

# Revision Change Log

Weil Quadratic Form — Structured Proof  
Response to Second Independent Audit

February 19, 2026

## Overview

This document records every change made to `lamport_structured.tex` in response to the 35-issue audit report (Second Independent Audit). Of the 35 issues identified, **34 were addressed** and **1 was deemed not necessary to address**.

### Severity breakdown of addressed issues:

- 3 Significant (missing citations for standard theorems)
- 5 Moderate (flawed argument, incomplete covering, domain issues, logical inversion)
- 15 Minor (convergence, measurability, forward references, notation)
- 11 Trivial (notation, redundancies, style)

**New bibliography entries added:** Engel–Nagel [EN00] and Reed–Simon [RS80] (Vol. I).

# 1 Change Log

## Step A — Algebraic Identities (Lemmas 1–2)

**Change 1** Minor *Convergence of  $\langle g, U_a g \rangle$  unstated (Audit #1)*

**Location:** Lines 110–115 (setup before Lemma 1)

**Original:** “...define the unitary dilation operator ... Then  $\|U_a g\|_2 = \|g\|_2$  and  $\langle g, U_a g \rangle$  is well-defined.”

**Updated:** “...define the dilation operator ...  $U_a$  is unitary on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+, d^*x)$ : it is isometric ( $\|U_a g\|_2 = \|g\|_2$  by Haar invariance ...) and surjective ( $U_a^{-1} = U_{a^{-1}}$ ). In particular,  $\langle g, U_a g \rangle$  is well-defined and finite by Cauchy–Schwarz:  $|\langle g, U_a g \rangle| \leq \|g\|_2 \|U_a g\|_2 = \|g\|_2^2$ .”

**Reason:** Simultaneously addresses audit issues #1 (convergence unstated) and #3 (well-definedness/surjectivity implicit). The unitarity proof, Cauchy–Schwarz bound, and surjectivity via explicit inverse are now all stated.

**Change 2** Trivial *Ambiguous substitution notation (Audit #2)*

**Location:** Lemma 1, Step 2

**Original:** “Substituting  $y \mapsto y/a$  (with  $d^*(y/a) = d^*y$ ) gives”

**Updated:** “Substituting  $y' = y/a$  (so  $y = ay'$  and  $d^*y = d^*y'$  by Haar invariance) gives”

**Reason:** The arrow notation  $y \mapsto y/a$  could be misread as defining the reverse substitution. The primed-variable form is unambiguous.

## Step B — Prime Energy Decomposition (Lemma 3)

**Change 3** Minor *Sum finiteness forward reference (Audit #4)*

**Location:** Lemma 3, Substep 1.1 justification

**Original:** “Definition of  $W_p$ .”

**Updated:** “Definition of  $W_p$ . (The sum is in fact finite: Step 3 below shows  $\langle g, U_{p^m} g \rangle = 0$  for  $p^m > \lambda^2$ , so only finitely many terms contribute. Steps 1–2 are therefore a finite computation.)”

**Reason:** The sum is manipulated algebraically before finiteness is established; the forward reference resolves this.

**Change 4** Trivial *Zero-extension compatibility (Audit #6)*

**Location:** Lemma 3, Step 4 justification

**Original:** Ended with “The  $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+, d^*x)$  norm becomes the  $L^2(\mathbb{R}, du)$  norm.”

**Updated:** Added parenthetical: “(Here  $\tilde{G}$  denotes the zero-extension of  $G$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ ; the identity holds because  $g$  is supported in  $[\lambda^{-1}, \lambda]$ , so  $G$  is supported in  $I = [-L, L]$ , and the substitution  $u = \log x$  applies simultaneously to both terms.)”

