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Quotient inductive-inductive types

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Overview

Inductive types by examples

Universal inductive type

Indexed inductive types by examples

Universal indexed inductive type

Quotient inductive types (QITs) by examples

UNIVERSAL QIT

Inductive types

are specified by their constructors.

E.g.

Bool : Type

true : Bool

false : Bool

means

Bool = {true, false}.

Another example

\mathbb{N} : Type

zero : \mathbb{N}

suc : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

means

$\mathbb{N} = \{\text{zero}, \text{suc zero}, \text{suc}(\text{suc zero}), \text{suc}(\text{suc}(\text{suc zero})), \dots\}$,

usually written

$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$.

Another example

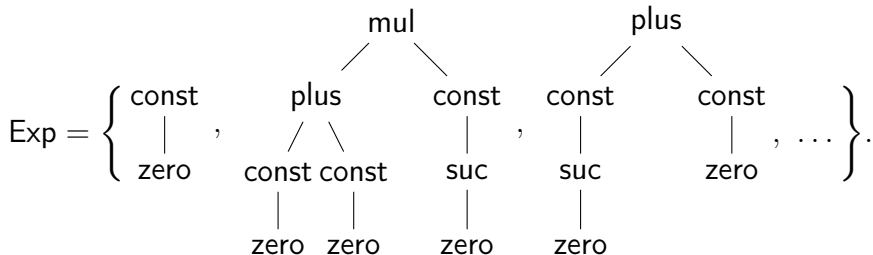
Exp : Type

const : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Exp}$

plus : Exp \rightarrow Exp \rightarrow Exp

mul : Exp \rightarrow Exp \rightarrow Exp

means



Another example

Exp : Type

const : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Exp}$

plus : $\text{Exp} \rightarrow \text{Exp} \rightarrow \text{Exp}$

mul : $\text{Exp} \rightarrow \text{Exp} \rightarrow \text{Exp}$

written in a linear notation as

Exp =

{ const zero,
mul (plus (const (suc zero)) (const (suc zero))) (const (suc zero)),
plus (const (suc zero)) (const zero), ... }.

Another example

$\mathbb{N}' : \text{Type}$

$\text{suc} : \mathbb{N}' \rightarrow \mathbb{N}'$

means

$\mathbb{N}' = \{\}$.

Why *inductive*? We can do induction!

On Bool: $(P : \text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow P \text{ true} \rightarrow P \text{ false} \rightarrow$
 $(b : \text{Bool}) \rightarrow P b$

On \mathbb{N} : $(P : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow P \text{ zero} \rightarrow$
 $((n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow P n \rightarrow P (\text{suc } n)) \rightarrow (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow P n$

On Exp: $(P : \text{Exp} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow ((n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow P (\text{const } n)) \rightarrow$
 $((e e' : \text{Exp}) \rightarrow P e \rightarrow P e' \rightarrow P (\text{plus } e e')) \rightarrow$
 $((e e' : \text{Exp}) \rightarrow P e \rightarrow P e' \rightarrow P (\text{mul } e e')) \rightarrow$
 $(e : \text{Exp}) \rightarrow P e$

Not an inductive type

```
Neg : Type
con  : (Neg → ⊥) → Neg
```

The induction principle:

```
elimNeg : (P : Neg → Type) → ((f : Neg → ⊥) → P (con f)) →
          (n : Neg) → P n
```

Now we can do something bad:

```
probl   : Neg → ⊥ := λn.elimNeg (λ_.Neg → ⊥) (λf.f) n n
PROBL   : ⊥       := probl (con probl)
```

What is a generic definition?

We have \perp , \top , $+$ and \times types.

