

An AI-Assisted Proof in Spectral Geometry

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Joint work with Emilio A. Lauret

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GSTW07: AI in Spectral Geometry

Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Cambridge

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The Hodge Laplacian

and its first eigenvalue

Framework:

- Let (M, g) be a closed Riemannian manifold, $\Delta_p = d\delta + \delta d$ be the Hodge-Laplacian acting on p -forms.
- Outside of (locally) symmetric spaces, explicit full Hodge spectra (where $p \neq 0$) are very rare, as they are difficult to compute.

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Our Specific Goal: Homogeneous 3-Spheres

- General left-invariant metrics $g_{a,b,c}$ on $S^3 \cong \text{SU}(2)$.
- How does the spectrum reflect the geometry? Does it uniquely determine the isometry class?
- *Status*: Solved for functions ($p = 0$). Open for $p > 0$ (where it suffices to consider $p = 1$ due to Hodge duality).

Exploiting the symmetries: Representation theory

- By the Peter-Weyl Theorem for $S^3 \cong \text{SU}(2)$, the space of 1-forms decomposes into irreducible representations $(\varrho(k), V_k)$:

$$L^2(\wedge^1 T^* S^3) = \overline{\bigoplus_{\varrho(k) \in \widehat{\text{SU}(2)}} V_k^* \otimes \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}^* \otimes V_k}$$

- *Consequence:* The operator Δ_1 reduces to a family of finite-dimensional matrices $\Delta_1^{(k)}$, indexed by the highest weight k .

