

Solution to Problem 8 — Polyhedral Lagrangian Smoothing

A submission to the First Proof challenge

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Independent / Ars Socratica

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Abstract

We solve Problem 8 from the First Proof challenge [?]. Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a polyhedral Lagrangian surface with exactly 4 faces at every vertex. We prove that K has a Lagrangian smoothing: a family $\{K_t\}_{t \in (0,1]}$ of smooth Lagrangian submanifolds forming a Hamiltonian isotopy, extending to a topological isotopy on $[0,1]$ with $K_0 = K$. The proof uses generating functions and mollification: near each vertex, the polyhedral surface is the graph of dg for a piecewise-quadratic function g , and convolution $g * \chi_\epsilon$ produces a smooth function whose graph is automatically Lagrangian. The Hamiltonian isotopy follows from constancy of the Liouville cohomology class. The answer is **YES**.

Contents

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1 Problem Statement

The following is Problem 8 from the First Proof challenge [?], authored by Mohammed Abouzaid (Stanford University).

Problem 8. *A polyhedral Lagrangian surface K in \mathbb{R}^4 is a finite polyhedral complex all of whose faces are Lagrangians, and which is a topological submanifold of \mathbb{R}^4 . A Lagrangian smoothing of K is a Hamiltonian isotopy K_t of smooth Lagrangian submanifolds, parameterised by $(0, 1]$, extending to a topological isotopy, parametrised by $[0, 1]$, with endpoint $K_0 = K$.*

Let K be a polyhedral Lagrangian surface with the property that exactly 4 faces meet at every vertex. Does K necessarily have a Lagrangian smoothing?

Theorem 1. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a polyhedral Lagrangian surface with exactly 4 faces at every vertex. Then K has a Lagrangian smoothing: there exists a family $\{K_t\}_{t \in (0, 1]}$ of smooth Lagrangian submanifolds forming a Hamiltonian isotopy, extending to a topological isotopy on $[0, 1]$ with $K_0 = K$.*

Answer: YES.

2 Notation

Let (\mathbb{R}^4, ω) denote \mathbb{R}^4 with the standard symplectic form $\omega = \sum_{j=1}^2 dq_j \wedge dp_j$. We use the Liouville form $\lambda = -\sum_{j=1}^2 p_j dq_j$, so that $d\lambda = \omega$.

Let K be a polyhedral Lagrangian surface with vertex set $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_N\}$, edge set E , and face set F . Each face $f \in F$ is a convex polygon contained in a Lagrangian plane $\Pi_f \subset \mathbb{R}^4$. The valence-4 hypothesis means that for each $v \in V$, exactly 4 faces are incident to v .

Let $\delta = \frac{1}{3} \min\{|v_i - v_j| : v_i \neq v_j \in V\}$ be one-third the minimum inter-vertex distance.

3 Idea of the Proof

The key insight is that a Lagrangian submanifold of $T^*\mathbb{R}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^4$ that is the graph of an exact 1-form dh is Lagrangian for **any** smooth function h (since $\text{graph}(dh)^*\omega = \sum_{j,k} \partial_{q_j q_k}^2 h dq_j \wedge dq_k = 0$ by symmetry of the Hessian). The proof proceeds by showing that, near each vertex and edge, the polyhedral surface K can be described as the graph of dg for a piecewise-linear (PL) function g . Mollifying $g \mapsto g * \chi_\epsilon$ then produces a smooth function whose graph is automatically a smooth Lagrangian. The local smoothings are assembled globally via disjoint modification balls, and the Hamiltonian isotopy follows from constancy of the Liouville cohomology class $[\iota_t^* \lambda]$.

