Normalization By Evaluation of Types in R$\omega\mu$

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Abstract

We describe the normalization-by-evaluation (NbE) of types in R$\omega\mu$, a row calculus with recursive types, qualified types, and a novel *row complement* operator. Types are normalized modulo β- and η-equivalence—that is, to $\beta\eta$-long forms. Because the type system of R$\omega\mu$ is a strict extension of System F$\omega\mu$, type level computation for arrow kinds is isomorphic to reduction of arrow types in the STLC. Novel to this report are the reductions of Π, Σ, and row types.

1 The R$\omega\mu$ calculus

For reference, Figure 1 describes the syntax of kinds, predicates, and types in R$\omega\mu$.

$$\text{Type variables } \alpha \in \mathcal{A} \qquad \text{Labels } \ell \in \mathcal{L}$$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\text{Kinds} & \kappa & ::= & \star \mid \mathsf{L} \mid \mathsf{R}^{\kappa} \mid \kappa \to \kappa \\
\text{Predicates} & \pi, \psi & ::= & \rho \lesssim \rho \mid \rho \odot \rho \sim \rho \\
\text{Types} & \mathcal{T} \ni \phi, \tau, \upsilon, \rho, \xi & ::= & \alpha \mid \pi \Rightarrow \tau \mid \forall \alpha : \kappa . \tau \mid \lambda \alpha : \kappa . \tau \mid \tau\, \tau \\
& & \mid & \{\xi_i \triangleright \tau_i\}_{i \in 0 \ldots m} \mid \ell \mid \# \tau \mid \phi \,\$\, \rho \mid \rho \setminus \rho \\
& & \mid & \tau \to \tau \mid \Pi \mid \Sigma \mid \mu\, \phi
\end{array}$$

Fig. 1. Syntax

1.1 Example types

Wand's problem and a record modifier:

```
wand : ∀ l x y z t. x ⊙ y ~ z, {l ▹ t} ≲ z ⇒ #l → Π x → Π y → t
modify : ∀ l t u y z1 z2. {l ▹ t} ⊙ y ~ z1, {l ▹ u} ⊙ y ~ z2 ⇒
          #l → (t → u) → Π z1 → Π z2
```

"Deriving" functor typeclass instances:

```
type Functor : (★ → ★) → ★
type Functor = λf. ∀ a b. (a → b) → f a → f b

fmapS : ∀ z : R[★ → ★]. Π (Functor z) → Functor (Σ z)
fmapP : ∀ z : R[★ → ★]. Π (Functor z) → Functor (Π z)
```

And a desugaring of booleans to Church encodings:

```
desugar : ∀ y. BoolF ≲ y, LamF ≲ y \ BoolF ⇒
           Π (Functor (y \ BoolF)) → μ (Σ y) → μ (Σ (y \ BoolF))
```

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2 Mechanized syntax

2.1 Kind syntax

Our formalization of R$\omega\mu$ types is *intrinsic*, meaning we define the syntax of *typing* and *kinding judgments*, foregoing any formalization of or indexing-by untyped syntax. The only "untyped" syntax is that of kinds, which are well-formed grammatically. We give the syntax of kinds and kinding environments below.

```
data Kind : Set where
  ★     : Kind
  L     : Kind
  _‘→_ : Kind → Kind → Kind
  R[_] : Kind → Kind

infixr 5 _‘→_
```

The kind system of R$\omega\mu$ defines $\star$ as the type of types; L as the type of labels; $(\rightarrow)$ as the type of type operators; and $R[\kappa]$ as the type of *rows* containing types at kind κ.

The syntax of kinding environments is given below. Kinding environments are isomorphic to lists of kinds.

```
data KEnv : Set where
  ∅ : KEnv
  _,,_ : KEnv → Kind → KEnv
```

Let the metavariables Δ and κ range over kinding environments and kinds, respectively. Correspondingly, we define *generalized variables* in Agda at these names.

```
private
  variable
    Δ Δ₁ Δ₂ Δ₃ : KEnv
    κ κ₁ κ₂ : Kind
```

The syntax of intrinsically well-scoped De-Bruijn type variables is given below. Type variables indexed in this way are analogous to the _∈_ relation for Agda lists—that is, each type variable is itself a proof of its location within the kinding environment.

```
data TVar : KEnv → Kind → Set where
  Z : TVar (Δ ,, κ) κ
  S : TVar Δ κ₁ → TVar (Δ ,, κ₂) κ₁
```

2.1.1 *Quotienting kinds.*

We will find it necessary to quotient kinds by two partitions for reasons which we discuss later. The predicate `NotLabel κ` is satisfied if κ is neither of label kind, a row of label kind, nor a type operator that returns a labelled kind. It is trivial to show that this predicate is decidable.

```
NotLabel : Kind → Set
NotLabel ★ = ⊤
NotLabel L = ⊥
NotLabel (κ₁ `→ κ₂) = NotLabel κ₂
NotLabel R[ κ ] = NotLabel κ
```

```
notLabel? : ∀ κ → Dec (NotLabel κ)
notLabel? ★ = yes tt
notLabel? L = no λ ()
notLabel? (κ `→ κ₁) = notLabel? κ₁
notLabel? R[ κ ] = notLabel? κ
```

The predicate `Ground` κ is satisfied when κ is the kind of types or labels, and is necessary to reserve the promotion of neutral types to just those at these kinds. It is again trivial to show that this predicate is decidable, and so a definition of `ground?` is omitted.

```
Ground : Kind → Set
ground? : ∀ κ → Dec (Ground κ)
Ground ★ = ⊤
Ground L = ⊤
Ground (κ `→ κ₁) = ⊥
Ground R[ κ ] = ⊥
```

2.2 Type syntax

We now lay the groundwork to describe the type system of R$\omega\mu$. We represent the judgment $\Gamma \vdash \tau : \kappa$ intrinsically as the data type `Type`; The data type `Pred` represents well-kinded predicates. The two are necessarily mutually inductive. Note that the syntax of predicates will be the same for both types and normalized types, and so the `Pred` datatype is indexed abstractly by type `Ty`.

```
infixr 2 _⇒_
infixl 5 _·_
infixr 5 _≲_
data Pred (Ty : KEnv → Kind → Set) Δ : Kind → Set
data Type Δ : Kind → Set
```

We must also define syntax for *simple rows*, that is, row literals. For uniformity of kind indexing, we define a `SimpleRow` by pattern matching on the syntax of kinds. Again, a row literal of `Types` and of types in normal form will not differ in shape, and so `SimpleRow` abstracts over its content type `Ty`.

```
SimpleRow : (Ty : KEnv → Kind → Set) → KEnv → Kind → Set
SimpleRow Ty Δ R[ κ ] = List (Label × Ty Δ κ)
SimpleRow _ _ _ = ⊥
```

A simple row is *ordered* if it is of length ≤ 1 or its corresponding labels are ordered ascendingly according to some total order $<$. We will restrict the formation of rows to just those that are ordered, which has two key consequences: first, it guarantees a normal form (later) for simple rows, and second, it enforces that labels be unique in each row. It is easy to show that the `Ordered` predicate is decidable (definition omitted).

```
Ordered : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ] → Set
ordered? : ∀ (xs : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]) → Dec (Ordered xs)
Ordered [] = ⊤
```

```
Ordered (x :: []) = ⊤
Ordered ((l₁ , _) :: (l₂ , τ) :: xs) = l₁ < l₂ × Ordered ((l₂ , τ) :: xs)
```

The syntax of well-kinded predicates is exactly as expected.

```
data Pred Ty Δ where
  _·_~_ :
    (ρ₁ ρ₂ ρ₃ : Ty Δ R[ κ ]) →
    Pred Ty Δ R[ κ ]

  _≲_ :
    (ρ₁ ρ₂ : Ty Δ R[ κ ]) →
    Pred Ty Δ R[ κ ]
```

The syntax of kinding judgments is given below. The formation rules for λ-abstractions, applications, arrow types, and $\forall$ and μ types are standard, uninteresting, and omitted.

```
data Type Δ where
  ‘ : (α : TVar Δ κ) → Type Δ κ
```

The constructor _⇒_ forms a qualified type given a well-kinded predicate π and a $\star$-kinded body τ.

```
_⇒_ : (π : Pred Type Δ R[ κ₁ ]) → (τ : Type Δ ★) → Type Δ ★
```

Labels are formed from label literals and cast to kind $\star$ via the ⌊_⌋ constructor.

```
lab : (l : Label) → Type Δ L
⌊_⌋ : (τ : Type Δ L) → Type Δ ★
```

