that the kernels in \( \mathcal{K}(\kappa) \) appear for instance in the study of nonlocal mean curvature operator about a smooth hypersurface, see e.g. [3, 20]. More generally, a typical example is when considering a \( C^1 \)-change of coordinates \( \Phi \) e.g. in the kernel \( |x - y|^{-N-2s} \) (could be defined on the product
of hypersurfaces $M \times M$). The singular part of the new kernel is then given by $K_\Phi(x, y) = |\Phi(x) - \Phi(y)|^{-N-2s}$, for some local diffeomorphism $\Phi \in C^1(B_4; \mathbb{R}^N)$. In this case,
\[
\tilde{\lambda}_{K_\Phi}(x, r, \theta) = \left| \int_0^1 D\Phi(x + r\tau\theta) \theta \, d\tau \right|^{-N-2s}
\]
and thus $K_\Phi \in \mathcal{K}(\kappa)$, for some $\kappa > 0$. As a consequence,
\[
\tilde{\lambda}_{K_\Phi}(x, 0, \theta) = |D\Phi(x)\theta|^{-N-2s},
\]
which is even in $\theta$. We refer to Section 7.1 below in a more general setting. Thanks to the a priori estimates that we are about to state below, we shall prove in [20] optimal regularity results paralleling the regularity theory for elliptic equations in divergence form, with $C^{m,\alpha}$-coefficients, and provide applications in the study of nonlocal geometric problems.

To obtain interior regularity in (1.5), we need to care on the kernels $K$ for which the action of $\mathcal{L}_K$ on affine functions can be quantified. In this respect, some regularity on $K$ is required. More precisely, for $K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa)$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we define
\[
\dot{j}_{o,K}(x) := (2s - 1)_+ PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} y \{ K(x, x + y) - K(x, x - y) \} \, dy,
\]
where $\ell_+ := \text{max}(\ell, 0)$, for $\ell \in \mathbb{R}$. Letting
\[
\dot{\lambda}_{o,K}(x, r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \tilde{\lambda}_K(x, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_K(x, r, -\theta) \right\},
\]
we see that
\[
\dot{j}_{o,K}(x) = 2(2s - 1)_+ \int_{S^{N-1}} \theta \left\{ PV \int_0^{\infty} r^{-2s} \dot{\lambda}_{o,K}(x, r, \theta) \, dr \right\} \, d\theta.
\]
The main regularity assumption we make on $K$ is that $\dot{j}_{o,K}$ is locally in $\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}$, in the sense that $\varphi_{2\dot{j}_{o,K}} \in \mathcal{M}_{\beta'}$, for some $\beta' = \beta'(K) \in [0, 2s)$. Here and in the following, $\varphi_R \in C_\infty^1(B_{2R})$, with $\varphi_R \equiv 1$ on $B_R$. Since, $\beta'$ depends on $K$, the main point will be to obtain regularity estimate by constants independent in $\beta'$. We observe that, for example, for a kernel $K$ such that $\dot{\lambda}_{o,K}(x, r, \theta) \leq r^{\alpha+(2s-1)_+}$, for $r \in (0, 1)$ and for some $\alpha > 0$, then $\varphi_{2\dot{j}_{o,K}} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) = \mathcal{M}_0$. Of course if $s \in (0, 1/2]$ such additional regularity assumption on $K$ is unnecessary. This is also the case if $\mathcal{L}_K$ is a translation invariant, i.e. $K(x, y) = k(x - y)$, for some even function $k : \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}$.

Our main result for interior regularity reads as follows.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let $s \in (0, 1)$ and $\beta, \delta \in (0, 2s)$. Let a satisfy (1.2). Let $K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa)$ and assume that $\dot{j}_{o,K}$ defined in (1.8), satisfies
\[
\|\varphi_{2\dot{j}_{o,K}}\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}} \leq c_0,
\]
for some $c_0$ and $\beta' = \beta'(K) \in [0, 2s - \delta)$. Let $f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta$ and $u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L_2^1$ be such that
\[
\mathcal{L}_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } B_2.
\]
Then, provided $2s - \max(\beta, \beta') \neq 1$, there exist $C, \varepsilon_0 > 0$, depending only on $N, s, \beta, \Lambda, \kappa, c_0, \delta$ and $\|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}$, such that if $\|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} \leq \varepsilon_0$, we have
\[
\|u\|_{C^{2s - \max(\beta, \beta')}_2(B_1)} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|u\|_{L^1_2} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right).
\]
Moreover if $2s \leq 1$, then we can let $\beta' = 0$.

As a consequence, we have the following result.
Corollary 2. Let \( s \in (0,1), \beta, \delta \in (0,2s) \) and \( \kappa > 0 \). Let \( K \in \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}(\kappa) \) satisfy: for every \( x_1, x_2 \in B_2, r \in (0,2), \theta \in S^{N-1} \),
\[
\begin{align*}
\left| \lambda_K(x_1, r, \theta) - \lambda_K(x_2, 0, \theta) \right| &\leq \tau(|x_1 - x_2| + r); \\
\lambda_K(x_1, 0, \theta) &\equiv \lambda_K(x_1, 0, -\theta),
\end{align*}
\]
for some modulus of continuity \( \tau \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+) \), with \( \tau(t) \to 0 \) as \( t \to 0 \). Assume that \( j_{0,K} \) defined in (1.8), satisfies
\[
\|\varphi_2 j_{0,K}\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}} \leq c_0,
\]
for some \( c_0 \) and \( \beta' = \beta'(K) \in [0,2s - \delta) \). Let \( f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta \) and \( u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^1_s \) be such that
\[
\mathcal{L}_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } B_2. \tag{1.10}
\]
Then, provided \( 2s - \max(\beta, \beta') \neq 1 \), there exists \( C > 0 \), only depending on \( N, s, \beta, \delta, \kappa, c_0, \tau \) and \( \|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{C^{2s-\max(\beta, \beta')}(B_1)} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|u\|_{L^1_s} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right).
\]
Moreover if \( 2s \leq 1 \), then we can let \( \beta' = 0 \).

It is natural to expect that under some Hölder regularity assumption on \( \lambda_K \) and on the entries, solutions are in fact classical. Indeed we have.

Theorem 1.3. Let \( s \in (0,1), \kappa > 0 \) and \( K \in \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}(\kappa) \) satisfy:
\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda_K(x_1, r_1, \theta) - \lambda_K(x_2, r_2, \theta) &\leq c_0(|x_1 - x_2| + |r_1 - r_2|); \\
\lambda_K(x_1, 0, \theta) &\equiv \lambda_K(x_1, 0, -\theta),
\end{align*}
\]
for some constants \( \alpha, c_0 > 0 \), where \( \lambda_{0,K} \) is given by (1.9). Let \( f \in C^\alpha(B_2) \) and \( v \in H^s(B_2) \cap C^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^N) \) be such that
\[
\mathcal{L}_K v = f \quad \text{in } B_2.
\]
Then there exists \( \overline{\alpha} > 0 \), only depending on \( s, N, c_0, \kappa, \) and \( \alpha \), such that for all \( \beta \in (0, \overline{\alpha}) \), with \( 2s + \beta \notin \mathbb{N} \),
\[
\|v\|_{C^{2s+\beta}(B_1)} \leq C \left( \|v\|_{C^{\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|f\|_{C^{\beta}(B_2)} \right), \tag{1.11}
\]
for some constant \( C \) depending only on \( s, N, c_0, \kappa, \alpha, \) and \( \alpha \).

We note that the \( C^\beta(\mathbb{R}^N) \)-norm of \( v \) in (1.11) can be replaced with \( \|v\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|v\|_{L^1_s} \), provided, we require Hölder regularity of \( \lambda_K \) in the variable \( \theta \) i.e.
\[
\|\lambda_K\|_{C^{\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N) \times (0,2) \times S^{N-1}} \leq c_0.
\]

We now turn to our boundary regularity estimates in (1.5). In this case, it is important to consider those kernels \( K \) for which \( \mathcal{L}_K d^\beta \) can be quantified. Here our assumption is that \( \mathcal{L}_K d^\beta \) is given by a function in \( \mathcal{M}_{\beta'} \), for some \( \beta' \in (0, s) \). To be more precise, we consider all kernel \( K \) for which, there exist \( \beta' = \beta'(\Omega, K) \in (0, s) \) and a function \( g_{\Omega,K} \in \mathcal{M}_{\beta'} \) such that
\[
\mathcal{L}_K(\varphi_2 d^\beta) = g_{\Omega,K} \quad \text{in the weak sense in } B_{r_0} \cap \Omega, \tag{1.12}
\]
where \( r_0 > 0 \), only depends on \( \Omega \), is such that \( \varphi_2d^s \in H^s(B_{r_0}) \cap L^1_s \). We note that \( g_{1,K} \) might be singular near the boundary, since we are considering only domains of class \( C^{1,\gamma} \). In fact, see [45], for \( \gamma \neq s \) then \( |(-\Delta)^\gamma_d^s(x)| \leq C d^{(\gamma-s)}(x) \) for every \( x \in B_{r_0} \cap \Omega \), for some \( r_0 \), only depending on \( \Omega \). This, in particular, shows that there exists a \( g_{1,K} \in M_{(s-\gamma)_+} \) satisfying (1.12). We note that (1.12) encode both the regularity of \( K \) and of \( \Omega \).

Our next main result is the following.

**Theorem 1.4.** Let \( s \in (0, 1) \), \( \beta, \delta \in (0, s) \) and \( \Omega \) an open set of class \( C^{1,\gamma} \), \( \gamma > 0 \), near \( 0 \in \partial \Omega \). Let a satisfy (1.2), for some \( \Lambda > 0 \). Let \( K \in \mathcal{X}(\lambda, a, \kappa) \) satisfy (1.12), with

\[
\|g_{1,K}\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta'} \leq c_0,
\]

for some \( \beta' = \beta'(\Omega, K) \in [0, s-\delta) \) and \( c_0 > 0 \). Let \( f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta \), and \( u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^1_s \) be such that

\[
\mathcal{L}_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega^c.
\]

Then there exist \( C, \varrho > 0 \), only depending on \( N, s, \beta, \Lambda, \kappa, \Omega, c_0, \delta \) and \( \|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \), such that if \( \|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} \leq \varepsilon_0 \), we have

\[
\|u/d^s\|_{C^{s+\max(\beta,\beta')}_{r_0}(\Omega^c)} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|\|u\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right).
\]

In the case of uniformly continuous coefficient also, we have the following boundary regularity estimates.

**Corollary 3.** Let \( s \in (0, 1) \), \( \beta, \delta \in (0, s) \) and \( \Omega \) an open set of class \( C^{1,\gamma} \), \( \gamma > 0 \), near \( 0 \in \partial \Omega \). For \( \kappa > 0 \), let \( K \in \mathcal{X}(\kappa) \) satisfy: for every \( x_1, x_2 \in B_2, r \in (0, 2) \), \( \theta \in S^{N-1} \),

\[
\begin{align*}
&\left| \tilde{\lambda}_K(x_1, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_K(x_2, 0, \theta) \right| \leq \tau(|x_1 - x_2| + r); \\
&\lambda_K(x_1, 0, \theta) = \lambda_K(x_1, 0, -\theta),
\end{align*}
\]

for some function \( \tau \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+) \), with \( \tau(t) \to 0 \) as \( t \to 0 \). Suppose also that

\[
\|g_{1,K}\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta'} \leq c_0,
\]

for some \( \beta' = \beta'(\Omega, K) \in [0, s-\delta) \) and \( c_0 > 0 \). Let \( f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta \), and \( u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^1_s \) be such that

\[
\mathcal{L}_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega^c.
\]

Then there exist \( C, \varrho > 0 \), only depending on \( N, s, \beta, \tau, \kappa, \Omega, c_0, \delta \) and \( \|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \), such that

\[
\|u/d^s\|_{C^{s+\max(\beta,\beta')}_{r_0}(\Omega^c)} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|\|u\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right).
\]

As an application of the above result together with a global diffeomorphism that locally flatten the boundary \( \partial \Omega \) near 0, we get the following

**Theorem 1.5.** Let \( s \in (0, 1) \), \( \beta \in (0, s) \) and \( \Omega \) an open set of class \( C^{1,1} \), near \( 0 \in \partial \Omega \). For \( \kappa > 0 \), let \( K \in \mathcal{X}(\kappa) \) satisfy:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\|\tilde{\lambda}_K\|_{C^{s+\gamma}_{r_0}(B_2 \times [0, 2] \times S^{N-1})} \leq c_0; \\
&\lambda_K(x, 0, \theta) = \tilde{\lambda}_K(x, 0, -\theta), \text{ for every } x \in B_2, \text{ and } \theta \in S^{N-1},
\end{align*}
\]

for some \( \delta, c_0 > 0 \). Let \( f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta \), and \( u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^1_s \) be such that

\[
\mathcal{L}_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega^c.
\]
Then there exist $C, \varrho > 0$, only depending on $N, s, \beta, \tau, \kappa, \Omega, c_0, \delta$ and \( \| V \|_{M_{h1}} \), such that
\[
\| u/d^\varrho \|_{C^{s-\beta}(B_r \cap \Omega)} \leq C \left( \| u \|_{L^2(B_2)} + \| u \|_{L^1} + \| f \|_{M_{\beta}} \right).
\]

The proof of Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 1.2 are based on some blow-up analysis argument, where normalized, rescaled and translated sequence of a solution to a PDE satisfy certain growth control and converges to a solution on a symmetric space, so that Liouville-type results allow to classify the limiting solutions. Here, we are inspired by the work of Serra in [52], see also [47, 45, 48, 51] for boundary regularity estimates for translation invariant nonlocal operators. Note that in the aforementioned papers, since entries and solutions are in \( L^\infty \), the use of barriers to get a priori pointwise estimates and Arzelà-Ascoli compactness theorems were the main tools to carry out their blow-up analysis. In our situation, it is clear that there is no hope of using such tools. Our argument will be based on the estimate of the \( L^2 \)-average mean oscillation of \( u \) to get a priori pointwise estimates. Indeed, to prove (1.4), we show the growth estimates
\[
\sup_{z \in B_1} \| u - (u)_{B_r(z)} \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C r^{N/2 + \min(1, 2s - \beta) - \varepsilon}, \tag{1.13}
\]
with \( (u)_{B_r(z)} := \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r(z)} u(x) \, dx \), and
\[
\sup_{z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega} \| u \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C r^{N/2 + \min(s, 2s - \beta) - \varepsilon}, \tag{1.14}
\]
for interior regularity and boundary regularity, respectively. The use of Caccioppoli-type estimates, the rescaled-translated-coercivity condition (1.3) and Liouville-type theorems for semi-bounded nonlocal operators are crucial to carry out the argument. Note that (1.13) always implies \( C^{\min(1, 2s - \beta) - \varepsilon} \) estimates. On the other hand coupling (1.14) with interior estimates yield \( C^{\min(s, 2s - \beta) - \varepsilon} \) estimate up to the boundary.

To prove Theorem 1.2 we show an expansion of the form
\[
|u(x) - u(z) - (2s - 1) + T(z) \cdot (x - z)| \leq C |x - z|^{2s - \max(\beta, \beta')} \quad \text{for every } x, z \in B_1, \tag{1.15}
\]
with \( \| T \|_{L^\infty(B_1)} \leq C \), while for Theorem 1.4,
\[
\| u - \psi(z) d^\beta \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C r^{N/2 + 2s - \max(\beta, \beta')} \quad \text{for all } z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega \text{ and } r \in (0, r_0), \tag{1.16}
\]
with \( \| \psi \|_{L^\infty(B_1 \cap \partial \Omega)} \leq C \) and the constant \( C \) does not depend on \( \beta' \). Recall that \( \ell_+ := \max(\ell, 0) \). Now using appropriate interior regularity estimates ((1.4) is enough), we translate the \( L^2 \) estimates in (1.16) to a pointwise estimate which yields the conclusion of the theorem. The proof of (1.16) uses blow-up argument that allows to estimate the growth, in \( r > 0 \), of the difference between \( u \) and its \( L^2(B_r(z)) \)-projection on \( \mathbb{R} d^\beta \), the one-dimensional space generated by \( d^\beta \). Similarly the proof of (1.15) is achieved by estimating the growth, in \( r > 0 \), of the difference between \( u \) and its \( L^2(B_r(z)) \)-projection on the finite dimensional space of affine functions \( \{ t + (2s - 1) + T \cdot (x - z) : t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } T \in \mathbb{R}^N \} \).

We obtain Theorem 1.3 by freezing the radial variable \( r \) at \( r = 0 \) and by using the Shauder estimates for nontranslation invariant nonlocal operators of Serra [51]. For that, we use our lower order term estimates Corollary 2 together with some approximation procedure and boundary regularity.
Related to this work is the one of Monneau in [43] where blow-up arguments were used to estimate the modulus of mean oscillation (in $L^p$ average) for solutions to the Laplace equation with Dini-continuous right hand sides.

Sharp boundary regularity in $C^{1,\gamma}$ domains and refined Harnack inequalities in $C^1$ domains are useful tools to obtain sharp regularity of the free boundaries in the study of nonlocal obstacle problems, see e.g. [8]. We believe that our result and arguments might be of interest in the study of obstacle problems with non smooth obstacles and for parabolic problems.

For the organization of the paper, we put in Section 2 some notations and preliminary results related to Kato class of potentials. Section 3 is devoted to interior and boundary $L^2$-growth estimates of solutions to (1.1) in $C^1$ domains. Statement (1.4), is proved in Section 4. Higher order boundary and interior regularity are proved in Section 5 and Section 6, respectively. The proof of the main results (in particular (1.5)) are gathered in Section 7. Finally, we prove the Liouville theorems in Appendix 8 and we put some useful technical results in Appendix 9.

2. Notations and preliminary results. In this paper, the ball centered at $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$ with radius $r > 0$ is denoted by $B(z, r)$ and $B_r := B_r(0)$. Here and in the following, we let $\varphi_1 \in C^\infty_c(B_2)$ such that $\varphi_1 \equiv 1$ on $B_1$ and $0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq 1$ on $\mathbb{R}^N$. We put $\varphi_R(x) := \varphi(x/R)$. For $b \in L^\infty(S^{N-1})$, we define $\mu_b(x, y) = |x - y|^{-N-2s} b \left( \frac{x - y}{|x - y|} \right)$.

Recall that (see e.g. [21]), if $b$ is even, there exists $C = C(N, s, \|b\|_{L^\infty(S^{N-1})})$, such that for all $\psi \in C^\infty_c(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we have
\[
\left| \mathrm{PV} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\psi(x) - \psi(y)) \mu_b(x, y) \, dy \right| \leq C \frac{\|\psi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}}{1 + |x|^{N+2s}},
\]
where $\mathrm{PV}$ means that the integral is understood in the principle value sense. Throughout this paper, for the seminorm of the fractional Sobolev spaces, we adopt the notation
\[
[u]_{H^s(\Omega)} := \left( \int_{\Omega \times \Omega} |u(x) - u(y)|^2 \mu_1(x, y) \, dx \, dy \right)^{1/2}
\]
and for the Hölder seminorm, we write
\[
[u]_{C^\alpha(\Omega)} := \sup_{x \neq y \in \Omega} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x - y|^\alpha},
\]
for $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Letting $u \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, the mean value of $u$ in $B_r(z)$ is denoted by
\[
\frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r(z)} u(x) \, dx.
\]
Let $K : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to (0, \infty]$ satisfy the following properties:
\begin{align}
(i) \quad & K(x, y) = K(y, x) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
(ii) \quad & \kappa \mu_1(x, y) \leq K(x, y) \leq \kappa^{-1} \mu_1(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N, \text{ for some } \kappa > 0.
\end{align}
(2.2)
Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open set and let $f, V \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. For $K$ satisfying (2.2), we say that $u \in H^s_{\text{loc}}(\Omega) \cap L^1_{\text{loc}}$ is a (weak) solution to
\[
\mathcal{L}_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega
\]
if $uV \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and for all $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$, we have

$$
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} (u(x) - u(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K(x, y) \, dx \, dy + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x)u(x)\psi(x) \, dx \quad = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(x)\psi(x) \, dx. \tag{2.3}
$$

Note, in fact, that for the first term in (2.3) to be finite, it is enough that $K$ satisfies only the upper bound in (2.2)(ii).