Δ FOR $\rho(0) = \text{TRIVIAL REPRESENTATION}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4a^2c^2}{b^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4a^2b^2}{c^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Δ FOR $\varrho(1) = \text{STANDARD REPRESENTATION}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + c^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2ib^2 - \frac{2ib^2c^2}{a^2} - 2ic^2 & 2b^2 + \frac{2b^2c^2}{a^2} - 2c^2 \\ 0 & a^2 + b^2 + \frac{4a^2c^2}{b^2} + c^2 & 2ia^2 + \frac{2ia^2c^2}{b^2} - 2ic^2 & -2ia^2 + \frac{2ia^2c^2}{b^2} + 2ic^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2ia^2 + 2ib^2 - \frac{2ia^2b^2}{c^2} & a^2 + b^2 + \frac{4a^2b^2}{c^2} + c^2 & 2a^2 - 2b^2 - \frac{2a^2b^2}{c^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2ib^2 - \frac{2ib^2c^2}{a^2} - 2ic^2 & -2b^2 - \frac{2b^2c^2}{a^2} + 2c^2 & a^2 + b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + c^2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2ia^2 + \frac{2ia^2c^2}{b^2} + 2ic^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 + b^2 + \frac{4a^2c^2}{b^2} + c^2 & -2ia^2 - \frac{2ia^2c^2}{b^2} + 2ic^2 \\ -2a^2 + 2b^2 + \frac{2a^2b^2}{c^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2ia^2 - 2ib^2 + \frac{2ia^2b^2}{c^2} & a^2 + b^2 + \frac{4a^2b^2}{c^2} + c^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Δ FOR $\varrho(2) = \text{ADJOINT REPRESENTATION}$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 4a^2 + 2b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 2c^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2\left(-\frac{ab}{c} + \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b}\right)c & 2b\left(\frac{ac}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{bc}{b}\right) & -2b^2 + 2c^2 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 4a^2 + 2b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 2c^2 & 4a\left(\frac{ab}{c} + \frac{bc}{a} - \frac{ac}{b}\right) & -2\left(\frac{ab}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} - \frac{ac}{b}\right)c & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2b^2 + 2c^2 & 0 \\
 0 & 4a\left(-\frac{ab}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b}\right) & 4a^2 + 2b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 2c^2 & -2b\left(\frac{ac}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{bc}{b}\right) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2b^2 + 2c^2 \\
 0 & 4\left(\frac{ab}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} - \frac{ac}{b}\right)c & -4b\left(\frac{ac}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{bc}{b}\right) & 4b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 4c^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4\left(\frac{ab}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} - \frac{ac}{b}\right)c & 4b\left(\frac{ac}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{bc}{b}\right) \\
 4\left(-\frac{ab}{c} + \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b}\right)c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 4c^2 & 0 & 4\left(-\frac{ab}{c} + \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b}\right)c & 0 & 0 \\
 4b\left(\frac{ac}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{bc}{b}\right) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 4c^2 & -4b\left(\frac{ac}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{bc}{b}\right) & 0 & 0 \\
 -2b^2 + 2c^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2\left(-\frac{ab}{c} + \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b}\right)c & -2b\left(\frac{ac}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{bc}{b}\right) & 4a^2 + 2b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 2c^2 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & -2b^2 + 2c^2 & 0 & -2\left(\frac{ab}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} - \frac{ac}{b}\right)c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4a^2 + 2b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 2c^2 & 4a\left(-\frac{ab}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b}\right) \\
 0 & 0 & -2b^2 + 2c^2 & 2b\left(\frac{ac}{c} - \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{bc}{b}\right) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4a\left(\frac{ab}{c} + \frac{bc}{a} - \frac{ac}{b}\right) & 4a^2 + 2b^2 + \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2} + 2c^2
 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 9s^2 + 3t^2 + 4u^2 + 3v^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2(-\frac{u}{s} + \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u})c & 2k(\frac{v}{s} - \frac{w}{t} + \frac{u}{v}) & -2t^2 + 2v^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 9s^2 + 3t^2 + 4u^2 + 3v^2 & 6s(\frac{u}{s} + \frac{v}{t} - \frac{w}{u}) & -2(\frac{u}{s} - \frac{v}{t} - \frac{w}{u})c & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2s^2 + 2t^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 6s(-\frac{u}{s} - \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u}) & 9s^2 + 3t^2 + 4u^2 + 3v^2 & -2k(\frac{v}{s} - \frac{w}{t} + \frac{u}{v}) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2s^2 + 2t^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 6(\frac{u}{s} - \frac{v}{t} - \frac{w}{u})c & -6k(\frac{v}{s} - \frac{w}{t} + \frac{u}{v}) & s^2 + 7t^2 + 4u^2 + 7v^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4(\frac{u}{s} - \frac{v}{t} - \frac{w}{u})c & 4k(\frac{v}{s} - \frac{w}{t} + \frac{u}{v}) & -6s^2 + 6t^2 & 0 & 0 \\
 6(-\frac{u}{s} + \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u})c & 0 & 0 & 0 & s^2 + 7t^2 + 4u^2 + 7v^2 & -2s(-\frac{u}{s} - \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u}) & 4(-\frac{u}{s} + \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u})c & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6s^2 + 6t^2 & 0 \\
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 0 & -6s^2 + 6t^2 & 0 & 4(-\frac{u}{s} + \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u})c & 0 & 0 & 0 & s^2 + 7t^2 + 4u^2 + 7v^2 & -2s(\frac{u}{s} + \frac{v}{t} - \frac{w}{u}) & 6(-\frac{u}{s} + \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u})c & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & -6s^2 + 6t^2 & 4k(\frac{v}{s} - \frac{w}{t} + \frac{u}{v}) & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2s(-\frac{u}{s} - \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u}) & s^2 + 7t^2 + 4u^2 + 7v^2 & -6k(\frac{v}{s} - \frac{w}{t} + \frac{u}{v}) & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -2s^2 + 2t^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2(-\frac{u}{s} + \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u})c & -2k(\frac{v}{s} - \frac{w}{t} + \frac{u}{v}) & 9s^2 + 3t^2 + 4u^2 + 3v^2 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2s^2 + 2t^2 & 0 & -2(\frac{u}{s} - \frac{v}{t} - \frac{w}{u})c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9s^2 + 3t^2 + 4u^2 + 3v^2 & 6s(-\frac{u}{s} - \frac{v}{t} + \frac{w}{u}) \\
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Berger Spheres ($b = c$):

- Successfully diagonalized the matrices $\Delta_1^{(k)}$.
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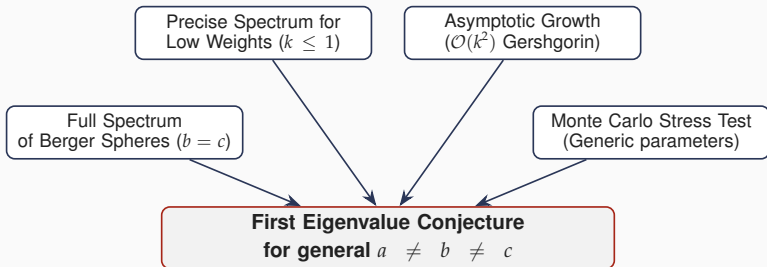
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The Bottleneck: General Metrics ($a \neq b \neq c$)

- The loss of symmetry drastically increases the number of non-zero off-diagonal entries.
- **Consequence:** Finding the global minimum λ_1 analytically became intractable.

