

# Specifying higher inductive inductive types (HIITs)

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## Different classes of inductive types by examples

## An inductive type

- Type formation:

$\text{Nat} : \text{Type}$

- Constructors:

$\text{zero} : \text{Nat}$

$\text{suc} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

- Eliminator:

$\text{ElimNat} : (P : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Type})$

$(pz : P \text{ zero})$

$(ps : (n : \text{Nat}) \rightarrow P n \rightarrow P (\text{suc } n))$

$(n : \text{Nat}) \rightarrow P n$

- Computation rules:

$\text{ElimNat } P \text{ } pz \text{ } ps \text{ } \text{zero} \equiv pz$

$\text{ElimNat } P \text{ } pz \text{ } ps \text{ } (\text{suc } n) \equiv ps \text{ } n \text{ } (\text{ElimNat } P \text{ } pz \text{ } ps \text{ } n)$

## Using the eliminator

- Addition:

$$(m : \text{Nat}) + (n : \text{Nat}) : \text{Nat} \equiv \text{ElimNat } (\lambda x. \text{Nat}) n (\lambda x w. \text{suc } w) m$$

- From the computation rules we get:

$$\text{zero} + n \equiv n$$

$$\text{suc } m + n \equiv \text{suc } (m + n)$$

- Associativity of addition:

$$\text{assoc } (m n o : \text{Nat}) : (m + n) + o =_{\text{Nat}} m + (n + o)$$

$$:\equiv \text{ElimNat } (\lambda x. (x + n) + o =_{\text{Nat}} x + (n + o))$$

$$\text{refl}_{n+o}$$

$$(\lambda x w. \text{ap } \text{suc } w)$$

$$m$$

# An indexed inductive type

- Type formation:

$$\text{Vec}_A : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Type}$$

- Constructors:

$$\text{nil} : \text{Vec}_A \text{ zero}$$

$$\text{cons} : A \rightarrow \text{Vec}_A n \rightarrow \text{Vec}_A (\text{suc } n)$$

- Eliminator:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ElimVec} : & (P : (n : \text{Nat}) \rightarrow \text{Vec}_A n \rightarrow \text{Type}) \\ & (pnil : P \text{ zero nil})(pcons : \dots) \\ & (n : \text{Nat})(xs : \text{Vec}_A n) \rightarrow P n xs \end{aligned}$$

- Computation rules

# Mutual inductive types

- Type formations:

$\text{IsEven} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

$\text{IsOdd} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

- Constructors:

$\text{zeroEven} : \text{IsEven zero}$

$\text{sucOdd} : (n : \text{Nat}) \rightarrow \text{IsOdd } n \rightarrow \text{IsEven } (\text{suc } n)$

$\text{sucEven} : (n : \text{Nat}) \rightarrow \text{IsEven } n \rightarrow \text{IsOdd } (\text{suc } n)$

- Eliminators
- Computation rules

# An inductive-inductive type

- Type formations:

$\text{Con} : \text{Type}$

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

- Constructors:

- $\triangleright : \text{Con}$

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

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

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

- Eliminators:

$\text{ElimCon} : (P : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Type})(Q : P \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Type})$

$\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow P \Gamma$

$\text{ElimTy} : (P : \dots)(Q : \dots) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow Q (\text{ElimCon } \Gamma) A$

- Computation rules



## Another inductive-inductive type

- Type formations:

$\text{SortedList} : \text{Type}$

$- \leq_{\text{SortedList}} - : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{SortedList} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

- Constructors:

$\text{nil} : \text{SortedList}$

$\text{cons} : (x : \mathbb{N})(xs : \text{SortedList}) \rightarrow x \leq_{\text{SortedList}} xs \rightarrow \text{SortedList}$

$\text{nil}_{\leq} : x \leq_{\text{SortedList}} \text{nil}$

$\text{cons}_{\leq} : y \leq x \rightarrow (p : x \leq_{\text{SortedList}} xs) \rightarrow y \leq_{\text{SortedList}} \text{cons } x \text{ } xs \text{ } p$

- Eliminators
- Computation rules

## A higher inductive type

- Type formation:

$\text{Int} : \text{Type}$

- Constructors:

$\text{pair} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Int}$

$\text{eq} : (a\ b\ c\ d : \text{Nat}) \rightarrow a + d =_{\text{Nat}} b + c \rightarrow \text{pair}\ a\ b =_{\text{Int}} \text{pair}\ c\ d$