**Remark 1.** [Kernels with possible compact support] In many applications, it is important to consider kernels $K'$ with possible compact support. This allows to treat kernels which are only locally symmetric and locally elliptic ((2.4) below). As a matter of fact, we note that the regularity theory of the operators $L_{K'}$ is included in those of the form $L_K + V$, with $K$ satisfying (2.2), for some potential $V$ of class $C^\infty$. Indeed, consider a kernel $K : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to [0, +\infty]$ satisfying

\begin{align*}
(i) \quad & K(x, y) = K(y, x) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
(ii') \quad & \kappa \mu_1(x, y) \leq K(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in B_2 \\
(ii'') \quad & \frac{1}{\kappa} \mu_1(x, y) \leq K(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N.
\end{align*}

We define $\eta_1(x) := 1 - \varphi_1(x)$ and $\eta(x, y) = \eta_1(x) + \eta_1(y)$, which satisfies

$$
\eta(x, y) \geq \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \setminus (B_2 \times B_2) \\
0 & \text{if } (x, y) \in B_2 \times B_2.
\end{cases}
$$

Then letting $u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^1_s$ be a weak solution (in the sense of (2.3)) to the equation

$$
L_{K'}u + V_1u = \tilde{f} \quad \text{in } B_2,
$$

we then have that

$$
L_{K'}u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } B_{1/2},
$$

where $K(x, y) = \tilde{K}(x, y) + \eta(x, y)\mu_1(x, y)$, $V(x) = \tilde{V}(x) - \int_{|y| \geq 1} \eta_1(y)\mu_1(x, y) \, dy$ and $f(x) = \tilde{f}(x) - \int_{|y| \geq 1} \eta(y)\eta_1(y)\mu_1(x, y) \, dy$. It is clear that $K$ satisfies (2.2), for a new constant $\kappa > 0$. In addition $\|V - \tilde{V}\|_{C^k(B_{1/2})} \leq C(N, s, k)$ and $\|f - \tilde{f}\|_{C^k(B_{1/2})} \leq C(N, s, k)\|u\|_{L^1_s}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

The following result is concerned with limiting of a sequence of operators which are close to a translation invariant operator.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let $(a_n)_n$ be a sequence of functions, satisfying (1.2) and converging in the weak-star sense to some $b \in L^\infty(S^{N-1})$. Let $\lambda_n : \mathbb{R}^{2N} \to [0, \kappa^{-1}]$, with $\lambda_n \to 0$ pointwise on $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$. Let $K_n$ be a symmetric kernel satisfying

$$
|K_n(x, y) - \mu_n(x, y)| \leq \lambda_n(x, y)\mu_1(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^N \text{ and for all } n \in \mathbb{N}.
$$

If $(v_n)_n$ is a bounded sequence in $L^1_s \cap H^s_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such that $v_n \to v$ in $L^1_s$, then for all $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$

$$
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v(x)L_{K_n}\psi(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} (v_n(x) - v_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dx \, dy.
$$
Proof. Letting \( w_n = v_n - v \), then direct computations give

\[
\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v(x) \mathcal{L}_{\mu_a} \psi(x) \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (v_n(x) - v_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dx \\
= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v(x)(\mathcal{L}_{\mu_b} - \mathcal{L}_{\mu_a})\psi(x) \, dx \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (v(x) - v(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))(\mu_{a_n}(x, y) - K_n(x, y)) \, dx \\
- \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (w_n(x) - w_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dx. \quad (2.5)
\end{aligned}
\]

By eveness of \( a_n \) and \( b \), Fubini’s theorem and a change of variable, we can write

\[
(\mathcal{L}_{\mu_b} - \mathcal{L}_{\mu_a})\psi(x) = \int_{S^{N-1}} \left[ \int_0^\infty (\psi(x - t\theta) + \psi(x + t\theta) - 2\psi(x))t^{-1-2s} \, dt \right] (b(\theta) - a_n(\theta)) \, d\theta.
\]

Clearly, the function \( \theta \mapsto \int_0^\infty (\psi(x - t\theta) + \psi(x + t\theta) - 2\psi(x))t^{-1-2s} \, dt \) is bounded on \( S^{N-1} \) and thus belongs to \( L^1(S^{N-1}) \). Therefore the sequence of functions \( h_n(x) := (\mathcal{L}_{\mu_b} - \mathcal{L}_{\mu_a})\psi(x) \) converges pointwise to zero on \( \mathbb{R}^N \). Moreover by (2.1), we have that \( |h_n(x)| \leq C_\psi(1 + |x|)^{-N-2s} \). Since \( v \in \mathcal{L}^1_s \), it follows from the dominated convergence theorem that

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v(x)(\mathcal{L}_{\mu_a} - \mathcal{L}_{\mu_a})\psi(x) \, dx = o(1) \quad \text{as} \ n \to \infty. \quad (2.6)
\]

Next, we put \( V_n(x, y) := |v(x) - v(y)||\psi(x) - \psi(y)||\mu_{a_n}(x, y) - K_n(x, y)| \). Pick \( R > 0 \) such that \( \text{Supp} \psi \subset B_R/2 \). For \( n \) large enough so that \( B_R \subset B_1/(2r_n) \), we have

\[
\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} V_n(x, y) \, dx \, dy &\leq \int_{B_R \times B_R} |v(x) - v(y)||\psi(x) - \psi(y)||\mu_{a_n}(x, y) - K_n(x, y)| \, dx \, dy \\
&+ 2 \int_{B_R} |\psi(y)| \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_R} |v(x) - v(y)||\mu_{a_n}(x, y) - K_n(x, y)| \, dx \right] \, dy.
\end{aligned}
\]

Note that \( y \mapsto |\psi(y)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_R} |v(x) - v(y)||\mu_{a_n}(x, y) - K_n(x, y)| \, dx \) is bounded and converges pointwise to zero, as \( n \to \infty \). By the dominated convergence theorem, we then have that \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} V_n(x, y) \, dx \, dy = o(1) \), as \( n \to \infty \), so that

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (v(x) - v(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))(\mu_{a_n}(x, y) - K_n(x, y)) \, dx \, dy = o(1) \quad \text{as} \ n \to \infty. \quad (2.7)
\]

Since \( w_n = v_n - v \) is bounded in \( H^s_{\text{loc}} \cap \mathcal{L}^1_s \) and \( w_n \to 0 \) in \( \mathcal{L}^1_s \), by similar arguments as above, we get

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (w_n(x) - w_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))(\mu_{a_n}(x, y) - K_n(x, y)) \, dx \, dy = o(1) \quad \text{as} \ n \to \infty.
\]

In addition, since \( w_n \to 0 \) in \( \mathcal{L}^1_s \), by (2.1), as \( n \to \infty \)

\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (w_n(x) - w_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y)) \mu_{a_n}(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} w_n(x) \mathcal{L}_{\mu_a} \psi(x) \, dx = o(1).
\]

Combining the two estimates above, we conclude that

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (w_n(x) - w_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dx \, dy = o(1) \quad \text{as} \ n \to \infty.
\]
Using this, (2.7) and (2.6) in (2.5), we get the conclusion in the lemma.

\[ \square \]

2.1. Coercivity and Caccioppoli type inequality with Kato class potentials. For \( s > 0 \), we let \( \Gamma_s := (-\Delta)^{-s} \) be the Riesz potential, which satisfy \( (-\Delta)^s \Gamma_s = \delta_0 \) in \( \mathbb{R}^N \). Recall that for \( N \neq 2s \), \( \Gamma_s(z) = c_{N,s}|z|^{2s-N} \) and for \( N = 2s \), \( \Gamma_s(z) = c_{N,s,0}\log(|z|) \), for some normalization constant \( c_{N,s} \). We consider the Kato class of functions given by

\[
\mathcal{K}_s := \left\{ V \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N) : \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N} \int_{B_1(x)} |V(y)|\omega_s(|x-y|) \, dy < \infty \right\},
\]

where for \( N \geq 2s \), \( \omega_s(|z|) = |\Gamma_s(z)| \) and if \( 2s > N \), we set \( \omega_s \equiv 1 \). Here and in the following, for every \( V \in \mathcal{K}_s \) and \( r \in (0,1] \), we define

\[
\eta_V(r) := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N} \int_{B_r(x)} |V(y)|\omega_s(|x-y|) \, dy.
\]

The following compactness result will be useful in the following. We also note that it holds for all \( s > 0 \), and in this case \( |u|^2_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} := \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\xi|^{2s}|\hat{u}(\xi)|^2 \, d\xi \), for \( u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^N) \) with Fourier transform \( \hat{u} \).

**Lemma 2.2.** Let \( s > 0 \) and \( V \in \mathcal{K}_s \). Then, there exists a constant \( c = c(N,s) > 0 \) such that for every \( \delta \in (0,1] \), there exists an other constant \( c_3 = c(N,s,\delta) > 0 \) such that for every \( u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^N) \),

\[
\|V|^{1/2}u\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \eta_V(\delta) \left( c|u|^2_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} + c_3\|u\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right).
\]

**Proof.** For \( r > 0 \), we consider the Bessel potential \( G_{s,r} = (-\Delta + r^{-2})^{-s/2} \). See e.g. [29, Section 6.1.2], there exists a constant \( c = c(N,s) > 0 \) such that

\[
G_{s,1}(x) \leq \omega_s(|x|) \quad \text{for } |x| \leq 1/2,
\]

\[
G_{s,1}(x) \leq |x|^{-N-1+|s|} \exp(-|x|/2) \quad \text{for } |x| \geq 1/2,
\]

where \( \omega_s \) is defined in the beginning of this section.

**Step 1.** We assume that \( V \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \). For \( \delta > 0 \), we consider the operator \( L : L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \to L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \) given by

\[
Lv = |V|^{1/2}(-\Delta + \delta^{-2})^{-s/2}v.
\]

We note that the adjoint of \( L \) is given by \( L^* = (-\Delta + \delta^{-2})^{-s/2}|V|^{1/2} \).

**Claim.** There exists \( c = c(N,s) > 0 \) such that for every \( \delta \in (0,1/2] \),

\[
\|LL^*v\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq c\eta_V(\delta)^2\|v\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}.
\]

By Hölder’s inequality and using the fact that \( G_{s,r}(x) = G_{s,1}(x/r) \), we obtain

\[
\|LL^*v\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \||V|^{1/2}(-\Delta + \delta^{-2})^{-s}|V|^{1/2}v\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}
\]

\[
= \|V|^{1/2}G_{s,\delta} \ast (V^{1/2}v)\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}
\]

\[
\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V(x)| \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V|^{1/2}(y)|v(y)|G_{s,\delta}((x-y)/\delta) \, dy \right)^2 \, dx
\]

\[
\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V(x)| \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V(y)|G_{s,\delta}((x-y)/\delta) \, dy \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |v(z)|^2G_{s,\delta}((x-z)/\delta) \, dz \right) \, dx.
\]
Using a change of variable and (2.11), for $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we get
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V(y)| G_{s, \delta}(x - y) dy \\
\leq c \eta_V(\delta) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V(y)| G_{s, 1}((x - y)/\delta) dy \\
\leq c \eta_V(\delta) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V(y)| G_{s, 1}((x - y)/\delta) dy \\
\leq c \eta_V(\delta) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta^N \int_{|z| \leq i+1} |V(\delta z + x)| G_{s, 1}(z) dz \\
\leq c \eta_V(\delta) + C \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^{-N-s+1} \exp(-i/2) \delta^N \int_{|z| \leq i+1} |V(\delta z + x)| dz.
\]
For every fixed $i$, we cover the annulus $A_i := \{ i \leq |y| \leq i + 1 \}$ by $n(i)$ balls $B_i(z_j)$, with $z_j \in A_i$, $n(i) \leq C i^{N-1}$ and $C$ a positive constant only depending on $N$. Letting $\rho_i := i^{-N-s+1} \exp(-i/2)$, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\delta \in (0, 1/2]$, we then have
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V(y)| G_{s, \delta}(x - y) dy \\
\leq c \eta_V(\delta) + C \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i \sum_{j=1}^{n(i)} \delta^N \int_{|z| \leq i+1} |V(\delta z + x)| dz \\
= c \eta_V(\delta) + C \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i \sum_{j=1}^{n(i)} \int_{|y - x - \delta z_j| \leq \delta} |V(y)| dz \\
\leq c \eta_V(\delta) + C \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i \sum_{j=1}^{n(i)} \omega_s(\delta)^{-1} \int_{|y - x - \delta z_j| \leq \delta} |V(y)| \omega_s(|y - x - \delta z_j|) dz \\
\leq c \eta_V(\delta) \left( 1 + C \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^{-2+s} \exp(-i/2) \right) \omega_s(\delta)^{-1} \leq c \eta_V(\delta).
\]
We then get, for every $\delta \in (0, 1/2]$
\[
\|LL^* v\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \\
\leq c \eta_V(\delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |V(x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |v(z)|^2 G_{s, 1}((x - z)/\delta) dz dx \\
\leq c^2 \eta_V(\delta)^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |v(z)|^2 dz.
\]
That is (2.12) as claimed.

Since $\|LL^*\| = \|L\|^2$, it then follows that
\[
\|Lv\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq c \eta_V(\delta) \|v\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}. \tag{2.13}
\]
Now given $u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $\delta \in (0, 1]$, we plug $v = (-\Delta + (\delta/2)^{-2})^{s/2} u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ in (2.13), and noting that $\|v\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq c \left( \|u\|^2_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} + (\delta/2)^{-s} \|u\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)$, for some positive constant $c = c(N, s)$. This with the fact that $\eta_V(\delta/2) \leq \eta_V(\delta)$ give (2.10), if $V \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

**Step 2.** For $V \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we consider $V_k = \min(|V|, k)$, for $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Thence since $\eta_{V_k} \leq \eta_V$, we get (2.10) by Fatou lemma.
Similarly, by Young’s inequality, (2.10) and (2.1), we get

$$\{\kappa - \varepsilon C(1 + \eta_f(\delta)) - \overline{C}_{\eta_V}(\delta)\} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (v(x) - v(y))^2 \varphi_R^2(y) \mu_1(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$\leq C \eta_f(1) \|\varphi_R\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2$$

$$+ C (\eta_V(1) + \eta_f(1) + 1) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{R^N |v(x)|^2}{R^{N+2s} + |x|^{N+2s}} \, dx$$

$$+ C (\eta_V(1) + \eta_f(1)) \|v \varphi_R\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2.$$  

**Proof.** By Lemma 9.1 and (2.1), we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f(x)||v(x)||\varphi_R(x)| \, dx \leq \overline{C}_{\eta_V}(\delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} ((v \varphi_R)(x) - (v \varphi_R)(y))^2 \mu_1(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$+ C \eta_V(\delta) \|v \varphi_R\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2$$

$$\leq \overline{C}_{\eta_V}(\delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (v(x) - v(y))^2 \varphi_R^2(y) \mu_1(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$+ C \eta_V(\delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{R^N |v(x)|^2}{R^{N+2s} + |x|^{N+2s}} \, dx \, dy$$

Similarly, by Young’s inequality, (2.10) and (2.1), we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f(x)||\varphi_R(x)|^2 |v(x)| \, dx$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f(x)||v(x)||\varphi_R(x)|^2 \, dx + C \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f(x)||\varphi_R(x)|^2 \, dx$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \overline{C}_{\eta_f}(\delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} ((v \varphi_R)(x) - (v \varphi_R)(y))^2 \mu_1(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$+ C \varepsilon \eta_f(\delta) \|v \varphi_R\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \overline{C}_{\eta_f}(\delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (v(x) - v(y))^2 \varphi_R^2(y) \mu_1(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$+ C \eta_f(\delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{R^N |v(x)|^2}{R^{N+2s} + |x|^{N+2s}} \, dx \, dy$$

$$+ C \eta_f(\delta) \|v \varphi_R\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 + C \eta_f(\delta) \|\varphi_R\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2.$$
Let $f$. We consider Lemma 2.4.

**Interior and boundary growth estimates.**

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$\beta$ $V,f \in M$ annuli with small thickness. We note that (3.1) and Lemma 2.2 show that functions in (3.1) can be easily checked by change of variables and using summations over $C$ with $C > 0$. where $C > 0$ is a constant, only depending on $N$ and $s$.

**Proof.** Testing the equation (2.17) with $\psi$, we get

$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} (v(x) - v(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K(x,y) dx dy$

$\leq C \eta_N(1) \left( \| \varphi_R \|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 + \| \psi \|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 \right) + C \eta_f(1) \left( \| \varphi_R \|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 + \| \psi \|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 \right)$,

where $C > 0$ is a constant, only depending on $N$ and $s$.

Hence using Lemma 2.2, we conclude that

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} (v(x) - v(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K(x,y) dx dy$

$\leq C \eta_N(1) \left( \| \varphi_R \|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 + \| \psi \|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 \right) + C \eta_f(1) \left( \| \varphi_R \|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 + \| \psi \|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 \right)$,

which finishes the proof.  

3. **Interior and boundary growth estimates.** We recall the Morrey space already introduced in the first section, for $\beta \in [0,2s]$, defined as

$\mathcal{M}_\beta := \left\{ f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) : \| f \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} := \sup_{r \in (0,1), x \in \mathbb{R}^N} r^{\beta-N} \int_{B_r(x)} |f(y)| dy < \infty \right\}$.

Let $f \in \mathcal{M}_\beta$ and define $f_{r,x_0}(x) = r^{2s} f(rx + x_0)$ for $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $r > 0$. Recalling (2.9), an important property of $\eta_f$ we will use frequently in the following is that, for every $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $r \in (0,1]$, we have

$\eta_{f_{r,x_0}}(1) \leq C \| f_{r,x_0} \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq C r^{2s-\beta} \| f \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}$,  

(3.1)

with $C$ a positive constant, only depending on $N,s$, and $\beta$. The first inequality in (3.1) can be easily checked by change of variables and using summations over annuli with small thickness. We note that (3.1) and Lemma 2.2 show that functions $V,f \in \mathcal{M}_\beta$ satisfy RTCP of order $\beta$ (see (1.3)) as mentioned in the first section.
3.1. Interior growth estimates for solutions to Schrödinger equations. The next result is merely classical but we add the proof for the sake of completeness.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $u \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $\alpha > 0$.

i. Suppose that
\[
\|u - u_{B_1}\|_{L^2(B_\rho)} \leq \overline{C}_\rho^{N/2+\alpha} \quad \text{for every } \rho \in [1, \infty).
\] (3.2)

Then
\[
\|u - u_{B_1}\|_{L^2(B_\rho)} \leq C\overline{C}_\rho^{N/2+\alpha} \quad \text{for every } \rho \in [1, \infty),
\]
with $C$ depends only on $N$ and $\alpha$.

ii. Suppose that $0$ is a Lebesgue point of $u$ and
\[
\|u - u_{B_\rho}\|_{L^2(B_\rho)} \leq \overline{C}_\rho^{N/2+\alpha} \quad \text{for every } \rho \in (0, 1).
\] (3.3)

Then
\[
\|u - u(0)\|_{L^2(B_\rho)} \leq C\overline{C}_\rho^{N/2+\alpha} \quad \text{for every } \rho \in (0, 1),
\]
with $C$ depends only on $N$ and $\alpha$.

**Proof.** First, to prove (i), we note that, for every $\rho \geq 1$,
\[
|B_\rho^{1/2}|u_{B_\rho} - u_{B_{2\rho}}| \leq \|u - u_{B_\rho}\|_{L^2(B_\rho)} + \|u - u_{B_{2\rho}}\|_{L^2(B_{2\rho})} \leq 2\overline{C}_\rho^{N/2+\alpha}.
\]
Therefore, for $\rho = 2^m$, with $m \geq 1$, we get
\[
|u_{B_\rho} - u_{B_1}| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} |u_{B_{2^i}} - u_{B_{2^{i+1}}}| \leq 2\overline{C}\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} 2^{\alpha i} \leq C\rho^\alpha,
\]
where $C$ is independent on $m$, $\rho$ and $u$. Next, if $m$ is the smallest integer for which, $2^{m-1} \leq \rho \leq 2^m$, then using (3.2) and the above estimate, we conclude that
\[
\|u - u_{B_1}\|_{L^2(B_\rho)} \leq \|u - u_{B_{2m}}\|_{L^2(B_{2m})} + |B_{2^m}^{1/2}|u_{B_{2^m}} - u_{B_1}| \leq C\overline{C}_\rho^{N/2+\alpha}.
\]

For (ii), by assumption, we have
\[
|B_{\rho/2}^{1/2}|u_{B_{\rho/2}} - u_{B_{\rho/2}}| \leq \|u - u_{B_{\rho/2}}\|_{L^2(B_{\rho/2})} + \|u - u_{B_{\rho/2}}\|_{L^2(B_{\rho/2})} \leq 2\overline{C}_\rho^{N/2+\alpha}.
\]
Therefore
\[
|u_{B_{\rho}} - u(0)| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |u_{B_{2^{-i}\rho}} - u_{B_{2^{-i}\rho/2}}| \leq 2\overline{C}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (2^{-i}\rho)^\alpha \leq C\rho^\alpha.
\]

Using this and (3.3), we obtain
\[
\|u - u(0)\|_{L^2(B_{\rho})} \leq \|u - u_{B_{\rho}}\|_{L^2(B_{\rho})} + |B_{\rho}^{1/2}|u_{B_{\rho}} - u(0)| \leq C\overline{C}_\rho^{N/2+\alpha},
\]
where $C$ depends only on $N$ and $\alpha$. \hfill \Box

We will need the following crucial result.

**Lemma 3.2.** Let $(a_n)_n$ is a sequence of function satisfying (1.2) and converging in $L^\infty(S^{N-1})$ to some $b \in L^\infty(S^{N-1})$, then $b$ satisfies (1.2).
Proof. The fact that \( b \) is even is obvious for the weak convergence. Given \( \mathcal{B}(\sigma_0) \subset S^{N-1} \) a ball centered at \( \sigma_0 \in S^{N-1} \), then the weak convergence and (1.2) imply that

\[
\Lambda \leq \frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}(\sigma_0)|} \int_{\mathcal{B}(\sigma_0)} b(\sigma) \, ds \leq \frac{1}{\Lambda}.
\]

Letting \( |\mathcal{B}(\sigma_0)| \to 0 \), we get the desired result thanks to the Lebesgue differentiation theorem.

Let \( a \) satisfy (1.2) and \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa) \) (satisfy (2.2)) \( V, f \in \mathcal{M}_\beta \), we define the set of solutions to the Schrödinger equations with entries \( V \) and \( f \) by

\[
\mathcal{S}_{K,V,f} := \{ u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) : \mathcal{L}_K u + V u = f \text{ in } B_2 \},
\]

and we note that, up to replacing \( B_2 \) with a small ball by scaling, this set is nonempty thanks to Lemma 2.2 and a direct minimization argument. In fact this may not be nonempty for all \( f, V \in K_\kappa \) for the same reason.

We consider the class of (normalized) potentials

\[
\mathcal{V}_\beta := \{ V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta : \| V \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq 1 \}.
\]

Having these notations in mind, we now state the following result.

**Proposition 1.** Let \( s \in (0,1), \beta \in [0, 2s), \alpha \in (0, \min(1, 2s - \beta)) \) and \( \Lambda, \kappa > 0 \). Then there exists \( \varepsilon_0 > 0 \) and \( C > 0 \) such that for every \( \lambda : \mathbb{R}^{2N} \to [0, \kappa^{-1}] \) satisfying \( \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_0 \), a satisfying (1.2), \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa), V \in \mathcal{V}_\beta, f \in \mathcal{M}_\beta, u \in \mathcal{S}_{K,V,f} \) and for every \( r > 0 \), we have

\[
\sup_{x \in B_1} \| u - u_{B_r(x)} \|_{L^2(B_r(x))} \leq C r^{-\alpha} (\| u \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| f \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta})^2.
\]

**Proof.** The proof of (3.5) will be divided into two steps. Due to the presence of the potential \( V \), the set \( \mathcal{S}_{K,V,f} \) might not be invariant when adding constants to its elements. As a way out to this difficulty, we prove first a uniform estimate of the form \( \| u_{B_r(x)} \| \leq C r^{-\alpha} (\| u \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| f \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}) \) for all \( \alpha > 0 \). Once we get this, we complete the proof of (3.5) in the second step.