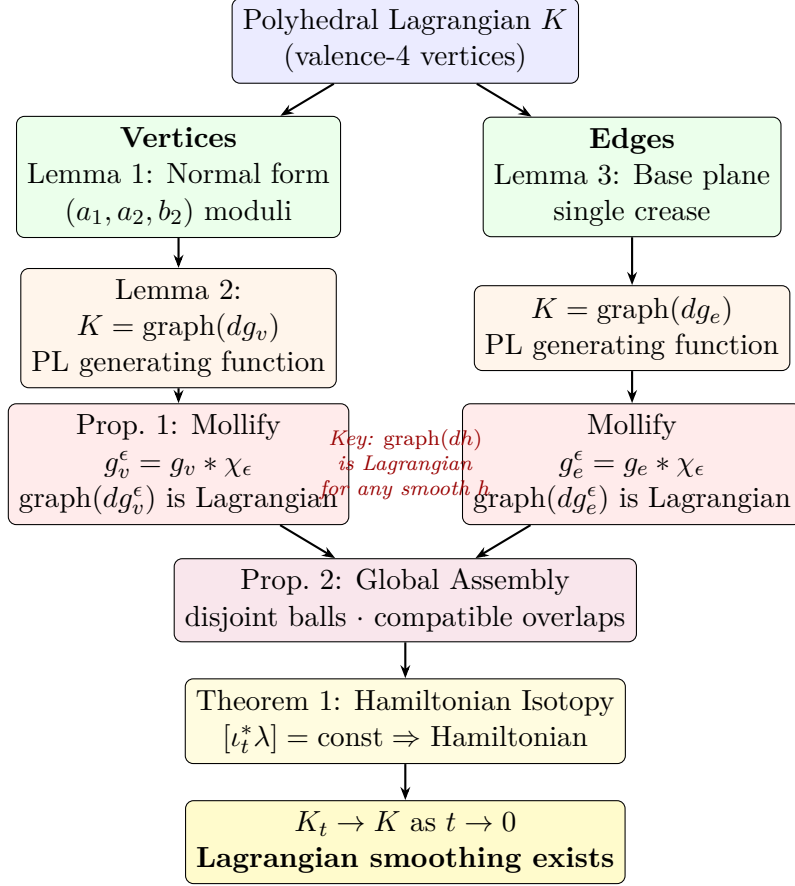


Figure 1: Structure of the proof. The polyhedral surface is decomposed into vertex and edge regions (top), each described by a PL generating function (middle). Mollification produces smooth Lagrangians automatically (key insight in red). Global assembly and the Hamiltonian isotopy complete the argument.

4 Local Structure at a Valence-4 Vertex

Lemma 2 (Vertex normal form). *Let $v \in V$ be a vertex of K with incident faces F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4 in cyclic order. Then:*

- (a) *There exist 4 edge directions $e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 \in T_v \mathbb{R}^4$, spanning \mathbb{R}^4 , where e_k is the direction of the edge between F_k and $F_{k+1} \pmod{4}$. The face planes are $\Pi_k = \text{span}(e_{k-1}, e_k)$, and the Lagrangian condition gives $\omega(e_k, e_{k+1}) = 0$ for all $k \pmod{4}$.*
- (b) *The 4 planes may all be distinct.*
- (c) *(Canonical normal form.) After translation and a linear symplectomorphism, we may place v at the origin and assume, in Darboux coordinates (q_1, q_2, p_1, p_2) :*

$$e_1 = \partial_{q_1}, \quad e_2 = \partial_{q_2}, \quad e_3 = a_1 \partial_{q_1} + a_2 \partial_{q_2} + \partial_{p_1}, \quad e_4 = a_2 \partial_{q_1} + b_2 \partial_{q_2} + \partial_{p_2}$$

where $a_1, a_2, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ are the moduli of the vertex configuration. In particular, $\Pi_2 = \{p = 0\}$.