$\text{trunc} : (x\ y : \text{Int})(p\ q : x =_{\text{Int}} y) \rightarrow p =_{x =_{\text{Int}} y} q$

- Eliminator

$\text{ElimInt} : (P : \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Type})(p : (a\ b : \text{Nat}) \rightarrow P(\text{pair}\ a\ b))$   
 $(e : \text{make sure that } p \text{ respects the eq}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (i : \text{Int}) \rightarrow P\ i$

- Computation rules

# A higher inductive-inductive type (HIIT)

Cauchy reals (we assume  $\mathbb{Q}$ ,  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $<$ ). Type formations:

$$\mathbb{R} : \text{Type}$$
$$\sim : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Type}$$

Constructors:

$$\text{rat} : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$\text{lim} : (x : \mathbb{Q}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow ((\delta \epsilon : \mathbb{Q}_+) \rightarrow x_\delta \sim_{\delta+\epsilon} x_\epsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$\text{eq} : (u v : \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow ((\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}_+) \rightarrow u \sim_\epsilon v) \rightarrow u =_{\mathbb{R}} v$$
$$\text{raterat} : (q r : \mathbb{Q})(\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}_+) \rightarrow -\epsilon < q - r < \epsilon \rightarrow \text{rat } q \sim_\epsilon \text{rat } r$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{ratlim} : (q : \mathbb{Q})(\epsilon \delta : \mathbb{Q}_+)(y : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})(py : (\delta_1 \epsilon_1 : \mathbb{Q}_+) \rightarrow y_{\delta_1} \sim_{\delta_1+\epsilon_1} y_{\epsilon_1}) \\ \rightarrow \text{rat } q \sim_{\epsilon-\delta} y_\delta \rightarrow \text{rat } q \sim_\epsilon \text{lim } y \text{ py} \end{aligned}$$
$$\text{limrat} : \dots$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{limlim} : (x y : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})(px : \dots)(py : \dots)(\epsilon \delta \eta : \mathbb{Q}_+) \\ \rightarrow x_\delta \sim_{\epsilon-\delta-\eta} y_\eta \rightarrow \text{lim } x \text{ px} \sim_\epsilon \text{lim } y \text{ py} \end{aligned}$$
$$\text{trunc} : (u v : \mathbb{R})(\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}_+)(pq : u \sim_\epsilon v) \rightarrow p =_{u \sim_\epsilon v} q$$

# Another HIIT

The well-typed syntax of type theory quotiented by conversion. Type formations:

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

Constructors (truncation constructors omitted):

$\cdot$	$: \text{Con}$	$[\text{id}]$	$: A[\text{id}] = A$
$- \triangleright -$	$: (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$	$[\circ]$	$: A[\sigma \circ \delta] = A[\sigma][\delta]$
$-[-]$	$: \text{Ty } \Delta \rightarrow \text{Tms } \Gamma \Delta \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$	$\text{ass}$	$: (\sigma \circ \delta) \circ \nu = \sigma \circ (\delta \circ \nu)$
$\text{id}$	$: \text{Tms } \Gamma \Gamma$	$\text{idl}$	$: \text{id} \circ \sigma = \sigma$
$- \circ -$	$: \text{Tms } \Theta \Delta \rightarrow \text{Tms } \Gamma \Theta \rightarrow \text{Tms } \Gamma \Delta$	$\text{idr}$	$: \sigma \circ \text{id} = \sigma$
$\epsilon$	$: \text{Tms } \Gamma \cdot$	$\cdot \eta$	$: \{\sigma : \text{Tms } \Gamma \cdot\} \rightarrow \sigma = \epsilon$
$-, -$	$: (\sigma : \text{Tms } \Gamma \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (A[\sigma]) \rightarrow \text{Tms } \Gamma (\Delta \triangleright A)$	$\triangleright \beta_1$	$: \pi_1(\sigma, t) = \sigma$
$\pi_1$	$: \text{Tms } \Gamma (\Delta \triangleright A) \rightarrow \text{Tms } \Gamma \Delta$	$\triangleright \beta_2$	$: \pi_2(\sigma, t) = t$
$\pi_2$	$: (\sigma : \text{Tms } \Gamma (\Delta \triangleright A)) \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (A[\pi_1 \sigma])$	$\triangleright \eta$	$: (\pi_1 \sigma, \pi_2 \sigma) = \sigma$
$-[-]$	$: \text{Tm } \Delta A \rightarrow (\sigma : \text{Tms } \Gamma \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (A[\sigma])$	$\triangleright \text{nat}$	$: (\sigma, t) \circ \delta = (\sigma \circ \delta, t[\delta])$
$U$	$: \text{Ty } \Gamma$	$U[]$	$: U[\sigma] = U$
$\text{El}$	$: \text{Tm } \Gamma U \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$	$\text{El}[]$	$: (\text{El } a)[\sigma] = \text{El } (a[\sigma])$
$\Pi$	$: (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty } (\Gamma \triangleright A) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$	$\Pi[]$	$: (\Pi A B)[\sigma] = \Pi (A[\sigma]) (B[\sigma^\uparrow])$
$\text{lam}$	$: \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright A) B \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (\Pi A B)$	$\text{lam}[]$	$: (\text{lam } t)[\sigma] = \text{lam } (t[\sigma^\uparrow])$
$\text{app}$	$: \text{Tm } \Gamma (\Pi A B) \rightarrow \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright A) B$	$\Pi \beta$	$: \text{app } (\text{lam } t) = t$
		$\Pi \eta$	$: \text{lam } (\text{app } t) = t$

