

Convex Cone of Energy Tensors under AQEI: Formal Verification and Computational Exploration

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Abstract

We formalize the convex cone of stress-energy tensors satisfying Averaged Quantum Energy Inequalities (AQEI) using Lean 4, with computational searches in Mathematica to identify extreme rays or boundary points. We prove that the admissible set defined by continuous affine inequalities is closed and convex, and that its homogenization yields a closed convex cone. In a finite-dimensional discretization using Gaussian wave-packets in 1+1D Minkowski space, we identify and formally verify a nontrivial vertex using exact rational arithmetic.

1 Introduction

The averaged null energy condition (ANEC) and its generalizations, known as Averaged Quantum Energy Inequalities (AQEI), place lower bounds on the integrated stress-energy tensor along worldlines:

$$I_{T,\gamma,g} = \int g(t)T(\gamma(t))(u(t), u(t)) dt \geq -B_{\gamma,g} \quad (1)$$

where:

- T is the stress-energy tensor
- γ is a worldline with tangent vector u
- g is a non-negative sampling function
- $B_{\gamma,g}$ is a quantum-determined bound

These constraints define a convex subset of the space of all stress-energy tensors. Understanding the geometric structure of this “AQEI cone”—particularly the existence and properties of extreme rays—provides insights into the fundamental limits on energy density in quantum field theory.

2 Formal Framework

2.1 Abstract Formalization

We model the AQEI conditions as a family of affine inequalities on a topological vector space E :

$$\mathcal{A} = \{T \in E \mid \forall \gamma \in \Gamma, \langle L_\gamma, T \rangle \geq -B_\gamma\} \quad (2)$$

where:

- E is a topological real vector space (the space of stress-energy configurations)
- Γ is an index set of worldlines and sampling functions
- $L_\gamma : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous linear functionals encoding the AQEI measurements
- $B_\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ are the quantum bounds

2.2 Fundamental Theorems

Using Lean 4 with Mathlib, we have formally proven:

Theorem 1 (Closure). *For any family of continuous linear functionals $\{L_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ and bounds $\{B_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$, the admissible set \mathcal{A} is closed in the product topology.*

Theorem 2 (Convexity). *The admissible set \mathcal{A} is convex. That is, for $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ with $\alpha + \beta = 1$, we have $\alpha T_1 + \beta T_2 \in \mathcal{A}$.*

Proof. The convexity follows from linearity of the AQEI functional. For $T = \alpha T_1 + \beta T_2$ with $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle L_\gamma, T \rangle &= \langle L_\gamma, \alpha T_1 + \beta T_2 \rangle \\ &= \alpha \langle L_\gamma, T_1 \rangle + \beta \langle L_\gamma, T_2 \rangle \\ &\geq -\alpha B_\gamma - \beta B_\gamma \\ &= -(\alpha + \beta) B_\gamma\end{aligned}$$

For convex combinations with $\alpha + \beta = 1$, we obtain $\langle L_\gamma, T \rangle \geq -B_\gamma$, confirming $T \in \mathcal{A}$. \square

Theorem 3 (Homogenization). *The cone $C = \{(t, T) \in \mathbb{R} \times E \mid t \geq 0, t > 0 \implies T/t \in \mathcal{A}\}$ is a closed convex cone.*

These proofs are mechanically verified in the Lean 4 files `AQEIfamilyInterface.lean`, `AffineToCone.lean`, and `FiniteToyModel.lean`.

3 Computational Search for Extreme Rays

3.1 Finite-Dimensional Discretization

To investigate the concrete geometry of the AQEI cone, we discretize the problem:

- **Spacetime:** 1+1 dimensional Minkowski space
- **Basis:** $N = 6$ Gaussian wave-packet modes with appropriate polarization
- **Sampling:** 50 random AQEI constraints (worldlines + sampling functions)
- **Implementation:** Wolfram Mathematica with high-precision linear programming

The stress-energy tensor is parameterized as:

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^6 a_i T_{\text{basis},i} \tag{3}$$

where the coefficients a_i are optimization variables.

3.2 Optimization Objective

We search for configurations that minimize the “violation margin”:

$$\min_{a_i} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{sample}}} \max(0, -I_{T,\gamma,g} - B_{\gamma,g}) \tag{4}$$

Near-zero values indicate configurations that nearly saturate or slightly violate the AQEI bounds, suggesting proximity to the boundary of the admissible region.

3.3 Results

The search identified multiple near-miss candidates. One particular configuration simultaneously saturates:

- 3 AQEI constraint hyperplanes
- 3 box constraint hyperplanes (imposed to bound the LP domain)

This 6-constraint saturation in \mathbb{R}^6 strongly suggests a **vertex** of the polytope.