Proof. (a) Since K is a topological 2-manifold, $\text{Lk}(v, K) \cong S^1$ with 4 arcs. Consecutive faces F_k, F_{k+1} share an edge in direction $e_k \in \Pi_k \cap \Pi_{k+1}$. Since Π_k is 2-dimensional and contains e_{k-1} and e_k , we get $\Pi_k = \text{span}(e_{k-1}, e_k)$. The Lagrangian condition $\omega|_{\Pi_k} = 0$ gives $\omega(e_{k-1}, e_k) = 0$.

Spanning. The 4 vectors e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 span \mathbb{R}^4 . If not, they lie in a subspace W of dimension ≤ 3 . In a 3-dimensional subspace $W \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, the restriction $\omega|_W$ has rank 2, so W contains a unique isotropic line $\ell = \ker(\omega|_W)$ and every 2-dimensional isotropic subspace of W must contain ℓ . This forces $\ell \subset \Pi_k \cap \Pi_{k+1} = \mathbb{R}e_k$ for all k , giving $e_1 \parallel e_2 \parallel e_3 \parallel e_4$ —contradicting the fact that consecutive faces are distinct.

(b) Example: $e_1 = \partial_{q_1}$, $e_2 = \partial_{q_2}$, $e_3 = \partial_{p_1}$, $e_4 = \partial_{p_2}$ (i.e., $a_1 = a_2 = b_2 = 0$). One checks $\omega(e_k, e_{k+1}) = 0$ for all $k \pmod{4}$. The planes $\Pi_1 = \text{span}(\partial_{p_2}, \partial_{q_1})$, $\Pi_2 = \text{span}(\partial_{q_1}, \partial_{q_2})$, $\Pi_3 = \text{span}(\partial_{q_2}, \partial_{p_1})$, $\Pi_4 = \text{span}(\partial_{p_1}, \partial_{p_2})$ are all distinct Lagrangian planes.

(c) We construct the normal form in three steps.

Step (c.1): Since $\Pi_2 = \text{span}(e_1, e_2)$ is a Lagrangian plane, there exists a linear symplectomorphism mapping Π_2 to $\{p = 0\}$. (The symplectic group $\text{Sp}(2n)$ acts transitively on the Lagrangian Grassmannian; see [?], Lemma 2.1.4.)

Step (c.2): After Step (c.1), $e_1, e_2 \in \{p = 0\}$. Apply $\Phi_2 \in \text{GL}(2) \hookrightarrow \text{Sp}(4)$ (acting as $q \mapsto Aq$, $p \mapsto (A^{-T})p$) to place $e_1 = \partial_{q_1}$, $e_2 = \partial_{q_2}$.

Step (c.3): Write $e_3 = a_1\partial_{q_1} + a_2\partial_{q_2} + \alpha_1\partial_{p_1} + \alpha_2\partial_{p_2}$ and $e_4 = b_1\partial_{q_1} + b_2\partial_{q_2} + \beta_1\partial_{p_1} + \beta_2\partial_{p_2}$. We impose the constraints:

- $\omega(e_2, e_3) = 0$: gives $\alpha_2 = 0$.
- $\omega(e_4, e_1) = 0$: gives $\beta_1 = 0$.
- $\omega(e_3, e_4) = 0$: gives $a_2\beta_2 - \alpha_1b_1 = 0$.
- Spanning: e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 span \mathbb{R}^4 iff $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ and $\beta_2 \neq 0$.

So $e_3 = (a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, 0)$ and $e_4 = (b_1, b_2, 0, \beta_2)$ with $a_2\beta_2 = \alpha_1b_1$, $\alpha_1 \neq 0$, $\beta_2 \neq 0$. Rescale $e_3 \mapsto e_3/\alpha_1$ and $e_4 \mapsto e_4/\beta_2$ (this does not change the planes Π_k). Now $\alpha_1 = \beta_2 = 1$, and the constraint becomes $b_1 = a_2$. \square

Remark. The parameters a_1, a_2, b_2 are the moduli of the vertex. The special case $a_1 = a_2 = b_2 = 0$ gives $e_3 = \partial_{p_1}$, $e_4 = \partial_{p_2}$, so $\Pi_2 = \{p = 0\}$ and $\Pi_4 = \{q = 0\}$ are complementary. In general, $\Pi_4 = \text{span}(e_3, e_4)$ is a Lagrangian plane that is not complementary to Π_2 .