We finally describe row formation. The constructor ⦅_⦆ forms a row literal from a well-ordered simple row. We additionally allow the syntax _▹_ for constructing row singletons of (perhaps) variable label; this role can be performed by ⦅_⦆ when the label is a literal. The _<\$>_ describes the map of a type operator over a row. Π and Σ form records and variants from rows for which the `NotLabel` predicate is satisfied. Finally, the __ constructor forms the relative complement of two rows. The novelty in this report will come from showing how types of these forms reduce.

```
⦅_⦆ : (xs : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]) (ordered : True (ordered? xs)) → Type Δ R[ κ ]
_▹_ : (l : Type Δ L) → (τ : Type Δ κ) → Type Δ R[ κ ]
_<$>_ : (ϕ : Type Δ (κ₁ ‘→ κ₂)) → (τ : Type Δ R[ κ₁ ]) → Type Δ R[ κ₂ ]
Π : {notLabel : True (notLabel? κ)} → Type Δ (R[ κ ] ‘→ κ)
Σ : {notLabel : True (notLabel? κ)} → Type Δ (R[ κ ] ‘→ κ)
_\_ : Type Δ R[ κ ] → Type Δ R[ κ ] → Type Δ R[ κ ]
```

2.2.1 The ordered predicate. We impose on the ⦅_⦆ constructor a witness of the form `True (ordered? xs)`, although it may seem more intuitive to have instead simply required a witness that `Ordered xs`. The reason for this is that the `True` predicate quotients each proof down to a single inhabitant `tt`, which grants us proof irrelevance when comparing rows. This is desirable and yields congruence rules that would otherwise be blocked by two differing proofs of well-orderedness. The congruence rule below asserts that two simple rows are equivalent even with differing proofs. (This pattern is replicable for any decidable predicate.)

```
cong-SimpleRow : {sr₁ sr₂ : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]}
                 {wf₁ : True (ordered? sr₁)} {wf₂ : True (ordered? sr₂)} →
                 sr₁ ≡ sr₂ → ⦅ sr₁ ⦆ wf₁ ≡ ⦅ sr₂ ⦆ wf₂
cong-SimpleRow {sr₁ = sr₁} {_} {wf₁} {wf₂} refl
  rewrite Dec→Irrelevant (Ordered sr₁) (ordered? sr₁) wf₁ wf₂ = refl
```

In the same fashion, we impose on Π and Σ a similar restriction that their kinds satisfy the `NotLabel` predicate, although it is of no consequence (as each are constants and so congruence rules are unnecessary.) Our reason for this restriction is instead metatheoretic: without it, nonsensical labels could be formed such as Π `(lab "a" ▹ lab "b")` or Π ϵ. Each of these types have kind L, which violates a label canonicity theorem we later show that all label-kinded types in normal form are label literals or neutral.

2.2.2 Flipped map operator.

Hubers and Morris [2023] had a left- and right-mapping operator, but only one is necessary. The flipped application (flap) operator is defined below. Its type reveals its purpose.

```
flap : Type Δ (R[ κ₁ ‘→ κ₂ ] ‘→ κ₁ ‘→ R[ κ₂ ])
flap = ‘λ (‘λ ((‘λ ((‘ Z) · (‘ (S Z)))) <$> (‘ (S Z))))

_??_ : Type Δ (R[ κ₁ ‘→ κ₂ ]) → Type Δ κ₁ → Type Δ R[ κ₂ ]
f ?? a = flap · f · a
```

2.2.3 The (syntactic) complement operator.

It is necessary to give a syntactic account of the computation incurred by the complement of two row literals so that we can state this computation later in the type equivalence relation. (It will, however, be *tedious*, as we must repeat this process in the semantic domain during normalization!) First, define a relation ℓ ∈L ρ that is inhabited when the label literal ℓ occurs in the row ρ. This relation is decidable (_∈L?_); its definition is expected and omitted.

```
infix 0 _∈L_
data _∈L_ : (l : Label) → SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ] → Set where
  Here : ∀ {τ : Type Δ κ} {xs : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]} {l : Label} →
         l ∈L (l , τ) :: xs
  There : ∀ {τ : Type Δ κ} {xs : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]} {l l’ : Label} →
          l ∈L xs → l ∈L (l’ , τ) :: xs
_∈L?_ : ∀ (l : Label) (xs : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]) → Dec (l ∈L xs)
```

We now define the syntactic *row complement* as a linear filter: when a label on the left is found in the row on the right, we exclude that labeled entry from the resulting row.

```
_\s_ : ∀ (xs ys : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]) → SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]
[] \s ys = []
((l , τ) :: xs) \s ys with l ∈L? ys
... | yes _ = xs \s ys
... | no _ = (l , τ) :: (xs \s ys)
```

2.2.4 *Type renaming and substitution.*

Type variable renaming is standard for this intrinsic style (*cf.* Chapman et al. [2019]; Wadler et al. [2022]) and so definitions are omitted. The only deviation of interest is that we have an obligation to show that renaming preserves the `Ordered`-ness of simple rows. Note that we use the suffix $_k$ for common operations over the `Type` and `Predicate` syntax; we will use the suffix $_k$NF for equivalent operations over the normal type (et al) data types.

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\mathsf{Renaming}_k : \mathsf{KEnv} \to \mathsf{KEnv} \to \mathsf{Set} \\
\mathsf{Renaming}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 = \forall\ \{\kappa\} \to \mathsf{TVar}\ \Delta_1\ \kappa \to \mathsf{TVar}\ \Delta_2\ \kappa \\
\mathsf{lift}_k : \mathsf{Renaming}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to \mathsf{Renaming}_k\ (\Delta_1\ ,,\ \kappa)\ (\Delta_2\ ,,\ \kappa) \\
\mathsf{ren}_k : \mathsf{Renaming}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta_1\ \kappa \to \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta_2\ \kappa \\
\mathsf{renPred}_k : \mathsf{Renaming}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to \mathsf{Pred\ Type}\ \Delta_1\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa\ ] \to \mathsf{Pred\ Type}\ \Delta_2\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa\ ] \\
\mathsf{renRow}_k : \mathsf{Renaming}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to \mathsf{SimpleRow\ Type}\ \Delta_1\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa\ ] \to \mathsf{SimpleRow\ Type}\ \Delta_2\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa\ ] \\
\mathsf{orderedRenRow}_k : (r : \mathsf{Renaming}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2) \to (xs : \mathsf{SimpleRow\ Type}\ \Delta_1\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa\ ]) \to \mathsf{Ordered}\ xs \to \\
\qquad\qquad\qquad \mathsf{Ordered}\ (\mathsf{renRow}_k\ r\ xs)
\end{array}
$$

We define weakening as a special case of renaming.

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\mathsf{weaken}_k : \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta\ \kappa_2 \to \mathsf{Type}\ (\Delta\ ,,\ \kappa_1)\ \kappa_2 \\
\mathsf{weaken}_k = \mathsf{ren}_k\ \mathsf{S}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\mathsf{weakenPred}_k : \mathsf{Pred\ Type}\ \Delta\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa_2\ ] \to \mathsf{Pred\ Type}\ (\Delta\ ,,\ \kappa_1)\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa_2\ ] \\
\mathsf{weakenPred}_k = \mathsf{renPred}_k\ \mathsf{S}
\end{array}
$$

Parallel renaming and substitution is likewise standard for this approach, and so definitions are omitted. As will become a theme, we must show that substitution preserves row well-orderedness.

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\mathsf{Substitution}_k : \mathsf{KEnv} \to \mathsf{KEnv} \to \mathsf{Set} \\
\mathsf{Substitution}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 = \forall\ \{\kappa\} \to \mathsf{TVar}\ \Delta_1\ \kappa \to \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta_2\ \kappa \\
\mathsf{lifts}_k : \mathsf{Substitution}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to \mathsf{Substitution}_k (\Delta_1\ ,,\ \kappa)\ (\Delta_2\ ,,\ \kappa) \\
\mathsf{sub}_k : \mathsf{Substitution}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta_1\ \kappa \to \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta_2\ \kappa \\
\mathsf{subPred}_k : \mathsf{Substitution}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to \mathsf{Pred\ Type}\ \Delta_1\ \kappa \to \mathsf{Pred\ Type}\ \Delta_2\ \kappa \\
\mathsf{subRow}_k : \mathsf{Substitution}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to \mathsf{SimpleRow\ Type}\ \Delta_1\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa\ ] \to \mathsf{SimpleRow\ Type}\ \Delta_2\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa\ ] \\
\mathsf{orderedSubRow}_k : (\sigma : \mathsf{Substitution}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2) \to (xs : \mathsf{SimpleRow\ Type}\ \Delta_1\ \mathsf{R}[\ \kappa\ ]) \to \mathsf{Ordered}\ xs \to \\
\qquad\qquad\qquad \mathsf{Ordered}\ (\mathsf{subRow}_k\ \sigma\ xs)
\end{array}
$$

Two operations of note: extension of a substitution σ appends a new type `A` as the zero'th De Bruijn index. β-substitution is a special case of substitution in which we only substitute the most recently freed variable.