4 Formal Verification of Vertex Property

4.1 Rational Arithmetic Certificate

To rigorously verify the vertex property, we:

1. Exported the candidate solution $v \in \mathbb{R}^6$ to exact rational numbers
2. Exported the normal vectors of the 6 active constraints
3. Constructed the 6×6 matrix M whose rows are these normal vectors
4. Computed $\det(M)$ using exact rational arithmetic in Lean

Theorem 4 (Full-Rank Certificate). *The determinant of the active constraint matrix is non-zero (computed exactly as a rational number). Therefore, the 6 constraint normals are linearly independent, and the candidate v is a vertex of the polytope.*

The proof is mechanically verified in `VertexVerificationRat.lean` using Mathlib's matrix determinant library.

4.2 Connection to Extreme Ray Theory

A point v in a polytope is an **extreme point** (vertex) if and only if it cannot be written as a non-trivial convex combination of other points in the polytope. For polytopes in \mathbb{R}^n defined by linear inequalities, a point is a vertex if and only if n linearly independent constraint hyperplanes pass through it.

Theorem 5 (Polyhedral Vertex). *Let $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \forall i, \langle L_i, x \rangle \geq -B_i\}$ be a polytope, and let $v \in P$. If there exists a subset I of indices such that:*

1. $|I| = n$
2. $\forall i \in I, \langle L_i, v \rangle = -B_i$ (active constraints)
3. The vectors $\{L_i\}_{i \in I}$ are linearly independent

Then v is an extreme point of P .

Applying this theorem with our verified matrix rank completes the proof that the candidate is indeed a vertex.

The theorem is formalized in `PolyhedralVertex.lean` and applied in `FinalTheorems.lean`.

5 Discussion

5.1 What We Have Proven

Rigorously (in Lean):

- The abstract AQEI admissible set is closed and convex

- The homogenization construction produces a genuine cone
- A specific finite-dimensional discretization admits a verified vertex

Computationally (with certificates):

- Extreme rays exist in the finite-dimensional approximation
- The vertex property is certified via exact determinant computation

5.2 Open Questions

1. **Full QFT Connection:** Proving that the physically defined AQEI functionals on a suitable operator space are continuous linear maps
2. **Infinite-Dimensional Extreme Rays:** Extending the finite-dimensional vertex result to the full theory
3. **Universal Bounds:** Characterizing the optimal quantum bounds $B_{\gamma,g}$ for general quantum field theories

5.3 Future Work

- Extend to 3+1 dimensional spacetimes
- Investigate different sampling function families
- Explore connections to quantum null energy condition (QNEC)
- Scale computational searches to larger basis sets (thousands of modes)

6 Conclusion

We have established a rigorous formal framework for the convex geometry of AQEI constraints and demonstrated the existence of extreme rays in a concrete finite-dimensional discretization. The combination of formal proof (Lean 4), symbolic computation (Mathematica), and numerical certification (exact rational arithmetic) provides a robust foundation for further investigations into the structure of quantum energy inequalities.

The key achievement is the mechanically verified proof that:

1. The AQEI admissible set has the expected topological and convex properties
2. Extreme rays exist (at least in finite-dimensional approximations)
3. These extreme rays can be rigorously certified using exact arithmetic

This work opens the door to systematic exploration of the AQEI cone geometry using hybrid formal/-computational methods.

References

- [1] Fewster, C.J. (2012). *Lectures on quantum energy inequalities*. arXiv:1208.5399
- [2] Lean 4 Proof Assistant. <https://lean-lang.org/>
- [3] Mathlib4: The Lean mathematical library. <https://github.com/leanprover-community/mathlib4>
- [4] Ziegler, G.M. (1995). *Lectures on Polytopes*. Graduate Texts in Mathematics, Springer.

A File Structure

```
energy-tensor-cone/
    lean/
        lakefile.lean
        src/
            Lorentz.lean
            StressEnergy.lean
            AQEI.lean
            ConeProperties.lean
            AQEIFamilyInterface.lean
            AffineToCone.lean
            PolyhedralVertex.lean
            ExtremeRays.lean
            VertexVerificationRat.lean
            FinalTheorems.lean
        mathematica/
            search.m
            results/
        python/
            orchestrator.py
            analyze_results.py
    tests/
        build_lean.sh
        python_tests.sh
        mathematica_tests.sh
        lean_tests.sh
```

B Reproducibility

All code and proofs are available at the project repository.

To reproduce the results:

```
# 1. Build Lean proofs
cd lean && lake build

# 2. Run Mathematica search
cd mathematica && wolframscript -file search.m

# 3. Process results and generate Lean candidates
cd python && python orchestrator.py

# 4. Run full test suite
./run_tests.sh
```

Requirements:

- Lean 4 (v4.14.0 or later)
- Wolfram Mathematica (or wolframscript)
- Python 3.8+
- Libraries: matplotlib, json (stdlib)