THE RESEARCH WORKFLOW

To bypass this analytical difficulty, we combined exact low-weight calculations with numerical methods:



THE FIRST EIGENVALUE CONJECTURE

Based on this workflow, we formulated the following:

Conjecture (H., Lauret 2025)

For any homogeneous metric $g_{(a,b,c)}$ on $SU(2)$, the first non-zero eigenvalue of the Hodge-Laplacian on 1-forms is exactly given by:

$$\lambda_1 = \min \left\{ \frac{4b^2c^2}{a^2}, \frac{4a^2c^2}{b^2}, \frac{4a^2b^2}{c^2}, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \right\}$$

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Just before submitting our manuscript, we decided to run a final test using a newly released frontier LLM.

The AI Experiment

1 prompt, 100 minutes

- **Model:** ChatGPT 5.4 Pro (Premium tier, \$200 per month, limited to 15 prompts).
- **Input:** We provided the mathematical setup via *one single prompt*.
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Corollary: Δ_1 -Isospectral \Rightarrow isometric.

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Step 1: The Curl Operator

Noting that $p = 1$ and $n = 3$, it introduced a self-adjoint curl operator for coexact forms:

$$\text{Curl}_g = *_g d, \quad \Delta_1|_{\text{coexact}} = \text{Curl}_g^2$$

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Step 3: Analysis

Through non-trivial estimates and the known first eigenvalue of the round sphere, it rigorously established the lower bound.

The Reality Check

Attribution and Motivation

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- The model likely had these papers in its training data or found them online. The idea is not as novel and original as we initially thought.
- It didn't **cite the sources** or explained its **motivation** for choosing this specific path.

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Conclusion: The CoT is not a transparent reasoning process. It is a stochastic search through latent space. We still do not know what **literature and ideas** were used to develop the argument.

Beyond the Black Box

Lessons for AI in Pure Mathematics

“AI tools are like taking a helicopter to drop you off at the site. You miss all the benefits of the journey itself. You just get right to the destination, which actually was only just a part of the value of solving these problems.”

— Terence Tao (February 2026)

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Correct output is not enough. For AI to be a true research partner, we need complete transparency regarding the origin and logic of its ideas.

The Potential

Advanced LLMs have the potential to overcome algebraic barriers and act as good reasoning assistants in pure mathematics.

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The Challenge

To turn these "oracles" into transparent research partners, we must move beyond generating correct answers. We need systems that:

- Capture the actual **discovery process**.
- Ensure **proper attribution** of ideas.
- Explain the **motivation** behind mathematical steps.

Thank You

Jonas Henkel

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Preprint: "Hodge Laplacian on 1-forms of homogeneous 3-spheres"
J. Henkel, E. A. Lauret (Forthcoming)

EIGENVALUE TYPES OF $\Delta^1|_{\varrho}(k)$

1. Type: Spectrum of functions, linear in a^2 and b^2 :

$$\nu_{k,j} := b^2(k(k+2) - (k-2j)^2) + a^2(k-2j)^2, \quad 0 \leq j \leq k$$

2. Type: Eigenvalues of the fibre Laplacian $\Delta_{(S^1, g_a)}^0$:

$$\mu_{k,k+1} = \mu_{k,-1} := (k+2)^2 a^2$$

3. Type: Sum of terms proportional to a^2 , b^2 and $1/a^2$:

$$\mu_{k,k} = \mu_{k,0} := k^2 a^2 + 4kb^2 + 4\frac{b^4}{a^2}$$

4 $^{\pm}$. Type: Involving $\nu_{k,j}$ and the norm of bundle curvature κ

$$\mu_{k,j}^{\pm} = \left(\sqrt{\nu_{k,j} + \kappa} \pm \sqrt{\kappa}\right)^2, \quad \kappa = b^4/a^2$$

They satisfy the relation $\mu_{k,j}^+ > \nu_{k,j} > \mu_{k,j}^-$.