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\mathsf{extend}_k : \mathsf{Substitution}_k\ \Delta_1\ \Delta_2 \to (A : \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta_2\ \kappa) \to \mathsf{Substitution}_k\ (\Delta_1\ ,,\ \kappa)\ \Delta_2 \\
\mathsf{extend}_k\ \sigma\ A\ \mathsf{Z} = A \\
\mathsf{extend}_k\ \sigma\ A\ (\mathsf{S}\ x) = \sigma\ x
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\_\beta_k[\_] : \mathsf{Type}\ (\Delta\ ,,\ \kappa_1)\ \kappa_2 \to \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta\ \kappa_1 \to \mathsf{Type}\ \Delta\ \kappa_2 \\
B\ \beta_k[\ A\ ] = \mathsf{sub}_k\ (\mathsf{extend}_k\ `\ A)\ B
\end{array}
$$

2.3 Type equivalence

We define reduction on types $\tau \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{T}} \tau'$ by directing the following type equivalence judgment $\Delta \vdash \tau = \tau' : \kappa$ from left to right. We define in a later section a normalization function $\Downarrow$ for which $\tau_1 \equiv\mathtt{t}\ \tau_2$ iff $\Downarrow \tau_1 \equiv \Downarrow \tau_2$. Note below that we equate types under the relation `_≡t_`, predicates under the relation `_≡p_`, and row literals under the relation `_≡r_`.

```
infix 0 _≡t_
infix 0 _≡p_
data _≡p_ : Pred Type Δ R[ κ ] → Pred Type Δ R[ κ ] → Set
data _≡t_ : Type Δ κ → Type Δ κ → Set
data _≡r_ : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ] → SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ] → Set
```

Declare the following as generalized metavariables to reduce clutter. (N.b., generalized variables in Agda are not dependent upon eachother, e.g., it is not true that ρ_1 and ρ_2 must have equal kinds when ρ_1 and ρ_2 appear in the same type signature.)

```
private
  variable
    ℓ ℓ₁ ℓ₂ ℓ₃ : Label
    l l₁ l₂ l₃ : Type Δ L
    ρ₁ ρ₂ ρ₃ : Type Δ R[ κ ]
    π₁ π₂ : Pred Type Δ R[ κ ]
    τ τ₁ τ₂ τ₃ υ υ₁ υ₂ υ₃ : Type Δ κ
```

Row literals and predicates are equated in an obvious fashion.

```
data _≡r_ where
  eq-[] : _≡r_ {Δ = Δ} {κ = κ} [] []
  eq-cons : {xs ys : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]} →
    ℓ₁ ≡ ℓ₂ → τ₁ ≡t τ₂ → xs ≡r ys →
    ((ℓ₁ , τ₁) :: xs) ≡r ((ℓ₂ , τ₂) :: ys)

data _≡p_ where
  _eq-≲_ :
    τ₁ ≡t υ₁ → τ₂ ≡t υ₂ → τ₁ ≲ τ₂ ≡p υ₁ ≲ υ₂
  _eq-·_~_ :
    τ₁ ≡t υ₁ → τ₂ ≡t υ₂ → τ₃ ≡t υ₃ →
    τ₁ · τ₂ ~ τ₃ ≡p υ₁ · υ₂ ~ υ₃
```

The first three equivalence rules enforce that `_≡t_` forms an equivalence relation.

```
data _≡t_ where
  eq-refl : τ ≡t τ
  eq-sym : τ₁ ≡t τ₂ → τ₂ ≡t τ₁
  eq-trans : τ₁ ≡t τ₂ → τ₂ ≡t τ₃ → τ₁ ≡t τ₃
```

We next have a number of congruence rules. As this is type-level normalization, we equate under binders such as λ and $\forall$. The rule for congruence under λ bindings is below; the remaining congruence rules are omitted.

$$\text{eq-}\lambda : \forall \{\tau\ \upsilon : \text{Type}\ (\Delta\ ,,\ \kappa_1)\ \kappa_2\} \to \tau \equiv\text{t}\ \upsilon \to \text{`}\lambda\ \tau \equiv\text{t}\ \text{`}\lambda\ \upsilon$$

We have two "expansion" rules and one composition rule. Firstly, arrow-kinded types are η-expanded to have an outermost lambda binding. This later ensures canonicity of arrow-kinded types. Analogously, row-kinded variables left alone are expanded to a map by the identity function according to the functor identity. Additionally, nested maps are composed together into one map. These rules together ensure canonical forms for row-kinded normal types. Observe that the last two rules are effectively functorial laws.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{eq-}\eta : \forall \{f : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ (\kappa_1\ \text{`}{\to}\ \kappa_2)\} \to f \equiv\text{t}\ \text{`}\lambda\ (\text{weaken}_k\ f \cdot (\text{` Z}))\\
&\text{eq-map-id} : \forall \{\kappa\}\ \{\tau : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \text{R[}\ \kappa\ \text{]}\} \to \tau \equiv\text{t}\ (\text{`}\lambda\ \{\kappa_1 = \kappa\}\ (\text{` Z}))\ \text{<\$>}\ \tau\\
&\text{eq-map-}\circ : \forall \{\kappa_3\}\ \{f : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ (\kappa_2\ \text{`}{\to}\ \kappa_3)\}\ \{g : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ (\kappa_1\ \text{`}{\to}\ \kappa_2)\}\ \{\tau : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \text{R[}\ \kappa_1\ \text{]}\} \to\\
&\quad (f\ \text{<\$>}\ (g\ \text{<\$>}\ \tau)) \equiv\text{t}\ (\text{`}\lambda\ (\text{weaken}_k\ f \cdot (\text{weaken}_k\ g \cdot (\text{` Z}))))\ \text{<\$>}\ \tau
\end{aligned}$$

We now describe the computational rules that incur type reduction. Rule `eq-`β is the usual β-reduction rule. Rule `eq-labTy` asserts that the constructor `_▹_` is indeed superfluous when describing singleton rows with a label literal; singleton rows of the form $(\ell\ ▹\ \tau)$ are normalized into row literals.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{eq-}\beta : \forall \{\tau_1 : \text{Type}\ (\Delta\ ,,\ \kappa_1)\ \kappa_2\}\ \{\tau_2 : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \kappa_1\} \to\\
&\quad ((\text{`}\lambda\ \tau_1) \cdot \tau_2) \equiv\text{t}\ (\tau_1\ \beta_k\text{[}\ \tau_2\ \text{]})\\
&\text{eq-labTy} : l \equiv\text{t lab}\ \ell \to (l\ ▹\ \tau) \equiv\text{t}\ ⦅\ [\ (\ell\ ,\ \tau)\ ]\ ⦆\ \text{tt}
\end{aligned}$$

The rule `eq-▹$` describes that mapping `F` over a singleton row is simply application of `F` over the row's contents. Rule `eq-map` asserts exactly the same except for row literals; the function $\texttt{over}_r$ (definition omitted) is simply fmap over a pair's right component. Rule `eq-<$>-\` asserts that mapping `F` over a row complement is distributive.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{eq-}▹\$: \forall \{l\}\ \{\tau : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \kappa_1\}\ \{F : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ (\kappa_1\ \text{`}{\to}\ \kappa_2)\} \to\\
&\quad (F\ \text{<\$>}\ (l\ ▹\ \tau)) \equiv\text{t}\ (l\ ▹\ (F \cdot \tau))\\
&\text{eq-map} : \forall \{F : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ (\kappa_1\ \text{`}{\to}\ \kappa_2)\}\ \{\rho : \text{SimpleRow Type}\ \Delta\ \text{R[}\ \kappa_1\ \text{]}\}\ \{o\rho : \text{True}\ (\text{ordered?}\ \rho)\} \to\\
&\quad F\ \text{<\$>}\ (⦅\ \rho\ ⦆\ o\rho) \equiv\text{t}\ ⦅\ \text{map}\ (\text{over}_r\ (F \cdot_))\ \rho\ ⦆\ (\text{fromWitness}\ (\text{map-over}_r\ \rho\ (F \cdot_)\ (\text{toWitness}\ o\rho)))\\
&\text{eq-<\$>-}\backslash : \forall \{F : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ (\kappa_1\ \text{`}{\to}\ \kappa_2)\}\ \{\rho_2\ \rho_1 : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \text{R[}\ \kappa_1\ \text{]}\} \to\\
&\quad F\ \text{<\$>}\ (\rho_2\ \backslash\ \rho_1) \equiv\text{t}\ (F\ \text{<\$>}\ \rho_2)\ \backslash\ (F\ \text{<\$>}\ \rho_1)
\end{aligned}$$