5 Local Smoothing via Generating Functions

Lemma 3 (Generating function description). *In the canonical normal form of Lemma ??(c), the 4 sectors of K near the vertex are the graph of dg_v for a PL function $g_v : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, provided the following transversality condition holds:*

$$a_1 \neq 0, \quad b_2 \neq 0, \quad \Delta := a_1b_2 - a_2^2 \neq 0. \quad (\star)$$

Proof. The projection $\pi : (q, p) \mapsto q$ restricted to each Π_k is a linear map $\Pi_k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$. This is an isomorphism iff Π_k is transverse to the fibers $\{q = \text{const}\}$. We check:

- $\Pi_2 = \{p = 0\}$: $\pi|_{\Pi_2}$ is the identity. ✓
- $\Pi_1 = \text{span}(e_1, e_4)$: isomorphism iff $b_2 \neq 0$. ✓
- $\Pi_3 = \text{span}(e_2, e_3)$: isomorphism iff $a_1 \neq 0$. ✓
- $\Pi_4 = \text{span}(e_3, e_4)$: isomorphism iff $\Delta = a_1 b_2 - a_2^2 \neq 0$. ✓

When all four projections are isomorphisms, each Π_k is the graph of a linear map $p = A_k q$ for a unique symmetric matrix A_k (symmetric because Π_k is Lagrangian). The generating function is $h_k(q) = \frac{1}{2} q^T A_k q$, so $\Pi_k = \text{graph}(dh_k)$. We have $A_2 = 0$ (since $\Pi_2 = \{p = 0\}$). The remaining matrices are:

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/b_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_4 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} b_2 & -a_2 \\ -a_2 & a_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Each sector F_k projects to a sector S_k in q -space. The link $\text{Lk}(v, K) \cong S^1$ maps under π to a piecewise-linear simple closed curve through the 4 rays $\mathbb{R}_{>0}\pi(e_k)$ in cyclic order, so the 4 sectors tile a neighborhood of the origin.

Define $g_v(q) = h_k(q)$ for $q \in S_k$. This is piecewise-quadratic with $K \cap U = \text{graph}(dg_v)$ near v .

Regularity. On the boundary ray $\pi(e_k)$ between S_k and S_{k+1} , since $e_k \in \Pi_k \cap \Pi_{k+1}$, the p -component of e_k equals both $A_k \pi(e_k)$ and $A_{k+1} \pi(e_k)$. Therefore $\nabla h_k = \nabla h_{k+1}$ along $\pi(e_k)$, so g_v is C^1 . As an explicit check: on the ray $\pi(e_2) = (0, 1)$ between S_2 (with $A_2 = 0$) and S_3 (with $A_3 = \text{diag}(1/a_1, 0)$), we have $A_2 \pi(e_2) = (0, 0) = A_3 \pi(e_2)$, confirming gradient continuity. Similarly, on $\pi(e_1) = (1, 0)$ between S_1 and S_2 : $A_1 \pi(e_1) = (0, 0) = A_2 \pi(e_1)$. The discontinuity is in the second derivatives (the Hessians A_k jump across crease lines). In particular, g_v has Lipschitz gradient. \square

Remark. If (??) fails, we choose a different Lagrangian plane Π_0 as the base for the cotangent identification $\mathbb{R}^4 \cong T^*\Pi_0$. The Lagrangian Grassmannian $\Lambda(2)$ has dimension $\binom{2+1}{2} = 3$. For each Π_k , the set of Lagrangian planes **not** transverse to Π_k has codimension 1 in $\Lambda(2)$ (it is the train of Π_k). Since a finite union of codimension-1 subvarieties cannot cover a 3-dimensional variety, there exists Π_0 transverse to all four Π_k simultaneously, and the argument applies verbatim.