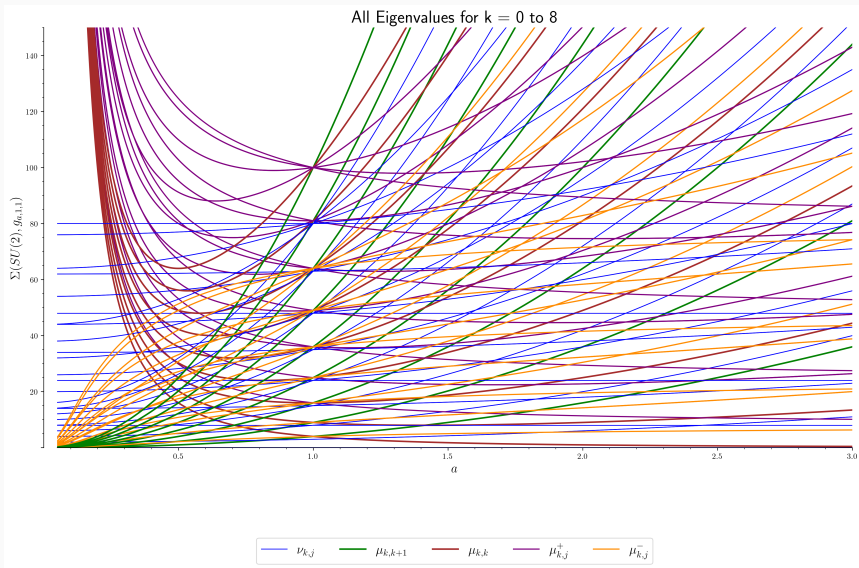


Figure 1: Full spectrum depending on a with $b = c = 1$ fixed

Eigenvalues Type $\nu_{k,j}$ for $k = 0$ to 12

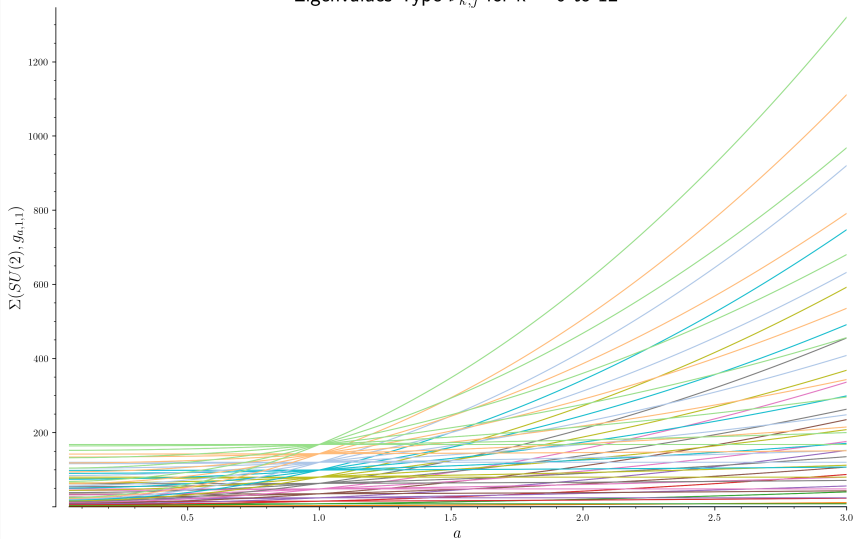


Figure 2: Type 1, known spectrum for functions

Eigenvalues Type $\mu_{k,j}^+$ for $k = 0$ to 12