The rules `eq-Π` and `eq-Σ` give the defining equations of Π and Σ at nested row kind. This is to say, application of Π to a nested row is equivalent to mapping Π over the row.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{eq-}\Pi : \forall \{\rho : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \text{R[R[}\ \kappa\ \text{]]}\}\ \{nl : \text{True}\ (\text{notLabel?}\ \kappa)\} \to\\
&\qquad \Pi\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot \rho \equiv\text{t}\ \Pi\ \{notLabel = nl\}\ \text{<\$>}\ \rho\\
&\text{eq-}\Sigma : \forall \{\rho : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \text{R[R[}\ \kappa\ \text{]]}\}\ \{nl : \text{True}\ (\text{notLabel?}\ \kappa)\} \to\\
&\qquad \Sigma\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot \rho \equiv\text{t}\ \Sigma\ \{notLabel = nl\}\ \text{<\$>}\ \rho
\end{aligned}$$

The next two rules assert that Π and Σ can reassociate from left-to-right except with the new right-applicand "flapped".

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{eq-}\Pi\text{-assoc} : \forall \{\rho : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ (\text{R[}\ \kappa_1\ \text{`}{\to}\ \kappa_2\ \text{]})\}\ \{\tau : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \kappa_1\}\ \{nl : \text{True}\ (\text{notLabel?}\ \kappa_2)\} \to\\
&\quad (\Pi\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot \rho) \cdot \tau \equiv\text{t}\ \Pi\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot (\rho\ ??\ \tau)\\
&\text{eq-}\Sigma\text{-assoc} : \forall \{\rho : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ (\text{R[}\ \kappa_1\ \text{`}{\to}\ \kappa_2\ \text{]})\}\ \{\tau : \text{Type}\ \Delta\ \kappa_1\}\ \{nl : \text{True}\ (\text{notLabel?}\ \kappa_2)\} \to\\
&\quad (\Sigma\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot \rho) \cdot \tau \equiv\text{t}\ \Sigma\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot (\rho\ ??\ \tau)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Type variables} \quad \alpha \in \mathcal{A} \qquad\qquad \text{Labels} \quad \ell \in \mathcal{L}$$

$$\begin{array}{llcl}
\text{Ground Kinds} & \gamma & ::= & \star \mid \mathsf{L} \\
\text{Kinds} & \kappa & ::= & \gamma \mid \kappa \to \kappa \mid \mathsf{R}^{\kappa} \\
\text{Row Literals} & \hat{\mathcal{P}} \ni \hat{\rho} & ::= & \{\ell_i \triangleright \hat{\tau}_i\}_{i \in 0 \ldots m} \\
\text{Neutral Types} & n & ::= & \alpha \mid n\,\hat{\tau} \\
\text{Normal Types} & \hat{\mathcal{T}} \ni \hat{\tau}, \hat{\phi} & ::= & n \mid \hat{\phi}^{\star}\, n \mid \hat{\rho} \mid \hat{\pi} \Rightarrow \hat{\tau} \mid \forall \alpha : \kappa . \hat{\tau} \mid \lambda \alpha : \kappa . \hat{\tau} \\
 & & \mid & n \triangleright \hat{\tau} \mid \ell \mid \# \hat{\tau} \mid \hat{\tau} \setminus \hat{\tau} \mid \Pi^{(\star)}\, \hat{\tau} \mid \Sigma^{(\star)}\, \hat{\tau}
\end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta \vdash_{nf} \hat{\tau} : \kappa} \boxed{\Delta \vdash_{ne} n : \kappa}$$

$$(\kappa_{nf}\text{-NE})\,\frac{\Delta \vdash_{ne} n : \gamma}{\Delta \vdash_{nf} n : \gamma} \qquad (\kappa_{nf}\text{-}\setminus)\,\frac{\Delta \vdash_{nf} \hat{\tau}_i : \mathsf{R}^{\kappa} \quad \hat{\tau}_1 \notin \hat{\mathcal{P}} \text{ or } \hat{\tau}_2 \notin \hat{\mathcal{P}}}{\Delta \vdash_{nf} \hat{\tau}_2 \setminus \hat{\tau}_1 : \mathsf{R}^{\kappa}} \qquad (\kappa_{nf}\text{-}\triangleright)\,\frac{\Delta \vdash_{ne} n : \mathsf{L} \quad \Delta \vdash_{nf} \hat{\tau} : \kappa}{\Delta \vdash_{nf} n \triangleright \hat{\tau} : \mathsf{R}^{\kappa}}$$

Fig. 2. Normal type forms

Finally, the rule `eq-compl` gives computational content to the relative row complement operator applied to row literals.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{eq-compl} : \forall\, \{xs\ ys : \text{SimpleRow Type } \Delta\ \text{R[}\ \kappa\ \text{]}\} \\
\quad \{oxs : \text{True } (\text{ordered? } xs)\}\ \{oys : \text{True } (\text{ordered? } ys)\}\ \{ozs : \text{True } (\text{ordered? } (xs \setminus\!\text{s } ys))\} \to \\
\quad ((\!|\ xs\ |\!)\ oxs) \setminus ((\!|\ ys\ |\!)\ oys) \equiv\!\text{t}\ (\!|\ (xs \setminus\!\text{s } ys)\ |\!)\ ozs
\end{array}$$

Before concluding, we share an a auxiliary definition that reflects instances of propositional equality in Agda to proofs of type-equivalence. The same role could be performed via Agda's `subst` but without the convenience.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{inst} : \forall\, \{\tau_1\ \tau_2 : \text{Type } \Delta\ \kappa\} \to \tau_1 \equiv \tau_2 \to \tau_1 \equiv\!\text{t}\ \tau_2 \\
\text{inst refl} = \text{eq-refl}
\end{array}$$

2.3.1 Some admissable rules. In early versions of this equivalence relation, we thought it would be necessary to impose the following two rules directly. Surprisingly, we can confirm their admissability. The first rule states that Π and Σ are mapped over nested rows, and the second (definition omitted) states that λ-bindings η-expand over Π. (These results hold identically for Σ.)

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{eq-}\Pi\triangleright : \forall\, \{l\}\ \{\tau : \text{Type } \Delta\ \text{R[}\ \kappa\ \text{]}\}\{nl : \text{True } (\text{notLabel? } \kappa)\} \to \\
\qquad\quad (\Pi\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot (l \triangleright \tau)) \equiv\!\text{t}\ (l \triangleright (\Pi\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot \tau)) \\
\text{eq-}\Pi\triangleright = \text{eq-trans eq-}\Pi\ \text{eq-}\triangleright\$
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{eq-}\Pi\lambda : \forall\, \{l\}\ \{\tau : \text{Type } (\Delta\ ,\!,\ \kappa_1)\ \kappa_2\}\ \{nl : \text{True } (\text{notLabel? } \kappa_2)\} \to \\
\qquad\quad \Pi\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot (l \triangleright \text{`}\lambda\ \tau) \equiv\!\text{t}\ \text{`}\lambda\ (\Pi\ \{notLabel = nl\} \cdot (\text{weaken}_k\ l \triangleright \tau))
\end{array}$$

3 Normal forms

We define reduction on types $\tau \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{T}} \tau'$ by directing the type equivalence judgment $\varepsilon \vdash \tau = \tau' : \kappa$ from left to right (with the exception of rule (E-MAP$_{\text{id}}$), which reduces right-to-left).