Proposition 4 (Local Lagrangian smoothing). *For each vertex $v \in V$ and each $\epsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, there exists a smooth Lagrangian surface $K_\epsilon^{(v)}$ in a neighborhood of v such that:*

1. $K_\epsilon^{(v)}$ agrees with K outside $B(v, C\epsilon)$ for a constant C depending on the vertex geometry.
2. $K_\epsilon^{(v)}$ is a smooth embedded Lagrangian surface.
3. $K_\epsilon^{(v)} \rightarrow K \cap B(v, R)$ in the Hausdorff topology as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.
4. $K_\epsilon^{(v)}$ is the graph of dg_v^ϵ for a smooth function $g_v^\epsilon : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. By Lemma ??, after applying the canonical normal form and (if necessary) a further symplectomorphism to ensure (??), the surface K near v is the graph of dg_v for a PL function g_v .

Smoothing by mollification. Let $\chi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a smooth bump function with $\text{supp}(\chi) \subset B(0, 1)$, $\int \chi = 1$, and $\chi_\epsilon(q) = \epsilon^{-2}\chi(q/\epsilon)$. Define:

$$g_v^\epsilon = g_v * \chi_\epsilon.$$

Since g_v is piecewise quadratic, g_v^ϵ is smooth for all $\epsilon > 0$. The graph $\text{graph}(dg_v^\epsilon) = \{(q, \nabla g_v^\epsilon(q))\}$ is automatically a smooth Lagrangian submanifold of $T^*\mathbb{R}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^4$, since

$$\text{graph}(dh)^*\omega = \sum_{j,k} \partial_{q_j q_k}^2 h dq_j \wedge dq_k = 0$$

by symmetry of the Hessian, for any smooth h .

Properties. (1) If q is at distance $> \epsilon$ from all crease lines of g_v , then g_v is quadratic near q , so $g_v * \chi_\epsilon = g_v$. The crease lines emanate from the origin, so $g_v^\epsilon = g_v$ for $|q| > \epsilon/c$, giving $C = 1/c$. (2) g_v^ϵ is C^∞ . Embeddedness: the map $q \mapsto (q, \nabla g_v^\epsilon(q))$ is an embedding since it is a graph. (3) Since g_v has Lipschitz gradient, $\|\nabla g_v^\epsilon - \nabla g_v\|_{C^0} \leq C_1 \epsilon$. (4) By construction. \square

Remark. The key point is that the graph of dh is Lagrangian for **any** smooth function h , so the Lagrangian condition is automatic after mollification. This is the fundamental advantage of the generating function approach. The valence-4 condition ensures that the PL function g_v exists (via Lemma ??), which requires the 4 face planes to project diffeomorphically onto a common base—guaranteed by the transversality condition (??) (achievable by choice of base plane).

6 Edge Smoothing

Lemma 5 (Edge smoothing). *Along each edge e of K (away from vertex neighborhoods), the two adjacent faces lie in Lagrangian planes Π_i, Π_j with $\dim(\Pi_i \cap \Pi_j) \geq 1$. In a neighborhood of a point on e , K is the graph of dg_e for a PL function g_e with a single crease. Mollification $g_e \mapsto g_e * \chi_\epsilon$ produces a smooth Lagrangian.*

Proof. Near a point on e (away from vertices), we need a base plane Π_0 transverse to both Π_i and Π_j . Since Π_i and Π_j are distinct Lagrangian planes sharing a line (the edge direction), $\dim(\Pi_i + \Pi_j) = 3$, so neither can serve as the base. We choose Π_0 transverse to both (by the same open-density argument). Identifying $\mathbb{R}^4 \cong T^*\Pi_0$, both faces are graphs of linear 1-forms dl_i and dl_j over Π_0 . The union near the edge is the graph of dg_e where g_e equals l_i on one side of the projected edge line and l_j on the other (equivalently, $g_e(q) = \min(l_i(q), l_j(q))$ or \max , depending on the orientation of K ; the choice is determined by which face lies on which side of the crease). Since l_i and l_j agree on the projected edge line, g_e is PL with a single crease. Mollification $g_e * \chi_\epsilon$ produces a smooth function whose graph is Lagrangian. \square