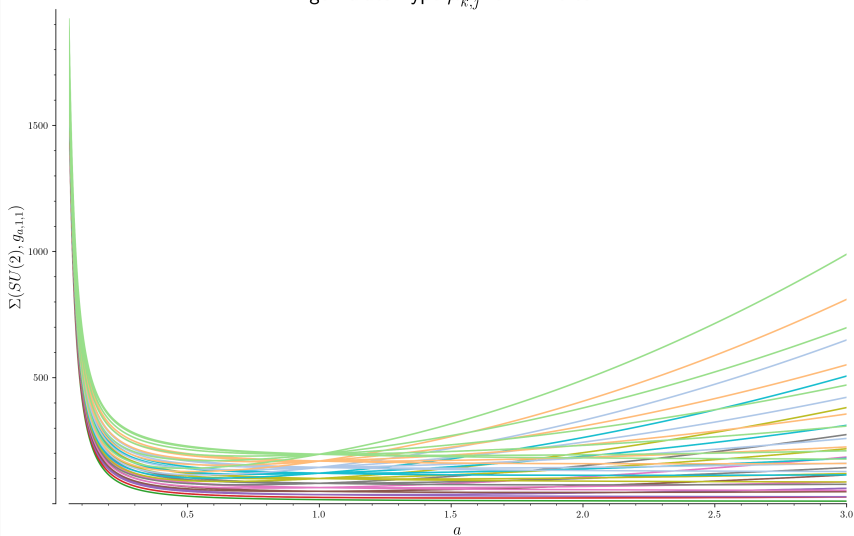


Figure 3: Type 4^+

Eigenvalues Type $\mu_{k,k}$ for $k = 0$ to 12

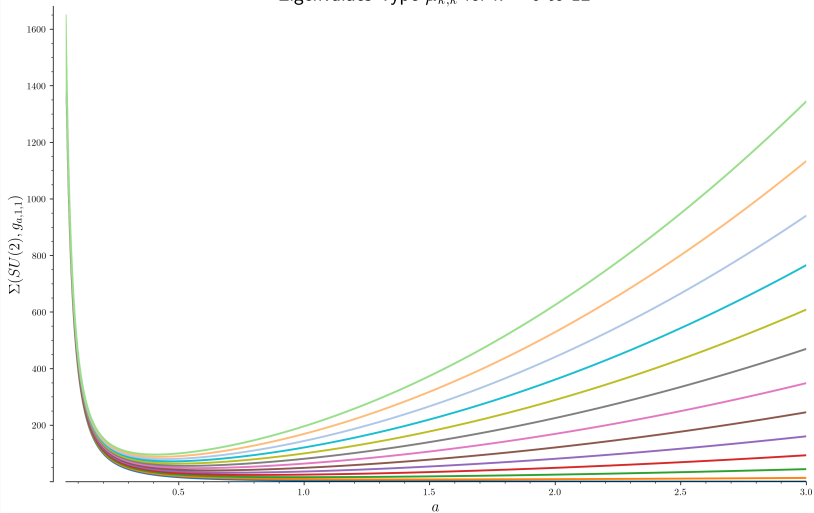


Figure 4: Type 3, $\mu_{0,0} \rightarrow 0$ for $a \rightarrow \infty$

Eigenvalues Type $\mu_{k,j}^-$ for $k = 0$ to 12

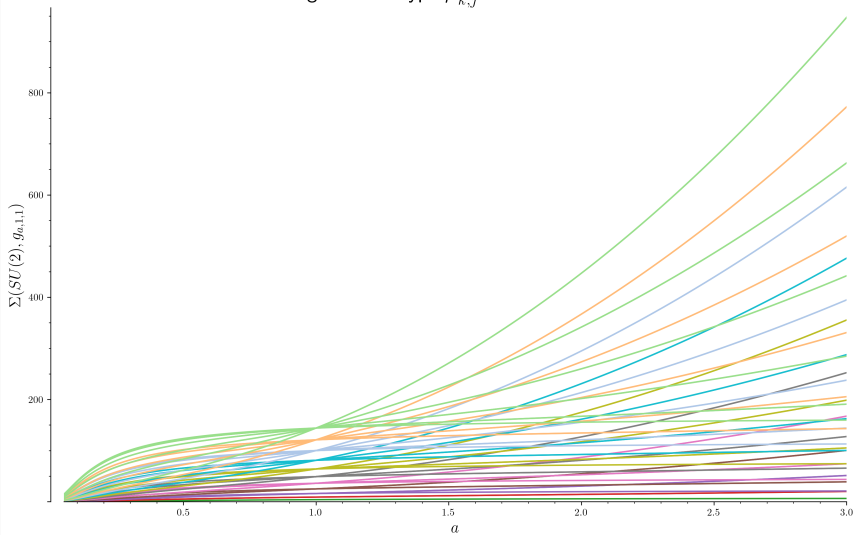