What is a specification?

# Specifications for different classes of inductive types

Inductive types	$W$ -types
Indexed inductive types	Indexed $W$ -types
Mutual inductive types	reduced to indexed $W$ -types
Inductive-inductive types	Fredrik Forsberg's, 10 pages
Higher inductive types (subsets)	Sojakova, Basold-Geuvers-Weide, Shulman-Lumsdaine, Dybjer-Moeneclaey
Quotient inductive-inductive types	Altenkirch-Capriotti-Dijkstra-Forsberg
Higher inductive-inductive types	???

# What is a specification?

A coding scheme.

Codes       $\text{Code} : \text{Type}$

Algebras     $-^A : \text{Code} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

Families     $-^F : (\Gamma : \text{Code}) \rightarrow \Gamma^A \rightarrow \text{Type}$

Sections     $-^S : (\Gamma : \text{Code})(\gamma : \Gamma^A) \rightarrow \Gamma^F \gamma \rightarrow \text{Type}$

Existence    $\text{con} : (\Gamma : \text{Code}) \rightarrow \Gamma^A$

$\text{elim} : (\Gamma : \text{Code})(m : \Gamma^F (\text{con } \Gamma)) \rightarrow \Gamma^S (\text{con } \Gamma) m$

## Results of an example specification

We assume that we have a type of codes `Code` and  $\Gamma$  is encoding `Nat`.

Codes      $\Gamma$      : `Code`

Algebras    $-^A$     : `Code`  $\rightarrow$  `Type`

Families    $-^F$     : ( `$\Gamma$`  : `Code`)  $\rightarrow$   $\Gamma^A \rightarrow$  `Type`

Sections     $-^S$     : ( `$\Gamma$`  : `Code`)( $\gamma$  :  $\Gamma^A$ )  $\rightarrow$   $\Gamma^F \gamma \rightarrow$  `Type`

Existence   `con`    : ( `$\Gamma$`  : `Code`)  $\rightarrow$   $\Gamma^A$

`elim`   : ( `$\Gamma$`  : `Code`)( $m$  :  $\Gamma^F$  (`con`  $\Gamma$ ))  $\rightarrow$   $\Gamma^S$  (`con`  $\Gamma$ )  $m$



## Results of an example specification

We assume that we have a type of codes `Code` and  $\Gamma$  is encoding `Nat`.

Codes  $\Gamma : \text{Code}$

Algebras  $\Gamma^A \equiv (N : \text{Type}) \times N \times (N \rightarrow N)$

Families  $-^F : (\Gamma : \text{Code}) \rightarrow \Gamma^A \rightarrow \text{Type}$

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Codes  $\Gamma$  : `Code`

Algebras  $\Gamma^A \equiv (N : \text{Type}) \times N \times (N \rightarrow N)$

Families  $\Gamma^F (N, z, s) \equiv (P : N \rightarrow \text{Type}) \times P z$   
 $\times ((n : N) \rightarrow P n \rightarrow P (s n))$

Sections  $-^S : (\Gamma : \text{Code})(\gamma : \Gamma^A) \rightarrow \Gamma^F \gamma \rightarrow \text{Type}$

Existence `con` :  $(\Gamma : \text{Code}) \rightarrow \Gamma^A$

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 $\times ((n : N) \rightarrow P n \rightarrow P (s n))$

