

A Recipie for Induction

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In this document I present some observations and results gained while trying to implement induction in a *minimal* type theory.

1 A (minimal) Type Theory

In this section I present the syntax, big-step semantics, and typing rules of a minimal type theory ATT.

$$\begin{aligned} s &::= \mathcal{U}_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \mathbf{T} &::= \lambda v : \mathbf{T}. \mathbf{T} \mid \Pi_{v:\mathbf{T}} \mathbf{T} \mid s \mid \mathbf{T} \mathbf{T} \mid \mathbf{T} : \mathbf{T} \mid v \end{aligned}$$

1.1 Typechecking and Evaluation Rules

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{v : \tau \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash v : \tau} \quad \frac{i > j}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{U}_j : \mathcal{U}_i} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau : \mathcal{U}_i \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightsquigarrow^{nf} \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash e : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau : \tau'} \\ &\frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau : \mathcal{U}_i \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightsquigarrow^{nf} \tau' \quad \Gamma, v : \tau' \vdash e : v}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda v : \tau. e : v} \\ &\frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau : \mathcal{U}_i \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightsquigarrow^{nf} \tau' \quad \Gamma, v : \tau' \vdash e : \mathcal{U}_j \quad k \geq i, j}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi_{v:\tau} e : \mathcal{U}_k} \\ &\frac{\Gamma \vdash f : \Pi_{v:\tau} e \quad \Gamma \vdash x : v \quad \Gamma \vdash x \rightsquigarrow^{nf} x' \quad \Gamma \vdash v \subseteq \tau}{\Gamma \vdash fx : e[v \mapsto x']} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau \subseteq v}{\Gamma \vdash e : v} \quad \frac{i \geq j}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{U}_j \subseteq \mathcal{U}_i} \\ &\frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau_0 \subseteq \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash v_0 \subseteq v_1}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi_{v:\tau_0} v_0 \subseteq \Pi_{u:\tau_1} v_1} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau_0 \subseteq \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash v_0 \subseteq v_1}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda v : \tau_0. v_0 \subseteq \lambda u : \tau_1. v_1} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau_0 \subseteq \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash v_0 \subseteq v_1}{\Gamma \vdash \tau_0 v_0 \subseteq \tau_1 v_1} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash v = u}{\Gamma \vdash v \subseteq u} \\ &\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash v \rightsquigarrow^{nf} v} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{U}_i \rightsquigarrow^{nf} \mathcal{U}_i} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash f \rightsquigarrow^{nf} \lambda v. e \quad \Gamma \vdash x \rightsquigarrow^{nf} x' \quad \Gamma \vdash e[v \mapsto x'] \rightsquigarrow^{nf} t}{\Gamma \vdash fx \rightsquigarrow^{nf} t} \\ &\frac{\Gamma \vdash e \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e'}{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e'} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e'}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda v : \tau. e \rightsquigarrow^{nf} \lambda v. e'} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e' \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightsquigarrow^{nf} \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi_{v:\tau} e \rightsquigarrow^{nf} \Pi_{v:\tau'} e'} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 The Type \mathcal{W} of Well-Formed Trees

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma \vdash S : \mathcal{U}_u \quad \Gamma \vdash P : S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_v}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{W}(S, P) : \mathcal{U}_w} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash s : S \quad \Gamma \vdash p : Ps \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(S, P)}{\Gamma \vdash \text{sup}(s, p) : \mathcal{W}(S, P)} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash w : \mathcal{W}(S, P) \quad \Gamma \vdash S : \mathcal{U}_u \quad \Gamma \vdash P : S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_v \quad \Gamma \vdash C : \mathcal{W}(S, P) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_x \quad \Gamma \vdash \Upsilon : \prod_{s:S} [\prod_{f:Ps \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(S, P)} \prod_{p:Ps} C(fp) \rightarrow C \text{sup}(s, f)] \rightarrow \prod_{x:\mathcal{W}(S, P)} Cx}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}(w, \Upsilon) : Cw} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Upsilon xu(\lambda y. \text{rec}(uy, c)) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}(\text{sup}(x, u), \Upsilon) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e}
\end{array}$$

