

Normalisation by evaluation
for
an intrinsic syntax of type theory

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Extrinsic syntax

$$\Gamma \in \text{Con} ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, A$$
$$A \in \text{Ty} ::= \iota \mid \Pi A A'$$
$$t \in \text{Tm} ::= x \mid \text{lam}_A t \mid \text{app } t t'$$

$$\frac{\vdash \Gamma \quad \Gamma \vdash A}{\vdash \Gamma, A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad \Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi A B} \quad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash t : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{lam } t : \Pi A B}$$

...

Intrinsic syntax

Constructors for the inductive inductive type:

$\text{Con} : \text{Set}$

$\text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$\text{Tm} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$-, - : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$

$\Pi : (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty } (\Gamma, A) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$

$\text{lam} : \text{Tm } (\Gamma, A) B \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (\Pi A B)$

...

Conversion relation

Constructors for the quotient inductive inductive type:

$\text{Con} : \text{Set}$

$\text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$\text{Tm} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$-, - : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$

$\Pi : (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty } (\Gamma, A) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$

$\text{lam} : \text{Tm } (\Gamma, A) B \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (\Pi A B)$

...

$\beta : \text{app } (\text{lam } t) \equiv t$

$\eta : \text{lam } (\text{app } t) \equiv t$

Eliminator

- Non-dependent:

$(\text{Con}^M : \text{Set})(\text{Ty}^M : \text{Con}^M \rightarrow \text{Set}) \dots$

$\dots (\beta^M : \text{app}^M (\text{lam}^M t^M) \equiv t^M)$

$\text{Rec}_{\text{Con}} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Con}^M$

$\text{Rec}_{\text{Ty}} : \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty}^M (\text{Rec}_{\text{Con}} \Gamma)$

- Dependent:

$(\text{Con}^M : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Set})(\text{Ty}^M : \text{Con}^M \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}) \dots$

$\text{Elim}_{\text{Con}} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Con}^M \Gamma$

$\text{Elim}_{\text{Ty}} : (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty}^M (\text{Elim}_{\text{Con}} \Gamma) A$

Quotient inductive types in Agda

```
{-# OPTIONS --rewriting #-}
```

```
postulate
```

```
  Con : Set
```

```
  Ty  : Con → Set
```

```
  _,_ : (Γ : Con) → Ty Γ → Con
```

```
  RecCon : Con → ConM
```

```
  RecTy  : Ty Γ → TyM (RecCon Γ)
```

```
  β, : RecCon (Γ , A) ≡ RecCon Γ ,M RecTy A
```

```
{-# REWRITE β, #-}
```

Relation to old-style syntax

Conjecture:

$$\text{Con} \cong \left((\bar{\Gamma} : \overline{\text{Con}}) \times \vdash \bar{\Gamma} \right) / \sim_{\text{Con}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \times \text{Ty } \Gamma \\ \cong & \left((\bar{\Gamma} : \overline{\text{Con}}) \times \vdash \bar{\Gamma} \times (\bar{A} : \overline{\text{Ty}}) \times \bar{\Gamma} \vdash \bar{A} \right) / \sim_{\text{Con}} / \sim_{\text{Ty}} \end{aligned}$$

...

Models formalised

For a theory with Π , a base type and a family over the base type.

- Non-dependent eliminator:
 - ▶ standard model
 - ▶ presheaf model
 - ▶ setoid model
- Dependent eliminator:
 - ▶ logical predicate translation of Bernardy
 - ▶ presheaf logical predicate interpretation

Neutral terms and normal forms

$$n ::= x \mid n v$$

$$v ::= n \mid \lambda x.v$$

The intrinsically typed version:

$$\text{Ne} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$\text{Nf} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$\text{var} : \text{Var } \Gamma A \rightarrow \text{Ne } \Gamma A$$

$$\text{app} : \text{Ne } \Gamma (\Pi A B) \rightarrow (v : \text{Nf } \Gamma A) \rightarrow \text{Ne } \Gamma (B[\langle \Gamma v \rangle])$$

$$\text{neu} : \text{Ne } \Gamma \iota \rightarrow \text{Nf } \Gamma \iota$$

$$\text{lam} : \text{Nf } (\Gamma, A) B \rightarrow \text{Nf } \Gamma (\Pi A B)$$

Normalisation

$$\text{norm} : (t : \text{Tm } \Gamma A) \rightarrow (v : \text{Nf } \Gamma A) \times t \equiv \ulcorner v \urcorner$$

$$\text{stab} : (v : \text{Nf } \Gamma A) \rightarrow \text{norm } \ulcorner v \urcorner \equiv v$$

Decidability of equality

$$\text{Dec } A = A + \neg A$$

$$X \in \{\text{Ne}, \text{Nf}\}$$

First try:

$$\text{dec}_X : (n_0 \ n_1 : X \Gamma A) \rightarrow \text{Dec } (n_0 \equiv n_1)$$

Decidability of equality

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First try:

$$\text{dec}_X : (n_0 \ n_1 : X \ \Gamma \ A) \rightarrow \text{Dec } (n_0 \equiv n_1)$$