Figure 5: Type 4⁻

Eigenvalues Type $\mu_{k,k+1}$ for $k = 0$ to 12

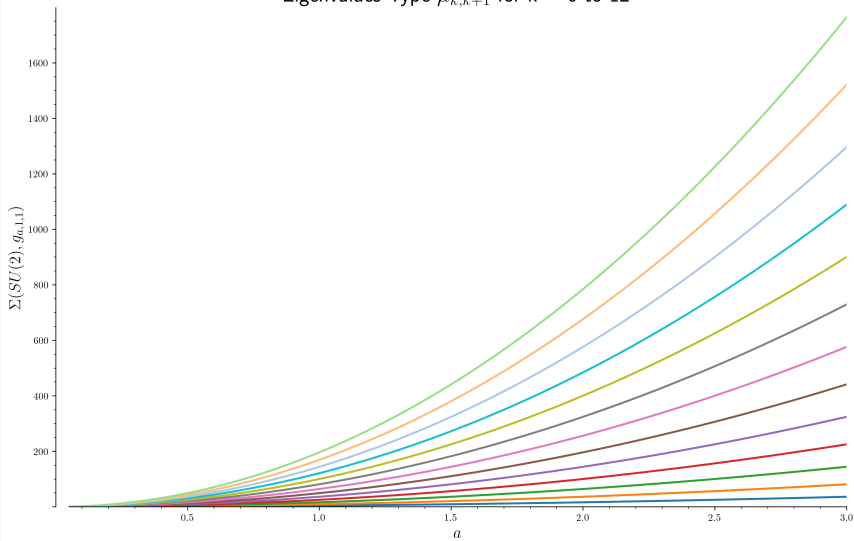


Figure 6: Type 2

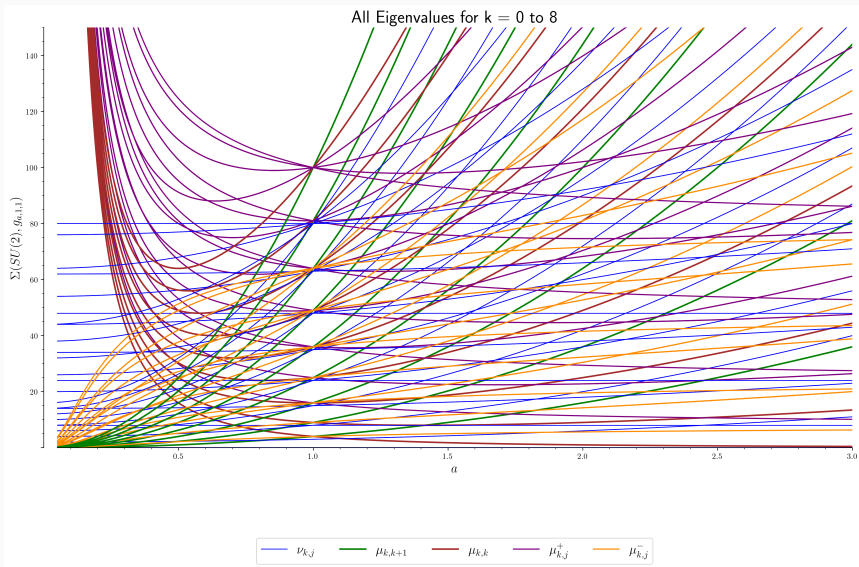


Figure 7: Full spectrum

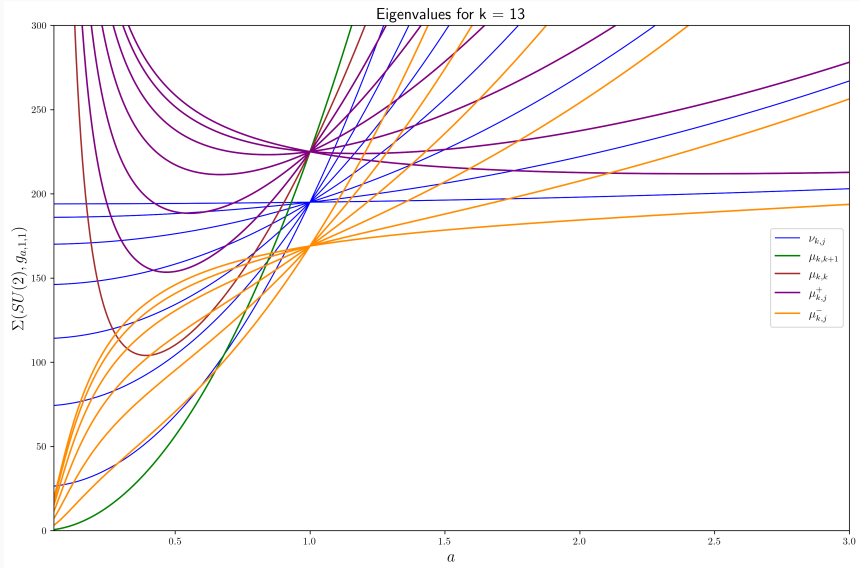


Figure 8: Spectrum. of $\Delta|_{\mathcal{L}(13)}$