**Step 1.** We claim that for every \( \varrho \in (0, 1/2), \) there exist \( C > 0 \) and a small number \( \varepsilon_0 > 0 \) such that for every \( \lambda : \mathbb{R}^{2N} \to [0, \kappa^{-1}] \) satisfying \( \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_0 \), every function \( a \) satisfying (1.2), \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa), V \in \mathcal{V}_\beta, f \in \mathcal{M}_\beta, u \in \mathcal{S}_{K,V,f} \), and \( r > 0 \), we have

\[
\sup_{x \in B_1} \| u \|_{L^2(B_r(x))} \leq C r^{-\alpha} (\| u \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| f \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta})^2.
\]

Assume that (3.6) does not hold, then there exists \( \varrho \in (0, 1/2) \) such that for every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), we can find \( \lambda_n : \mathbb{R}^{2N} \to [0, \kappa^{-1}] \) satisfying \( \| \lambda_n \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \frac{1}{n}, a_n \) satisfying (1.2), \( K_{a_n} \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda_n, a_n, \kappa), V_n \in \mathcal{V}_\beta, f_n \in \mathcal{M}_\beta, u_n \in \mathcal{S}_{K_{a_n},V_n,f_n}, \) with \( \| u_n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq 1 \) and \( r_n > 0 \), such that

\[
\tau_n^{-N+2\varrho} \sup_{x \in B_1} \| u_n \|_{L^2(B_{\tau_n}(x))} > n.
\]

We consider the (well defined, because \( \| u_n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq 1 \)) nonincreasing function \( \Theta_n : (0, \infty) \to [0, \infty) \) given by

\[
\Theta_n(\tau) = \sup_{r \in [\tau, \infty)} r^{-N+2\varrho} \sup_{x \in B_1} \| u_n \|_{L^2(B_r(x))}^2.
\]

Obviously by (3.7),

\[
\Theta_n(\tau_n) > n.
\]
Clearly, there exists $r_n \in [\tau_n, \infty)$ such that

$$\Theta_n(r_n) \geq r_n^{-N+2\varepsilon} \sup_{x \in B_1} \|u_n\|^2_{L^2(B_{r_n}(x))} \geq (1 - 1/n)\Theta_n(\tau_n) \geq (1 - 1/n)\Theta_n(r_n),$$

where we used the monotonicity of $\Theta_n$ for the last inequality, while the first inequality comes from the definition of $\Theta_n$. In particular, thanks to (3.9), $\Theta_n(r_n) \geq (1 - 1/n)n$. Now since $\|u_n\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq 1$, we have that $r_n^{-N+2\varepsilon} \geq (1 - 1/n)n$, so that $r_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. Moreover by (3.9), it is clear that, there exists $x_n \in B_1$ such that

$$r_n^{-N+2\varepsilon}\|u_n\|^2_{L^2(B_{r_n}(x_n))} \geq (1 - 1/n - 1/2)\Theta_n(r_n). \tag{3.10}$$

We now define the blow-up sequence of functions

$$w_n(x) = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{s} u_n(r_n x + x_n),$$

which, by (3.10), satisfy

$$\|w_n\|^2_{L^2(B_{1})} \geq \frac{3}{4} \text{ for every } n \geq 2. \tag{3.11}$$

In view of (3.8), we have that

$$\|w_n\|^2_{L^2(B_{r}))} = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} r_n^{-N+2\varepsilon}\|u_n\|^2_{L^2(B_{r_n}(x_n))} \leq \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} r_n^{-N+2\varepsilon}\Theta_n(r_n R)(r_n R)^{N-2\varepsilon} \leq R^{N-2\varepsilon},$$

where we have used the monotonicity of $\Theta_n$ for the last inequality. Consequently,

$$\|w_n\|^2_{L^2(B_R)} \leq R^{N-2\varepsilon} \text{ for every } R \geq 1 \text{ and } n \geq 2. \tag{3.12}$$

We define

$$\overline{f}_n(x) := \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{2s} f_n(r_n x + x_n) \quad \text{ and } \quad \nabla v_n(x) := r_n^{2s} V_n(r_n x + x_n).$$

Because $u_n \in S_{K_{n_0},v_n,f_n}$, it is plain that

$$\mathcal{L}_{K_n} w_n + \nabla w_n n = r_n^2 \overline{f}_n \text{ in } B_{1/2r_n},$$

where

$$K_n(x,y) = r_n^{N+2s} K_{a_n}(r_n x + x_n, r_n y + x_n). \tag{3.13}$$

Clearly $K_n$ satisfies (2.2). Therefore applying Lemma 2.3 and using (3.12), for every $1 < M < \frac{1}{2r_n}$, we get

$$\left\{ \kappa - \varepsilon \mathcal{C}(1 + r_n^\alpha \eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1)) - \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}} \eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1) \right\} \|w_n\|^2_{H^s(B_M)} \leq C r_n^\alpha \|\eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1)\||\varphi_M\|^2_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}$$

$$+ C \left( \eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1) + r_n^\rho \eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1) \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{M^N |w_n(x)|^2}{M^{N+2s} + |x|^{N+2s}} \, dx$$

$$+ C \left( \eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1) + r_n^\rho \eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1) \right) \|w_n\|^2_{L^2(B_{2M})}.$$

By (3.1), we have that $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1) + \eta_{\mathcal{F}}(1) \leq C r_n^{2s-\beta}$ (recalling that $\Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} \leq 1$). Hence, there exists a constant $C(M)$ independent on $n \geq 2$ such that

$$\left( \kappa - \varepsilon \mathcal{C}(1 + r_n^{2s-\beta} + \mathcal{C}_{r_n^{2s-\beta}}) [w_n]_{H^s(B_M)} \leq C(M). \tag{3.14}$$

Therefore provided $\varepsilon$ is small and $n$ is large enough, we deduce that $w_n$ is bounded in $H^s_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Hence by Sobolev embedding, up to a subsequence, $w_n$ converges strongly, in $L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, to some $w \in H^s_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. In addition by (3.12), we have that $v_n \to v$ in $L^1$. Moreover, by (3.11) and (3.12), we deduce that

$$\|w\|^2_{L^2(B_1)} \geq \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad \|w\|^2_{L^2(B_R)} \leq R^{N-2\varepsilon} \text{ for every } R \geq 1. \tag{3.15}$$
We let $\psi \in C^\infty_c(B_M)$, with $M < \frac{1}{2r_n}$. By Lemma 2.4, (3.14) and (3.12), we get
\[
\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (w_n(x) - w_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dxdy \right|
\leq Cr_n^{2s-\beta} \left( \|w_n\varphi_M\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + \|\psi\|_{H^{s}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right) + r_n^{2s-\beta+\theta} \left( \|\psi\|_{H^{s}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + \|\varphi_M\|_{H^{s}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right)
\leq Cr_n^{2s-\beta} C(M).
\]
(3.16)

Next, we observe that $K_n \in \mathcal{X}(\lambda_n, a_n, \kappa)$, with $\lambda_n(x, y) = \lambda_n(r_n x + x_n, r_n y + x_n)$ (see (2.2)). On the other hand
\[
\|\lambda_n\|_{L^\infty(B_{1/r_n} \times B_{1/r_n})} = \|\lambda_n\|_{L^\infty(B_1(x_n) \times B_1(x_n))} \leq \|\lambda_n\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} \leq \frac{1}{r_n}.
\]
In view of this and (3.16), by Lemma 2.1, as $n \to \infty$, we have that
\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (w_n(x) - w_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dxdy \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} wL_{\mu_n} \psi(x) \, dx = 0,
\]
where $b$ is the weak-star limit of $a_n$, which satisfies (1.2) thanks to Lemma 3.2. We then conclude that $L_{\mu_n} w = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Now Lemma 8.2 implies that $w$ is an affine function. This is clearly in contradiction with (3.15) since $\rho > 0$.

**Step 2.** Assuming that (3.5) does not hold true, then as in the first step, we can find sequences $\lambda_n : \mathbb{R}^{2N} \to [0, \kappa^{-1}]$ satisfying $\|\lambda_n\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \frac{1}{n}$, $a_n$ satisfying (1.2), $K_n \in \mathcal{X}(\lambda_n, a_n, \kappa)$, $x_n \in B_1$, $V_n \in \mathcal{V}_\beta$, $f_n \in \mathcal{M}_\beta$, $u_n \in \mathcal{S}_{\lambda_n, \alpha, \kappa}$, $u_n \in \mathcal{S}_{\lambda_n, \alpha, \kappa}$, with $\|u_n\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|f_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq 1$ and $r_n \to 0$, such that
\[
r_n^{-N-2\alpha} \|u_n - (u_n)_{B_{r_n}(x_n)}\|_{L^2(B_{r_n}(x_n))}^2 \geq \frac{1}{8} \Theta_n(r_n).
\]
(3.17)

Here, for every $n \geq 2$, $\Theta_n : (0, \infty) \to [0, \infty)$ is a nonincreasing function satisfying
\[
\Theta_n(r) r^{N+2\alpha} \geq \|u_n - (u_n)_{B_{r_{2n}}(x_n)}\|_{L^2(B_{r_{2n}}(x_n))}^2
\]
for every $r > 0$ (3.18)
and $\Theta_n(r_n) \geq n/2$. We define
\[
v_n(x) = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{-\alpha} u_n(r_n x + x_n) - \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{-\alpha} \frac{1}{|B_1|} \int_{B_1} u_n(r_n x + x_n) \, dx,
\]
so that
\[
\|v_n\|_{L^2(B_1)}^2 \geq \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{B_1} v_n(x) \, dx = 0.
\]
(3.19)

**Claim.** There exists $C = C(s, N, \alpha) > 0$ such that
\[
|v_n|_{L^2(B_R)}^2 \leq CR^{N+2\alpha} \quad \text{for every } R \geq 1 \text{ and } n \geq 2.
\]
(3.20)

To prove this claim, we note that by a change of variable, we have
\[
|v_n|_{L^2(B_R)}^2 = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} r_n^{-N-2\alpha} \|u_n - (u_n)_{B_{r_n}(x_n)}\|_{L^2(B_{r_n}(x_n))}^2.
\]
(3.21)

Since, by (3.18) and the monotonicity of $\Theta_n$, for every $R \geq 1$
\[
\|u_n - (u_n)_{B_{r_{2n}}(x_n)}\|_{L^2(B_{r_{2n}}(x_n))} \leq (r_n R)^{N+2\alpha} \Theta_n(Rr_n) \leq r_n^{N+2\alpha} \Theta_n(r_n) R^{N+2\alpha},
\]
it follows from Lemma 3.1(i) that
\[
\|u_n - (u_n)_{B_{r_n}(x_n)}\|_{L^2(B_{r_n}(x_n))} \leq Cr_n^{N+2\alpha} \Theta_n(r_n) R^{N+2\alpha}.
\]
Using this in (3.21), we get (3.20) as claimed.

Thanks to the choice of $\alpha < 2s$, by (3.20), we get
\[
\|v_n\|_{L^2} \leq C.
\]
(3.22)
Using the same notations as in Step 1 for \( \overline{v}_n, \overline{J}_n \) and \( K_n \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda_n, a_n, \kappa) \), we see that
\[
\mathcal{L}_{K_n}v_n + \nabla v_n = -\Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{-\alpha} \nabla A_n(r_n) + r_n^{-\alpha} \overline{J}_n \quad \text{in } B_{1/2r_n},
\]
where \( A_n(r_n) := \frac{1}{|B_{r_n}|} \int_{B_{r_n}(x_n)} u_n(x) \, dx \). Note that from Step 1 and Hölder’s inequality, for every \( \rho \in (0, (2s - \beta - \alpha)/2) \), we can find a constant \( C > 0 \) such that for every \( n \geq 2 \),
\[
|A_n(r_n)| \leq \frac{1}{|B_{r_n}|} \int_{B_{r_n}(x_n)} |u_n(x)| \, dx \leq Cr_n^{-\rho}. \tag{3.23}
\]
We then define
\[
F_n(x) := -\Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} A_n(r_n) \nabla v_n + \overline{J}_n(x).
\]
As above, we observe that \( \eta v_n(1) \leq Cr_n^{2s-\beta} \), while by (3.23), we have \( \eta F_n(1) \leq Cr_n^{2s-\beta-\rho} \). On the other hand,
\[
\mathcal{L}_{K_n}v_n + \nabla v_n = r_n^{-\alpha} F_n \quad \text{in } B_{1/2r_n}. \tag{3.24}
\]
By Lemma 9.2, for \( 1 < M < \frac{1}{2r_n} \), we have
\[
\mathcal{L}_{K_n}(\varphi_M v_n) + \nabla (\varphi_M v_n) = r_n^{-\alpha} \varphi_M F_n + G_{v_n,M} \quad \text{in } B_M/2,
\]
where \( \|G_{v_n,M}\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|v_n\|_{L^2} \leq C \), by (3.22). In view of (3.20), (3.22) and Lemma 2.3, we then get
\[
(\kappa - \varepsilon C(1 + r_n^{2s-\beta-\rho} - \rho) - Cr_n^{2s-\beta}) \|\varphi_M v_n\|^2_{H_r^s(B_{M/4})} \leq C(M) \quad \text{for } 1 < M < \frac{1}{2r_n}. \tag{3.25}
\]
Consequently, provided \( n \) is large enough and \( \varepsilon \) small, we obtain
\[
\|v_n\|^2_{H^s(B_{M/4})} \leq C(M). \tag{3.26}
\]
This with (3.20) imply that \( v_n \) is bounded in \( H^s_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) \) and, up to a subsequence, converges strongly, in \( L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^1 \), to some \( v \in H^s_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) \). Since \( v_n \) satisfy (3.24), by Lemma 2.4, (3.22) and (3.25), we have
\[
\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (v_n(x) - v_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y)) K_n(x,y) \, dxdy \right|
\leq Cr_n^{2s-\beta-\alpha-\varepsilon} \left( \|v_n\|^2_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|\psi\|^2_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|\varphi_M\|^2_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)
\leq r_n^{2s-\beta-\alpha-\varepsilon} C(M)
\]
for every \( \psi \in C^\infty_c(B_M) \), with \( M < \frac{1}{2r_n} \). Letting \( n \to \infty \) in the above inequality and using Lemma 2.1, we find that \( \mathcal{L}_{\mu_n}v = 0 \) in \( \mathbb{R}^N \), with \( b \) the limit of \( a_n \) in the weak-star topology of \( L^\infty(S^{N-1}) \) satisfying (1.2) thanks to Lemma 3.2. Moreover, from (3.20), we get
\[
\int_{B_R} |v(x)|^2 \, dx \leq CR^{N+2\alpha}.
\]
By Lemma 8.2, \( v \) is a constant function (because \( \alpha < 1 \)), which leads to a contradiction after passing to the limit in (3.19). \( \square \)
3.2. Uniform growth estimates at the boundary for solutions to Schrödinger equations. Let \( \Omega \) be an open subset of \( \mathbb{R}^N \) such that \( \partial \Omega \cap B_2 \) is a \( C^1 \) hypersurface. We will assume that \( 0 \in \partial \Omega \) and that \( \partial \Omega \) separates \( B_2 \) into two domains. As before, for \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda,a,\kappa), V \in \mathcal{V}_\beta \) and \( f \in \mathcal{M}_\beta \), we consider the (nonempty) set of solutions:

\[
S_{K,V,f;\Omega} := \{ u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) : L_K u + V u = f \quad \text{in} \ B_2 \cap \Omega, \quad u = 0 \text{ in } B_2 \cap \Omega^c \}.
\]

(3.26)

We have the following result.

**Proposition 2.** Let \( s \in (0,1), \beta \in [0,2s), \alpha \in (0,\min(s,2s-\beta)) \) and \( \lambda,a,\kappa > 0 \). Then there exist \( \varepsilon_1 > 0 \) small and \( C > 0 \) such that for every \( \lambda : \mathbb{R}^{2N} \rightarrow [0,\kappa^{-1}] \) satisfying \( \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2s} \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_1 \), a satisfying (1.2), \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda,a,\kappa), V \in \mathcal{V}_\beta, f \in \mathcal{M}_\beta, u \in S_{K,V,f;\Omega} \) and for every \( r > 0 \), we have

\[
\sup_{z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega} \| u \|^2_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C r^{N+2\alpha} (\| u \|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| f \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}^2).
\]

(3.27)

**Proof.** As in the proof of Proposition 1, if (3.27) does not hold, then we can find a sequence of real numbers \( r_n \rightarrow 0 \), sequence of points \( z_n \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega \), sequences of functions \( \lambda_n \) satisfying \( \| \lambda_n \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2s} \times B_2)} < \frac{1}{n} \), \( u_n \) satisfying (1.2), \( K_{an} \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda_n,u_n,\kappa), V_n \in \mathcal{V}_\beta, f_n \in \mathcal{M}_\beta, u_n \in S_{K_{an},V_n,f_n;\Omega}, \) with \( \| u_n \|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| f_n \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}^2 \leq 1 \), such that

\[
r_n^{-N-2\alpha} \| u_n \|^2_{L^2(B_{r_n}(z_n))} \geq \frac{1}{8} \Theta_n(r_n),
\]

where, \( \Theta_n : (0,\infty) \rightarrow [0,\infty) \), is a nonincreasing function satisfying

\[
\Theta_n(r) \geq \frac{1}{2} \Theta_n(r_n) \quad \text{for every } r > 0 \text{ and } n \geq 2
\]

and \( \Theta_n(r_n) \geq n/2 \) for all integer \( n \geq 2 \). We define

\[
v_n(x) = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{-\alpha} u_n(r_n x + z_n),
\]

so that

\[
\| v_n \|^2_{L^2(B_1)} \geq \frac{1}{8}.
\]

(3.29)

We also let

\[
\Omega_n := \frac{1}{r_n}(\Omega - z_n),
\]

\[
\overline{\gamma}_n(x) := \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{2s} f_n(r_n x + z_n) \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla_n(x) := r_n^{2s} V_n(r_n x + z_n).
\]

By (3.1), we get

\[
\eta \overline{\gamma}_n(1) + \eta \nabla_n(1) \leq C r_n^{2s-\beta},
\]

(3.30)

with a constant \( C = C(N,s,\beta,\alpha) \). It is clear that

\[
\begin{cases}
L_{K_n} v_n + \nabla_n v_n = r_n^{-\alpha} \overline{\gamma}_n & \text{in } B_{1/2r_n}(-z_n) \cap \Omega_n \\
v_n = 0 & \text{in } B_{1/2r_n}(-z_n) \cap \Omega_n^c,
\end{cases}
\]

(3.31)

where

\[
K_n(x,y) = r_n^{N+2s} K_{an}(r_n x + z_n, r_n y + z_n).
\]

Next, by the monotonicity of \( \Theta_n \) and (3.28), we get

\[
\| v_n \|^2_{L^2(B_2)} = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{-N-2\alpha} \| u_n \|^2_{L^2(B_{r_n}(z_n))} \\
\quad \leq \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{-N-2\alpha} \Theta_n(Rr_n)(Rr_n)^{N+2\alpha}.
\]
Hence, for every $n \geq 2$,  
\[ \|v_n\|_{L^2(B_R)}^2 \leq R^{N+2\alpha} \leq R^{N+2\alpha} \quad \text{for every } R \geq 1. \]  
(3.32)

This with Hölder’s inequality imply that  
\[ \int_{B_R} |v_n(x)| dx \leq CR^{N+\alpha} \quad \text{for every } R \geq 1. \]  
(3.33)

From now on, we let $n_0$ large, so that $B_{1/(2r_n)} \subset B_{1/r_n}(-z_n)$ for every $n \geq n_0$. Since $v_n$ satisfies (3.31) and $K_n$ satisfies (2.2)(i)-(ii), by Lemma 2.3, (3.30) and (3.32), there exists a constant $C(M)$ independent on $n \geq n_0$ such that  
\[ [v_n]_{H^{s}(B_{M})}^2 \leq C(M), \]  
(3.34)

whenever $1 \leq M \leq \frac{1}{2r_n}$. We then deduce that $v_n$ is bounded in $H^{s}_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Hence by Sobolev embedding, (3.33) and since $\alpha < 2s$, we may assume that the sequence $v_n$ converges strongly, in $L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^1_{s}$, to some $v \in H^{s}_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Moreover, by (3.29), we deduce that  
\[ \|v\|_{L^2(B_1)}^2 \geq \frac{1}{8}. \]  
(3.35)

Next, we note that $\Omega_n \cap B_{s/(2r_n)} \to H$ in $L^{2}_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ as $n \to \infty$, where $H$ is a half-space, with $0 \in H$. In fact $H = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^N : (x-\bar{\tau}) \cdot \nu(\bar{\tau}) > 0 \}$, where $\bar{\tau} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \bar{\tau}_n \in \partial H$ and $\nu$ is the unit interior normal vector of $\partial H$. Now, we pick $\psi \in C^{\infty}_{c}(H \cap B_M)$, with $M < \frac{1}{2r_n}$. Since $\Omega$ is of class $C^1$, provided $n$ is large enough, we have that $\psi \in C^\infty_c(\Omega_n)$. Therefore by Lemma 2.4, (3.34), (3.32) and (3.30), we obtain  
\[ \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} (v_n(x) - v_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x,y) dxdy \right| \leq Cr^{2s-\beta-\alpha}C(M), \]  
with $C(M)$ a constant not depending on $n \geq n_0$ and large. Denoting by $b$ the weak-star limit of $a_n$, then by Lemma 2.1, we get  
\[ \mathcal{L}_b v = 0 \quad \text{in } H \quad \text{and} \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus H. \]

Furthermore by (3.32), $\|v\|^2_{L^2(B_R)} \leq CR^{N+2\alpha}$, for every $R \geq 1$. Since $\alpha < s$, it follows from Lemma 8.2 that $v = 0$, which is impossible by (3.35).