Sections  $\Gamma^S (N, z, s) (P, pz, ps) \equiv (f : (n : N) \rightarrow P n)$   
 $\times (f z = pz) \times ((n : N) \rightarrow f (s n) = ps n (f n))$

Existence `con` :  $(\Gamma : \text{Code}) \rightarrow \Gamma^A$

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Existence `con`  $\Gamma \equiv (\text{Nat}, \text{zero}, \text{suc})$

`elim` :  $(\Gamma : \text{Code})(m : \Gamma^F (\text{con } \Gamma)) \rightarrow \Gamma^S (\text{con } \Gamma) m$

## Results of an example specification

We assume that we have a type of codes `Code` and  $\Gamma$  is encoding `Nat`.

Codes  $\Gamma$  : `Code`

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Sections  $\Gamma^S (N, z, s) (P, pz, ps) \equiv (f : (n : N) \rightarrow P n)$   
 $\times (f z = pz) \times ((n : N) \rightarrow f (s n) = ps n (f n))$

Existence `con`  $\Gamma \equiv (\text{Nat}, \text{zero}, \text{suc})$   
`elim`  $\Gamma (P, pz, ps) \equiv (\text{ElimNat } P \text{ pz ps}, \text{refl}, \lambda n. \text{refl})$

# W-types

A coding scheme.

Codes  $\text{Code} ::= (S : \text{Type}) \times (S \rightarrow \text{Type})$

Algebras  $(S, P)^A ::= (W : \text{Type}) \times ((s : S) \rightarrow (P s \rightarrow W) \rightarrow W)$

Families  $(S, P)^F (W, \text{sup}) ::= (W^M : W \rightarrow \text{Type}) \times$   
 $((s : S)(f : P s \rightarrow W) \rightarrow (\forall p. W^M (f p)) \rightarrow W^M (\text{sup } s f))$

Sections  $(S, P)^S (W, \text{sup}) (W^M, \text{sup}^M) ::= (W^E : (w : W) \rightarrow W^M w)$   
 $\times (\forall s f. W^E (\text{sup } s f) = \text{sup}^M s f (\lambda p. W^E (f p)))$

Existence  $\text{con} : (\Gamma : \text{Code}) \rightarrow \Gamma^A$

$\text{elim} : (\Gamma : \text{Code})(m : \Gamma^F (\text{con } \Gamma)) \rightarrow \Gamma^S (\text{con } \Gamma) m$

## A specification of HIITs

# Our coding scheme for HIITs

A code is a context.



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For example, **Nat** is encoded by

$$(\cdot, \text{Nat} : \mathbb{U}, \text{zero} : \text{Nat}, \text{suc} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}).$$

(*Nat*, *zero* and *suc* are variable names.)

## Our coding scheme for HIITs

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(*Nat*, *zero* and *suc* are variable names.)

The well-typed syntax of type theory quotiented by conversion is

$$\begin{aligned} &(\cdot, \text{Con} : \mathbb{U}, \text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}, \text{Tm} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{U} \\ &, \text{Tms} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Con} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}, \bullet : \text{Con}, -\triangleright- : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con} \\ &, -[-] : \text{Ty } \Delta \rightarrow \text{Tms } \Gamma \Delta \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma, \text{id} : \text{Tms } \Gamma \Gamma \\ &, -\circ- : \text{Tms } \Theta \Delta \rightarrow \text{Tms } \Gamma \Theta \rightarrow \text{Tms } \Gamma \Delta \\ &, \dots \\ &, \Pi\eta : \text{lam}(\text{app } t) = t \\ &).\end{aligned}$$

# A domain-specific type theory (DSTT)

Variables:  $\frac{}{\vdash \cdot}$     $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\vdash \Gamma, x : A}$     $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma, x : A \vdash x : A}$     $\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : A \quad \Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma, y : B \vdash x : A}$

Universe:  $\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash U}$     $\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : U}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{a}}$

Inductive params:  $\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : U \quad \Gamma, x : \underline{a} \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash (x : a) \rightarrow B}$     $\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : (x : a) \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash u : \underline{a}}{\Gamma \vdash tu : B[x \mapsto u]}$

Non-inductive params:  $\frac{T : \text{Type} \quad \forall(\alpha : T). \Gamma \vdash B_\alpha}{\Gamma \vdash (\alpha : T) \rightarrow B_\alpha}$     $\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : (\alpha : T) \rightarrow B_\alpha \quad \alpha' : T}{\Gamma \vdash t \alpha' : B_{\alpha'}}$