**Reason:** Makes the implicit zero-extension explicit.

## Step C — Archimedean Energy Decomposition (Lemma 4)

**Change 5** Minor  *$W_{\mathbb{R}}(f)$  convergence (Audit #7)***Location:** Lemma 4, Step 1 justification**Original:** Justification ended after “ $t \in [0, \infty)$ .”**Updated:** Added convergence analysis: near  $t = 0$ ,  $f(e^t) + f(e^{-t}) - 2e^{-t/2}f(1) = O(t)$  by Taylor, cancelling the  $1/t$  singularity; for  $t > 2L$ , the remaining term is  $O(e^{-t})$ .**Reason:** The substitution was applied without verifying convergence of the integral.**Change 6** Minor *Forward-referential convergence (Audit #8)***Location:** Lemma 4, Substep 4.1 justification**Original:** “Negate Step 1 and use  $f(1) = \|g\|_2^2$  from Step 2.”**Updated:** Added: “(Absolute convergence of this integral is verified in Steps 7–8 below; we proceed with the algebraic manipulation.)”**Reason:** The integral is formed before its convergence is established downstream.**Change 7** Trivial *Cross-reference for norm identity (Audit #9)***Location:** Lemma 4, Step 10 justification**Original:** “...noting  $\|g\|_2^2 = \|G\|_{L^2(I)}^2$  by the change of variables.”**Updated:** “...noting  $\|g\|_2^2 = \|G\|_{L^2(I)}^2$  (by the isometry  $u = \log x$ , as in Lemma 3, Step 5.3).”**Reason:** Adds explicit back-reference to the earlier proof of this identity.**Step D1 — Markov Property & Irreducibility (Lemmas 5–7, Remark 8)****Change 8** Minor  *$\Phi \circ G \in L^2(I)$  membership (Audit #10)***Location:** Lemma 5, proof**Original:** Proof began directly with the pointwise Lipschitz argument (old Step 1).**Updated:** Inserted new Step 1: “ $\Phi \circ G \in L^2(I)$ .” with justification:  $|\Phi(G(u))| \leq |G(u)|$  pointwise (since  $\Phi(0) = 0$  and  $\Phi$  is 1-Lipschitz), hence  $\|\Phi \circ G\|_{L^2(I)} \leq \|G\|_{L^2(I)} < \infty$ . All subsequent steps renumbered (old Step 1→2, etc.) and internal cross-references updated.**Reason:** The form  $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\Phi \circ G)$  was evaluated without first verifying  $\Phi \circ G \in L^2(I)$ .**Change 9** Trivial *Vacuous case  $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(G) = +\infty$  (Audit #11)***Location:** Lemma 5, Step 3 (formerly Step 2) justification**Original:** “By Definition...” (no mention of infinite case).**Updated:** Prepend: “When  $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(G) = +\infty$  the inequality is trivial. Otherwise, by Definition...”**Reason:** The inequality holds vacuously when the right side is infinite; this was unstated.