3.1 Mechanized syntax

```
data NormalType (Δ : KEnv) : Kind → Set

NormalPred : KEnv → Kind → Set
NormalPred = Pred NormalType

NormalOrdered : SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ] → Set
normalOrdered? : ∀ (xs : SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ]) → Dec (NormalOrdered xs)

IsNeutral IsNormal : NormalType Δ κ → Set
isNeutral? : ∀ (τ : NormalType Δ κ) → Dec (IsNeutral τ)
isNormal? : ∀ (τ : NormalType Δ κ) → Dec (IsNormal τ)

NotSimpleRow : NormalType Δ R[ κ ] → Set
notSimpleRows? : ∀ (τ₁ τ₂ : NormalType Δ R[ κ ]) → Dec (NotSimpleRow τ₁ or NotSimpleRow τ₂)

data NeutralType Δ : Kind → Set where
  ` :
      (α : TVar Δ κ) →
      ----------------
      NeutralType Δ κ

  _·_ :

      (f : NeutralType Δ (κ₁ `→ κ)) →
      (τ : NormalType Δ κ₁) →
      ----------------
      NeutralType Δ κ

data NormalType Δ where

  ne :

      (x : NeutralType Δ κ) → {ground : True (ground? κ)} →
      ---------
      NormalType Δ κ

  _<$>_ : (φ : NormalType Δ (κ₁ `→ κ₂)) → NeutralType Δ R[ κ₁ ] →
         ------------------------------
         NormalType Δ R[ κ₂ ]

  `λ :

      (τ : NormalType (Δ ,, κ₁) κ₂) →
      ----------------
      NormalType Δ (κ₁ `→ κ₂)

  _`→_ :

      (τ₁ τ₂ : NormalType Δ ★) →
      ----------
      NormalType Δ ★
```

```
`∀    :

        (τ : NormalType (Δ ,, κ) ★) →
        --------------
        NormalType Δ ★
μ     :

        (φ : NormalType Δ (★ `→ ★)) →
        ----------
        NormalType Δ ★
-------------------------
-- Qualified types
_⇒_ :
          (π : NormalPred Δ R[ κ₁ ]) → (τ : NormalType Δ ★) →
          --------
          NormalType Δ ★
-------------------------
-- Rω business

⦅_⦆ : (ρ : SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ]) → (oρ : True (normalOrdered? ρ)) →
        ---------
         NormalType Δ R[ κ ]
--    -- labels
lab :

        (l : Label) →
        ---
        NormalType Δ L

-- label constant formation
⌊_⌋ :
        (l : NormalType Δ L) →
        -------
        NormalType Δ ★

Π :

        (ρ : NormalType Δ R[ ★ ]) →
        -------
        NormalType Δ ★

Σ :

        (ρ : NormalType Δ R[ ★ ]) →
```

```
        NormalType Δ ★
  _\_ : (ρ2 ρ1 : NormalType Δ R[ κ ]) → {nsr : True (notSimpleRows? ρ2 ρ1)} →
        NormalType Δ R[ κ ]
  _▹n_ : (l : NeutralType Δ L) (τ : NormalType Δ κ) →

          NormalType Δ R[ κ ]

  ––––––––––––––––––––––––––––– – Ordered predicate
NormalOrdered [] = ⊤
NormalOrdered ((l , _) :: []) = ⊤
NormalOrdered ((l1 , _) :: (l2 , τ) :: xs) = l1 < l2 × NormalOrdered ((l2 , τ) :: xs)

normalOrdered? [] = yes tt
normalOrdered? ((l , τ) :: []) = yes tt
normalOrdered? ((l1 , _) :: (l2 , _) :: xs) with l1 <? l2 | normalOrdered? ((l2 , _) :: xs)
... | yes p | yes q = yes (p , q)
... | yes p | no q = no (λ { (_ , oxs) → q oxs })
... | no p | yes q  = no (λ { (x , _) → p x})
... | no p | no q   = no (λ { (x , _) → p x})

NotSimpleRow (ne x) = ⊤
NotSimpleRow ((ϕ <$> τ)) = ⊤
NotSimpleRow ((| ρ |) oρ) = ⊥
NotSimpleRow (τ \ τ1) = ⊤
NotSimpleRow (x ▹n τ) = ⊤
```

3.2 Properties of normal types

The syntax of normal types is defined precisely so as to enjoy canonical forms based on kind. We first demonstrate that neutral types and inert complements cannot occur in empty contexts.

```
noNeutrals : NeutralType ∅ κ → ⊥

noNeutrals (n · τ) = noNeutrals n

noComplements : ∀ {ρ1 ρ2 ρ3 : NormalType ∅ R[ κ ]}
                  (nsr : True (notSimpleRows? ρ3 ρ2)) →
                  ρ1 ≡ (ρ3 \ ρ2) {nsr} →
                  ⊥
```

Now:

```
arrow-canonicity : (f : NormalType Δ (κ1 ‘→ κ2)) → ∃[ τ ] (f ≡ ‘λ τ)
arrow-canonicity (‘λ f) = f , refl

row-canonicity-∅ : (ρ : NormalType ∅ R[ κ ]) →
                     ∃[ xs ] Σ[ oxs ∈ True (normalOrdered? xs) ]
                     (ρ ≡ (| xs |) oxs)
```

```
row-canonicity-∅ (ne x) = ⊥-elim (noNeutrals x)
row-canonicity-∅ ((| ρ |) oρ) = ρ , oρ , refl
row-canonicity-∅ ((ρ \ ρ₁) {nsr}) = ⊥-elim (noComplements nsr refl)
row-canonicity-∅ (l ▹ₙ ρ) = ⊥-elim (noNeutrals l)
row-canonicity-∅ ((ϕ <$> ρ)) = ⊥-elim (noNeutrals ρ)

label-canonicity-∅ : ∀ (l : NormalType ∅ L) → ∃[ s ] (l ≡ lab s)
label-canonicity-∅ (ne x) = ⊥-elim (noNeutrals x)
label-canonicity-∅ (lab s) = s , refl
```

3.3 Renaming

Renaming over normal types is defined in an entirely straightforward manner.

```
renₖNE : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → NeutralType Δ₁ κ → NeutralType Δ₂ κ
renₖNF : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → NormalType Δ₁ κ → NormalType Δ₂ κ
renRowₖNF : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → SimpleRow NormalType Δ₁ R[ κ ] → SimpleRow NormalType Δ₂ R[ κ ]
renPredₖNF : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → NormalPred Δ₁ R[ κ ] → NormalPred Δ₂ R[ κ ]
```

Care must be given to ensure that the `NormalOrdered` and `NotSimpleRow` predicates are preserved.

```
orderedRenRowₖNF : (r : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) → (xs : SimpleRow NormalType Δ₁ R[ κ ]) → NormalOrdered x
                   NormalOrdered (renRowₖNF r xs)

nsrRenₖNF : ∀ (r : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) (ρ₁ ρ₂ : NormalType Δ₁ R[ κ ]) → NotSimpleRow ρ₂ or NotSimpleRow
            NotSimpleRow (renₖNF r ρ₂) or NotSimpleRow (renₖNF r ρ₁)
nsrRenₖNF' : ∀ (r : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) (ρ : NormalType Δ₁ R[ κ ]) → NotSimpleRow ρ →
            NotSimpleRow (renₖNF r ρ)
```

3.4 Embedding

```
⇑ : NormalType Δ κ → Type Δ κ
⇑Row : SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ] → SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]
⇑NE : NeutralType Δ κ → Type Δ κ
⇑Pred : NormalPred Δ R[ κ ] → Pred Type Δ R[ κ ]
Ordered⇑ : ∀ (ρ : SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ]) → NormalOrdered ρ →
           Ordered (⇑Row ρ)

⇑ (ne x) = ⇑NE x
⇑ (`λ τ) = `λ (⇑ τ)
⇑ (τ₁ `→ τ₂) = ⇑ τ₁ `→ ⇑ τ₂
⇑ (`∀ τ) = `∀ (⇑ τ)
⇑ (μ τ) = μ (⇑ τ)
⇑ (lab l) = lab l
⇑ ⌊ τ ⌋ = ⌊ ⇑ τ ⌋
⇑ (Π x) = Π · ⇑ x
⇑ (Σ x) = Σ · ⇑ x
⇑ (π ⇒ τ) = (⇑Pred π) ⇒ (⇑ τ)
⇑ ((| ρ |) oρ) = (| ⇑Row ρ |) (fromWitness (Ordered⇑ ρ (toWitness oρ)))
```

```
⇑ (ρ₂ \ ρ₁) = ⇑ ρ₂ \ ⇑ ρ₁
⇑ (l ▹ₙ τ) = (⇑NE l) ▹ (⇑ τ)
⇑ ((F <$> τ)) = (⇑ F) <$> (⇑NE τ)

⇑Row [] = []
⇑Row ((l , τ) ∷ ρ) = ((l , ⇑ τ) ∷ ⇑Row ρ)

Ordered⇑ [] oρ = tt
Ordered⇑ (x ∷ []) oρ = tt
Ordered⇑ ((l₁ , _) ∷ (l₂ , _) ∷ ρ) (l₁<l₂ , oρ) = l₁<l₂ , Ordered⇑ ((l₂ , _) ∷ ρ) oρ

⇑Row-isMap : ∀ (xs : SimpleRow NormalType Δ₁ R[ κ ]) →
               ⇑Row xs ≡ map (λ { (l , τ) → l , ⇑ τ }) xs
⇑Row-isMap [] = refl
⇑Row-isMap (x ∷ xs) = cong₂ _∷_ refl (⇑Row-isMap xs)

⇑NE (‘ x) = ‘ x
⇑NE (τ₁ · τ₂) = (⇑NE τ₁) · (⇑ τ₂)

⇑Pred (ρ₁ · ρ₂ ~ ρ₃) = (⇑ ρ₁) · (⇑ ρ₂) ~ (⇑ ρ₃)
⇑Pred (ρ₁ ≲ ρ₂) = (⇑ ρ₁) ≲ (⇑ ρ₂)
```