Universal inductive type (Martin-Löf, 1984): for every

$$S : \text{Type} \quad \text{and} \quad P : S \rightarrow \text{Type}$$

there is an inductive type

$$W : \text{Type}$$

$$\text{sup} : (s : S) \rightarrow (P s \rightarrow W) \rightarrow W$$

E.g. \mathbb{N} is given by

$$S := \top + \top \quad P(\text{inl } tt) := \perp \quad P(\text{inr } tt) := \top.$$

An indexed inductive type

$\text{Vec} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

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

$\text{cons} : (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Vec } n \rightarrow \text{Vec (suc } n)$

means

$\text{Vec zero} = \{\text{nil}\}$

$\text{Vec (suc zero)} = \{\text{cons zero true nil, cons zero false nil}\}$

$\text{Vec (suc (suc zero))} = \{\text{cons (suc zero) true (cons zero true nil), ...}\}$

...

An indexed inductive type

$\text{Vec} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

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

$\text{cons} : (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Vec } n \rightarrow \text{Vec } (\text{suc } n)$

usually written as

$\text{Vec zero} = \{[]\}$

$\text{Vec } (\text{suc zero}) = \{[\text{true}], [\text{false}]\}$

$\text{Vec } (\text{suc } (\text{suc zero})) = \{[\text{true}, \text{true}], [\text{true}, \text{false}], [\text{false}, \text{true}], \dots\}$

...

A mutual inductive type

Cmd : Type

Block : Type

skip : Cmd

ifelse : Exp \rightarrow Block \rightarrow Block \rightarrow Cmd

assign : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow Exp \rightarrow Cmd

single : Cmd \rightarrow Block

semicolon : Cmd \rightarrow Block \rightarrow Block

BNF definitions are usually mutual inductive types.

Universal indexed/mutual inductive type

Mutual inductive types can be reduced to indexed ones.

Cmd, Block becomes $\text{CmdOrBlock} : \text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

Altenkirch–Ghani–Hancock–McBride, 2015: for every

$S : \text{Type}$ and $P : S \rightarrow \text{Type}$ and

$\text{out} : S \rightarrow I$ and $\text{in} : (s : S) \rightarrow P s \rightarrow I$

there is the indexed inductive type

$W : I \rightarrow \text{Type}$

$\text{sup} : (s : S)((p : P s) \rightarrow W(\text{in } s p)) \rightarrow W(\text{out } s)$

Integers

\mathbb{Z} : Type

pair : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

quot : $(a\ b\ a'\ b' : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow a + b' = a' + b \rightarrow \text{pair } a\ b = \text{pair } a'\ b'$

means

$$\mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{\text{pair } 0\ 0, \text{pair } 1\ 1, \text{pair } 2\ 2, \dots\}, \\ \{\text{pair } 0\ 1, \text{pair } 1\ 2, \text{pair } 2\ 3, \dots\}, \\ \{\text{pair } 1\ 0, \text{pair } 2\ 1, \text{pair } 3\ 2, \dots\}, \\ \{\text{pair } 0\ 2, \text{pair } 1\ 3, \text{pair } 2\ 4, \dots\}, \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

Quotients

Given $A : \text{Type}$, $R : A \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Type}$, the quotient type is

$A/R : \text{Type}$

$[-] : A \rightarrow A/R$

$\text{quot} : (a a' : A) \rightarrow R a a' \rightarrow [a] = [a']$

Cauchy Real numbers

\mathbb{R} : Type

P : $\mathbb{Q}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

rat : $\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

lim : $(f : \mathbb{Q}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow ((\delta \in \mathbb{Q}_+) \rightarrow P(\delta + \epsilon)(f \delta)(f \epsilon)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

eq : $(u v : \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow ((\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}_+) \rightarrow P \epsilon u v) \rightarrow u = v$

rattrat : $(q r : \mathbb{Q})(\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}_+)(-\epsilon < q - r < \epsilon) \rightarrow P \epsilon (\text{rat } q) (\text{rat } r)$

ratlim : $P(\epsilon - \delta)(\text{rat } q)(g \delta) \rightarrow P \epsilon (\text{rat } q) (\text{lim } g)$

limrat : $P(\epsilon - \delta)(f \delta)(\text{rat } r) \rightarrow P \epsilon (\text{lim } f) (\text{rat } r)$

limlim : $P(\epsilon - \delta - \eta)(f \delta)(g \eta) \rightarrow P \epsilon (\text{lim } f) (\text{lim } g)$

trunc : $(\xi \zeta : P \epsilon u v) \rightarrow \xi = \zeta$

(Homotopy Type Theory book, 2013)