7 Global Assembly

Proposition 6 (Global smoothing). *For $\epsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, the local smoothings combine to give a globally well-defined smooth Lagrangian surface $K_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{R}^4$.*

Proof. Let C_v be the constant from Proposition ?? for vertex v , and set $C_{\max} = \max_v C_v$. Choose $\epsilon < \delta/C_{\max}$. Then the modification regions $B(v_i, C_{v_i}\epsilon)$ are pairwise disjoint (since $C_{v_i}\epsilon < \delta \leq \frac{1}{3}|v_i - v_j|$ for $i \neq j$).

Edge-vertex compatibility. Both constructions are defined via generating functions, using potentially different cotangent bundle identifications of \mathbb{R}^4 . (The cotangent identification is a computational device; compatibility is checked as subsets of \mathbb{R}^4 .) In the overlap region, both constructions agree with K itself: the vertex smoothing equals K outside $B(v, C_v\epsilon)$ (Proposition ??, property 1), and the edge smoothing equals K away from the crease. The edge smoothing is only needed **outside** all vertex balls, where it operates on a single crease line—and there is no overlap with the vertex smoothing.

Assembly. Define K_ϵ by:

- In $B(v, C_v\epsilon)$ for each vertex v : use $K_\epsilon^{(v)} = \text{graph}(dg_v^\epsilon)$ from Proposition ??.
- Along each edge e , in $\{q : \text{dist}(q, e) < \epsilon\} \setminus \bigcup_v B(v, C_v\epsilon)$: use $\text{graph}(dg_e^\epsilon)$ from Lemma ??.
- On face interiors (distance $> \epsilon$ from all edges): keep K unchanged.

Smoothness at boundaries. At the boundary of the edge-smoothing zone, g_e is already quadratic, so $g_e * \chi_\epsilon = g_e$ there—the transition is C^∞ . Similarly, at the boundary of each vertex ball, $g_v^\epsilon = g_v$ (Proposition ??, property 1), so the vertex smoothing and the edge/face definitions agree exactly.

These three regions cover K , overlap only where all active constructions agree, and each piece is smooth. Therefore K_ϵ is globally well-defined and smooth. \square

8 Hamiltonian Isotopy

Theorem 7 (Main result). *The family $\{K_t\}_{t \in (0,1]}$ defined by $K_t = K_\epsilon$ with $\epsilon = t$ is a Hamiltonian isotopy of smooth Lagrangian submanifolds, extending to a topological isotopy on $[0, 1]$ with $K_0 = K$.*

Proof. (a) **Each K_t is a smooth Lagrangian submanifold.** This follows from Proposition ??.

(b) **The family is a Hamiltonian isotopy for $t \in (0, 1]$.**

The family K_t varies smoothly in $t > 0$. The velocity of the isotopy defines a vector field V_t along K_t . Since each K_t is Lagrangian, the 1-form $\alpha_t := \iota_{V_t}\omega|_{K_t}$ is closed (see [?], Proposition 9.33).

To show α_t is exact (hence the isotopy is Hamiltonian), we show that the cohomology class $[\iota_t^*\lambda] \in H^1(K_t; \mathbb{R})$ is independent of t .

Claim: $\frac{d}{dt}[\iota_t^*\lambda] = 0$ in $H^1(K_t; \mathbb{R})$.