4. Interior and boundary Hölder regularity estimates.

4.1. Interior Hölder regularity. We have the following regularity estimates.

**Corollary 4.** Let $s \in (0, 1)$, $\beta \in [0, 2s)$, $\alpha \in [0, \min(1, 2s - \beta))$, $\kappa, \Lambda > 0$. Let $a$ satisfy (1.2) and $K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa)$. Let $f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta$ and $u \in H^4(B_2) \cap L^1_s$ satisfy  
\[ \mathcal{L}_{K} u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } B_2. \]

Then there exists $\varepsilon_0, C > 0$, only depending on $N, s, \beta, \kappa, \alpha, \|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta}}$ and $\Lambda$ such that if $\|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_0$, then  
\[ \|u\|_{C^\alpha(B_{1/2})} \leq C (\|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|u\|_{L^1_s} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}). \]

**Proof.** We let $x_0 \in B_{3/2}$ and $\delta \in (0, 1/8)$ and we define $\lambda_\delta(x, y) = \lambda(\delta x + x_0, \delta y + x_0)$ and $K_\delta(x, y) = \delta^{N+2\beta}K(\delta x + x_0, \delta y + x_0)$. Then $K_\delta \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda_\delta, a, \kappa)$. For $x \in B_2$, we define $u_\delta(x) = u(\delta x + x_0)$, $f_\delta(x) = \delta^{2s}f(\delta x + x_0)$ and $V_\delta(x) = \delta^{2\alpha}V(\delta x + x_0)$. Since $\delta \in (0, 1/8)$, by direct computations, we get  
\[ \mathcal{L}_{K_\delta} u_\delta + V_\delta u_\delta = f_\delta \quad \text{in } B_3. \]  
(4.1)
By Lemma 9.2, letting \( v_\delta := \varphi_\delta u_\delta \) we have
\[
L_{K_\delta} v_\delta + V_\delta(x)v_\delta = \tilde{f}_\delta \quad \text{in } B_2, 
\] (4.2)
with \( \|\tilde{f}_\delta\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq \| f_\delta\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} + C_0 \| u_\delta\|_{L^1} \) and
\[
\| V_\delta \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq C \delta^{2s-\beta} \| V \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta},
\]
with \( C_0 \) depending only on \( N, s, \kappa, \Lambda \) and \( \beta \). Hence, there exists \( \delta_0 \in (0, 1/8) \), only depending on \( N, s, \kappa, \Lambda, \beta \) and \( \| V \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \), such that \( \| V_\delta \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq 1 \) for every \( \delta \in (0, \delta_0) \). Obviously \( \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} \leq \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} \) for every \( \delta \in (0, \delta_0) \). Hence by Proposition 1, there exists \( \varepsilon_0 > 0 \) and \( C > 0 \) such that if \( \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_0 \), then for every \( x \in B_1, r > 0 \) and \( \delta \in (0, \delta_0) \), we have
\[
\| v_\delta - \langle v_\delta \rangle_{B_r(x)} \|_{L^2(B_2(x))}^2 \leq C r^{N+2\alpha} \left( \| v_\delta \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| \tilde{f}_\delta \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right)^2,
\]
where the constant \( C \) and \( \varepsilon_0 \) only depend on \( N, s, \beta, \alpha, \Lambda, \| V \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \) and \( \kappa \). By Lemma 3.1(ii), for almost all \( x \in B_1 \) and for all \( r \in (0, 1) \), we have
\[
\| u_\delta \|_{L^\infty(B_1)} \leq C \left( \| u_\delta \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| \tilde{f}_\delta \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right).
\] (4.4)
Let \( x, y \in B_{1/4} \) be two Lebesgue points of \( u \), and take \( \rho = |x - y|/2 \). Then \( B_\rho(x) \subset B_{3\rho}(y) \subset B_1 \). Therefore, by (4.3), we get
\[
\| v_\delta \|_{L^\infty(B_{1/4})} \leq C \left( \| v_\delta \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| \tilde{f}_\delta \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right).
\]
That is
\[
|v_\delta(x) - v_\delta(y)| \leq C |x - y|^{\alpha} \left( \| v_\delta \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| \tilde{f}_\delta \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right) \quad \text{for almost every } x, y \in B_{1/4}.
\]
We then conclude, from (4.4), that
\[
\| v_\delta \|_{C^\alpha(B_{1/4})} \leq C \left( \| v_\delta \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| \tilde{f}_\delta \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right).
\]
It follows that
\[
\| u_\delta \|_{C^\alpha(B_{3/4}(x_0))} \leq C \left( \| u_\delta \|_{L^2(B_2)} + \| f \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} + \| u \|_{L^1} \right),
\]
where \( C \) depends only on \( N, s, \beta, \alpha, \Lambda, \kappa, \delta \) and \( \| V \|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \). Since \( B_1 \) can be covered by a finite number of such balls \( B_{3/4}(x_0) \), with \( x_0 \in B_{3/4} \), we get the desired estimate.

As a consequence, we obtain regularity estimates for nonlocal operators with “uniformly continuous” coefficient. For \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\kappa) \), we define the functions
\[
\tilde{\lambda}_{e,K}(x, r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \lambda_K(x, r, \theta) + \lambda_K(x, r, -\theta) \right\},
\]
\[
\tilde{\lambda}_{o,K}(x, r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \lambda_K(x, r, \theta) - \lambda_K(x, r, -\theta) \right\}.
\] (4.5)
If there is no ambiguity, we will simply write $\tilde{\lambda}_e$ and $\tilde{\lambda}_o$ in the place of $\tilde{\lambda}_{e,K}$ and $\tilde{\lambda}_{o,K}$, respectively.

**Theorem 4.1.** Let $s \in (0, 1)$, $\beta \in [0, 2s)$ and $\alpha \in (0, \min(1, 2s-\beta))$. Let $K \in \mathcal{K}(\kappa)$ and suppose that $\tilde{\lambda}_e$ and $\tilde{\lambda}_o$ (defined in (4.5)) satisfy

- For every $x_1, x_2 \in B_2$, $r \in (0, 2)$, $\theta \in S^{N-1}$,
  $\left| \tilde{\lambda}_e(x_1, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_e(x_2, 0, \theta) \right| \leq \tau(|x_1 - x_2|) + r$;

- For every $x \in B_2$, $r \in (0, 2)$, $\theta \in S^{N-1}$,
  $\left| \tilde{\lambda}_o(x, r, \theta) \right| \leq \tau(r)$,

for some function $\tau \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+)$ and $\tau(t) \to 0$ as $t \to 0$. Let $f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta$ and $u \in H^s_{\text{loc}}(B_2) \cap L^1_s$ satisfy

$$\mathcal{L}_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } B_2.$$

Then there exists $C > 0$, only depending on $N, s, \beta, \alpha, \kappa, \tau$ and $\|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}$, such that

$$\|u\|_{C^0(B_1)} \leq C \left(\|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|u\|_{L^1_s} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}\right).$$

**Proof.** Pick $x_0 \in B_{3/2}$. By assumption, for every $x \in B_2$, $r \in (0, 2)$ and $\theta \in S^{N-1}$,

$$\left| \tilde{\lambda}_o(x, r, \theta) \right| + \left| \tilde{\lambda}_e(x, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_e(x_0, 0, \theta) \right| \leq \tau(r) + \tau(|x - x_0|) + r.$$

Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta = \delta_{x_0, \varepsilon} \in (0, 1/100)$ such that, for every $x \in B_{4\delta}(x_0)$ and $r \in (0, 4\delta)$, we have

$$\left| K(x, x + r\theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_e(x_0, 0, \theta) r^{-N-2s} \right| \leq \varepsilon r^{-N-2s}.$$

Therefore, for every $x \in B_{4\delta}(x_0)$ and $0 < |z| < 4\delta$,

$$\left| K(x, x + z) - \tilde{\lambda}_e(x_0, 0, z/|z|)|z|^{-N-2s} \right| \leq \varepsilon |z|^{-N-2s}$$

and thus, for every $x, y \in B_{2\delta}(x_0)$, with $x \neq y$,

$$|K(x, y) - \mu_a(x, y)| \leq \varepsilon \mu_1(x, y),$$

where $a(\theta) := \tilde{\lambda}_e(x_0, 0, \theta)$. It is clear that $a$ is even on $S^{N-1}$. By changing variables, we find that for every $x, y \in B_2$, with $x \neq y$,

$$|\delta^{N+2s} K(\delta x + x_0, \delta y + x_0) - \mu_a(x, y)| \leq \varepsilon \mu_1(x, y), \quad (4.6)$$

In addition,

$$\kappa \leq a(\theta) \leq \kappa^{-1} \quad \text{for every } \theta \in S^{N-1}.$$

We define

$$\begin{cases} 
\lambda(x, y) = \varepsilon, & \text{for } x, y \in B_2, \\
\lambda(x, y) = \kappa^{-1} & \text{elsewhere.}
\end{cases}$$

We now let $K_\delta(x, y) = \delta^{N+2s} K(\delta x + x_0, \delta y + x_0)$, which, by (4.6), clearly satisfies $K_\delta \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa)$.

For $x \in B_2$, we define $u_\delta(x) = u(\delta x + x_0)$, $f_\delta(x) = \delta^{2s} f(\delta x + x_0)$ and $V_\delta(x) = \delta^{2s} V(\delta x + x_0)$. Since $\delta \in (0, 1/16)$, by direct computations, we get

$$\mathcal{L}_{K_\delta} u_\delta + V_\delta u_\delta = f_\delta \quad \text{in } B_\delta. \quad (4.7)$$
Recall that $\|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq C \delta^{2s-\beta} \|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}$ and thus, decreasing $\delta$ if necessary, we get $\|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq 1$. Since $\|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_{2^2} \times B_{2^2})} = \varepsilon$, then provided $\varepsilon > 0$ small, by Corollary 4 and a change of variable, we get

$$\|u\|_{C_0(B_{\delta_{0,\varepsilon}}(x_0))} \leq C(x_0) \left(\|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} + \|u\|_{\mathcal{L}_1}\right),$$

where $C(x_0)$ is a constant, only depending on $N, s, c_0, \delta, \kappa, \tau, x_0$ and $\|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}$. Next, we cover $B_1$ by a finite number of balls $B_{2 \delta_{i,\varepsilon}}(x_i)$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, with $x_i \in \overline{B_1}$. Put $C := \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} C(x_i)$ and $\varrho = \frac{1}{2} \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \delta_{i,\varepsilon}$. Then on any ball $B_{\varrho}(\overline{x})$, with $\overline{x} \in \overline{B_1}$, we have the estimate

$$\|u\|_{C_0(B_{\varrho}(\overline{x}))} \leq C \left(\|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} + \|u\|_{\mathcal{L}_1}\right),$$

where $C$ and $\varrho$ depend only on $N, s, c_0, \kappa, \tau$ and $\|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}$. Since $B_1$ can be covered by a finite number of balls $B_{\varrho}(\overline{x})$, with $\overline{x} \in \overline{B_1}$, we get the result. \(\square\)

**Remark 2.** We note that the conclusion of Theorem 4.1 remains unchanged if we considered, say, a “better” modulus of continuity $\tau$. More precisely, in Theorem 4.1, we could choose $\tau_p(r) = \tau(pr)$ for some $\rho \in (0,1)$ and $\tau$ as in the theorem. In this case, the constant $C$ in the theorem will not depend on $\rho$.

### 4.2. Hölder regularity estimates up to the boundary.

Hölder regularity up to the boundary for the linear second order partial differential equations with coefficients in Morrey space was obtained in [14]. Coupling the interior regularity in Corollary 4 and the uniform $L^2$ growth estimates up to the boundary given by Proposition 2 together with some scaling arguments, we get the following result.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let $\Omega$ be an open set such that $\partial \Omega \cap B_2$ is a $C^1$ hypersurface. Suppose that $0 \in \partial \Omega$ and that $\partial \Omega$ separates $B_2$ into two domains. Let $s \in (0,1)$, $\beta \in (0,2s)$, $\alpha \in (0, \min(s, 2s - \beta))$ and $\alpha$ satisfy (1.2). Let $K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, \alpha, \kappa)$. Let $V, f \in \mathcal{M}_\beta$ and $u \in H^s(B_2) \cap \mathcal{L}_s^1$ satisfy

$$L_K u + V u = f \quad \text{in} \quad B_2 \cap \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in} \quad B_2 \cap \Omega^c.$$

Then there exists $C, \tau_0, r_0 > 0$ such that if $\|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_{2^2} \times B_{2^2})} < \tau_0$, we have

$$\|u\|_{C_0(B_{\varrho}(\overline{x}))} \leq C \left(\|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{L}_1} + \|u\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}\right),$$

with $C, \tau_0, r_0$ depending only on $N, s, \beta, \alpha, \Omega, \|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}, \kappa$ and $\lambda$.

**Proof.** By similar scaling and cut-off argument as in the proof of Corollary 4 and using Proposition 2, we get

$$\sup_{z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega} \|u\|_{L^2(B_r(z))}^2 \leq C r^{N+2\alpha} \left(\|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|u\|_{\mathcal{L}_1} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}\right) \quad \text{for every} \quad r > 0 \quad (4.8)$$

with $C$ a constant depending only on $N, s, \beta, \alpha, \Omega, \|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}$. We assume in the following that $\|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{L}_1} + \|u\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \leq 1$, up to dividing the equation by this quantity. Moreover by Corollary 4, $u$ is continuous in $\Omega$, provided $\|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_{2^2} \times B_{2^2})}$ is small.

Let $r_0 > 0$, only depending on $\Omega$, be such that every point $x_0 \in \Omega \cap B_{r_0}$, with $d(x_0) \leq r_0$, has a unique projection $z$ on $\partial \Omega \cap B_1$. For such $x_0 \in \Omega \cap B_{r_0}$, we let $z \in \partial \Omega \cap B_1$ be such that $|x_0 - z| = d(x_0)$. Put $\rho = \frac{d(x_0)}{2}$, so that $B_{\rho}(x_0) \subset B_{3\rho}(z) \cap \Omega$. Next, we define $v_p(x) := u(\rho x + x_0)$, $V_p(x) := \rho^{2s} V(\rho x + x_0)$ and $f_p(x) := \rho^{2s} f(\rho x + x_0)$. It is plain that $v \in H^s_{\text{loc}}(B_2) \cap \mathcal{L}_s^1$ and

$$L_{K_p} v_p + V_p v_p = f_p \quad \text{in} \quad B_1, \quad (4.9)$$
with
\[ K_{\rho, x_0}(x, y) = \rho^{N+2s} K(\rho x + x_0, \rho y + x_0). \]
Recall from (3.1) that \( \| f_\rho \|_{M_\beta} \leq \rho^{2s-\beta} \| f \|_{M_\beta} \) and \( \| V_\rho \|_{M_\beta} \leq \rho^{2s-\beta} \| V \|_{M_\beta} \). Hence decreasing \( r_0 \) if necessary, we may assume that \( \| V_\rho \|_{M_\beta} \leq 1 \). We note that \( K_{\rho, x_0} \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda_{\rho, x_0}(u, \kappa)) \), where \( \lambda_{\rho, x_0}(x, y) = \lambda(\rho x + x_0, \rho y + y_0) \). In particular, decreasing \( r_0 \) if necessary,
\[ \| \lambda_{\rho, x_0} \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} \leq \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)}. \]
Therefore, by Theorem 4.1, we can find \( \tau_0 > 0 \) small, independent on \( \rho \), such that, if \( \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \tau_0 \), we have
\[ \| v_\rho \|_{L^\infty(B_{1/2})} \leq C \left( \| v_\rho \|_{L^2(B_1)} + \| v_\rho \|_{L^2} + \| f_\rho \|_{M_\beta} \right). \] (4.10)
By (4.8) and H"{o}lder’s inequality, we have
\[ \| v_\rho \|_{L^2(B_1)} \leq \rho^{-N/2} \| u \|_{L^2(B_{\rho^2}(x))} \leq C \rho^\alpha \] and \( \| u \|_{L^1(B_r(z))} \leq C r^{N+\alpha} \) for \( r > 0 \). (4.11)
Using the second estimate in (4.11), we get
\[ \int_{|x| \geq 1} |x|^{-N-2s} |v_\rho(x)| \, dx = \rho^{2s} \int_{|y-x_0| \geq \rho} |y-x_0|^{-N-2s} |u(y)| \, dy \]
\[ \leq \rho^{2s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{|y-x_0| \geq \rho^{2k+1}} |y-x_0|^{-N-2s} |u(y)| \, dy \]
\[ \leq \rho^{2s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^k \rho)^{-N-2s} \int_{|y-x_0| \geq \rho^{2k+1}} |u(y)| \, dy \]
\[ \leq \rho^{2s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^k \rho)^{-N-2s} \| u \|_{L^1(B_{\rho^2k+3}(z))} \]
\[ \leq C \rho^{2s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^k \rho)^{-N-2s} (\rho 2^k)^{N+\alpha} \]
\[ \leq C \rho^\alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k(2s-\alpha)} \leq C \rho^\alpha. \]
We then conclude that \( \| v_\rho \|_{L^2} \leq C \rho^\alpha \). It follows from (4.9), (4.11) and (4.10), that
\[ \| v_\rho \|_{L^\infty(B_{1/2})} \leq C (\| v_\rho \|_{L^2(B_1)} + \| v_\rho \|_{L^2} + \| f_\rho \|_{M_\beta}) \leq C (\rho^\alpha + \rho^{2s-\beta}). \]
Scaling back, we get
\[ \| u \|_{L^\infty(B_{\rho^2}(x_0))} \leq C (\rho^\alpha + \rho^{2s-\beta}), \]
which, in particular, yields
\[ |u(x_0)| \leq C \rho^\alpha \leq C d(x_0)^\alpha \quad \text{for every } x_0 \in B_{r_0} \cap \Omega. \]
Now by a classical scaling argument as above and using the interior regularity estimates in Theorem 4.1, we get \( u \in C^\alpha(B_{r_0} \cap \Omega) \), with \( \| u \|_{C^\alpha(B_{r_0}/2)} \leq C. \)
\( \square \)

As a consequence, we have

**Theorem 4.3.** Let \( s \in (0, 1) \), \( \beta \in [0, 2s) \) and \( \alpha \in (0, \min(s, 2s-\beta)) \). Let \( K \in \widehat{\mathcal{K}}(\kappa) \) and suppose that \( \lambda_\epsilon \) and \( \lambda_\alpha \) (defined in (4.5)) satisfy
for every \(x_1, x_2 \in B_2\), \(r \in (0, 2), \theta \in S^{N-1},\)
\[
\left| \tilde{\lambda}(x_1, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}(x_2, 0, \theta) \right| \leq \tau(|x_1 - x_2| + r)
\]
for some function \(\tau \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+)\) and \(\tau(t) \to 0\) as \(t \to 0\). Let \(f, V \in \mathcal{M}_\beta\) and \(u \in H^1_{loc}(B_2) \cap L^1_s\) satisfy

\[
L_K u + Vu = f \quad \text{in } B_2 \cap \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } B_2 \cap \Omega^c.
\]
Then there exist \(C, r_0 > 0\), only depending on \(N, s, \beta, \alpha, \Lambda, \kappa, \gamma\) and \(\|V\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta}\), such that

\[
\|u\|_{C^{s,\beta}(B_{r_0})} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^2(B_1)} + \|u\|_{L^1_s} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\beta} \right).
\]

Proof. Adapting the scaling arguments as in the Theorem 4.1, together with Theorem 4.2, we get the result. \(\square\)

5. Higher regularity estimates up to the boundary. In this section, we let \(\Omega\) be an open set such that \(\partial \Omega \cap B_2\) is a \(C^{1,\gamma}\) hypersurface, with \(0 \in \partial \Omega\) and \(\gamma > 0\). We will assume that \(\partial \Omega\) separates \(B_2\) into two domains. We note that there exists \(r_0 \in (0, 1/2)\) small only depending on \(\Omega\) such that, for all \(r \in (0, 2r_0), z \in \partial \Omega \cap B_{3/2}\) and \(\delta > 0\),

\[
C_{r, N+\delta} \leq \int_{B_r(z)} d^\delta(y) \, dy,
\]
for some constant \(C = C(N, s, \delta, \Omega) > 0\). On the other hand since \(d(y) \leq |y - z|\) for all \(z \in \partial \Omega\), for every \(r > 0\), we have

\[
\int_{B_r(z)} d^\delta(y) \, dy \leq C_{r, N+\delta},
\]
with \(C = C(N, s, \delta)\).

We consider the cut-off of the distance function \(d\) denoted by \(d_2^\delta := \varphi_2 d^\delta\). For \(u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N), z \in \partial \Omega \cap B_r\) and \(r > 0\), we let \(P_{r, z}(u)\) be the \(L^2_{loc}(B_r(z))\)-projection of \(u\) on \(d_2^\delta = \mathbb{R} d_2\), the one-dimensional space spanned by \(d_2\). Therefore

\[
\int_{B_r(z)} (u(y) - P_{r, z}(u)(y)) d_2^\delta(y) \, dy = 0,
\]

\[
P_{r, z}(u)(x) = d_2^\delta(x) \frac{\int_{B_r(z)} u(y) d_2^\delta(y) \, dy}{\int_{B_r(z)} d_2^\delta(y) \, dy}.
\]

For \(z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega\) and \(r > 0\), we define

\[
Q_{u, z}(r) := \frac{\int_{B_r(z)} u(y) d_2^\delta(y) \, dy}{\int_{B_r(z)} d_2^\delta(y) \, dy}.
\]

Before going on, we explain the arguments in the next two main results of this section. Observe that by Hölder’s inequality, for every \(r \in (0, r_0]\) and \(z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega\),

\[
|Q_{u, z}(r)| \leq \|d_2^{-1\frac{1}{2}}(B_r(z))\|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \|u\|_{L^2(B_r(z))} = \|d^\delta\|_{L^2(B_r(z))}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{L^2(B_r(z))}.
\]

Hence by Proposition 2 and (5.1), for every \(\delta_0 \in (0, \min(s, 2s - \beta))\), there exist constants \(C, \tau_0 > 0\) such that for every \(\lambda \in L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)\) satisfying \(\|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} <
Our objective is to get $u/d$ enough. This requires, at least, we already know that $|u| \leq d^*$, or equivalently $|Q_{u,z}(r)| \leq C$. This requires, at least, we already know that $|u| \leq d^*$, or equivalently $|Q_{u,z}(r)| \leq C$. For this purpose, we will use a bootstrap argument in two steps to obtain (5.5) with $d_0 = s$, as long as $s < 0$ and under more regularity assumption on $K$ and $\partial \Omega$. This will be the content of the next two results.