**Change 10** Moderate *Negative- $t$  extension deleted (Audit #12)***Location:** Lemma 6, Step 3**Original:** Step 3 claimed the identity extends to  $|t| < \delta$  via a substitution  $u \mapsto u + t$  for  $t \in (-\delta, 0)$ . This argument was flawed (sends  $J$  to  $J + t \neq J$ ) and superfluous (only  $t > 0$  is used downstream).**Updated:** Replaced with: “Summary:  $f(u + t) = f(u)$  for a.e.  $u \in J$ , for all  $t \in (0, \delta)$ . At  $t = 0$  the identity is trivial. (The downstream mollification argument, Steps 4–9, uses only  $t \in (0, \delta/2)$ , so no negative- $t$  extension is required.)”**Reason:** Removes an incorrect argument that was never used; downstream reference from Step 6 updated from “By Step 3” to “By Step 2”.**Change 11** Trivial *Extension of  $f = \mathbf{1}_B$  to  $\mathbb{R}$  (Audit #15)***Location:** Lemma 6, Step 5 (mollifier definition)**Original:** “Standard construction;  $f_\eta \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ .”**Updated:** Added: “(Extend  $f = \mathbf{1}_B$  to  $\mathbb{R}$  by zero outside  $I$ . For  $u \in K$  the convolution samples  $f$  only at points  $u - s$  with  $|s| < \eta < \delta/4$ , so  $u - s \in J \subset I$  and the extension choice is immaterial.)”**Reason:** Mollification requires  $f$  defined on all of  $\mathbb{R}$ , but  $f$  was defined only on  $I$ .**Change 12** Moderate *Covering argument made explicit (Audit #13)***Location:** Lemma 6, Step 10**Original:** “Cover  $I$  by overlapping compact subintervals  $J_n \Subset I$  ... and apply Steps 1–9 to each. On overlaps, the a.e. constants must agree...”**Updated:** Supplied explicit construction:  $J_n := [\alpha + 1/n, \beta - 1/n]$ ,  $\delta_n := \min(\varepsilon, 1/n)/2$ ; verified (a)  $K_n \neq \emptyset$ , (b)  $K_n \subset K_{n+1}^\circ$  for large  $n$  (overlap), (c)  $\bigcup_n K_n = I$  up to measure zero; constants agree on overlaps by positive-measure intersection.**Reason:** Three conditions for the covering to work were left unverified.**Change 13** Minor *Forward reference replaced in Remark 8 (Audit #14)***Location:** Remark 8, Step 1 justification**Original:** “ $\|\tilde{1} - S_t \tilde{1}\|_2^2 = m(I \Delta (I + t)) = 2t > 0$  (Proposition ??, Step 2.2).”**Updated:** “ $\tilde{1} = \mathbf{1}_{(-L, L)}$  and  $S_t \tilde{1} = \mathbf{1}_{(-L+t, L+t)}$ , so  $\|\tilde{1} - S_t \tilde{1}\|_2^2 = m(I \Delta (I + t)) = 2t > 0$  (the symmetric difference consists of  $(-L, -L + t)$  and  $(L, L + t)$ , each of measure  $t$ ).”**Reason:** Eliminates a forward reference to material 600 lines later; the identity is trivially self-contained.**Step E — Fourier Analysis, Closedness, Compact Resolvent****Change 14** Minor *Joint measurability for Tonelli (Audit #25)***Location:** Lemma 9, Step 2 justification**Original:** “All integrands are nonneg. . . Tonelli’s theorem permits interchange. . .”**Updated:** Prepended: “The integrand  $w(t) \cdot 4 \sin^2(\xi t/2) \cdot |\hat{\phi}(\xi)|^2$  is jointly measurable in

$(t, \xi)$ :  $w(t)$  is Borel on  $(0, 2L]$ ,  $\sin^2(\xi t/2)$  is jointly continuous, and  $|\widehat{\phi}|^2$  is measurable.”

**Reason:** Tonelli requires joint measurability, which was not stated.

**Change 15** **Significant** *Kato citation for closed-form characterization (Audit #18)*

**Location:** Proposition 2, Step 4

**Original:** “A nonneg. quadratic form is closed iff its domain equipped with the graph norm is complete. This is Step 3.”

**Updated:** “By Kato [Thm. VI.1.17], a nonneg. symmetric form is closed iff its domain equipped with the graph norm  $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{D}}$  is complete. Step 3 verifies this.”

**Reason:** This characterization is a non-trivial theorem, not a definition; citation added.

**Change 16** **Trivial** *Streamlined Substep 6.1 (Audit #31)*

**Location:** Proposition 2, Substep 6.1

**Original:** Three partially-developed arguments (MVT, compact-support bound, Plancherel).

**Updated:** Retained only the Plancherel argument:  $\|\phi - S_t \phi\|_2^2 \leq t^2 \|\phi'\|_2^2$  using  $\sin^2 x \leq x^2$ .

**Reason:** The Plancherel argument is the cleanest and self-contained; the other two were redundant and verbose.

**Change 17** **Minor** *Disjointness of  $J_n$  intervals (Audit #26)*

**Location:** Lemma 11, Step 3 justification

**Original:** Justification ended after “the claim follows.”

**Updated:** Added: “The  $J_n$  are pairwise disjoint: the left endpoint of  $J_{n+1}$  exceeds the right endpoint of  $J_n$  by  $\pi/(2|\xi|) > 0$ .”

**Reason:** The intervals were used without verifying pairwise disjointness.

**Change 18** **Minor** *Spurious +1 in  $N$  bound (Audit #27)*

**Location:** Lemma 11, Step 4 justification

**Original:**  $N \leq t_0 |\xi|/(2\pi) + 1/4 + 1$

**Updated:**  $N \leq t_0 |\xi|/(2\pi) + 1/4$

**Reason:** The correct derivation from  $J_{N-1} \subset (0, t_0]$  gives  $N \leq t_0 |\xi|/(2\pi) + 1/4$  without the extra +1. The error was harmless but should be corrected.