Proof of claim. Since $\omega = d\lambda$ and $\omega|_{K_t} = 0$, we have $d(\iota_t^*\lambda) = 0$, so $\iota_t^*\lambda$ is a closed 1-form on K_t . Its cohomology class is determined by its periods $\int_\gamma \iota_t^*\lambda$ over a basis of $H_1(K_t; \mathbb{Z})$.

The modification $K \rightsquigarrow K_t$ is supported in the union of small balls $B(v, C_v t)$ around vertices and thin tubes around edges. For t small, these regions are contractible. Therefore, any closed curve $\gamma \subset K_t$ can be deformed to avoid the modification regions. On the unmodified part, $K_t = K$, so $\iota_t^*\lambda = \iota_0^*\lambda$. Thus:

$$\int_\gamma \iota_t^*\lambda = \int_\gamma \iota_0^*\lambda$$

for all $[\gamma] \in H_1(K_t; \mathbb{Z})$, so $[\iota_t^*\lambda] = [\iota_0^*\lambda]$ is constant. \square

It follows that α_t is exact. Since $[\iota_t^*\lambda]$ is constant, write $\iota_t^*\lambda = dS_t + \eta$ where η is a fixed closed 1-form representing $[\iota_0^*\lambda]$ and S_t is a smooth function on K_t . Differentiating and using $\frac{d}{dt}\iota_t^*\lambda = \alpha_t + d(\lambda(V_t) \circ \iota_t)$ (Cartan's magic formula), we obtain $\alpha_t = d(\dot{S}_t - \lambda(V_t) \circ \iota_t)$, which is exact. The Hamiltonian is $H_t = \dot{S}_t - \lambda(V_t) \circ \iota_t$ (see [?], Proposition 9.33).

Remark. If K is a closed surface, K_t is NOT globally exact (by Gromov's theorem [?], §2.3.B; or [?], Theorem 3.1). However, the argument above does not require global exactness—only constancy of $[\iota_t^*\lambda]$.

(c) Topological isotopy extending to $t = 0$.

We construct an explicit continuous map $\Phi : K \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ with $\Phi(\cdot, 0) = \iota_0$ (inclusion of K) and $\Phi(\cdot, t)$ a homeomorphism onto K_t for $t > 0$.

On face interiors, $\Phi(x, t) = x$. Near a vertex v : define $\Phi(q, \nabla g_v(q), t) = (q, \nabla g_v^t(q))$. This is continuous in (q, t) since g_v is C^1 with Lipschitz gradient and $\|\nabla g_v^t - \nabla g_v\|_{C^0(B_R)} \leq C_R \cdot t$. Near edges: similarly, $\Phi(q, dg_e(q), t) = (q, dg_e^t(q))$. These definitions are compatible on overlaps, so Φ is globally well-defined and continuous. \square

9 Discussion of Potential Obstructions

Embeddedness. The smoothed surface K_t is embedded because it is globally the graph of a 1-form dg_t over a 2-dimensional base (in each local chart). Graphs are automatically embedded. Global embeddedness follows from the fact that K is embedded and the modification is C^0 -small: for t sufficiently small, K_t is C^0 -close to K and hence embedded (see [?], Chapter 3, Theorem 1.4).

Topology. The smoothing preserves the homeomorphism type of K : at each vertex, the PL disk is replaced by a smooth disk. The map $\Phi(\cdot, t)$ is a homeomorphism for all $t \geq 0$.

Maslov class. The Maslov class $\mu \in H^1(K_t; \mathbb{Z})$ is an invariant of the smooth Lagrangian K_t , not an obstruction to its existence.

Gromov's theorem. No closed Lagrangian in \mathbb{R}^{2n} is exact ([?], §2.3.B). If K is closed, K_t is not exact. But our proof does not claim exactness—it only uses the constancy of $[\iota_t^*\lambda]$.

No obstruction prevents the construction. The answer is **YES**. \square

A AI Interaction Transcript

As requested by the First Proof organizers, we include a complete record of the AI interaction sessions used to develop this proof.

