

Cubical Type Theory and Cubical Agda

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Identity types

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This type is crucial to express equations and specifications:

$$1 + 1 \equiv 2$$

$$(m\ n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow m + n \equiv n + m$$

$$\{A\ B : \text{Type}\} \rightarrow (f : A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \{x\ y : A\} \rightarrow x \equiv y \rightarrow f\ x \equiv f\ y$$

...

Some are provable by **refl** because of judgmental/definitional equality, some need more elaborate arguments using the induction principle **J**

Identity types

Pre-HoTT problem: \equiv is not extensional enough, we cannot prove:

$\text{funExt} : \{A B : \text{Type}\} (f g : A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow ((x : A) \rightarrow f x \equiv g x) \rightarrow f \equiv g$
 $\text{funExt } f g p = ?$

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HoTT: add them as axioms to TT¹

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Cubical: extend TT and make them provable²

preserves canonicity 😊

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²Inspired by *cubical* set models

Cubical type theory

Key idea: take HoTT very literally and replace inductive \equiv with paths

³We write $x \equiv y$ for path-equality and $x = y$ for definitional/judgmental equality

Cubical type theory

Key idea: take HoTT very literally and replace inductive \equiv with paths

A path $p : x \equiv y$ is a function $p : I \rightarrow A$ with endpoints x and y :³

$$p \text{ i } 0 = x$$

$$p \text{ i } 1 = y$$

Get cubes by iteration: $p : I \rightarrow I \rightarrow A$ is a square, $q : I \rightarrow I \rightarrow I \rightarrow A$ is a cube, etc...

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This simple idea is the basis of Cubical Agda

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Cubical Agda was implemented by Andrea Vezzosi, building on a series of experimental typecheckers developed at Chalmers: `cubical`, `cubicaltt`...

There are also many other cubical and cubically-inspired systems: `Arend`, `RedPRL`, `redtt`, `cooltt`, `yacctt`, `mlang`...



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These build on various cubical models and cubical type theories developed by many people over multiple years. The particular flavor that Cubical Agda builds on is based on the “CCHM” cubical type theory of

Cubical Type Theory: a constructive interpretation of the univalence axiom (2015)

Cyril Cohen, Thierry Coquand, Simon Huber, Anders Mörtberg

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.02108>



The cubical mode has been part of Agda since version 2.6.0 (April 2019)

To activate it just open an .agda file and add

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Since October 2018 Andrea Vezzosi and I have been maintaining the agda/cubical library:

<https://github.com/agda/cubical/>

By now 52 contributors, 56k LOC, 500 files



New features that we will look closer at today:

- Interval (pre-)type I with endpoints $i0 : I$ and $i1 : I$
- Kan operations (`transp` and `hcomp`)
- Computational univalence (via `Blue` types)
- General schema for higher inductive types

Cubical Agda time!