1.3 The Type \mathcal{V} of Well-Formed Trees

1.3.1 Naturals, Bounded Naturals, and Vectors

These axioms just contain the usual definitions of \mathbb{N} and n -bounded naturals \mathbb{N}_n with recursive eliminators. I also add n -ary tuple types, T^n - this can be implemented using Σ -types and $\text{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$, but I include it axiomatically for simplicity.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbb{N} : \mathcal{U}_n} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash Sn : \mathbb{N}} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash Z : \mathbb{N}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbb{F}_n : \mathcal{U}_b} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash m : \mathbb{F}_n}{\Gamma \vdash S_n m : \mathbb{F}_{S_n}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash Z_n : \mathbb{F}_{S_n}} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash T : \mathcal{U}_v}{\Gamma \vdash T^n : \mathcal{U}_v} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash T : \mathcal{U}_v \quad \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Gamma \vdash v : T^n}{\Gamma \vdash \text{cons}(T, n, t, v) : T^{S_n}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T : \mathcal{U}_v}{\Gamma \vdash \text{unit}(T) : T^Z} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash P : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_n \quad \Gamma \vdash z : PZ \quad \Gamma \vdash s : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} Pn \rightarrow P(Sn) \quad \Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}(P, z, s, n) : Pn} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash z : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} P(Sn)Z_n \quad \Gamma \vdash s : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} \prod_{f:\mathbb{F}_n} Pnf \rightarrow P(Sn)(S_n f) \quad \Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash f : \mathbb{F}_n}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{\mathbb{F}}(n, P, z, s, f) : Pnf} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash T : \mathcal{U}_v \quad \Gamma \vdash P : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} T^n \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_v \quad \Gamma \vdash z : PZ(\text{unit}(T)) \quad \Gamma \vdash s : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} \prod_{v:T^n} \prod_{t:T} Pnv \rightarrow P(Sn)(\text{cons}(T, Sn, t, v)) \quad \Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash v : T^n}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{T^n}(P, z, s, v) : Pnv} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash z \rightsquigarrow^{nf} z'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}(P, z, s, Z) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} z'} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash s(\text{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}(P, z, s, n)) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} p}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}(P, z, s, Sn) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} p} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash zn \rightsquigarrow^{nf} z'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{\mathbb{F}}(Sn, P, z, s, Z_n) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} z'} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash sn(\text{rec}_{\mathbb{F}}(n, P, z, s, f)) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} p}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{\mathbb{F}}(Sn, P, z, s, S_n f) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} p} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash z \rightsquigarrow^{nf} z'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{T^Z}(P, z, s, \text{unit}(T)) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} z'} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash snvt(\text{rec}_{T^n}(P, z, s, v)) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} z'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_{T^{S_n}}(P, z, s, \text{cons}(T, n, t, v)) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} z'}
\end{array}$$

I now define the usual Σ -types (existential quantifiers), which are needed for the definition of \mathcal{V} :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \mathcal{U}_s \quad \Gamma \vdash B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_s}{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma(A, B) : \mathcal{U}_s} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \mathcal{U}_s \quad \Gamma \vdash B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_s \quad \Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma \vdash p : Ba}{\Gamma \vdash \exists(A, B, a, p) : \Sigma(A, B)} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_s \quad \Gamma \vdash P : \Sigma(A, B) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_s \quad \Gamma \vdash A : \mathcal{U}_s \quad \Gamma \vdash f : \prod_{x:A} \prod_{p:Ba} P\exists(A, B, x, p) \quad \Gamma \vdash p : \Sigma(A, B)}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_\Sigma(A, B, f, p) : Pp} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash fab \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_\Sigma(A, B, f, \exists(a, b)) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e}
\end{array}$$

1.3.2 \mathcal{V}

$\mathcal{V}(n, R)$ is the type of well-founded trees with nodes labelled by $\mathbb{F}n$ (i.e. it has n constructors), where each node is the supremum of Rx subtrees, where $x : \text{fin } n$. This can be formulated axiomatically as follows:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash R : \mathbb{F}n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash V(n, R) : \mathcal{U}_v}$$

$\text{sup}(n, R, x, t)$ is the x th constructor for $\mathcal{V}(n, R)$, and is the supremum of the subtrees t :

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash R : \mathbb{F}n \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash c : \mathbb{F}n \quad \Gamma \vdash t : \mathcal{V}(n, R)^{Rc}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{sup}(n, R, c, t) : \mathcal{V}(n, R)}$$

In order to do inductive proofs of some property $P : \mathcal{V}(n, R) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_v$ on some $\text{sup}(n, R, c, t)$, we need to know that every subtree in t also satisfies P , i.e. for every x in t there exists a proof of Px ; using Σ types, this requirement can be encoded as $\Sigma(\mathcal{V}(n, R), P)^{Rc}$.

Given the ability to ‘map’ over an n -ary product, and extract the first element of a Σ -type,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{map} &:= \lambda A : \mathcal{U}_s. \lambda B : \mathcal{U}_s. \lambda f : A \rightarrow B. \lambda n : \mathbb{N}. \lambda v : A^n. \\
&\quad \text{rec}_{A^n}(\lambda m. \lambda x. B^m, \text{unit}(t), \lambda n. \lambda x. \lambda t. \lambda v. \text{cons}(B, n, v, (ft)), v) : B^n \\
\text{fst} &:= \lambda A : \mathcal{U}_s. \lambda B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_s. \lambda p : \Sigma(A, B). \text{elim}_\Sigma(A, B, \lambda a. \lambda b. a, p)
\end{aligned}$$

the recursor for $\mathcal{V}(n, R)$ becomes obvious, if verbose:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash R : \mathbb{F}n \quad \Gamma \vdash P : \mathcal{V}(n, R) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_v \quad \Gamma \vdash f : \prod_{c:\mathbb{F}n} \prod_{s:\Sigma(\mathcal{V}(n, R), P)^{Rc}} P\text{sup}(n, R, c, \text{map}(\Sigma(\mathcal{V}(n, R), P))(\mathcal{V}(n, R))(\text{fst}(\mathcal{V}(n, R))P)(Rc)s)}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_\mathcal{V}(n, R, P, f, t) : Pt} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash fc(\text{map}(\mathcal{V}(n, R))(\Sigma(\mathcal{V}(n, R), P))(\lambda t : \mathcal{V}(n, R). \exists(t, \text{rec}_\mathcal{V}(n, R, P, f, t)))(Rc)t) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e}{\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}_\mathcal{V}(n, R, P, f, \text{sup}(n, R, c, t)) \rightsquigarrow^{nf} e}$$