**Change 19** **Trivial** *Spurious  $-C$  constant removed (Audit #32)*

**Location:** Lemma 11, Step 6 heading and Step 8 justification

**Original:** “ $\sum \geq c' \log N - C$  for absolute constants  $c', C > 0$ ” (heading); Step 8 referenced “ $c' \log N - C$ ”.

**Updated:** “ $\sum \geq c' \log N$  for an absolute constant  $c' > 0$ ” (heading); Step 8 chain updated to “ $2c_0 c' \log N = 2c_0 c' (\log |\xi| + O(1))$ ”.

**Reason:** Substep 6.3 derives  $\sum \geq c \log N$  with no subtracted constant; the  $-C$  was an

artifact not produced by the argument.

**Change 20** **Trivial** *Superfluous  $|h| \leq 1$  removed (Audit #28)*

**Location:** Lemma 13, Step 1

**Original:** “For  $\phi \in \mathcal{K}_M$  and  $|h| \leq 1$ .”

**Updated:** “For  $\phi \in \mathcal{K}_M$  and  $h \in \mathbb{R}$ .”

**Reason:** The Plancherel identity holds for all  $h$ ; the restriction was unnecessary.

**Change 21** **Minor**  *$L^2$ -boundedness for Kolmogorov–Riesz (Audit #29)*

**Location:** Proposition 6, Step 4 justification

**Original:** “Theorem KR applied to  $\mathcal{K} := \{\phi_n\}$ , using Steps 2 and 3.”

**Updated:** Added: “(The required  $L^2$ -boundedness holds:  $\|\phi_n\|_2^2 \leq M$  by Step 1.)”

**Reason:** Kolmogorov–Riesz requires  $L^2$ -boundedness, which was not explicitly listed.

**Change 22** **Minor** *Compactness transfer to  $H_I$  (Audit #30)*

**Location:** Proposition 6, Step 5 justification

**Original:** “The map  $\phi \mapsto \phi|_I$  is a continuous surjection  $H_I \rightarrow L^2(I)$  (indeed, an isometry)…”

**Updated:** Prepended: “Since  $H_I$  is closed in  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , every subsequential  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ -limit of  $\{\phi_n\}$  lies in  $H_I$ .”

**Reason:** Relative compactness transferred to  $L^2(I)$  without noting limit points remain in  $H_I$ .

**Change 23** **Trivial** *Division by  $\|u_n\|_2$  (Audit #33)*

**Location:** Theorem 2, Substep 2.4 justification

**Original:** “... we get  $\|u_n\|_2 \leq \|f_n\|_2$ , hence...”

**Updated:** “... we get  $\|u_n\|_2 \leq \|f_n\|_2$  (if  $u_n = 0$  the bound is trivial), hence...”

**Reason:** Division by  $\|u_n\|_2$  requires  $u_n \neq 0$ ; the vacuous case was unacknowledged.

## Step D2 — Semigroup Route to Irreducibility (Lemma 12, Proposition 4)

**Change 24** **Significant** *Laplace transform citation (Audit #16)*

**Location:** Lemma 12, Step 3 justification

**Original:** “Since  $A_\lambda \geq 0$ , the Laplace-transform identity ... holds as a Bochner integral in  $\mathcal{B}(L^2(I))$ .”

**Updated:** “By the Laplace-transform formula for  $C_0$ -semigroups (Engel–Nagel [Cor. II.1.11]); ... (convergence:  $\|e^{-\alpha t}T(t)\| \leq e^{-\alpha t}$ , integrable for  $\alpha > 0$ ;  $\alpha$  lies in the resolvent set of  $-A_\lambda$  since  $\sigma(A_\lambda) \subset [0, \infty)$ ).”

**Reason:** The Laplace-transform resolvent formula is a non-trivial theorem requiring citation. Convergence conditions are now also stated. New bibliography entry added.