4 Semantic types

```
--------------------------------
- Semantic types (definition)

Row : Set → Set
Row A = ∃[ n ](Fin n → Label × A)

--------------------------------
- Ordered predicate on semantic rows

OrderedRow' : ∀ {A : Set} → (n : ℕ) → (Fin n → Label × A) → Set
OrderedRow' zero P = ⊤
OrderedRow' (suc zero) P = ⊤
OrderedRow' (suc (suc n)) P = (P fzero .fst < P (fsuc fzero) .fst) × OrderedRow' (suc n) (P ∘ fsuc)

OrderedRow : ∀ {A} → Row A → Set
OrderedRow (n , P) = OrderedRow' n P

--------------------------------
- Defining SemType Δ R[ κ ]

data RowType (Δ : KEnv) (𝒯 : KEnv → Set) : Kind → Set
NotRow : ∀ {Δ : KEnv} {𝒯 : KEnv → Set} → RowType Δ 𝒯 R[ κ ] → Set
notRows? : ∀ {Δ : KEnv} {𝒯 : KEnv → Set} → (ρ₂ ρ₁ : RowType Δ 𝒯 R[ κ ]) → Dec (NotRow ρ₂ or NotRow ρ

data RowType Δ 𝒯 where
  _<$>_ : (φ : ∀ {Δ'} → Renamingₖ Δ Δ' → NeutralType Δ' κ₁ → 𝒯 Δ') →
          NeutralType Δ R[ κ₁ ] →
```

```
            RowType Δ 𝒯 R[ κ₂ ]
  _▹_ : NeutralType Δ L → 𝒯 Δ → RowType Δ 𝒯 R[ κ ]
  row : (ρ : Row (𝒯 Δ)) → OrderedRow ρ → RowType Δ 𝒯 R[ κ ]
  _\_ : (ρ₂ ρ₁ : RowType Δ 𝒯 R[ κ ]) → {nr : NotRow ρ₂ or NotRow ρ₁} →
        RowType Δ 𝒯 R[ κ ]

NotRow (x ▹ x₁) = ⊤
NotRow (row ρ x) = ⊥
NotRow (ρ \ ρ₁) = ⊤
NotRow (φ <$> ρ) = ⊤

notRows? (x ▹ x₁) ρ₁ = yes (left tt)
notRows? (ρ₂ \ ρ₃) ρ₁ = yes (left tt)
notRows? (φ <$> ρ) ρ₁ = yes (left tt)
notRows? (row ρ x) (x₁ ▹ x₂) = yes (right tt)
notRows? (row ρ x) (row ρ₁ x₁) = no (λ { (left ()) ; (right ()) })
notRows? (row ρ x) (ρ₁ \ ρ₂) = yes (right tt)
notRows? (row ρ x) (φ <$> τ) = yes (right tt)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
- Defining Semantic types

SemType : KEnv → Kind → Set
SemType Δ ★ = NormalType Δ ★
SemType Δ L = NormalType Δ L
SemType Δ₁ (κ₁ ‘→ κ₂) = (∀ {Δ₂} → (r : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) (v : SemType Δ₂ κ₁) → SemType Δ₂ κ₂)
SemType Δ R[ κ ] = RowType Δ (λ Δ' → SemType Δ' κ) R[ κ ]

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
- aliases

KripkeFunction : KEnv → Kind → Kind → Set
KripkeFunctionNE : KEnv → Kind → Kind → Set
KripkeFunction Δ₁ κ₁ κ₂ = (∀ {Δ₂} → Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → SemType Δ₂ κ₁ → SemType Δ₂ κ₂)
KripkeFunctionNE Δ₁ κ₁ κ₂ = (∀ {Δ₂} → Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → NeutralType Δ₂ κ₁ → SemType Δ₂ κ₂)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
- Truncating a row preserves ordering

ordered-cut : ∀ {n : ℕ} → {P : Fin (suc n) → Label × SemType Δ κ} →
              OrderedRow (suc n , P) → OrderedRow (n , P ∘ fsuc)
ordered-cut {n = zero} oρ = tt
ordered-cut {n = suc n} oρ = oρ .snd

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
- Ordering is preserved by mapping

orderedOverᵣ : ∀ {n} {P : Fin n → Label × SemType Δ κ₁} →
```

```
                        (f : SemType Δ κ₁ → SemType Δ κ₂) →
                        OrderedRow (n , P) → OrderedRow (n , overᵣ f ∘ P)
orderedOverᵣ {n = zero} {P} f oρ = tt
orderedOverᵣ {n = suc zero} {P} f oρ = tt
orderedOverᵣ {n = suc (suc n)} {P} f oρ = (oρ .fst) , (orderedOverᵣ f (oρ .snd))

--------------------------------
-- Semantic row operators

_::_ :   Label × SemType Δ κ → Row (SemType Δ κ) → Row (SemType Δ κ)

τ :: (n , P) = suc n , λ { fzero → τ
                          ; (fsuc x) → P x }
-- the empty row
εV : Row (SemType Δ κ)
εV = 0 , λ ()
```

4.1 Renaming and substitution

```
renKripke : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → KripkeFunction Δ₁ κ₁ κ₂ → KripkeFunction Δ₂ κ₁ κ₂
renKripke {Δ₁} ρ F {Δ₂} = λ ρ' → F (ρ' ∘ ρ)

renSem : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → SemType Δ₁ κ → SemType Δ₂ κ
renRow : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ →
         Row (SemType Δ₁ κ) →
         Row (SemType Δ₂ κ)

orderedRenRow : ∀ {n} {P : Fin n → Label × SemType Δ₁ κ} → (r : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) →
                OrderedRow' n P → OrderedRow' n (λ i → (P i .fst) , renSem r (P i .snd))

nrRenSem : ∀ (r : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) → (ρ : RowType Δ₁ (λ Δ' → SemType Δ' κ) R[ κ ]) →
           NotRow ρ → NotRow (renSem r ρ)
nrRenSem' : ∀ (r : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) → (ρ₂ ρ₁ : RowType Δ₁ (λ Δ' → SemType Δ' κ) R[ κ ]) →
           NotRow ρ₂ or NotRow ρ₁ → NotRow (renSem r ρ₂) or NotRow (renSem r ρ₁)

renSem {κ = ★} r τ = renₖNF r τ
renSem {κ = L} r τ = renₖNF r τ
renSem {κ = κ `→ κ₁} r F = renKripke r F
renSem {κ = R[ κ ]} r (φ <$> x) = (λ r' → φ (r' ∘ r)) <$> (renₖNE r x)
renSem {κ = R[ κ ]} r (l ▹ τ) = (renₖNE r l) ▹ renSem r τ
renSem {κ = R[ κ ]} r (row (n , P) q) = row (n , ( overᵣ (renSem r) ∘ P)) (orderedRenRow r q)
renSem {κ = R[ κ ]} r ((ρ₂ ∖ ρ₁) {nr}) = (renSem r ρ₂ ∖ renSem r ρ₁) {nr = nrRenSem' r ρ₂ ρ₁ nr}

nrRenSem' r ρ₂ ρ₁ (left x) = left (nrRenSem r ρ₂ x)
nrRenSem' r ρ₂ ρ₁ (right y) = right (nrRenSem r ρ₁ y)

nrRenSem r (x ▹ x₁) nr = tt
nrRenSem r (ρ ∖ ρ₁) nr = tt
nrRenSem r (φ <$> ρ) nr = tt

orderedRenRow {n = zero} {P} r o = tt
```

```
orderedRenRow {n = suc zero} {P} r o = tt
orderedRenRow {n = suc (suc n)} {P} r (l₁<l₂ , o) = l₁<l₂ , (orderedRenRow {n = suc n} {P ∘ fsuc} r o)

renRow ϕ (n , P) = n , overᵣ (renSem ϕ) ∘ P

weakenSem : SemType Δ κ₁ → SemType (Δ ,, κ₂) κ₁
weakenSem {Δ} {κ₁} τ = renSem {Δ₁ = Δ} {κ = κ₁} S τ
```