Equality:  $\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : U \quad \Gamma \vdash t, u : \underline{a}}{\Gamma \vdash t =_a u : U}$     $\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \underline{a}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{refl} : \underline{t} =_a t}$    small J with propositional  $\beta$

Infinitary params:  $\frac{T : \text{Type} \quad \forall(\alpha : T). \Gamma \vdash b_\alpha : U}{\Gamma \vdash (\alpha : T) \rightarrow b_\alpha : U}$     $\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : (\alpha : T) \rightarrow b_\alpha \quad \alpha' : T}{\Gamma \vdash t \alpha' : \underline{b_{\alpha'}}}$

# Algebras: standard model

Specification:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash}{\Gamma^A : \text{Type}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{A^A : \Gamma^A \rightarrow \text{Type}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A}{t^A : (\gamma : \Gamma^A) \rightarrow A^A \gamma}$$

Implementation:

$\cdot^A$	$:\equiv \top$
$(\Gamma, x : A)^A$	$:\equiv (\gamma : \Gamma^A) \times A^A \gamma$
$x^A \gamma$	$:\equiv x^{\text{th}} \text{ component in } \gamma$
$U^A \gamma$	$:\equiv \text{Type}$
$\underline{a}^A \gamma$	$:\equiv a^A \gamma$
$((x : a) \rightarrow B)^A \gamma$	$:\equiv (\alpha : a^A \gamma) \rightarrow B^A (\gamma, \alpha)$

...

# Families: logical predicate interpretation

Specification:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash}{\Gamma^F : \Gamma^A \rightarrow \text{Type}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{A^F : \Gamma^F \gamma \rightarrow A^A \gamma \rightarrow \text{Type}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A}{t^F : (\gamma_F : \Gamma^F \gamma) \rightarrow A^F \gamma_F (t^A \gamma)}$$

Implementation:

$\cdot^F \text{tt}$	$:\equiv \top$
$(\Gamma, x : A)^F (\gamma, \alpha)$	$:\equiv (\gamma_F : \Gamma^F \gamma) \times A^F \gamma_F \alpha$
$x^F \gamma_F$	$:\equiv x^{\text{th}}$ component in $\gamma_F$
$U^F \gamma_F a$	$:\equiv a \rightarrow \text{Type}$
$\underline{a}^F \gamma_F \alpha$	$:\equiv a^F \gamma_F \alpha$
$((x : a) \rightarrow B)^F \gamma_F f$	$:\equiv (\alpha_F : a^F \gamma_F \alpha) \rightarrow B^F (\gamma_F, \alpha_F) (f \alpha)$
$\dots$	

# The logical relation interpretation

Specification:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash}{\Gamma^R : \Gamma^A \rightarrow \Gamma^A \rightarrow \text{Type}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{A^R : \Gamma^R \gamma_0 \gamma_1 \rightarrow A^A \gamma_0 \rightarrow A^A \gamma_1 \rightarrow \text{Type}}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A}{t^R : (\gamma_R : \Gamma^R \gamma_0 \gamma_1) \rightarrow A^R \gamma_R (t^A \gamma_0) (t^A \gamma_1)}$$

Implementation:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot^R \text{tt tt} & \quad \equiv \top \\ (\Gamma, x : A)^R (\gamma_0, \alpha_0) (\gamma_1, \alpha_1) & \quad \equiv (\gamma_R : \Gamma^R \gamma_0 \gamma_1) \times A^R \gamma_R \alpha_0 \alpha_1 \\ x^R \gamma_R & \quad \equiv x^{\text{th}} \text{ component in } \gamma_R \\ U^R \gamma_R a_0 a_1 & \quad \equiv a_0 \rightarrow a_1 \rightarrow \text{Type} \\ \underline{a}^R \gamma_R \alpha_0 \alpha_1 & \quad \equiv a^R \gamma_R \alpha_0 \alpha_1 \\ ((x : a) \rightarrow B)^R \gamma_R f_0 f_1 & \quad \equiv (\alpha_R : a^R \gamma_R \alpha_0 \alpha_1) \\ & \quad \rightarrow B^R (\gamma_R, \alpha_R) (f_0 \alpha_0) (f_1 \alpha_1) \end{aligned}$$

# Morphisms: the logical relation interpretation modified

(A simpler version of the interpretation for sections)