Partiality monad for non-terminating programs

A_{\perp} : Type (Altenkirch–Danielsson–Kraus, 2017)

$- \sqsubseteq -$: $A_{\perp} \rightarrow A_{\perp} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

η : $A \rightarrow A_{\perp}$

\perp : A_{\perp}

\bigsqcup : $(f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow A_{\perp})((n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow f\ n \sqsubseteq f\ (n + 1)) \rightarrow A_{\perp}$

refl : $d \sqsubseteq d$

inf : $\perp \sqsubseteq d$

in : $((n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow f\ n \sqsubseteq d) \rightarrow \bigsqcup f\ p \sqsubseteq d$

out : $\bigsqcup f\ p \sqsubseteq d \rightarrow (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow f\ n \sqsubseteq d$

antisym : $(d\ d' : A_{\perp}) \rightarrow d \sqsubseteq d' \rightarrow d' \sqsubseteq d \rightarrow d = d'$

trunc : $(\xi\ \zeta : d \sqsubseteq d') \rightarrow \xi = \zeta$

Algebraic syntax for a programming language

Ty	: Type
Tm	: Ty \rightarrow Type
Bool, Nat	: Ty
true, false	: Tm Bool
if-then-else-	: Tm Bool \rightarrow Tm A \rightarrow Tm A \rightarrow Tm A
num	: $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ Tm Nat
isZero	: Tm Nat \rightarrow Tm Bool
if β_1	: if true then t else $t' = t$
if β_2	: if false then t else $t' = t'$
isZero β_1	: isZero (num 0) = true
isZero β_2	: isZero (num (1 + n)) = false

(Altenkirch-Kaposi, 2016)

A domain-specific language for QIT signatures

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{\vdash}. \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\vdash \Gamma, x : A} \quad \frac{(x : A) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : A} \quad \frac{\vdash \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash U} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash a : U}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{a}} \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash a : U \quad \Gamma, x : \underline{a} \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash (x : a) \Rightarrow B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : (x : a) \Rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash u : \underline{a}}{\Gamma \vdash t @ u : B[x \mapsto u]} \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash u : \underline{a} \quad \Gamma \vdash v : \underline{a}}{\Gamma \vdash u = v} \quad \dots \end{array}$$

A signature is a context Γ , e.g.

$$(\cdot, N : U, \text{zero} : \underline{N}, \text{suc} : N \Rightarrow \underline{N})$$

$$(\cdot, Ty : U, Tm : Ty \Rightarrow U, Bool : \underline{Ty}, \text{true} : \underline{Tm @ Bool}, \dots)$$

This is a QIT itself

Con	: Type
Ty	: Con \rightarrow Type
Var	: Con \rightarrow Type
Tm	: (Γ : Con) \rightarrow Ty Γ \rightarrow Type
.	: Con
(-, - : -)	: (Γ : Con) \rightarrow Var Γ \rightarrow Ty Γ \rightarrow Con
U	: Ty Γ
=	: Tm Γ U \rightarrow Ty Γ
(- : -) \Rightarrow -	: Var Γ \rightarrow (a : Tm Γ U) \rightarrow Ty ($\Gamma, x : \underline{a}$) \rightarrow Ty Γ
- @ -	: Tm Γ (($x : a$) \Rightarrow B) \rightarrow (u : Tm Γ \underline{a}) \rightarrow Tm Γ (B[x \mapsto u])
...	

Results

- ▶ A generic definition of signatures for QITs which includes all the known examples
- ▶ Description of the induction principle
 - ▶ Kaposi–Kovács, FSCD 2018
- ▶ If the universal QIT exists, then all of them exist
 - ▶ Kaposi–Kovács–Altenkirch, POPL 2019
- ▶ Existence of the universal QIT
 - ▶ People proved this in different settings, e.g. Brunerie
 - ▶ Part without quotients done (by Ambroise Lafont), full version further work

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