Problem:

$$\text{app } n_0 \ v_0 : \text{Ne } \Gamma \ (B_0[\langle \Gamma \ v_0 \neg \rangle])$$

$$\text{app } n_1 \ v_1 : \text{Ne } \Gamma \ (B_1[\langle \Gamma \ v_1 \neg \rangle])$$

Decidability of equality

$$\text{Dec } A = A + \neg A$$

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$$\text{app } n_0 \ v_0 : \text{Ne } \Gamma \ (B_0[\langle \Gamma \ v_0 \neg \rangle])$$

$$\text{app } n_1 \ v_1 : \text{Ne } \Gamma \ (B_1[\langle \Gamma \ v_1 \neg \rangle])$$

$$n_0 : \text{Ne } \Gamma \ (\Pi A_0 B_0)$$

$$n_1 : \text{Ne } \Gamma \ (\Pi A_1 B_1)$$

Decidability of equality

$$\text{Dec } A = A + \neg A$$

$$X \in \{\text{Ne}, \text{Nf}\}$$

Second try:

$$\text{dec}_X : (n_0 : X \Gamma A_0)(n_1 : X \Gamma A_1)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Dec} ((q : A_0 \equiv A_1) \times (n_0 \equiv^q n_1))$$

Decidability of equality

$$\text{Dec } A = A + \neg A$$

$$X \in \{\text{Ne}, \text{Nf}\}$$

Second try:

$$\text{dec}_X : (n_0 : X \Gamma A_0)(n_1 : X \Gamma A_1)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Dec} \left((q : A_0 \equiv A_1) \times (n_0 \equiv^q n_1) \right)$$

Problem:

$$\text{lam } v_0 : \text{Nf } \Gamma (\Pi A_0 B_0)$$

$$\text{lam } v_1 : \text{Nf } \Gamma (\Pi A_1 B_1)$$

Decidability of equality

$$\text{Dec } A = A + \neg A$$

$$X \in \{\text{Ne}, \text{Nf}\}$$

Second try:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dec}_X &: (n_0 : X \Gamma A_0)(n_1 : X \Gamma A_1) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Dec} \left((q : A_0 \equiv A_1) \times (n_0 \equiv^q n_1) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problem:

$$\text{lam } v_0 : \text{Nf } \Gamma (\Pi A_0 B_0)$$

$$\text{lam } v_1 : \text{Nf } \Gamma (\Pi A_1 B_1)$$

$$v_0 : \text{Nf } (\Gamma, A_0) B_0$$

$$v_1 : \text{Nf } (\Gamma, A_1) B_1$$

Decidability of equality

$$\text{Dec } A = A + \neg A$$

$$X \in \{\text{Ne}, \text{Nf}\}$$

Third try:

$$\text{dec}_X : (n_0 : X \Gamma_0 A_0)(n_1 : X \Gamma_1 A_1)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Dec} \left((p : \Gamma_0 \equiv \Gamma_1) \times (q : A_0 \equiv^p A_1) \times (n_0 \equiv^{p,q} n_1) \right)$$

Decidability of equality

$$\text{Dec } A = A + \neg A$$

$$X \in \{\text{Ne}, \text{Nf}\}$$

Third try:

$$\text{dec}_X : (n_0 : X \Gamma_0 A_0)(n_1 : X \Gamma_1 A_1)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Dec} ((p : \Gamma_0 \equiv \Gamma_1) \times (q : A_0 \equiv^p A_1) \times (n_0 \equiv^{p,q} n_1))$$

Problem:

We'd need normal forms indexed by normal types.

Bidirectional type checking

- Ne: the context determines the type (type inference)
- Nf: the type is an input (type checking)

Bidirectional type checking

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Nf: the type is an input (type checking)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dec}_{\text{Ne}} &: (n_0 : \text{Ne } \Gamma A_0)(n_1 : \text{Ne } \Gamma A_1) \\ &\quad \rightarrow \text{Dec} \left((q : A_0 \equiv A_1) \times (n_0 \equiv^q n_1) \right) \\ \text{dec}_{\text{Nf}} &: (v_0 v_1 : \text{Nf } \Gamma A) \rightarrow \text{Dec} (v_0 \equiv v_1) \end{aligned}$$

Summary

- Intrinsically typed syntax quotiented by conversion
- Formalised in Agda
- Normalisation can be proved and equality is decidable
- Future work:
 - ▶ Extend the theory with more type formers
 - ▶ We used K in our metatheory. What if we don't?

TYPES 2017, 29 May – 1 June



NBE for dependent types

Yoneda embedding

$$Y_\Gamma : \text{REN}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$Y_A : \sum_{\text{REN}} Y_\Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$Y_\sigma : Y_\Gamma \dot{\rightarrow} Y_\Delta$$

$$Y_t : Y_\Gamma \xrightarrow{s} Y_A$$

Presheaf logical predicate

$$P_\Gamma : \sum_{\text{REN}} Y_\Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$P_A : \sum_{\text{REN}, Y_\Gamma, Y_A} P_\Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$P_\sigma : \sum_{Y_\Gamma} P_\Gamma \xrightarrow{s} P_\Delta[Y_\sigma]$$

$$P_t : \sum_{Y_\Gamma} P_\Gamma \xrightarrow{s} P_A[Y_t]$$

At the base type:

$$P_\iota t = (v : \text{Nf } \Gamma \iota) \times (t \equiv \ulcorner v \urcorner)$$