**Change 25** **Significant** *Spectral commutativity citation (Audit #17)***Location:** Lemma 12, Step 4 justification**Original:** “A bounded operator commuting with the bounded selfadjoint  $R$  commutes with every bounded Borel function of  $R$ , in particular with its spectral projections. . .”**Updated:** “Since  $PR = RP$ ,  $P$  commutes with every bounded Borel function of  $R$  (Reed–Simon [Cor. to Thm. VIII.5]:  $PR^n = R^n P$  by induction; extend to polynomials by linearity, to  $C(\sigma(R))$  by Weierstrass, and to bounded Borel functions via SOT limits).”**Reason:** The claim requires a three-step argument (induction, Weierstrass, dominated convergence) that was stated without proof or citation. New bibliography entry added.**Change 26** **Moderate**  $A_\lambda^{1/2}P$  domain and identity proved (Audit #19)**Location:** Lemma 12, Step 4 justification (latter part)**Original:** “. . .  $P$  commutes with  $A_\lambda^{1/2} = \int_0^\infty \mu^{1/2} dE_{A_\lambda}(\mu)$  in the sense that  $P\mathcal{D}(A_\lambda^{1/2}) \subset \mathcal{D}(A_\lambda^{1/2})$  and  $A_\lambda^{1/2}P = PA_\lambda^{1/2}$  on  $\mathcal{D}(A_\lambda^{1/2})$ .”**Updated:** Added explicit spectral-measure calculations: *Domain preservation:*  $\int \mu d\|E_{A_\lambda}(\mu)Pu\|^2 \leq \int \mu d\|E_{A_\lambda}(\mu)u\|^2 = \|A_\lambda^{1/2}u\|^2 < \infty$ . *Commutativity:* interchange of bounded  $P$  with spectral integral justified by  $PE_{A_\lambda}(\Delta) = E_{A_\lambda}(\Delta)P$ .**Reason:** Both claims require non-trivial spectral-measure estimates that were asserted without proof.**Change 27** **Minor** *Domain of  $\varphi$  corrected (Audit #20)***Location:** Lemma 12, Step 4 justification**Original:** “ $\varphi(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)^{-1}$ , a Borel bijection  $(0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, 1)$ ”**Updated:** “ $\varphi(\mu) = (\mu + 1)^{-1}$ , a continuous strictly decreasing bijection  $[0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, 1]$ ”**Reason:** Since  $\sigma(A_\lambda) \subset [0, \infty)$ , the domain includes 0 (where  $\varphi(0) = 1$ ). Variable renamed from  $\lambda$  to  $\mu$  to avoid clash with the form parameter.**Change 28** **Moderate** *Logical inversion fixed in Proposition 4 (Audit #21)***Location:** Proposition 4, Steps 1–2**Original:** Step 1 applied the form splitting (Lemma 12) for all  $G \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}_\lambda)$ ; Step 2 proved  $1 \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}_\lambda)$ .**Updated:** Swapped: Step 1 now proves  $1 \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}_\lambda)$ ; Step 2 states the general form splitting. Substep references updated (2.3/2.4→1.3/1.4), and downstream reference “from Step 1 with  $G = 1$ ” updated to “from Step 2 with  $G = 1$ ”.**Reason:** The form splitting was invoked (conceptually with  $G = 1$ ) before membership was established. The reordering makes the logical flow correct.**Step D3 — Perron–Frobenius Consequences****Change 29** **Minor** *Strong continuity verified (Audit #22)***Location:** Proposition 5, Step 3 justification

**Original:** Began with “ $A_\lambda$  is selfadjoint and lower bounded...”

**Updated:** Prepended: “ $T(t)$  is strongly continuous ( $C_0$ ): by the spectral theorem,  $\|T(t)f - f\|_2^2 = \int_0^\infty |e^{-t\mu} - 1|^2 d\|E_{A_\lambda}(\mu)f\|^2 \rightarrow 0$  as  $t \rightarrow 0^+$  by dominated convergence.”