In order to get the sharp boundary regularity, it will be crucial to quantify the action of the operators $L_K$ on $d^*$ for $K = \mathcal{H}(\lambda, a, \kappa)$. To this end, we first note that by Lemma 9.3, up to decreasing $r_0$ if necessary, we may assume that $d^*_n \in H^2(B_{2r_0}) \cap L^1_*$. Next, we introduce $\mathcal{H}(\lambda, a, \kappa, \Omega)$, the class of kernels $K \in \mathcal{H}(\lambda, a, \kappa)$ such that: there exist $\beta' = \beta'(\lambda, K, a) \in [0, s)$ and a function $g_{a,K} \in \mathcal{M}_{\beta'}$

such that

$$L_K d^*_n = L_K (\varphi_2 d^*) = g_{a,K}$$

in the weak sense, in $B_{2r_0} \cap \Omega$. (5.6)

We note that the class of kernels $\mathcal{H}(\lambda, a, \kappa, \Omega)$ is not empty. This is the case for $K = \mu_a$, with $a$ satisfying (1.2), see Section 7 below. We have the following result.

**Lemma 5.1.** Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a $C^{1,\gamma}$ domain as above for some $\gamma > 0$. Let $\beta \in (0,2s)$, $a \in [0, s)$ and $c_0, \Lambda, \kappa > 0$. Then there exist $C > 0$ and $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ with the properties that if

- $a$ satisfies (1.2),
- $\lambda : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to [0, k^{-1}]$ satisfies $\|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_1$,
- $K \in \mathcal{H}(\lambda, a, \kappa, \Omega)$ with $\|g_{a,K}\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}} \leq 1$, for some $\beta' \in [0, s)$,
- $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\beta'}$ and $u \in \mathcal{S}_{K,0,f,\Omega}$ satisfies

$$\sup_{z \in B_r \cap \Omega} |Q_{u,z}(r)| \leq c_0 r^{-\varepsilon}(\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}}) \quad \text{for every } r \in (0, r_0),$$

then, for every $r > 0$, we have

$$\sup_{z \in B_r \cap \Omega} \|u - P_{r,z}(u)\|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C r^{N+2(2s - \max(\beta, \beta') - \varepsilon)}(\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}})^2.$$ 

**(5.7)**

**Proof.** As in the proof of Proposition 1, if (5.8) does not hold, then we can find a sequence $r_n \to 0$, points $z_n \in B_r \cap \partial \Omega$ and sequences of functions, $a_n$ satisfying (1.2), $\lambda_n$ with $\|\lambda_n\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \frac{1}{n}$, $K_{a_n} \in \mathcal{H}(\lambda_n, a_n, \kappa, \Omega)$ with $\beta'_n \in (0, s)$ and $\|g_{a_n,K_{a_n}}\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'_n}} \leq 1$, $f_n \in \mathcal{M}_{\beta'}$ and $u_n \in \mathcal{S}_{K_{a_n},0,f_n,\Omega}$, with $\|u_n\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|f_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}} \leq 1$ satisfying

$$|Q_{a_n,z_n}(r_n)| \leq c_0 r_n^{-\varepsilon},$$

while, letting $\alpha_n := 2s - \max(\beta, \beta'_n) \in (s, 2s)$, we have that

$$r_n^{N-2(\alpha_n - \varepsilon)} \|u_n - P_{r_n,z_n}(u_n)\|_{L^2(B_{r_n}(z_n))} \geq \frac{1}{16} \Theta_n(r_n) \geq \frac{n}{32},$$

for all $n \geq 2$. Here also $\Theta_n$ is a nonincreasing function on $(0, \infty)$ satisfying for every $r > 0$ and $n \geq 2$

$$\Theta_n(r) \geq r^{N-2(\alpha_n - \varepsilon)} \sup_{z \in B_r \cap \Omega} \|u_n - P_{r,z}(u_n)\|_{L^2(B_r(z))}.$$ 

**(5.10)**

We define

$$u_n(x) = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{-(\alpha_n - \varepsilon)} \{u_n(r_n x + z_n) - P_{r_n,z_n}(u_n)(r_n x + z_n)\}.$$
Since for \( r_n \leq 1 / 2 \), we have \( d_n^2 = d^s \) on \( B_{r_n}(z_n) \), making a change of variable in (5.10) and in (5.3), we get

\[
\|v_n\|_{L^2(B_R)}^2 \geq \frac{1}{16} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{B_1} v_n(x) \text{dist}(x, \Omega_n^c)^s \, dx = 0, \tag{5.12}
\]

where

\[
\Omega_n := \frac{1}{r_n}(\Omega - z_n). \]

We further define \( K_n(x, y) := r_n^{N+2s} K_{ans}(r_n x + z_n, r_n y + z_n) \) for every \( x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N \),

\[
\tilde{f}_n(x) := r_n^{2s} f_n(r_n x + z_n) \quad \text{and} \quad g_n(x) := r_n^{2s} g_{K_n}(r_n x + z_n). \tag{5.13}
\]

Since \( u_n \in S_{K_n, 0, f, \Omega} \), by (5.6), it is plain that

\[
\begin{cases}
L_{K_n} v_n(x) = r_n^{-(\alpha_n - \varrho)} \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} \left( \tilde{f}_n(x) - Q_{u_n, z_n}(r_n) g_n(x) \right) & \text{in } \tilde{\Omega}_n \\
v_n = 0 & \text{in } \tilde{\Omega}_n \cap \Omega_n, \tag{5.14}
\end{cases}
\]

where \( \tilde{\Omega}_n := B_{2r_0}/r_n(-z_n) \cap \Omega_n \) and \( \tilde{\Omega}_n := B_{2r_0}/r_n(-z_n) \cap \Omega_n^c \).

**Claim.** There exists \( C = C(s, N, \beta, \varrho, r_0, c_0) > 0 \) such that

\[
\|v_n\|_{L^2(B_R)}^2 \leq CR^{N+2\alpha_n} \quad \text{for every } R \geq 1. \tag{5.15}
\]

Let us put \( \alpha' = \alpha_n - \varrho > 0 \), and we note that \( 0 < s - \varrho < \alpha' < 2s - \beta \), for every \( n \geq 2 \). By a change of variable, we have

\[
\|v_n\|_{L^2(B_R)}^2 = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} r_n^{N-2\alpha'} \left\| u - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n) \right\|_{L^2(B_{r_n R}(z_n))}^2 \\
\leq 2 \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} r_n^{N-2\alpha'} \left\| u - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n) \right\|_{L^2(B_{r_n R}(z_n))}^2 \\
+ 2 \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} r_n^{N-2\alpha'} \left\| P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n) - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n) \right\|_{L^2(B_{r_n R}(z_n))}^2.
\]

Hence by (5.11) and the monotonicity of \( \Theta_n \), we get

\[
\|v_n\|_{L^2(B_R)}^2 \leq 2R^{2\alpha'} + 2 \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} r_n^{N-2\alpha'} \left\| P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n) - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n) \right\|_{L^2(B_{r_n R}(z_n))}^2. \tag{5.16}
\]

Now by (5.1), for all \( r \in (0, r_0) \) and \( z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega \), we have

\[
|Q_{u_n, z}(2r) - Q_{u_n, z}(r)|\|B_r(z)\|_{L^2(B_r(z))}^{1/2} r^s \\
\leq \|P_{2r, z}(u_n) - (u_n)\|_{L^2(B_{2r}(z))} \\
\leq \|P_{2r, z}(u) - (u_n)\|_{L^2(B_{2r}(z))}^{1/2} \|P_{r, z}(u_n) - u_n\|_{L^2(B_{r}(z))} \\
\leq (2r)^{\alpha'} \Theta_n(2r)^{1/2} (2r)^{N/2} + r^{\alpha'} \Theta_n(r)^{1/2} r^{N/2}.
\]

Now using the monotonicity of \( \Theta_n \), we then deduce that there exists a constant \( C > 0 \) such that for every \( n \geq 2 \), \( r \in (0, r_0) \) and \( z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega \),

\[
|Q_{u_n, z}(2r) - Q_{u_n, z}(r)| \leq Cr^{\alpha'-s} \Theta_n(r)^{1/2}.
\]
Therefore by (5.9), we deduce that
\[ g_\alpha \] with (5.17) give (5.15), since
\[ \{ m \} \quad \text{and} \quad R \quad \text{with} \quad C \quad \text{and} \quad B \quad \text{with} \quad C > 0 \quad \text{large}, \] with (5.3) and (5.2), we obtain
\[ \| P_{2^m r^2} (u_n) - P_{r^2} (u_n) \|_{L^2 (B_{2r^2} (z))} \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{m} |Q_{u_n, z} (2^i r) - Q_{u_n, z} (2^{i-1} r) |\| B_{2^i r} \|^2 (2^i r)^9 \] \[ \leq C r^{N/2 + \alpha'} \Theta_n (r)^{1/2} \sum_{i=0}^{m} 2^i (N/2 + \alpha'). \]
As a consequence, we find that
\[ \| P_{2^m r, z} (u_n) - P_{r^2} (u_n) \|_{L^2 (B_{2r^2} (z))} \leq C r^{N/2 + \alpha'} \Theta_n (r)^{1/2} 2^m (N/2 + \alpha'). \]
Now using this in (5.16), we then get, for \( 2^m \leq \frac{m}{r_n} \),
\[ \| v_n \|_{L^2 (B_{2r^2})} \leq 2^{2m (N+2\alpha')} \] \[ + 2 \Theta_n (r_n)^{-1} r_n^{N-2\alpha'} |P_{2^m r, z} (u_n) - P_{r^2} (u_n) |_{L^2 (B_{2r^2} (z))} \leq 2^{2m (N+2\alpha')} + C 2^m \Theta_n (r_n)^{-1} r_n^{2\alpha'} (r_n 2^m)^{2\alpha} \Theta_n (2^m r_n) \leq 2^{2m (N+2\alpha')} + C 2^m \Theta_n (r_n)^{-1} (2^m r_n) \leq C 2^m (N+2\alpha'), \]
with \( C \) is a positive constant depending neither on \( n \) nor on \( m \). We then conclude that
\[ \| v_n \|_{L^2 (B_r)} \leq C r^{N+2\alpha'} \quad \text{for every} \quad R \geq 1, \quad \text{with} \quad R r_n \leq r_0. \]
We now consider the case \( R \geq 1 \) and \( R r_n \leq r_0 \). Using the fact that \( \Theta_n (r_n)^{-1} \leq 1 \) and \( \alpha' = \alpha_n - \beta > 0 \) together with (5.3) and (5.2), we obtain
\[ \| v_n \|_{L^2 (B_R)} = \Theta_n (r_n)^{-1} r_n^{N-2\alpha'} \| u_n - P_{r_n, z} (u_n) \|_{L^2 (B_{2r_n r (z)})} \leq r_n^{N-2\alpha'} \| u_n \|_{L^2 (\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq (R r_n^{-1})^{N+2\alpha'}. \]
This with (5.17) give (5.15), since \( \alpha' = \alpha_n - \beta \). This finishes the proof of the claim.
Now by (5.15) and Hölder’s inequality, we get
\[ \| v_n \|_{L^1 (B_R)} \leq C r^{N+\alpha_n} \quad \text{for all} \quad R \geq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad n \geq 2. \]
Since \( g_{0, K_n} \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{S}_n} \) (recall (5.13) and (3.1)), \( \eta_{g_n} (1) \leq C r_n^{2s-\beta_n} \| g_{0, K_n} \|_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{S}_n}} \). Therefore by (5.9), we deduce that
\[ r_n^{(\alpha_n-\beta)} |Q_{u_n, z} (r_n) |\eta_{g_n} (1) \leq C r_n^{\alpha_n+2s-\beta_n} \| g_{0, K_n} \|_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{S}_n}} \leq C \| g_{0, K_n} \|_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{S}_n}} \leq C, \]
with \( C > 0 \) independent on \( n \). From now on, we let \( n \) large, so that \( B_{2r_n} \cap -z_n \). Since \( v_n \) satisfy (5.14), then letting \( v_{n, M} = \varphi_M v_n \), we can apply Lemma 9.2, for \( 1 < M < \frac{r_n}{2r_n} \), to get
\[ \begin{cases} L_{K_n} v_{n, M} = \Theta_n (r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{-(\alpha_n-\beta)} \left( \hat{f}_n - Q_{u_n, z} (r_n) \mathcal{g}_n (x) \right) + F_n & \text{in} \quad B_{2M/2} \cap \Omega_n \vspace{1mm} \\ v_{n, M} = 0 & \text{in} \quad B_{M/2} \cap \Omega_n^c, \end{cases} \]
where $\|F_n\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C_0 \|v_n\|_{C_s^1}$. Using (5.15) and Hölder’s inequality, we get $\|F_n\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C$. It then follows that

$$\eta_{F_n}(1) \leq C \quad \text{for every } n \geq 2.$$  

(5.20)

In addition (recalling (5.13)) by (3.1),

$$\eta_{F_n}(1) \leq Cr_n^{2n}.\quad \text{(5.21)}$$

Now by (5.15), Lemma 2.3, (5.19), (5.20) and (5.21), we obtain

$$\{k - \varepsilon C \left(1 + \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} r_n^{\beta'} + \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} + \eta_{F_n}(1)\right)\} \|v_n, M\|_{H^s(B_{M/4})}^2 \leq C(M).$$

Since $\Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$, by (5.15), we then deduce that $v_n$ is bounded in $H^s_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Hence by Sobolev embedding, $v_n \to v$ in $L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, for some $v \in H^s_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. In addition, by (5.18) and since $\alpha_n = 2s - \max(\beta, \beta') < 2s$, we deduce that $v_n \to v$ in $L_s$. We also have that $1_{1_{1}(1)B_1(2r_n)} \to 1_{H}$ in $L^1_{loc}$ as $n \to \infty$, where $H$ is a half-space, with $0 \in \partial H$. Moreover, passing to the limit in (5.12), we get

$$\|v\|_{L^2(B_1)} \geq \frac{1}{16} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{B_1} v(x) \text{dist}(x, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus H)^2 \, dx = 0. \quad \text{(5.22)}$$

Now, given $\psi \in C^\infty_c(\mathbb{R} \cap B_M)$, since $\Omega$ is of class $C^1$, for $n$ large enough, we obtain $\psi \in C^\infty_c(\Omega_n)$. Since $v_n$ satisfy (5.14), then by Lemma 2.4, (5.21) and (5.19), we obtain

$$\left|\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (v_n(x) - v_n(y))\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dxdy\right| \leq r_n^{\beta'} \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} C(M) \left(1 + \|g_{1, K_n, \lambda_n} M_{\beta'}\right) \left(\|\psi\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|\varphi M\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)}\right)^2 \leq \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1/2} C(M).$$

Thanks to Lemma 2.1, letting $n \to \infty$, we thus get

$$L_{\mu_{a_n}} v = 0 \quad \text{in } H \quad \text{and} \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus H.$$  

Here $b$ denotes the weak limit of $a_n$ satisfying (1.2) thanks to Lemma 3.2. Letting $\alpha := \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n \in [0, 2s)$, by (5.15), we have that $\|v\|^2_{L^2(B_R)} \leq CR^{N+2\alpha}$ for every $R \geq 1$. It follows from Lemma 8.2 that $v$ does not change sign on $\mathbb{R}^N$, which is in contradiction with (5.22).

The next result finalizes the two-step bootstrap argument mentioned earlier.

**Lemma 5.2.** Let $N \geq 1$, $s \in (0, 1)$, $\beta, \delta \in (0, s)$ and $\Omega$ a $C^{1, \gamma}$ domain, with $0 \in \partial \Omega$ as above. Let $K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa, \Omega)$ with $\|g_{1, K, M_{\beta'}} \leq 1$, for some $\beta' \in [0, s - \delta)$ and $\|M\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_1)} = \min(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$, where $\varepsilon_1$ and $\varepsilon_2$ are given by Lemma 5.1 and Proposition 2, respectively. Let $f \in M_{\beta}$, and $u \in H^s_{loc}(B_2) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfy

$$L_K u = f \quad \text{in } B_2 \cap \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } B_2 \cap \Omega^c,$$  

(5.23)

Then there exists $C > 0$, only depending on $N, s, \beta, \Lambda, \kappa, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \delta$ and $\Omega$ and a function $\psi \in L^\infty(B_1 \cap \Omega)$, with $\|\psi\|_{L^\infty(B_1 \cap \partial \Omega)} \leq C$, such that for all $r \in (0, r_0/4)$

$$\sup_{z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega} \|u - \psi(z)d^s\|_{L^2(B_1(z))} \leq C r^{N+2(2s-\max(\beta, \beta'))} \left(\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|f\|_{M_{\beta}}\right)^2.$$
Proof. For simplicity, we assume that \(|u|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_d} \leq 1\), up to dividing (5.29) with this quantity.

Letting \(\alpha := 2s - \max(\beta, \beta') \in (s, 2s)\), by Proposition 2, for every \(\varrho \in (0, \alpha - s)\), there exists \(c_0 > 0\), only depending on \(N, s, \beta, \varrho, \Omega, \kappa\) and \(\lambda\), such that
\[
|Q_{u, z}(r)| \leq c_0 r^{-\varrho} 
\]
for all \(z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega\) and \(r \in (0, 2r_0)\). (5.24)

We can apply Lemma 5.1 to get
\[
\sup_{r > 0} \sup_{z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega} r^{-N-2(\alpha-\varrho)} \|u - P_{r, z}(u) d^s\|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C,
\]
with the letter \(C\) denoting, here and in the following, a positive constant which may vary from line to line but will depend only on \(N, s, \beta, \varrho, \Omega, \kappa\) and \(\lambda\).

Claim. There exists \(\psi_0 \in L^\infty(\partial \Omega \cap B_1)\), satisfying \(\|\psi_0\|_{L^\infty(\partial \Omega \cap B_1)} \leq C\), such that
\[
\|u - \psi_0(z) d^s\|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C r^{N/2+\alpha-\varrho} 
\]
for all \(z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega\) and \(r \in (0, r_0/2)\). (5.26)

Indeed, for \(r \in (0, 2r_0)\) and \(z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega\), we define
\[
Q_z(r) := Q_{u, z}(r) = \int_{B_r(z)} u(y) d^s(y) \, dy \int_{B_r(z)} d^s(y) \, dy,
\]
and recalling (5.3), we have that \(P_{r, z}(u)(x) = Q_z(r) d^s(x)\) because \(d^s = d^s\) on \(B_r(z)\).

Let \(0 < r_2 \leq r_1/4 \leq r/4\). Pick \(k \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(\sigma \in [1/4, 1/2]\) such that \(r_2 = \sigma^k r_1\). Then provided \(r \in (0, 2r_0)\), by (5.1) and (5.25), we get
\[
|Q_z(p_1) - Q_z(p_2)| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} |Q_z(\sigma^{i+1} p_1) - Q_z(\sigma^i p_1)|
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (\sigma^{i+1} p_1)^{-\frac{N}{2} - s} \left(\|u - P_{\sigma^{i+1} p_1, z}(u)\|_{L^2(B_{\sigma^{i+1} p_1}(z))} + \|u - P_{\sigma^i p_1, z}(u)\|_{L^2(B_{\sigma^i p_1}(z))}\right)
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (\sigma^{i+1} p_1)^{-\frac{N}{2} - s} \left((\sigma^i p_1)^{\frac{N}{2} + \alpha - \varrho} + (\sigma^{i+1} p_1)^{\frac{N}{2} + \alpha - \varrho}\right)
\]
\[
\leq C p_1^{\alpha - s - \varrho} \sigma^{-\frac{N}{2} - s} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \sigma^{i(\alpha - s - \varrho)} \leq C p_1^{\alpha - s - \varrho},
\]
where we used the fact that \(\beta' \in (0, s - \delta)\), so that \(C\) does not depend on \(\delta\) but only on the quantities mentioned above. Therefore, there exists \(C > 0\) such that for \(0 < p_2 \leq p_1/4 \leq r/4\), with \(r \in (0, 2r_0)\), and \(z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega\), we have
\[
|Q_z(p_1) - Q_z(p_2)| \leq C p_1^{\alpha - s - \varrho} \leq C r^{\alpha - s - \varrho}.
\]

By (5.1) and (5.25), for \(r \in (0, 2r_0)\), we get
\[
\|P_{r_0/4, z}(u)\|_{L^2(B_{r_0/4}(z))} \leq \|u - P_{r_0/4, z}(u)\|_{L^2(B_{r_0/4}(z))} + \|u\|_{L^2(B_{r_0/4}(z))} \leq C + 1.
\]
Hence there exists \(C > 0\), such that for all \(z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega\),
\[
|Q_z(r_0/4)| \leq C,
\]
(5.28)
From (5.27), we deduce that, for every fixed \(z \in \partial B_1 \cap \partial \Omega\) and any sequence \((r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset (0, r_0/4]\) tending to zero, \((Q_z(r_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\) is a Cauchy sequence, which is
bounded by (5.28). We can thus define \( \psi_0(z) := \lim_{r \to 0} Q_z(r) \). Now by (5.1) and (5.27) (letting \( \rho_2 \to 0 \)), for \( r \in (0, r_0/2) \), we get

\[
C\rho^{-N/2-\epsilon} \| P_{r,z}(u) - \psi_0(z) d^p \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq |Q_z(r) - \psi_0(z)| \leq C\rho^{\alpha-s-\epsilon}.
\]

This in particular yields \( |Q_0(r)| r_0^\alpha \leq C \rho_0^{\alpha-s-\epsilon} + Q_z(r_0/4) \leq C \), by (5.28). Consequently \( \| \psi_0 \|_{L^\infty(\partial B_r(\partial \Omega))} \leq C \). Finally using (5.25) and the above inequality, we can estimate

\[
\| u - \psi_0(z) d^p \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq \| u - P_{r,z}(u) \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} + \| P_{r,z}(u) - \psi_0(z) d^p \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C\rho^{N/2+\alpha-\epsilon}.
\]

This proves (5.26), as claimed.