5 Normalization by Evaluation

```
reflect : ∀ {κ} → NeutralType Δ κ → SemType Δ κ
reify : ∀ {κ} → SemType Δ κ → NormalType Δ κ

reflect {κ = ★} τ        = ne τ
reflect {κ = L} τ        = ne τ
reflect {κ = R[ κ ]} ρ = (λ r n → reflect n) <$> ρ
reflect {κ = κ₁ ‘→ κ₂} τ = λ ρ v → reflect (renₖNE ρ τ · reify v)

reifyKripke : KripkeFunction Δ κ₁ κ₂ → NormalType Δ (κ₁ ‘→ κ₂)
reifyKripkeNE : KripkeFunctionNE Δ κ₁ κ₂ → NormalType Δ (κ₁ ‘→ κ₂)
reifyKripke {κ₁ = κ₁} F = ‘λ (reify (F S (reflect {κ = κ₁} ((‘ Z)))))
reifyKripkeNE F = ‘λ (reify (F S (‘ Z)))

reifyRow’ : (n : ℕ) → (Fin n → Label × SemType Δ κ) → SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ]
reifyRow’ zero P = []
reifyRow’ (suc n) P with P fzero
... | (l , τ) = (l , reify τ) ∷ reifyRow’ n (P ∘ fsuc)

reifyRow : Row (SemType Δ κ) → SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ]
reifyRow (n , P) = reifyRow’ n P

reifyRowOrdered : ∀ (ρ : Row (SemType Δ κ)) → OrderedRow ρ → NormalOrdered (reifyRow ρ)
reifyRowOrdered’ : ∀ (n : ℕ) → (P : Fin n → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
                            OrderedRow (n , P) → NormalOrdered (reifyRow (n , P))

reifyRowOrdered’ zero P oρ = tt
reifyRowOrdered’ (suc zero) P oρ = tt
reifyRowOrdered’ (suc (suc n)) P (l₁<l₂ , ih) = l₁<l₂ , (reifyRowOrdered’ (suc n) (P ∘ fsuc) ih)

reifyRowOrdered (n , P) oρ = reifyRowOrdered’ n P oρ

reifyPreservesNR : ∀ (ρ₁ ρ₂ : RowType Δ (λ Δ’ → SemType Δ’ κ) R[ κ ]) →
                            (nr : NotRow ρ₁ or NotRow ρ₂) → NotSimpleRow (reify ρ₁) or NotSimpleRow (reify ρ

reifyPreservesNR’ : ∀ (ρ₁ ρ₂ : RowType Δ (λ Δ’ → SemType Δ’ κ) R[ κ ]) →
                            (nr : NotRow ρ₁ or NotRow ρ₂) → NotSimpleRow (reify ((ρ₁ ∖ ρ₂) {nr}))

reify {κ = ★} τ = τ
reify {κ = L} τ = τ
reify {κ = κ₁ ‘→ κ₂} F = reifyKripke F
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} (l ▹ τ) = (l ▹ₙ (reify τ))
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} (row ρ q) = ⦅ reifyRow ρ ⦆ (fromWitness (reifyRowOrdered ρ q))
```

```
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} ((φ <$> τ)) = (reifyKripkeNE φ <$> τ)
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} ((φ <$> τ) \ ρ₂) = (reify (φ <$> τ) \ reify ρ₂) {nsr = tt}
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} ((l ▹ τ) \ ρ) = (reify (l ▹ τ) \ (reify ρ)) {nsr = tt}
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} (row ρ x \ ρ'@(x₁ ▹ x₂)) = (reify (row ρ x) \ reify ρ') {nsr = tt}
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} ((row ρ x \ row ρ₁ x₁) {left ()})
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} ((row ρ x \ row ρ₁ x₁) {right ()})
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} (row ρ x \ (φ <$> τ)) = (reify (row ρ x) \ reify (φ <$> τ)) {nsr = tt}
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} ((row ρ x \ ρ'@((ρ₁ \ ρ₂) {nr'})) {nr}) = ((reify (row ρ x)) \ (reify ((ρ₁ \ ρ₂) {nr'}))) {nsr = from
reify {κ = R[ κ ]} ((((ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr'}) \ ρ) {nr}) = ((reify ((ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr'})) \ reify ρ) {fromWitness (reifyPreservesN

reifyPreservesNR (x₁ ▹ x₂) ρ₂ (left x) = left tt
reifyPreservesNR ((ρ₁ \ ρ₃) {nr}) ρ₂ (left x) = left (reifyPreservesNR' ρ₁ ρ₃ nr)
reifyPreservesNR (φ <$> ρ) ρ₂ (left x) = left tt
reifyPreservesNR ρ₁ (x ▹ x₁) (right y) = right tt
reifyPreservesNR ρ₁ ((ρ₂ \ ρ₃) {nr}) (right y) = right (reifyPreservesNR' ρ₂ ρ₃ nr)
reifyPreservesNR ρ₁ ((φ <$> ρ₂)) (right y) = right tt

reifyPreservesNR' (x₁ ▹ x₂) ρ₂ (left x) = tt
reifyPreservesNR' (ρ₁ \ ρ₃) ρ₂ (left x) = tt
reifyPreservesNR' (φ <$> n) ρ₂ (left x) = tt
reifyPreservesNR' (φ <$> n) ρ₂ (right y) = tt
reifyPreservesNR' (x ▹ x₁) ρ₂ (right y) = tt
reifyPreservesNR' (row ρ x) (x₁ ▹ x₂) (right y) = tt
reifyPreservesNR' (row ρ x) (ρ₂ \ ρ₃) (right y) = tt
reifyPreservesNR' (row ρ x) (φ <$> n) (right y) = tt
reifyPreservesNR' (ρ₁ \ ρ₃) ρ₂ (right y) = tt

--------------------------------
- η normalization of neutral types

η-norm : NeutralType Δ κ → NormalType Δ κ
η-norm = reify ∘ reflect
- --------------------------------
- - Semantic environments

Env : KEnv → KEnv → Set
Env Δ₁ Δ₂ = ∀ {κ} → TVar Δ₁ κ → SemType Δ₂ κ

idEnv : Env Δ Δ
idEnv = reflect ∘ `

extende : (η : Env Δ₁ Δ₂) → (V : SemType Δ₂ κ) → Env (Δ₁ ,, κ) Δ₂
extende η V Z = V
extende η V (S x) = η x

lifte : Env Δ₁ Δ₂ → Env (Δ₁ ,, κ) (Δ₂ ,, κ)
lifte {Δ₁} {Δ₂} {κ} η = extende (weakenSem ∘ η) (idEnv Z)
```