**Reason:** The  $C_0$  property is needed for holomorphy but was not explicitly verified.

**Change 30** **Trivial**  $\sigma(A_\lambda) \neq \emptyset$  noted automatic (Audit #23)

**Location:** Theorem 1 (external), conclusion (a)

**Original:** “(a)  $\sigma(A) \neq \emptyset$ ;

**Updated:** “(a)  $\sigma(A) \neq \emptyset$  (automatic for a selfadjoint operator on a nonzero Hilbert space);”

**Reason:** This conclusion does not require positivity improving; the parenthetical clarifies.

**Change 31** **Trivial** Notation  $\lambda_1 \rightarrow \mu_0$  in application (Audit #24)

**Location:** Proposition 5, Step 5 justification

**Original:** “ $\lambda_1 := \min \sigma(A_\lambda)$  exists and is an eigenvalue; ...  $\lambda_1$  is a simple eigenvalue”

**Updated:** “ $\mu_0 := \min \sigma(A_\lambda)$  exists and is an eigenvalue (we write  $\mu_0$  instead of the  $\lambda_1$  of Theorem 1 to avoid confusion with the form parameter  $\lambda$ ); ...  $\mu_0$  is a simple eigenvalue”

**Reason:** The symbol  $\lambda$  is already the form parameter; using  $\mu_0$  (consistent with Corollary 4) avoids confusion.

## Step F — Reflection Symmetry and Even Ground State

**Change 32** **Minor** “Norm is symmetric” corrected (Audit #34)

**Location:** Proposition 7, Substep 3.4 justification

**Original:** “ $\|\phi - S_{-t}\phi\|_2 = \|S_t\phi - \phi\|_2 = \|\phi - S_t\phi\|_2$  (norm is symmetric). More formally: ... substituting  $v = u + t$ ...”

**Updated:** Retained only the substitution: “Substituting  $v = u + t$ :  $\|\phi - S_{-t}\phi\|_2^2 = \int |\phi(u) - \phi(u + t)|^2 du = \int |\phi(v - t) - \phi(v)|^2 dv = \|\phi - S_t\phi\|_2^2$ .”

**Reason:** The informal sentence conflated unitarity of  $S_t$  with norm symmetry; the direct substitution is correct and cleaner.

**Change 33** **Trivial** Unitarity of  $R$  on  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  (Audit #35)

**Location:** Proposition 7, Substep 3.3 justification

**Original:** “Unitarity of  $R$ .”

**Updated:** “ $R$  is unitary on  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  by the same substitution  $v = -u$  as in Step 1 (the isometry and surjectivity arguments carry over verbatim from  $L^2(I)$  to  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ ).”

**Reason:** Step 1 establishes unitarity on  $L^2(I)$ ; the extension to  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  was implicit.



## 2 Addendum: Issues Not Addressed

The following audit issue was deemed not necessary to address.

**Audit Issue #5** *Premature side-condition on Lemma 2 application*

**Severity:** **Trivial**

**Location:** Lemma 3, Step 2 (lines  $\approx 270$ –278)

**Audit recommendation:** Remove the restriction  $p^m \leq \lambda^2$  from Step 2 and introduce it only in Step 3.

**Reason for not addressing:** Lemma 2 is a purely algebraic identity that is indeed valid for all  $m$ , so the early restriction to  $p^m \leq \lambda^2$  in Step 2 is cosmetically premature. However, the restriction does not affect correctness: Steps 1–2 are now explicitly flagged as a finite computation (via the forward reference added for Audit Issue #4), and the constraint is introduced precisely where it is first *needed* (Step 3). Restructuring Steps 2–3 solely to move a harmless side-condition would risk introducing errors for negligible expository benefit, so we leave the original ordering.

## Summary of New Bibliography Entries

Two new references were added to the bibliography:

1. **Engel–Nagel [EN00]:** K.-J. Engel and R. Nagel, *One-Parameter Semigroups for Linear Evolution Equations*, Graduate Texts in Mathematics vol. 194, Springer, 2000.  
Cited in: Lemma 12, Step 3 (Laplace-transform resolvent formula).
2. **Reed–Simon [RS80]:** M. Reed and B. Simon, *Methods of Modern Mathematical Physics. I: Functional Analysis*, Academic Press, revised ed., 1980.  
Cited in: Lemma 12, Step 4 (spectral commutativity theorem).