Now (5.26), implies in particular that \( \| u \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C\rho^{N/2+s} \). Hence by Hölder’s inequality and since \( \alpha - \varrho > s \), there exists \( c_1 = c_1(N, s, \beta, \Omega, \alpha, \varrho, \kappa, \delta) > 0 \) such that

\[
|Q_{u,z}(r)| \leq c_1 \quad \text{for every } r \in (0, r_0/2) \text{ and } z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega.
\]

We can therefore apply Lemma 5.1 with \( \varrho = 0 \) and thus use the same argument above starting from (5.25). We then conclude that there exists \( \psi \in L^\infty(B_1 \cap \partial \Omega) \), with \( \| \psi \|_{L^\infty(B_1 \cap \partial \Omega)} \leq C \) and such that

\[
\| u - \psi(z) d^p \|_{L^2(B_r(z))} \leq C\rho^{N/2+\alpha} \quad \text{for all } z \in B_1 \cap \partial \Omega \text{ and } r \in (0, r_0/4).
\]

\( \square \)

Combining Lemma 5.2 and the interior estimates in Theorem 4.1, we get the following result.

**Corollary 5.** Let \( N \geq 1 \), \( s \in (0, 1) \), \( \beta, \delta \in (0, s) \) and \( \Omega \) a \( C^{1, \gamma'} \) domain, with \( 0 \in \partial \Omega \) as above. Let \( a \) satisfy 1.2 and \( K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa) \). Suppose that \( \| g_{\Omega, k} \|_{M_{\beta'}} \leq c_0 \), as defined in (5.6), with \( \beta' \in [0, s - \delta) \). Let \( f \in M_{\beta} \), and \( u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^1 \) satisfy

\[
\mathcal{L}_K u = f \quad \text{in } B_2 \cap \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } B_2 \cap \Omega^c,
\]

(5.29)

Then there exist \( C, \varepsilon_\rho > 0 \) and \( \rho_1 > 0 \), only depending on \( N, s, \beta, \lambda, \kappa, c_0, \delta \) and \( \Omega \), such that if \( \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} \leq \varepsilon_\rho \), we have

\[
\| u/d^p \|_{C^{-\max(\beta, \beta')}((B_2 \cap \Omega))} \leq C \left( \| u \|_{L^2(B_2)} + \| f \|_{M_{\beta}} \right).
\]

**Proof.** We assume that \( \| u \|_{L^2(B_2)} + \| f \|_{M_{\beta}} \leq 1 \). Consider \( \psi \in L^\infty(B_1 \cap \partial \Omega) \) given by Lemma 5.2. Let \( x_0 \in \Omega \cap B_{r_0/4} \) and \( z_0 \in \partial \Omega \cap B_1 \) be such that \( |x_0 - z_0| = d(x_0) \leq r_0/4 \). Put \( \rho = d(x_0)/2 \), so that \( B_\rho(x_0) \subset B_{3\rho}(z_0) \) and \( B_\rho(x_0) \subset \subset \Omega \). We define \( v(x) = u(x) - \psi(z_0) d^p(x) \) and \( w_\rho(x) := \rho^{-s} v(\rho x + x_0) \). Then, letting \( f_\rho(x) := \rho^s f(\rho x + x_0) \) and \( g_\rho(x) = \rho^s g_{\Omega, k}(\rho x + x_0) \), we then have

\[
\mathcal{L}_{K_{\rho, x_0}} w_\rho = f_\rho - \psi(z_0) g_\rho \quad \text{in } B_1,
\]

(5.30)

with \( K_{\rho, x_0}(x, y) = \rho^{N+2s} K(\rho x + x_0, \rho y + x_0) \). We note that \( K_{\rho, x_0} \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda_{\rho, x_0}, a, \kappa) \), where \( \lambda_{\rho, x_0}(x, y) = \lambda(\rho x + x_0, \rho y + y_0) \). In particular, decreasing \( r_0 \) if necessary,

\[
\| \lambda_{\rho, x_0} \|_{L^\infty(B_1 \times B_1)} \leq \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)}.
\]

Therefore, by Lemma 5.2, we can find \( \varepsilon_\rho > 0 \) small, independent on \( \rho \) such that, if \( \| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} \leq \varepsilon_\rho \), we have

\[
\| w_\rho \|_{L^2(B_1)} = \rho^{-N/2} \| v \|_{L^2(B_{\rho}(x_0))} \leq \rho^{-N/2} \rho^{-s} \| u - \psi(z_0) d^p \|_{L^2(B_{3\rho}(z_0))} \leq C \rho^{s-\max(\beta, \beta')}.
\]

(5.31)
By Hölder’s inequality, we also have \( \|v\|_{L^1(B_r(z_0))} \leq C r^{N+2s-\max(\beta,\beta')} \), for every \( r > 0 \). We can thus proceed as in the proof of Theorem 4.2, to get \( \|w_{\rho}\|_{L^1(B_1)} \leq C r^{s-\max(\beta,\beta')} \), with \( C \) independent on \( \beta' \). We note that by (3.1), \( \|f_{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} \leq \rho^{s-\beta} \) and \( \|g_{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}} \leq \rho^{s-\beta'} \|g_{\Omega,K}\|_{\mathcal{M}_{\beta'}} \leq c_0 \). It then follows from (5.30), Corollary 4 and (5.31), that
\[
\|w_{\rho}\|_{C^{s-\max(\beta,\beta')}(B_1/2)} \leq C r^{s-\max(\beta,\beta')}.
\]
Scaling back, and since \( d_2 = d^s \) on \( B_{r/2}(x_0) \), we get
\[
\|u - \psi(z_0)\|_{L^\infty(B_{r/2}(x_0))} \leq C r^{2s-\max(\beta,\beta')}.
\]
and
\[
[u/d^s]_{C^{s-\max(\beta,\beta')}(B_{r/2}(x_0))} \leq C \rho^s.
\]
Since \( \|\psi\|_{L^\infty(B_1 \cap \partial\Omega)} \leq C \), the two inequalities above imply that
\[
[u/d^s]_{C^{s-\max(\beta,\beta')}(B_{r/2}(x_0))} \leq C,
\]
which yields (see the proof of Proposition 1.1 in [49])
\[
[u/d^s]_{C^{s-\max(\beta,\beta')}(B_{r_1} \cap \Omega)} \leq C,
\]
for some \( r_1 \leq r_0/4 \) and \( C > 0 \), only depending on \( \Omega, N, s, \beta, \Lambda, \kappa \) and \( \gamma \). By Lemma 5.2, \( \|u\|_{L^2(B_{r_1})} \leq C r^{N/2+s} \). Then using similar arguments as in the proof of Theorem 4.2, we find that
\[
\|u/d^s\|_{L^\infty(B_{r_1} \cap \Omega)} \leq C.
\]
Finally in the general case \( u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^1_{\text{loc}} \), we can use similar cut-off arguments as in the proof of Corollary 4 to get the estimate involving only \( \|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} + \|u\|_{L^1_{\text{loc}}} \) in the place of \( \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \). The proof of the corollary is thus finished.

6. Higher order interior regularity. For \( K \) a kernel satisfying (2.2), we define the functions
\[
J_{e,K}(x;y) = \frac{1}{2}(K(x, x+y) + K(x, x-y))
\]
and
\[
J_{o,K}(x;y) = \frac{1}{2}(K(x, x+y) - K(x, x-y)).
\]
We suppose in the following in this section that, for \( 2s > 1 \), the function \( x \mapsto PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} yJ_{o,K}(x;y) \) belongs to \( L^1_{\text{loc}}(B_2;\mathbb{R}^N) \). We then consider the map \( J_{o,K} : B_2 \to \mathbb{R}^N \) defined as
\[
j_{o,K}(x) := (2s-1)_+ PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} yJ_{o,K}(x;y)dy = (2s-1)_+ \sum_{i=1}^N e_i PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} y_i J_{o,K}(x;y)dy,
\]
where \( \ell_+ := \max(\ell, 0) \) for all \( \ell \in \mathbb{R} \).
We note that if $u \in C^{2s+\varepsilon}(\Omega) \cap L^1_\ast$, for some $\varepsilon > 0$ and an open set $\Omega$, then for every $\psi \in C^\infty_c(\Omega)$, we have
\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (u(x) - u(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K(x, y) \, dx \, dy
\]
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \psi(x) \left[ PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (u(x) - u(x + y))J_{e, K}(x; y) \, dy \right] \, dx
\]
\[
+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \psi(x) \left[ PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (u(x) - u(x + y))J_{o, K}(x; y) \, dy \right] \, dx.
\]
(6.2)

Moreover for every $x \in \Omega$, we have
\[
PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (u(x) - u(x + y))J_{e, K}(x; y) \, dy
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (2u(x) - u(x + y) - u(x - y))J_{e, K}(x; y) \, dy.
\]
(6.3)

We consider the family of affine functions
\[
q_{t, T}(x) = t + (2s - 1)T \cdot x \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } T \in \mathbb{R}^N.
\]

For $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we define the following finite dimensional subspace of $L^2(B_r(z))$, given by
\[
\mathcal{H}_z := \{ q_{t, T}(-z) : t \in \mathbb{R}, T \in \mathbb{R}^N \}.
\]

For $u \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $r > 0$ and $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we let $P_{r, z}(u) \in \mathcal{H}_z$ its $L^2(B_r(z))$-projection on $\mathcal{H}_z$. Then
\[
\int_{B_r(z)} (u(x) - P_{r, z}(u)(x))p(x) \, dx = 0 \quad \text{for every } p \in \mathcal{H}_z.
\]
(6.4)

**Lemma 6.1.** Let $s \in (1/2, 1)$, $\beta \in (0, 2s - 1)$, $\lambda, \kappa > 0$ and $\delta \in (0, 2s - 1)$. Then there exist $C > 0$ and $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for every

- a satisfying (1.2),
- $\lambda : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to [0, K^{-1}]$ satisfying $\| \lambda \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_0$,
- $K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, \alpha, \kappa)$ satisfying $\| \varphi_{2J_{o, K}} \|_{M_{\alpha'}} \leq 1$ (see (6.1)), for some $\beta' \in [0, 2s - 1 - \delta)$,
- $f \in M_{\alpha'}$ and $u \in S_{K, 0, f}$ satisfying $\| u \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| f \|_{M_{\alpha'}} \leq 1$,

we have
\[
\sup_{r > 0} r^{-2s - \max(\beta, \beta')} \sup_{z \in B_1} \| u - P_{r, z}(u) \|_{L^\infty(B_r(z))} \leq C,
\]
(6.5)

provided $2s - \beta > 1$ if $2s > 1$.

**Proof.** Then as in the proof of Proposition 1, if (6.5) does not hold, then we can find a sequence $r_n \to 0$, points $z_n \in B_1$ and sequences of functions, $a_n$ satisfying (1.2), $\alpha_n$ with $\| \alpha_n \|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_0$, $K_n \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda_n, a_n, \kappa)$ with $\| \varphi_{2J_{o, K_n}} \|_{M_{\alpha'n}} \leq 1$ and $\beta'n \in (0, 2s - 1 - \delta)$, $f_n \in M_{\alpha'}$ and $u_n \in S_{K_n, 0, f_n}$, with $\| u_n \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \| f_n \|_{M_{\alpha'}} \leq 1$, such that
\[
r_n^{-2s - \max(\beta, \beta')} \| u_n - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n) \|_{L^\infty(B_{r_n}(z_n))} \geq \frac{1}{10} \Theta_n(r_n) \geq \frac{n}{32},
\]
(6.6)

Here also $\Theta_n$ is a nonincreasing function on $(0, \infty)$ satisfying for every $r > 0$ and $n \geq 2$
\[
\Theta_n(r) \geq r^{-2s - \max(\beta, \beta')} \sup_{z \in B_1} \| u_n - P_{r, z}(u_n) \|_{L^\infty(B_r(z))}.
\]
(6.7)
To alleviate the notations, we put $\beta_n := \max(\beta, \beta'_n) \leq \max(\beta, 2s - \delta) < 2s$, for every $n \geq 2$. We define

$$w_n(x) = \Theta_n(r_n)r_n^{-2s-\beta_n}[u_n(r_n x + z_n) - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n)(r_n x + z_n)],$$

so that

$$\|w_n\|_{L^\infty(B_1)}^2 \geq \frac{1}{16} \tag{6.8}\$$

and, thanks to (6.4), by a change of variable,

$$\int_{B_1} w_n(x)p(x)\,dx = 0 \quad \text{for every } p \in \mathcal{H}_0. \tag{6.9}\$$

**Claim.** There exists $C = C(s, \beta, N, \delta) > 0$ such that

$$\|w_n\|_{L^\infty(B_R)} \leq CR^{2s-\beta_n} \quad \text{for every } R \geq 1. \tag{6.10}\$$

To prove this claim, we note that by a change of variable, we have

$$\|w_n\|_{L^\infty(B_R)} = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1}r_n^{-N}r_n^{-2s-\beta_n}\|u - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n)\|_{L^\infty(B_{r_n R}(z_n))} \leq \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1}r_n^{-2s-\beta_n}\|u - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n)\|_{L^\infty(B_{r_n R}(z_n))} \leq 2(2r)^{1}r_{n}^{2s-\delta_1} \Theta_n(2r)^{2}(2r)^{N} \leq C_{r}^{N} \Theta_n(r_{n})^{2}(2s-\delta_1),$$

where we have used the monotonicity of $\Theta_n$. We then have, for every $r > 0$,

$$|t(2r) - t_{z}(r)| + |T(2r) - T(r)|r \leq C \Theta_n(r_{n})^{2s-\beta_n}.$$

Hence, since $2s - \beta_n \geq 1$ if $2s > 1$, for every integer $m \geq 1$, we get

$$|T(2^{m} r) - T(r)| = \sum_{i=1}^{m} |T(2^{i} r) - T(2^{i-1} r)| \leq C \Theta_n(2^{i-1} r)^{2s-\beta_n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2^{(i-1)(2s-\beta_n-1)} \leq C \Theta_n(r_{n})^{(2^{m} r)^{2s-\beta_n-1}},$$

with $C > 0$ a constant independent on $m$ and on $n \geq 2$, since $2s - \beta_n - 1 \geq \min(2s - 1 - \beta, d) > 0$. Similarly, we also have that $|t(2^{m} r) - t(r)| \leq C \Theta_n(r_{n})^{(2^{m} r)^{2s-\beta_n}}$.

Now for $R \geq 1$, letting $m$ be the smallest integer such that $2^{m-1} \leq R \leq 2^{m}$, we then get

$$\|w_n\|_{L^\infty(B_R)}^2 = \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1}r_n^{-2s-\beta_n}\|u - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n)\|_{L^\infty(B_{r_n R}(z_n))} \leq \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1}r_n^{-2s-\beta_n}\|u - P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n)\|_{L^\infty(B_{r_n R}(z_n))} \leq C \Theta_n(r_{n})^{(2^{m} r)^{2s-\beta_n}} \Theta_n(R r_{n}).$$
We apply Lemma 2.3 (after a cut-off argument as in the proof of Proposition 1), and
\[ \int \]

Next, we note that
\[ \text{w (6.13)}, \]
we deduce that
\[ \text{up to a subsequence, it converges in} \]
\[ \text{\text{loc} \delta} \]
\[ \text{K_n}, \]
We define
\[ \parallel u_n \parallel \in L^1 \text{ for every } n \geq 2. \]
We define \( K_n(x, y) := r_n^{N + 2s} K_{\alpha_n}(r_n x + z_n, r_n y + z_n), \) and we note that
\[ J_{o, K_n}(x; y) = r_n^{N + 2s} J_{o, K_n}(r_n x + z_n; r_n y). \]
We put \( P_n(x) := P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n)(r_n x + z_n) \) and let \( \psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N). \) We use (6.3), to get
\[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (P_n(x) - P_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dx \, dy = 0 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \psi(x) \left[ PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (P_n(x) - P_n(x + y))J_{o, K_n}(x; y) \, dy \right] \, dx. \]
Therefore writing \( P_{r_n, z_n}(u_n)(x) = t_n + (2s - 1) + T_n \cdot (x - z_n), \) we see that
\[ PV \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (P_n(x) - P_n(x + y))J_{o, K_n}(x; y) \, dy = (2s - 1)(r_n T_n) \cdot (r_n^{2s} j_{o, K_n}(r_n x + z_n)). \]
We then conclude that
\[ \mathcal{L}_{K_n} u_n = r_n^{(2s - \beta_n)} \Theta_n(r_n) \cdot (T_n + (2s - 1) + h_n) \quad \text{in } B_{1/2r_n}, \]
where, noting that \( \varphi_2 \equiv 1 \) on \( B_2 \) and recalling (6.1),
\[ \mathcal{J}_n(x) := r_n^{2s} f_n(r_n x + z_n) \]
and
\[ h_n(x) = (r_n T_n) \cdot (r_n^{2s} j_{o, K_n}(r_n x + z_n)) \varphi_2(r_n x + z_n). \]
Since \( \| u_n \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq 1, \) then \( |T_n| \leq r_n^{-1}. \) Therefore, since by assumption,
\[ \| \varphi_2 j_{o, K_n} \|_{M_{\beta_n}} \leq 1, \]
we deduce that
\[ \| \mathcal{J}_n \|_{M_{\beta}} + \| h_n \|_{M_{\beta_n}} \leq 2r_n^{2s - \beta_n} \leq 2. \]
Next, we note that \( K_n \in \mathcal{X}(\bar{\lambda}_n, a_n, \kappa), \) with \( \bar{\lambda}_n(x, y) = \lambda_n(r_n x + z_n, r_n y + z_n). \)
By assumption, \( \| \bar{\lambda}_n \|_{L^\infty(B_{1/2r_n} \times B_{1/2r_n})} \leq \frac{1}{n}. \) Now by Corollary 4, (6.11) and (6.13), we deduce that \( u_n \) is bounded in \( C_{\text{loc}}^{\delta}(\mathbb{R}^N), \) for some \( \delta > 0. \) In addition thanks to (6.10), up to a subsequence, it converges in \( L^1 \cap C^\delta_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N) \) to some \( w \in C^\delta_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^1. \) Moreover, by (6.8) and (6.9), we deduce that
\[ \| w \|_{L^\infty(B_1)} \geq \frac{1}{16} \]
and
\[ \int_{B_1} w(x) p(x) \, dx = 0 \quad \text{for every } p \in \mathcal{H}_0. \]
We apply Lemma 2.3 (after a cut-off argument as in the proof of Proposition 1), use (6.10) and (6.13) to get
\[ \{ \kappa - \varepsilon C \} \| \varphi_M w_n \|_{H^r(B_{M/2})} \leq C(M) \quad \text{whenever } 1 < M < \frac{1}{2r_n}. \]
where we used the fact that $\Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} \leq 1$, for every $n \geq 2$. Therefore, provided $\varepsilon$ is small enough, we find that $w_n$ is bounded in $H^s_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and thus $w \in H^s_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Now by Lemma 2.4 and (6.13), we have

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (v_n(x) - v_n(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K_n(x, y) \, dx \, dy \right| \leq \Theta_n(r_n)^{-1} C(M).$$

Letting $n \to \infty$ in the above inequality and using Lemma 2.1, we find that $L^s_{\mu_0} w = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N$, with $b$ the limit of $a_n$ in the weak-star topology of $L^\infty(S^{N-1})$, which satisfies (1.2) thanks to Lemma 3.2. By (6.10) and Lemma 8.2, $w \in H_0$, which contradicts (6.15) and (6.14).

We now have the following $C^{2s-\beta}$ regularity estimates for $2s - \beta > 1$ — understanding that $C^{2s-\beta} = C^{1,2s-\beta-1}$ if $2s - \beta > 1$ by an abuse of notation.