Specification:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash}{\Gamma^M : \Gamma^A \rightarrow \Gamma^A \rightarrow \text{Type}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{A^M : \Gamma^M \gamma_0 \gamma_1 \rightarrow A^A \gamma_0 \rightarrow A^A \gamma_1 \rightarrow \text{Type}}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A}{t^M : (\gamma_M : \Gamma^M \gamma_0 \gamma_1) \rightarrow A^M \gamma_R (t^A \gamma_0) (t^A \gamma_1)}$$

Implementation:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot^M \text{tttt} & \quad \equiv \top \\ (\Gamma, x : A)^M (\gamma_0, \alpha_0) (\gamma_1, \alpha_1) & \quad \equiv (\gamma_M : \Gamma^M \gamma_0 \gamma_1) \times A^M \gamma_M \alpha_0 \alpha_1 \\ x^M \gamma_M & \quad \equiv x^{\text{th}} \text{ component in } \gamma_M \\ U^M \gamma_M a_0 a_1 & \quad \equiv a_0 \rightarrow a_1 \\ \underline{a}^M \gamma_M \alpha_0 \alpha_1 & \quad \equiv (a^M \gamma_M \alpha_0 = \alpha_1) \\ ((x : a) \rightarrow B)^M \gamma_M f_0 f_1 & \quad \equiv (\alpha_0 : a^A \gamma_0) \\ & \quad \rightarrow B^M (\gamma_M, \text{refl}_{a^M \gamma_M \alpha_0}) (f_0 \alpha_0) (f_1 (a^M \gamma_M \alpha_0)) \end{aligned}$$

Remarks



## Summary so far

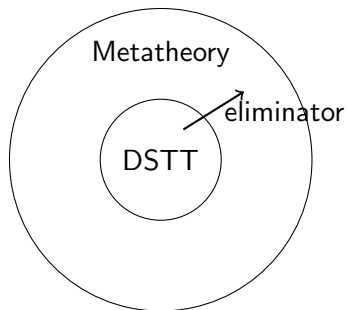
- Examples of inductive types
- What is a specification: codes, algebras, families, sections
- We specify HIITs specified by contexts in the DSTT
  - ▶ algebras are given by the standard model
  - ▶ families are given by the logical predicate interpretation
  - ▶ sections are given by a modified logical relation interpretation

## Category model

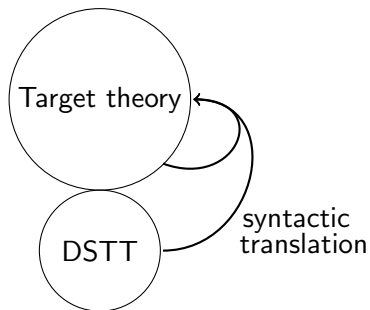
The DSTT also has a category model. For a context  $\vdash \Gamma$ , the interpretation gives the category of algebras.

- objects:  $\Gamma^A$
- morphisms between  $\gamma_0$  and  $\gamma_1$ :  $\Gamma^M \gamma_0 \gamma_1$
- identity, composition, etc.

## Variants of the DSTT



Coherence problem



Weak  $\beta$  rule

## Existence (WIP)

If natural numbers are given by

$$\Gamma : \equiv (\cdot, \text{Nat} : \mathbb{U}, \text{zero} : \text{Nat}, \text{suc} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}),$$

then the initial algebra (an element of  $(N : \text{Type}) \times N \times (N \rightarrow N)$ ) is given by

$$\text{con}_{\Gamma} : \equiv (\{t \mid \Gamma \vdash t : \underline{\text{Nat}}\}, \text{zero}, \lambda n. \text{suc } n).$$

Given another algebra  $\gamma : \Gamma^{\mathbb{A}}$ , we get a morphism from  $\text{con}_{\Gamma}$  to  $\gamma$  by

$$(\lambda t. t^{\mathbb{A}} \gamma, \text{refl}, \text{refl}).$$

Similarly, given  $\gamma_F : \Gamma^{\mathbb{F}} \text{con}_{\Gamma}$ , we get a section of  $m$  by

$$(\lambda t. t^{\mathbb{F}} \gamma_F, \text{refl}, \text{refl}).$$

## Questions and further work

- Equalities are weak, how to strictify them? Do we need strict equalities?
- For HIITs, the initial algebra is not terms but terms quotiented by equality constructors. How to do this?
- Define a type theory which supports HIITs.
- Dualise the construction for coinductive types.
- Combine with cubical type theory.