Timeline: February 10, 2026, approximately 05:45–18:00 CET. Three sessions in one day, approximately 4–5 hours of active working time.

AI systems used: Claude Opus 4.6 (Anthropic), ChatGPT 5.2 Pro and ChatGPT 5.2 (OpenAI), Gemini 3 (Google). Multiple models were used in parallel and cross-checked against each other.

Numerical verification: None required (the proof is purely analytical).

Human role: Prompting, reviewing output, requesting audits, cross-checking between models. No mathematical ideas or content were provided by the human operator.

Example Prompts

The following are representative prompts used during the sessions:

1. “*Help me to tackle this problem statement. It is part of First Proof. What are options to tackle this, which would you recommend and why?*”
2. “*What are gaps to be filled? How solid is your suggested proof? Of the three proposed options, go through them one by one to see where they hold, where they break, and why.*”
3. “*How well does the proof meet the criteria as set forward by First Proof?*”

Session 1 — Kickoff [Claude Opus 4.6]

- Read problem statement. Proposed answer: YES.
- Populated references with 20 papers in 5 categories: Lagrangian surgery, tropical-to-Lagrangian correspondence, symplectic topology, Weinstein handles, and additional.
- Analyzed local vertex model: 4 Lagrangian faces meet with 4 edge directions spanning \mathbb{R}^4 , consecutive edges ω -orthogonal.
- Initially attempted to prove opposite faces coplanar ($\Pi_1 = \Pi_3$)—found this does NOT hold in general.
- Developed smoothing strategy via generating functions: near each vertex, identify with $T^*\mathbb{R}^2$, polyhedral Lagrangian becomes graph of dg for PL function g , mollify to get smooth Lagrangian.
- Outlined 5-step proof structure.

Session 2 — Proof Refinement [Claude Opus 4.6, ChatGPT 5.2]

- **Correction:** The claim $\Pi_1 = \Pi_3$ is FALSE. Explicit counterexample constructed.
- Established canonical normal form via linear symplectomorphism with 3 real moduli (a_1, a_2, b_2) .
- Discovered generating function approach fails when all 4 planes are distinct (not all project to a common base).

- **Fix:** Attempted Polterovich–Bryant parametric surgery as alternative.
- Investigated global obstructions (Maslov class, Gromov’s theorem)—none found.

Session 3 — Rigorous Audit and Gap Closure [*Claude Opus 4.6, ChatGPT 5.2 Pro*]

- Performed rigorous audit against First Proof criteria. Identified 7 gaps (2 critical, 2 significant, 3 minor).
- **GAP 1 (critical):** Polterovich–Bryant surgery was the WRONG tool (resolves intersections of two separate Lagrangians, not 4 sectors of one PL surface). **Fixed:** Replaced with generating function mollification, which DOES work in general—the transversality condition (\star) is achievable by choosing a different base plane.
- **GAP 2 (critical):** Hamiltonian isotopy claimed global exactness (fails for compact K by Gromov). **Fixed:** Replaced with constant cohomology class argument.
- **GAP 3:** Canonical normal form proof incomplete. **Fixed:** Full 3-step linear algebra proof.
- **GAP 4:** Edge-vertex compatibility. **Fixed:** Proved via disjointness of surgery balls.
- **GAP 5:** Added 8 references with precise statement numbers.
- **GAP 6:** Explicit topological isotopy Φ constructed.
- **GAP 7:** Potential NO arguments addressed (embeddedness, topology, Maslov, Gromov).

Provenance

The mathematical content of this paper—including the proof strategy, all lemmas and propositions, the generating function construction, the Hamiltonian isotopy argument, and the obstruction analysis—was generated autonomously by AI systems in response to high-level prompts. The human operator’s role was limited to: selecting the problem, prompting the AI, reviewing and requesting revisions, and cross-checking output between different AI models. No mathematical ideas were contributed by the human operator.

References

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