**Corollary 6.** Let $s \in (1/2, 1)$, $\beta, \delta \in (0, 2s-1)$ and $\kappa, \Lambda > 0$. Let $a$ satisfy (1.2) and $K \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda, a, \kappa)$ satisfy $\|\varphi_2\|_{L^\infty} \leq c_0$, for some $c_0 > 0$ and $\beta' \in [0, 2s-1 - \delta)$. Let $f \in M_\beta$ and $u \in H^s(B_2) \cap L^2_\beta$ satisfy

$$L_K u = f \quad \text{in } B_2.$$

Then there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, only depending on $N, s, \beta, \kappa, c_0, \delta$ and $\Lambda$, such that if $\|f\|_{L^\infty} < \varepsilon_0$, then $u \in C^{2s-\max(\beta, \beta')}(B_{1/2})$. Moreover, there exists $C = C(N, s, \beta, \kappa, \Lambda, c_0, \delta)$ such that

$$\|u\|_{C^{2s-\max(\beta, \beta')}(B_{1/2})} \leq C(\|u\|_{L^2(B_{2})} + \|u\|_{L^2_\beta} + \|f\|_{M_\beta}).$$

**Proof.** We first assume that $\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|f\|_{M_\beta} \leq 1$ and $\|\varphi_2\|_{M_\beta} \leq 1$. By a well known iteration argument (see e.g. [52] or the proof of Lemma 5.2), we find that

$$|u(x) - u(z) - (2s-1)T(z) \cdot (x - z)| \leq C|x - z|^{2s-\max(\beta, \beta')} \quad \text{for every } x, z \in B_1,$$

with $\|T\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} \leq C$, provided $\|\lambda\|_{L^\infty(B_2 \times B_2)} < \varepsilon_0$, with $\varepsilon_0$ given by Lemma 6.1. In particular, since $2s - \max(\beta, \beta') > 1$ then $\nabla u(z) = (2s-1)T(z)$. Note that since $\beta' \in [0, 2s-1 - \delta)$, the constant $C$ does not depend on $\beta'$ but on $\delta$ (see the proof of Lemma 5.2). By a classical extension theorem (see e.g. [54][Page 177]), we deduce that $u \in C^{2s-\max(\beta, \beta')}(B_{1/2})$. Moreover

$$\|u\|_{C^{2s-\max(\beta, \beta')}(B_{1/2})} \leq C.$$

Now for the general case $u \in H^s(B_2), f \in M_\beta$ and $\|\varphi_2\|_{M_\beta} \leq c_0$, we use cut-off and scaling arguments as in the proof of Corollary 4 to get

$$\|u\|_{C^{2s-\max(\beta, \beta')}(B_{1/4})} \leq C \left(\|u\|_{L^\infty(B_{1/2})} + \|u\|_{L^2_\beta} + \|f\|_{M_\beta}\right).$$

Now, decreasing $\varepsilon_0$ if necessary, by Corollary 4 we have

$$\|u\|_{C^{2s-\max(\beta, \beta')}(B_{1/2})} \leq C \left(\|u\|_{L^\infty(B_{1/2})} + \|u\|_{L^2_\beta} + \|f\|_{M_\beta}\right).$$

The proof of the corollary is thus finished. \qed

**7. Proof of the main results.**

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** Suppose that $\Omega$ is domain of class $C^{1,\gamma}$, with $0 \in \partial \Omega$. We consider $\Omega'$ a bounded domain of class $C^{1,\gamma}$ which coincides with $\partial \Omega$ in a neighborhood of 0. We let $\tau > 0$ small so that the distance function $d = \text{dist}(\cdot, \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega)$ is of
class $C^{1,\gamma}$ in $\Omega \cap B_{r'}$ and $d_{r'}(x) := \text{dist}(x, \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega') = d(x)$ for every $x \in \overline{\Omega} \cap B_{r'}$. Now, for $x \in \Omega \cap B_{r'}$, we have

$$(-\Delta)^s_{\partial}(\varphi_{2r}d^s) = (-\Delta)^s_{\partial}(\varphi_{2r}(d^s - d_{r'}^s)) + (-\Delta)^s_{\partial}(\varphi_{2r}d_{r'}^s).$$

By [45, Proposition 2.3 and 2.6] and Lemma 9.2, for $\gamma \neq s$, there exists a constant $C = C(\Omega, N, s, \Lambda) > 0$, such that

$$\|(-\Delta)^s_{\partial}(\varphi_{2r}d_{r'}^s)(x)\| \leq C d_{r'}^{s-\gamma+}(x) \quad \text{for every } x \in \Omega'.$$

Since $d^s - d_{r'}^s = 0$ on $\Omega \cap B_{r'}$, we get $\|(-\Delta)^s_{\partial}(\varphi_{2r}(d^s - d_{r'}^s))\| \leq C$ on $\Omega \cap B_{r'}$. We define $g_{\Omega, \mu_\alpha}(x) = (-\Delta)^s_{\partial}(\varphi_{2r}d^s)(x)$ for $x \in \Omega \cap B_{r'}$ and $g_{\Omega, \mu_\alpha}(x) = 0$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus (\Omega \cap B_{r'})$. Then, there exists a constant $C = C(\Omega, N, s, \Lambda) > 0$ such that

$$\|g_{\Omega, \mu_\alpha}(x)\| \leq C \max(d^s - (x, 1)) \quad \text{for every } x \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Letting $\beta' = (s-\gamma)_+$, for $\gamma \neq s$, we then deduce that $\|g_{\Omega, \mu_\alpha}\|_{M_{\beta'}} \leq C_1(s, N, \Omega, \gamma, \Lambda)$. When $\gamma = s$, we can let $\beta' = \varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon < \beta$. Moreover, up to scaling $\Omega$ to $\frac{1}{\delta}\Omega$ for some small $\delta > 0$ depending only on $C_1$, we may assume that $\|g_{\Omega, \mu_\alpha}\|_{M_{\beta'}} \leq 1$ and that $\partial\Omega$ separates $B_2$ into two domains.

By Theorem 4.2, there exists $C > 0$, only depending on $N, s, \Omega, \beta, \Lambda$ and $\|V\|_{M_{\beta'}}$, such that

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(B_{r/2})} \leq C(\|u\|_{L^2(B_{r})} + \|u\|_{L^1_{\delta}} + \|f\|_{M_{\beta'}}).$$

Then applying Corollary 5, we get the Theorem 1.1(ii). Now Theorem 1.1(i) follows immediately from Corollary 4 and Corollary 6.

**Proof of Theorem 1.2.** It suffices to apply Corollary 4 to get $L^\infty$-bound and then apply Theorem 4.1 to get the result for $2s - \max(\beta, \beta') > 1$. If $2s \leq 1$, then the result follows from Corollary 4.

**Proof of Corollary 2.** Using a scaling and a covering argument as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 together with Theorem 1.2, we get the result.

**Proof of Theorem 1.4.** It suffices to apply Theorem 4.2 to get $L^\infty$-bound and then apply Corollary 5.

**Proof of Corollary 3.** Using a scaling and a covering argument as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 and applying Theorem 1.4, we get the result.

**Proof of Theorem 1.3.** By assumption, for every $x_0 \in B_{1}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $r_\varepsilon = r(\varepsilon, x_0) \in (0, 1/100)$ such that

$$|\lambda_K(x, r, \theta) - \lambda_K(x_0, 0, \theta)| < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } x \in B_{16r_\varepsilon}(x_0) \text{ and all } r \in (0, 16r_\varepsilon).$$

This implies that

$$|K(x, y) - \mu_a(x, y)| < \varepsilon \mu_1(x, y) \quad \text{for } x \neq y \in B_{8r_\varepsilon}(x_0),$$

(7.1)

where $a(\theta) = \lambda_K(x_0, 0, \theta)$, which is even, since $\lambda_{a,K}(x_0, 0, \theta) = 0$. Letting $K_\varepsilon(x, y) = r_{\varepsilon}^{-N+2s}K(r_\varepsilon x + x_0, r_\varepsilon \theta + x_0)$, $v_\varepsilon(x) = v(r_\varepsilon x + x_0)$ and $f_\varepsilon(x) = r_{\varepsilon}^{2s}f(r_\varepsilon x + x_0)$, we then have

$$L_{K_\varepsilon}v_\varepsilon = f_\varepsilon \quad B_8.$$  

(7.2)

We note that

$$\tilde{\lambda}_K(x, r, \theta) = \tilde{\lambda}_K(r_\varepsilon x + x_0, r_\varepsilon r, \theta)$$

where $\tilde{\lambda}(x, r, \theta) = \lambda_K(r x + x_0, r \theta + x_0)$.
and thus, by assumption, 
\[ \lambda_{o,K}(x,r,\theta) = \lambda_{o,K}(1, r, \theta) \leq C_{r}\alpha^{s+2} \epsilon. \]

Clearly, by (7.1),
\[ |K_{\epsilon}(x, y) - \mu_{o}(x, y)| < \epsilon \mu_{1}(x, y) \quad \text{for } x \neq y \in B_{8}. \quad (7.3) \]

By Corollary 4, provided \( \epsilon \) is small, for every \( \rho \in (0, s/2) \), we have
\[ \|v_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{2s-\rho}(B_{1})} \leq C \left( \|v_{\epsilon}\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{N})} + \|f_{\epsilon}\|_{L^{\infty}(B_{8})} \right), \quad (7.4) \]

provided \( 2s - \rho \neq 1 \). We let \( v_{1,\epsilon} := \varphi_{1}v_{\epsilon} \in H^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{N}) \cap C^{2s-\rho}(B_{2}) \). Then, we have
\[ \mathcal{L}_{K_{\epsilon}}v_{1,\epsilon} = f_{1,\epsilon} \quad \text{in } B_{2}, \quad (7.5) \]

with
\[ f_{1,\epsilon}(x) = f_{\epsilon}(x) + G_{v_{\epsilon}}(x), \]

where
\[ G_{v_{\epsilon}}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} v_{\epsilon}(y)(\varphi_{1}(x) - \varphi_{1}(y))K_{\epsilon}(x, y) \, dy \]
\[ = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} (v_{\epsilon}(y) - v_{\epsilon}(x))(\varphi_{1}(x) - \varphi_{1}(y))K_{\epsilon}(x, y) \, dy \]
\[ + v_{\epsilon}(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} (\varphi_{1}(x) - \varphi_{1}(y))K_{\epsilon}(x, y) \, dy \]
\[ = \tilde{G}_{\epsilon}(x) + \frac{v_{\epsilon}(x)}{2} \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_{0}^{\infty} (2\varphi_{1}(x) - \varphi_{1}(x+\rho \theta) \]
\[ - \varphi_{1}(x-R\theta)^{r-1-2s}\lambda_{o,K_{\epsilon}}(x, r, \theta) \, drd\theta \]
\[ + \frac{v_{\epsilon}(x)}{2} \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_{0}^{\infty} (\varphi_{1}(x+\rho \theta) - \varphi_{1}(x-R\theta))^{r-1-2s}\lambda_{o,K_{\epsilon}}(x, r, \theta) \, drd\theta, \]

where
\[ \tilde{G}_{\epsilon}(x) := \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_{0}^{\infty} (v_{\epsilon}(x+\rho \theta) - v_{\epsilon}(x))(\varphi_{1}(x) - \varphi_{1}(x+\rho \theta))^{r-1-2s}\lambda_{o,K_{\epsilon}}(x, r, \theta) \, drd\theta. \]

Since \( v_{\epsilon} \in C^{2s-\rho}(B_{7}) \cap C^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{N}) \), and \( \varphi_{1} \in C^{1}(\mathbb{R}^{N}) \), while the map \( x \mapsto \lambda_{K_{\epsilon}}(x, r, \theta) \in C^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{N}) \), direct computations show that
\[ \|G_{v_{\epsilon}}\|_{C^{s}(B_{3})} \leq C(\|v_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{2s-\rho}(B_{4})} + \|v_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{N})}), \]

for every \( \beta \in (0, \min(\alpha, 2s - \rho)) \). Now since \( \varphi_{1} \in C^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{N}) \) and
\[ |\lambda_{o,K_{\epsilon}}(x_{1}, r, \theta) - \lambda_{o,K_{\epsilon}}(x_{2}, r, \theta)| \leq C \min(r, |x_{1} - x_{2}|)^{s+2(2s-1)}, \quad (7.6) \]

then we can find an \( a_{0} > 0 \), only depending on \( \alpha, s \), and \( \rho \), such that for all \( \beta \in (0, a_{0}) \),
\[ \|G_{v_{\epsilon}}\|_{C^{s}(B_{3})} \leq C(\|v_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{2s-\rho}(B_{4})} + \|v_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{N})}). \]

By this, we deduce that
\[ \|f_{1,\epsilon}\|_{C^{s}(B_{3})} \leq C(\|f_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{s}(B_{3})} + \|v_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{2s-\rho}(B_{4})} + \|v_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{N})}) \]
\[ \leq C(\|f_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{s}(B_{3})} + \|v_{\epsilon}\|_{C^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{N})}), \quad (7.7) \]

where, we used (7.4) for the last inequality, provided \( \alpha_{0} < 2s - \rho \).
We consider a nonnegative function $\eta \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R})$ satisfying $\eta(t) = 1$ for $|t| \leq 1$ and $\eta(t) = 0$ for $|t| \geq 2$. We put $\eta_\delta(t) = \eta(t/\delta)$. We now define
\[ K_{\varepsilon,\delta}(x, y) = \eta_\delta(|x - y|)\mu_\varepsilon(x, y) + (1 - \eta_\delta(|x - y|))K_{\varepsilon}(x, y), \]
and we note that, by (7.3),
\[ |K_{\varepsilon,\delta}(x, y) - \mu_\varepsilon(x, y)| < \varepsilon(1 + ||\eta||_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})}) \quad \text{for } x \neq y \in B_8. \tag{7.8} \]
In addition,
\[ \tilde{\lambda}_{K_{\varepsilon,\delta}}(x, r, \theta) = \eta_\delta(r)a(\theta) + (1 - \eta_\delta(r))\lambda_{K_{\varepsilon}}(x, r, \theta). \tag{7.9} \]
Now for $\varepsilon, \delta > 0$, we consider $w_{\varepsilon,\delta} \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$, the (unique) weak solution to
\[
\begin{cases}
L_{K_{\varepsilon,\delta}}w_{\varepsilon,\delta} = f_{1,\varepsilon} & \text{in } B_2, \\
w_{\varepsilon,\delta} = v_{1,\varepsilon} & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_2.
\end{cases} \tag{7.10}
\]
Multiplying (7.10) by $w_{\varepsilon,\delta}$, integrating, using the symmetry of $K_{\varepsilon,\delta}$ and Hölder's inequality, we deduce that
\[ [w_{\varepsilon,\delta}]^2_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq ||f_{1,\varepsilon}||_{L^2(B_2)}||w_{\varepsilon,\delta}||_{L^2(B_2)}. \]
Hence by the Poincaré inequality, we find that
\[ ||w_{\varepsilon,\delta}||_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C||f_{1,\varepsilon}||_{L^2(B_2)}, \tag{7.11} \]
where here and in the following, the letter $C$ denotes a constant, which may vary from line to line but independent on $\delta, f$ and $v$. Thanks to (7.8), we can apply Theorem 4.2 together with (7.11), to get
\[ ||w_{\varepsilon,\delta}||_{C^{0,-s}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C(||w_{\varepsilon,\delta}||_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + ||f_{1,\varepsilon}||_{L^\infty(\mathbb{B}_2)}) \leq C||f_{1,\varepsilon}||_{L^\infty(\mathbb{B}_2)}, \tag{7.12} \]
provided $\varepsilon$ small, independent on $\delta$. Furthermore by Corollary 4, provided $\varepsilon$ small and independent on $\delta$, using (7.11), we have that
\[ ||w_{\varepsilon,\delta}||_{C^{2s-\varepsilon}(\mathbb{B}_1)} \leq C(||w_{\varepsilon,\delta}||_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + ||f_{1,\varepsilon}||_{L^\infty(\mathbb{B}_2)}) \leq C||f_{1,\varepsilon}||_{L^\infty(\mathbb{B}_2)}. \tag{7.13} \]
On the other hand, multiplying (7.10) by $w_{\varepsilon,\delta} - v_{1,\varepsilon}$, we see that
\[ [w_{\varepsilon,\delta} - v_{1,\varepsilon}]_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} (v_{1,\varepsilon}(x) - v_{1,\varepsilon}(y))^2 |K_{\varepsilon,\delta}(x, y) - K_{\varepsilon}(x, y)| \, dx \, dy. \tag{7.14} \]
Hence, by the Poincaré inequality, the dominated convergence and (7.12), as $\delta \to 0$, we may assume that $w_{\varepsilon,\delta} \to v_{1,\varepsilon}$ in $C^{s-2\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap C^{2s-2\varepsilon}(\mathbb{B}_{1/2})$. Now for $\delta > 0$, we have
\[ L_{\mu_\varepsilon}w_{\varepsilon,\delta} = f_{1,\varepsilon} + H_{\varepsilon,\delta} \quad \text{in } B_2, \]
where $H_{\varepsilon} \in C^{\min(s, s - \varepsilon)}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is given by
\[ H_{\varepsilon,\delta}(x) := \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^\infty (w_{\varepsilon,\delta}(x) - w_{\varepsilon,\delta}(x + r\theta)) (1 - \eta_\delta(r)) r^{-1 - 2\varepsilon} \zeta_{\alpha,\varepsilon}(x, r, \theta) \, dr \, d\theta, \]
where $\zeta_{\alpha,\varepsilon}(x, r, \theta) := \lambda_{\mu_\varepsilon}(x, r, \theta) - \lambda_{K_{\varepsilon}}(x, r, \theta)$. It follows from [47, Theorem 1.1] and (7.7) that $w_{\varepsilon,\delta} \in C^2_{\text{loc}}(B_2)$, for some $\alpha_1 > 0$, only depending on $\alpha, s$ and $\varepsilon$. Now by (6.2),
\[ L_{K_{\varepsilon,\delta}}(x, w_{\varepsilon,\delta}) = F_{\varepsilon,\delta} \quad \text{in } B_2, \tag{7.15} \]
where the $x$-dependent operator $L_{K_{\varepsilon,\delta}}(x, \cdot)$ is given by
\[ L_{K_{\varepsilon,\delta}}(x, u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (2u(x) - u(x + y) - u(x - y)) J_{\varepsilon,K_{\varepsilon,\delta}}(x; y) \, dy \tag{7.16} \]
and
\[ F_{\varepsilon, \delta}(x) := f_{1, \varepsilon}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^\infty \left( w_{\varepsilon, \delta}(x + r\theta) - w_{\varepsilon, \delta}(x - r\theta) \right) r^{-1-2\varepsilon} \tilde{\lambda}_{\varepsilon, \delta}(x, r, \theta) \, dr \, d\theta. \]

We observe that \( \tilde{\lambda}_{\varepsilon, \delta}(x, r, \theta) = (1 - \eta_\delta(r)) \tilde{\lambda}_{\varepsilon}(x, r, \theta) \). Hence by (7.6) and the fact that \( w_{\varepsilon, \delta} \in C^{2\varepsilon-\varepsilon}(B_1) \cap C^{s-\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^N) \), then provided \( p < \alpha \), there exists \( \alpha_2 > 0 \), depending only on \( s, \alpha \) and \( \rho \) such that
\[ \|F_{\varepsilon, \delta}\|_{C^\beta(B_{1/2})} \leq C(\|f_{1, \varepsilon}\|_{C^\beta(B_2)} + \|w_{\varepsilon, \delta}\|_{C^{2\varepsilon-\varepsilon}(B_1)} + \|w_{\varepsilon, \delta}\|_{C^{s-\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^N)}), \]
for all \( \beta \in (0, \alpha_2) \). Hence by (7.12) and (7.13),
\[ \|F_{\varepsilon, \delta}\|_{C^\beta(B_{1/2})} \leq C\|f_{1, \varepsilon}\|_{C^\beta(B_2)}. \]  

(7.17)

It is easy to see, from (7.9) and our assumption that, for every \( x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^N \),
\[ \int_{B_{2\rho}\setminus B_{\rho}} |J_{\varepsilon,\kappa,\delta}(x_1; y) - J_{\varepsilon,\kappa,\delta}(x_2; y)| \, dy = 0 \]
\[ \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^{2\rho} |\Delta_{\varepsilon,\kappa,\delta}(x_1, r, \theta) - \Delta_{\varepsilon,\kappa,\delta}(x_2, r, \theta)| r^{-1-2\varepsilon} \, dr \, d\theta \leq C|x_1 - x_2|^\alpha \rho^{-2s}. \]

We now apply [51, Theorem 1.1] to the equation (7.15) and use (7.17) together with (7.12), to deduce that, there exists \( \overline{\alpha} \in (0, \min(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)) \), independent on \( \varepsilon, v \) and \( f_1 \), such that
\[ \|w_{\varepsilon, \delta}\|_{C^{2\varepsilon-\varepsilon}(B_{1/4})} \leq C(\|F_{\varepsilon, \delta}\|_{C^\beta(B_1)} + \|w_{\varepsilon, \delta}\|_{C^{s-\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^N)}) \leq C\|f_{1, \varepsilon}\|_{C^\beta(B_2)}, \]
whenever \( \beta \in (0, \overline{\alpha}) \), with \( 2s + \beta \in \mathbb{N} \). In view of (7.7) and recalling that \( w_{\varepsilon, \delta} \rightarrow v_{\varepsilon} \) in \( C^{s-\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap C^{2s-2\varepsilon}(\overline{B_{1/2}}) \), then decreasing \( \overline{\alpha} \) if necessary, we can send \( \delta \rightarrow 0 \) and get
\[ \|v_{\varepsilon}\|_{C^{2\varepsilon+\varepsilon}(B_{1/4})} \leq C(\|f_{\varepsilon}\|_{C^\beta(B_{1/2})} + \|v_{\varepsilon}\|_{C^\beta(\mathbb{R}^N)}), \]
provided \( 2s + \beta < 2 \) — noting that if \( 2s > 1 \) then choosing \( \rho \) small, we have \( \nabla w_{\varepsilon, \delta} \rightarrow \nabla v_{\varepsilon} \) pointwise on \( B_{1/4} \). Scaling and translating back, we have thus proved that for every \( x_0 \in \overline{B_1} \), there exists \( \delta_{x_0} \in (0, 1) \) such that
\[ \|v\|_{C^{2\varepsilon+\varepsilon}(B_{\delta_{x_0}}(x_0))} \leq C(x_0)(\|f\|_{C^\beta(B_{1/2})} + \|v\|_{C^\beta(\mathbb{R}^N)}), \]
with \( C(x_0) \) is a constant depending only on \( x_0, N, s, \alpha, \beta \) and \( \kappa \). Now by a covering argument as in the proof of Theorem 4.1, we get the desired estimate. \( \square \)

7.1. Proof of Theorem 1.5. We start with the following result which provides a global diffeomorphism that locally flattens the boundary of \( \partial \Omega \) near the origin.

**Lemma 7.1.** Let \( \Omega \) be an open set with boundary of class \( C^{k, \gamma} \), for some \( k \geq 1 \) and \( \gamma \in [0, 1] \). Suppose that \( 0 \in \partial \Omega \) and that the interior unit normal of \( \partial \Omega \) at 0 coincides with \( e_N \). Then there exists \( \rho_0 > 0 \) such that for every \( \rho \in (0, \rho_0) \), there exists a (global) diffeomorphism \( \Phi_\rho : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N \) with the following properties

- \( D\Phi_\rho - id \in C^{k, \gamma}(B_{2\rho}; \mathbb{R}^N) \),
- \( \Phi_\rho(0) = 0 \) and \( D\Phi_\rho(0) = id \),
- \( \|D\Phi_\rho - id\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \rightarrow 0 \) as \( \rho \rightarrow 0 \),
- \( \Phi_\rho(B_\rho^+, x_N) \subset \Omega \) if and only if \( x_N \in (0, \rho) \),
- \( \Phi_\rho(B_\rho^+, 0) \subset \partial \Omega \),
- the distance function to \( \Omega \), satisfies \( d(\Phi_\rho(x)) = x_N \), for all \( x \in B_\rho^+ \),
By Theorem 4.2, there exists \( C > 0 \) such that its graph \( x' \mapsto (x', \phi(x)) \in \partial \Omega \) is a parameterization of a neighborhood of 0 in \( \partial \Omega \). Since the normal of \( \partial \Omega \) at 0 coincides with \( e_N \) and \( \Omega \) is of class \( C^1 \), we get

\[
\| \nabla \phi \|_{L^\infty(B_\rho)} \to 0 \quad \text{as } \rho \to 0.
\] (7.18)

Moreover, decreasing \( \rho_1 \), if necessary, we have

\[
(x', x_N + \phi(x')) \in \Omega \quad \text{for all } x_N \in (0, \rho_1).
\]

Let \( \eta \in C^\infty_\rho(B_1') \), with \( \eta \equiv 1 \) on \( B_{1/2}' \). For \( \rho \in (0, \rho_1) \), we consider \( \eta_\rho \in C^\infty_\rho(B_\rho') \) given by \( \eta_\rho(x) = \eta(x/\rho) \). We now define \( \Phi_\rho : \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}^N \), by

\[
\Phi_\rho(x', x_N) := (x', x_N + \eta_\rho(x') \phi(x')).
\]

By (7.18), we have

\[
\| D\Phi_\rho - id \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C \rho^{-1} \| \phi \|_{L^\infty(B_\rho)} + C \| \nabla \phi \|_{L^\infty(B_\rho)} \to 0 \quad \text{as } \rho \to 0.
\]

This implies that there exists \( \rho_0 > 0 \) such that for every \( \rho \in (0, \rho_0) \) and for every \( x \in \mathbb{R}^N \), the Jacobian of \( \Phi_\rho \) at \( x \), \( \det D\Phi_\rho(x) = 1 \). Since, \( \lim_{|x| \to \infty} |\Phi_\rho(x)| \to +\infty \), it follows from Hadamard's Global Inversion Theorem (see e.g., [28]) that \( \Phi_\rho \) is a global diffeomorphism, for every \( \rho \in (0, \rho_0) \). Clearly, \( \Phi_\rho \) satisfies all properties stated in the lemma.