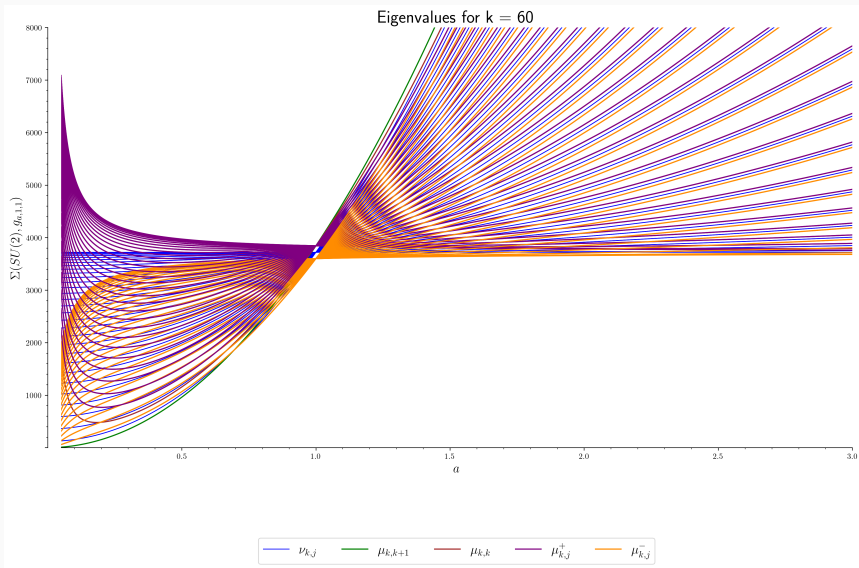


Figure 9: Spectrum of $\Delta|_{\mathcal{Q}(60)}$

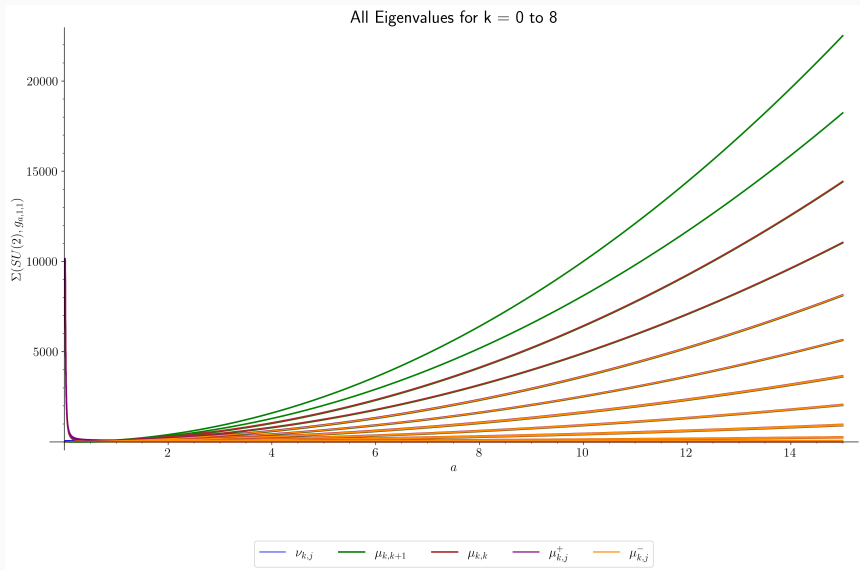


Figure 10: Full spectrum depending on a with $b = c = 1$ fixed: Bundle structure. For $a \gg 0$: $\mu_{k,k+1} > \mu_{k,k} > \mu_{k,j}^+ > \nu_{k,j} > \mu_{k,j}^-$, for $1 \leq j \leq k-1$