**Proof of Theorem 1.5 (completed).** We assume that the interior unit normal of \( \partial \Omega \) at 0 coincides with \( e_N \). Consider \( \Phi_\rho \in C^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^N; \mathbb{R}^N) \), given by Lemma 7.1. In the following, we fix \( \rho > 0 \) small, so that

\[
\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N} |D\Phi_\rho(x) - id| < \frac{1}{4}.
\] (7.19)

By Theorem 4.2, there exists \( C > 0 \), only depending on \( N, s, \Omega, \beta, \Lambda, \gamma, \delta \) and \( \|V\|_{M_\beta} \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{L^\infty(B_\rho)} \leq C(\|u\|_{L^2(B_{2\rho})} + \|u\|_{L^1} + \|f\|_{M_\beta}).
\] (7.20)

We then have that \( \mathcal{L}_K u = f - uV \) on \( \Omega \). Letting \( U(x) = u(\Phi_\rho(x)) \) and \( F(x) = f(\Phi_\rho(x)) - U(x)V(\Phi_\rho(x)) \), then by a change of variable, we have

\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (U(x) - U(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y))K(\Phi_\rho(x), \Phi_\rho(y))dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x) \psi(x) dx,
\]

for every \( \psi \in C^\infty_\rho(B_{1/2}^+) \). Therefore, \( U \in H^s(B_\rho) \cap L^1_\rho \),

\[
\mathcal{L}_{K_{\rho/4}} U = F \quad \text{on } B_{\rho/2}^+, \quad \text{and } U = 0 \quad \text{on } B_{\rho/2},
\]

where \( K_{\rho}(x, y) := K(\Phi_\rho(x), \Phi_\rho(y)), B_{\rho}^- := B_\rho \cap \{x_N < 0\} \) and \( B_{\rho}^+ := B_\rho \cap \{x_N > 0\} \). In particular, we have

\[
\mathcal{L}_{K_{\rho/4}} U = \varphi_{\rho/4} F \quad \text{on } B_{\rho/2}^+, \quad \text{and } U = 0 \quad \text{on } B_{\rho/4}^+.
\] (7.21)

and we note that by (7.20), \( \varphi_{\rho/4} F \in M_\beta \). We observe that

\[
K_{\rho}(x, x + y) = K(\Phi_\rho(x), \Phi_\rho(x + y))
\]

\[
= K(\Phi_\rho(x), \Phi_\rho(x) + [\Phi_\rho(x + y) - \Phi_\rho(x)]).
\]
We define $A \in C^{0,1}(\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, \infty) \times S^{N-1}; \mathbb{R}^N)$, by

$$A(x, r, \theta) := \int_0^1 D\Phi_p(x + r\tau \theta) \, d\tau,$$

so that, for $r > 0$,

$$K_p(x, x + r \theta) = K(\Phi_p(x), \Phi_p(x) + rA(x, r, \theta)).$$

Now by (7.19), we can find constants $C, C' > 0$ such that, for every $x_1, x_2 \in B_2$, $r_1, r_2 \in [0, 2)$ and $\theta \in S^{N-1},$

$$|A(x_1, r_1, \theta) - A(x_2, r_2, \theta)| \leq C(|x_1 - x_2| + |r_1 - r_2|)$$  \hspace{1cm} (7.22)

and

$$\frac{1}{|A(x_1, r_1, \theta)|} \geq C'.$$  \hspace{1cm} (7.23)

Since $\tilde{\lambda}_K \in C^{s+\delta}(B_2 \times [0, 2) \times S^{N-1}$, we then have that $K_p \in \mathcal{K}(\kappa')$ and satisfies (2.2), for some $\kappa' > 0$, only depending on $\Omega, N, s$ and $\kappa$, with

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{K_p}(x, r, \theta) = |A(x, r, \theta)|^{-N-2s} \tilde{\lambda}_K \left( \Phi_p(x), r|A(x, r, \theta)|, \frac{A(x, r, \theta)}{|A(x, r, \theta)|} \right).$$

By (7.22) and (7.23), it is clear that

$$|\tilde{\lambda}_{K_p}(x_1, r_1, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_{K_p}(x_2, r_2, \theta)| \leq C(|x_1 - x_2|^{s+\delta} + |r_1 - r_2|^{s+\delta}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (7.24)

We note that by assumption,

$$\left| \tilde{\lambda}_K \left( \Phi_p(x), r|A(x, r, \theta)|, \frac{A(x, r, \theta)}{|A(x, r, \theta)|} \right) - \tilde{\lambda}_K \left( \Phi_p(x), r|A(x, r, \theta)|, -\frac{A(x, r, \theta)}{|A(x, r, \theta)|} \right) \right| \leq c_0 r^{s+\delta} |A(x, r, \theta)| \leq C r^{s+\delta}.$$ 

Next, we put

$$G(x, r, \theta) := \tilde{\lambda}_K \left( \Phi_p(x), r|A(x, r, \theta)|, -\frac{A(x, r, \theta)}{|A(x, r, \theta)|} \right).$$

Then, using the above estimate, (7.22) and (7.23), we get

$$\left| G(x, r_1, \theta) - G(x, r, \theta) \right|
\leq \left| \tilde{\lambda}_K \left( \Phi_p(x), r|A(x, r, \theta)|, -\frac{A(x, r, \theta)}{|A(x, r, \theta)|} \right) \right|
+ \left| \tilde{\lambda}_K \left( \Phi_p(x), r|A(x, r, \theta)|, \frac{A(x, r, \theta)}{|A(x, r, \theta)|} \right) \right|
\leq C r^{s+\delta} + C \left| \frac{1}{|A(x, r, \theta)|} - \frac{1}{|A(x, r, \theta)|} \right|^{s+\delta} + C|A(x, r, \theta) + A(x, r, \theta)|^{s+\delta}
\leq C r^{s+\delta},$$
with $C$ depends only on $\Omega, N, s$, and $\delta$. From this, (7.22) and (7.23), we easily deduce that

$$|	ilde{\lambda}_{K_\rho}(x, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_{K_\rho}(x, r, -\theta)| \leq C(x^{s+\delta} + r).$$

(7.25)

We put $d_+(x) = \max(x_N, 0)$. Using (6.2), for $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N_+)$, we then have

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (d_+^e(x) - d_+^e(y))(\psi(x) - \psi(y)) K_\rho(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \psi(x) \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^\infty (d_+^e(x) - d_+^e(x + r\theta)) r^{-1-2s} \tilde{\lambda}_{e,K_\rho}(x, 0, \theta) \, dr \, d\theta \, dx$$

$$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \psi(x) \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^\infty (d_+^e(x) - d_+^e(x + r\theta)) r^{-1-2s} z_{e,\rho}(x, r, \theta) \, dr \, d\theta \, dx$$

$$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \psi(x) \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^\infty (d_+^e(x) - d_+^e(x + r\theta)) r^{-1-2s} \tilde{\lambda}_{o,K_\rho}(x, r, \theta) \, dr \, d\theta \, dx,$$

where $z_{e,\rho}(x, r, \theta) := \tilde{\lambda}_{e,K_\rho}(x, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_{e,K_\rho}(x, 0, \theta)$. Using the fact that $(-\Delta)^\frac{1}{2} d_+^e = 0$ on $\{x_N > 0\}$, we see that

$$\int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^\infty (d_+^e(x) - d_+^e(x + r\theta)) r^{-1-2s} \tilde{\lambda}_{e,K_\rho}(x, 0, \theta) \, dr \, d\theta = 0.$$

It follows that

$$\mathcal{L}_{K_\rho} d_+^e = F_e + F_o \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N_+,$$

(7.26)

where

$$F_e(x) := \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^\infty (d_+^e(x) - d_+^e(x + r\theta)) r^{-1-2s} z_{e,\rho}(x, r, \theta) \, dr \, d\theta$$

and

$$F_o(x) := \int_{S^{N-1}} \int_0^\infty (d_+^e(x) - d_+^e(x + r\theta)) r^{-1-2s} \tilde{\lambda}_{o,K_\rho}(x, r, \theta) \, dr \, d\theta.$$

Now from (7.24) and (7.25), we obtain

$$|	ilde{\lambda}_{e,K_\rho}(x, r, \theta) - \tilde{\lambda}_{e,K_\rho}(x, 0, \theta)| + |	ilde{\lambda}_{o,K_\rho}(x, r, \theta)| \leq C \min(x^{s+\delta} + r, 1).$$

This with the fact that $|d_+^e(x) - d_+^e(x + r\theta)| \leq C r^s$ imply that

$$\|F_e\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} + \|F_o\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} \leq C.$$

In view of Lemma 9.2 and (7.26), we find that

$$\mathcal{L}_{K_\rho}(\varphi_1 d_+^e) = g_\rho \quad \text{in } B_1^{+1/2},$$

with $\|g_\rho\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} \leq C$. By this, (7.21), (7.24) and (7.25), we can thus apply Corollary 3, to get

$$\|U/d_+^e\|_{C^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbb{R}^N_+)} \leq C \left( \|U\|_{L^2(B_\rho)} + \|U\|_{C^{\alpha,\beta}} + \|F\|_{M_{\alpha,\beta}} \right),$$

for some $C > 0$ and $\beta \in (0, \rho/4)$, only depending on $N, s, \Omega, \delta, \beta, \kappa, \rho$. Since $d(\Phi_\rho(x)) = x_N$ on $B_\rho^+$, then by a change of variable and using (7.20), we get the desired result. □
8. **Appendix 1: Liouville theorems.** In this section we consider $\mathcal{H}$ being either $\mathbb{R}^N$ or the half-space $\mathbb{R}^N_+ = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^N : x_N > 0 \}$. We prove a classification result for all functions $u \in H^s_\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^1_s$ satisfying $\mathcal{L}u = 0$ in $\mathcal{H}$ and $u = 0$ in $\mathcal{H}^c$, provided $b$ satisfies (1.2) and $u$ satisfying some growth conditions. We note that in the case $u \in L^\infty_\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such classification results (for more general nonlocal anisotropic operators) are proved in [47]. We will need the following result for the proof of the Liouville theorems.

**Lemma 8.1.** Let $\Omega$ be an open set with $0 \in \partial \Omega$ and let $a$ satisfy (1.2). We consider $u \in H^s_\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^1_s$ satisfying

$$ (-\Delta)_a^s u = 0 \quad \text{in } B_2 \cap \Omega, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } B_2 \cap \Omega^c. $$

Then there exists $C = C(N, s, \Lambda, \Omega) > 0$ such that

$$ \|u\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} \leq C \left( \|u\|_{L^1_s} + \|u\|_{L^2(B_2)} \right). $$

**Proof.** The interior $L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(B_2 \cap \Omega)$ estimate follows from [17], where the authors used the De Giorgi iteration argument. We note that in [17], it is assumed that $u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ but by carefully looking at their arguments, we see that this can be weakened to $u \in H^s_\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. For the $L^\infty(B_1 \cap \Omega)$ estimate, the proof is precisely the same.

**Lemma 8.2.** Let $b$ satisfy (1.2). We consider $u \in H^s_\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfying

$$ \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}u = 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{H}, \\ u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{H}, \end{cases} \quad (8.1) $$

Then $u$ is an affine function if $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{R}^N$, while $u$ is proportional to $\max(x_N, 0)^s$ if $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{R}^N_+$.

**Proof.** We put $v_R(z) = u(Rz)$, for $R \geq 1$ and $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Since $\mathcal{L}u_R = 0$ in $\mathcal{H}$ and $v_R = 0$ on $\mathcal{H}^c$, by Lemma 8.1,

$$ \|v_R\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} \leq C \left( \|v_R\|_{L^1_s} + \|v_R\|_{L^2(B_2)} \right). $$

Scaling back, we get

$$ \|u\|_{L^\infty(B_R)} \leq C \left( R^{2s} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x)|}{R^{N+2s} + |x|^{N+2s}} \, dx + 2^\gamma R^\gamma \right). $$

Now, using Hölder’s inequality and (8.1), we get $\|u\|_{L^1(B_R)} \leq CR^{N+\gamma}$. We then have

$$ \begin{align*} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x)|}{R^{N+2s} + |x|^{N+2s}} \, dx & \leq R^{-N-2s} \int_{B_R} |u(x)| \, dx + \int_{|x|\geq R} |u(x)||x|^{-N-2s} \, dx \\
& \leq CR^{-N-2s} \int_{B_R} |u(x)| \, dx + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \int_{2^i R \leq |x| \leq 2^{i+1} R} |u(x)||x|^{-N-2s} \, dx \\
& \leq CR^{-2s+\gamma} + CR^{-2s+\gamma} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{-(N+2s)(i+1)(N+\gamma)} \\
& \leq C(1 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{-(2s-\gamma)(i+1)(N+\gamma)}) R^{-2s+\gamma} \leq CR^{-2s+\gamma}. \end{align*} $$

We deduce that

$$ \|u\|_{L^\infty(B_R)} \leq CR^\gamma \quad \text{for all } R \geq 1. $$
It follows from the Liouville theorems in [45], that $u$ is an affine function if $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{R}^N$, while $u$ is proportional to $\max(x_N, 0)^s$ when $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{R}^N_+$.

9. **Appendix 2: Some technical results.** The following result is a Caccioppoli type inequality, see e.g. [17, 41, 25] for other versions. Note in the following lemma that $K$ could be any nonnegative and nontrivial symmetric function on $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$.

**Lemma 9.1.** Let $R > 0$ and $K$ satisfy (2.2). Let $v \in H^s_{\text{loc}}(B_{2R}) \cap L^1_s$ and $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfy

$$\mathcal{L}_K v = f \quad \text{in } B_{2R} \cap \Omega, \quad \text{and} \quad v = 0 \quad \text{in } B_{2R} \cap \Omega^c.$$  

Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and for every $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(B_{2R})$, we have

$$(1 - \varepsilon) \int_{\mathbb{R}_2^N} (v(x) - v(y))^2 \varphi^2(y)K(x, y) dy dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f(x)||v(x)|\varphi^2(x) dx + \varepsilon^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}_2^N} \varphi^2(x)(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))^2 K(x, y) dy dx.$$

**Proof.** Direct computations give

$$
(v(x) - v(y))[v(x)\varphi^2(x) - v(y)\varphi^2(y)] \\
= (v(x) - v(y))^2 \varphi^2(y) + v(x)(v(x) - v(y))[\varphi^2(x) - \varphi^2(y)] \\
= (v(x) - v(y))^2 \varphi^2(y) + \varphi(x)v(x)(v(x) - v(y))(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) \\
+ \varphi(y)v(x)(v(x) - v(y))(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)).
$$

Testing the equation (9.1) with $v\varphi^2$, and use the identity above together with the symmetry of $K$, to get

$$
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_2^N} (v(x) - v(y))^2 \varphi^2(y)K(x, y) dy dx \quad (9.2)
$$

$$
- \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_2^N} \varphi(x)v(x)(v(x) - v(y))(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))K(x, y) dy dx \\
- \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_2^N} \varphi(y)v(x)(v(x) - v(y))(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))K(x, y) dx dy \\
+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(x)v(x)\varphi^2(x) dx. \quad (9.3)
$$

By Hölder and Young’s inequalities, we get

$$
\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}_2^N} \varphi(y)v(x)(v(x) - v(y))(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))K(x, y) dy dx \right| \\
\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |v(x)| \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi^2(y)(v(x) - v(y))^2 K(x, y) dy \right)^{1/2} \\
\times \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))^2 K(x, y) dy \right)^{1/2} dx \\
\leq \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}_2^N} \varphi^2(y)(v(x) - v(y))^2 K(x, y) dy dx \right)^{1/2}
$$
Lemma 9.2. Let $R > 0$ where $G$ is $I$ with $B$. Recall the identity, which follows from the symmetry of $K$. For simplicity, we assume that $v = 0$.

Proof. By similar arguments, we also have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(x)v(x)(v(x) - v(y))(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))K(x, y)dydx$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi^2(y)(v(x) - v(y))^2K(x, y)dydx$$

$$+ \varepsilon^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v^2(x)(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))^2K(x, y)dydx.$$ 

By similar arguments, we also have

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(x)v(x)(v(x) - v(y))(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))K(x, y)dydx \right|$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi^2(x)(v(x) - v(y))^2K(x, y)dydx$$

$$+ \varepsilon^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v^2(x)(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))^2K(x, y)dydx.$$ 

Using the above two estimates above in (9.2), we get the result. \qed

The following result provides a localization of solutions for nonlocal equations.

**Lemma 9.2.** Let $K$ satisfy (2.2). Let $v \in H^1_{loc}(B_{2R}) \cap L^1$ and $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfy

$$\mathcal{L}_K v = f \quad \text{in } B_{2R} \cap \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad v = 0 \quad \text{in } B_{2R} \cap \Omega^c,$$

for $R > 0$. We let $v_R := \varphi_R v$. Then

$$\mathcal{L}_K v_R = f + G_{v,R} \quad \text{in } B_{R/2} \cap \Omega,$$

where $G_{v,R}(x) = \varphi_{R/2}(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v(y)(\varphi_R(x) - \varphi_R(y))K(x, y)dy$.

**Proof.** For simplicity, we assume that $K = \mu_b$ for some even function $b \in L^\infty(S^{N-1})$. Recall the identity, which follows from the symmetry of $K$,

$$\mathcal{L}_K (v \varphi_R) = v\mathcal{L}_K \varphi_R + \varphi_R \mathcal{L}_K v - I(v, \varphi_R),$$

with $I(v, \varphi)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (v(x) - v(y))(\varphi_R(x) - \varphi_R(y))K(x, y)dy$. Since $\varphi_R \equiv 1$ on $B_R$, we have

$$I(v, \varphi)(x) = \int_{|y| \geq R} (v(x) - v(y))(1 - \varphi_R(y))K(x, y)dy$$

$$= v(x) \int_{|y| \geq R} (1 - \varphi_R(y))K(x, y)dy - \int_{|y| \geq R} v(y)(1 - \varphi_R(y))K(x, y)dy.$$ 

We note that

$$-\varphi_{R/2}(x)\mathcal{L}_K \varphi_R(x) + \varphi_{R/2}(x) \int_{|y| \geq R} (1 - \varphi_R(y))K(x, y)dy = 0.$$

Therefore letting

$$G_{v,R}(x) := \varphi_{R/2}(x) \int_{|y| \geq R} v(y)(1 - \varphi_R(y))K(x, y)dy,$$

it follows that

$$\mathcal{L}_K (\varphi_R v) = f + G_{v,R} \quad \text{in } B_{R/2} \cap \Omega.$$ 

The proof is thus finished. \qed

We close this section with the following result.
Lemma 9.3. Let \( \Omega \) be \( C^1 \) open set with \( 0 \in \partial \Omega \) and such that the interior normal of \( \partial \Omega \) at \( 0 \) coincides with \( e_N \). Then \( d^s \in H^s(B_r) \), for some \( r > 0 \).

Proof. Let \( d_+(x) := \max(x_N, 0) \). Then since \( (-\Delta)^s d^s_+(x) = 0 \) for every \( x \in \mathbb{R}^N \), by Lemma 9.2, we have

\[
(-\Delta)^s d^s_+(x) = G_R(x) \quad \text{for every } x \in B^+_R,
\]

with \( \varphi_{2R} d_+^s \) and \( G_R \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \). Now multiplying the above equation by \( \varphi_{R/2}^2 \) (supported in \( B^+_R \)), integrating on \( B^+_R \) and using the symmetry of \( \mu_1 \), we see that

\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{(v^+_R(x) - v^+_R(y))(\varphi^2_{R/2}(x) - \varphi^2_{R/2}(y))}{s} \mu_1(x, y) \, dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi^2_{R/2}(x) G_R(x) \, dx.
\]

We may now apply Lemma 9.1 (or eventually following its proof), to deduce that

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (v^+_R(x) - v^+_R(y))^2 \varphi^2_{R/2}(y) \mu_1(x, y) \, dy dx < \infty.
\]

This implies that \( d^s_+ \in H^s_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N) \). To conclude, we use the parameterization \( \Phi_\rho \) given by Lemma 7.1 and make changes of variables, to get

\[
\int_{\Phi_\rho(B_\rho)} \int_{\Phi_\rho(B_\rho)} \frac{(d^s_+(x) - d^s_+(y))^2}{|x-y|^{N+2s}} \, dx dy = \int_{B_\rho} \int_{B_\rho} \frac{(d^s_+(x) - d^s_+(y))^2}{|\Phi_\rho(x) - \Phi_\rho(y)|^{N+2s}} \, dx dy \leq C \int_{B_\rho} \int_{B_\rho} \frac{(d^s_+(x) - d^s_+(y))^2}{|x-y|^{N+2s}} \, dx dy < \infty,
\]

provided \( \rho \) is small enough. The proof is thus finished. \( \square \)

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