5.1 Helping evaluation

```
--------
- Semantic application

_·V_ : SemType Δ (κ₁ `→ κ₂) → SemType Δ κ₁ → SemType Δ κ₂
F ·V V = F id V

--------
- Semantic complement

_∈Row_ : ∀ {m} → (l : Label) →
           (Q : Fin m → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
           Set
_∈Row_ {m = m} l Q = Σ[ i ∈ Fin m ] (l ≡ Q i .fst)

_∈Row?_ : ∀ {m} → (l : Label) →
           (Q : Fin m → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
           Dec (l ∈Row Q)
_∈Row?_ {m = zero} l Q = no λ { () }
_∈Row?_ {m = suc m} l Q with l ≟ Q fzero .fst
... | yes p = yes (fzero , p)
... | no    p with l ∈Row? (Q ∘ fsuc)
... | yes (n , q) = yes ((fsuc n) , q)
... | no          q = no λ { (fzero , q') → p q' ; (fsuc n , q') → q (n , q') }

compl : ∀ {n m} →
        (P : Fin n → Label × SemType Δ κ)
        (Q : Fin m → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
        Row (SemType Δ κ)
compl {n = zero} {m} P Q = εV
compl {n = suc n} {m} P Q with P fzero .fst ∈Row? Q
... | yes _ = compl (P ∘ fsuc) Q
... | no _ = (P fzero) ∷ (compl (P ∘ fsuc) Q)

- ----------------------------
- - Semantic complement preserves well-ordering
lemma : ∀ {n m q} →
          (P : Fin (suc n) → Label × SemType Δ κ)
          (Q : Fin m → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
          (R : Fin (suc q) → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
            OrderedRow (suc n , P) →
            compl (P ∘ fsuc) Q ≡ (suc q , R) →
          P fzero .fst < R fzero .fst
lemma {n = suc n} {q = q} P Q R oP eq₁ with P (fsuc fzero) .fst ∈Row? Q
lemma {κ = _} {suc n} {q = q} P Q R oP refl | no _ = oP .fst
... | yes _ = <-trans {i = P fzero .fst} {j = P (fsuc fzero) .fst} {k = R fzero .fst} (oP .fst) (lemma {n = n} (P ∘ fsuc) Q

ordered-∷ : ∀ {n m} →
```

```
                   (P : Fin (suc n) → Label × SemType Δ κ)
                   (Q : Fin m → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
                   OrderedRow (suc n , P) →
                   OrderedRow (compl (P ∘ fsuc) Q) → OrderedRow (P fzero :: compl (P ∘ fsuc) Q)
ordered-:: {n = n} P Q oP oC with compl (P ∘ fsuc) Q | inspect (compl (P ∘ fsuc)) Q
... | zero , R | _ = tt
... | suc n , R | [[ eq ]] = lemma P Q R oP eq , oC

ordered-compl : ∀ {n m} →
                   (P : Fin n → Label × SemType Δ κ)
                   (Q : Fin m → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
                   OrderedRow (n , P) → OrderedRow (m , Q) → OrderedRow (compl P Q)
ordered-compl {n = zero} P Q oρ₁ oρ₂ = tt
ordered-compl {n = suc n} P Q oρ₁ oρ₂ with P fzero .fst ∈Row? Q
... | yes _ = ordered-compl (P ∘ fsuc) Q (ordered-cut oρ₁) oρ₂
... | no _ = ordered-:: P Q oρ₁ (ordered-compl (P ∘ fsuc) Q (ordered-cut oρ₁) oρ₂)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-- Semantic complement on Rows

_\v_ : Row (SemType Δ κ) → Row (SemType Δ κ) → Row (SemType Δ κ)
(n , P) \v (m , Q) = compl P Q

ordered\v : ∀ (ρ₂ ρ₁ : Row (SemType Δ κ)) → OrderedRow ρ₂ → OrderedRow ρ₁ → OrderedRow (ρ₂ \v ρ₁)
ordered\v (n , P) (m , Q) oρ₂ oρ₁ = ordered-compl P Q oρ₂ oρ₁

-------- --------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------- Semantic lifting

_<$>V_ : SemType Δ (κ₁ `→ κ₂) → SemType Δ R[ κ₁ ] → SemType Δ R[ κ₂ ]
NotRow<$> : ∀ {F : SemType Δ (κ₁ `→ κ₂)} {ρ₂ ρ₁ : RowType Δ (λ Δ' → SemType Δ' κ₁) R[ κ₁ ]} →
                 NotRow ρ₂ or NotRow ρ₁ → NotRow (F <$>V ρ₂) or NotRow (F <$>V ρ₁)

F <$>V (l ▹ τ) = l ▹ (F ·V τ)
F <$>V row (n , P) q = row (n , overᵣ (F id) ∘ P) (orderedOverᵣ (F id) q)
F <$>V ((ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr}) = ((F <$>V ρ₂) \ (F <$>V ρ₁)) {NotRow<$> nr}
F <$>V (G <$> n) = (λ {Δ'} r → F r ∘ G r) <$> n

NotRow<$> {F = F} {x₁ ▹ x₂} {ρ₁} (left x) = left tt
NotRow<$> {F = F} {ρ₂ \ ρ₃} {ρ₁} (left x) = left tt
NotRow<$> {F = F} {ϕ <$> n} {ρ₁} (left x) = left tt

NotRow<$> {F = F} {ρ₂} {x ▹ x₁} (right y) = right tt
NotRow<$> {F = F} {ρ₂} {ρ₁ \ ρ₃} (right y) = right tt
NotRow<$> {F = F} {ρ₂} {ϕ <$> n} (right y) = right tt


-------- --------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------- Semantic complement on SemTypes
```

```
_\V_ : SemType Δ R[ κ ] → SemType Δ R[ κ ] → SemType Δ R[ κ ]
row ρ₂ oρ₂ \V row ρ₁ oρ₁ = row (ρ₂ \v ρ₁) (ordered\v ρ₂ ρ₁ oρ₂ oρ₁)
ρ₂@(x ▹ x₁) \V ρ₁ = (ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr = left tt}
ρ₂@(row ρ x) \V ρ₁@(x₁ ▹ x₂) = (ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr = right tt}
ρ₂@(row ρ x) \V ρ₁@(_ \ _) = (ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr = right tt}
ρ₂@(row ρ x) \V ρ₁@(_ <$> _) = (ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr = right tt}
ρ@(ρ₂ \ ρ₃) \V ρ' = (ρ \ ρ') {nr = left tt}
ρ@(φ <$> n) \V ρ' = (ρ \ ρ') {nr = left tt}

- ------------------------------
- - Semantic flap

apply : SemType Δ κ₁ → SemType Δ ((κ₁ `→ κ₂) `→ κ₂)
apply a = λ ρ F → F ·V (renSem ρ a)

infixr 0 _<?>V_
_<?>V_ : SemType Δ R[ κ₁ `→ κ₂ ] → SemType Δ κ₁ → SemType Δ R[ κ₂ ]
f <?>V a = apply a <$>V f
```

5.2 Π and Σ as operators

```
record Xi : Set where
  field
    Ξ★ : ∀ {Δ} → NormalType Δ R[ ★ ] → NormalType Δ ★
    ren-★ : ∀ (ρ : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) → (τ : NormalType Δ₁ R[ ★ ]) → renₖNF ρ (Ξ★ τ) ≡ Ξ★ (renₖNF ρ τ)

open Xi
ξ : ∀ {Δ} → Xi → SemType Δ R[ κ ] → SemType Δ κ
ξ {κ = ★} Ξ x = Ξ .Ξ★ (reify x)
ξ {κ = L} Ξ x = lab "impossible"
ξ {κ = κ₁ `→ κ₂} Ξ F = λ ρ v → ξ Ξ (renSem ρ F <?>V v)
ξ {κ = R[ κ ]} Ξ x = (λ ρ v → ξ Ξ v) <$>V x

Π-rec Σ-rec : Xi
Π-rec = record
  { Ξ★ = Π ; ren-★ = λ ρ τ → refl }
Σ-rec =
  record
  { Ξ★ = Σ ; ren-★ = λ ρ τ → refl }

ΠV ΣV : ∀ {Δ} → SemType Δ R[ κ ] → SemType Δ κ
ΠV = ξ Π-rec
ΣV = ξ Σ-rec

ξ-Kripke : Xi → KripkeFunction Δ R[ κ ] κ
ξ-Kripke Ξ ρ v = ξ Ξ v

Π-Kripke Σ-Kripke : KripkeFunction Δ R[ κ ] κ
Π-Kripke = ξ-Kripke Π-rec
Σ-Kripke = ξ-Kripke Σ-rec
```

5.3 Evaluation

```
eval : Type Δ₁ κ → Env Δ₁ Δ₂ → SemType Δ₂ κ
evalPred : Pred Type Δ₁ R[ κ ] → Env Δ₁ Δ₂ → NormalPred Δ₂ R[ κ ]

evalRow : (ρ : SimpleRow Type Δ₁ R[ κ ]) → Env Δ₁ Δ₂ → Row (SemType Δ₂ κ)
evalRowOrdered : (ρ : SimpleRow Type Δ₁ R[ κ ]) → (η : Env Δ₁ Δ₂) → Ordered ρ → OrderedRow (evalRow

evalRow [] η = ϵV
evalRow ((l , τ) :: ρ) η = (l , (eval τ η)) :: evalRow ρ η

⇓Row-isMap : ∀ (η : Env Δ₁ Δ₂) → (xs : SimpleRow Type Δ₁ R[ κ ]) →
                        reifyRow (evalRow xs η) ≡ map (λ { (l , τ) → l , (reify (eval τ η)) }) xs
⇓Row-isMap η [] = refl
⇓Row-isMap η (x :: xs) = cong₂ _::_ refl (⇓Row-isMap η xs)

evalPred (ρ₁ · ρ₂ ~ ρ₃) η = reify (eval ρ₁ η) · reify (eval ρ₂ η) ~ reify (eval ρ₃ η)
evalPred (ρ₁ ≲ ρ₂) η = reify (eval ρ₁ η) ≲ reify (eval ρ₂ η)

eval {κ = κ} (‘ x) η = η x
eval {κ = κ} (τ₁ · τ₂) η = (eval τ₁ η) ·V (eval τ₂ η)
eval {κ = κ} (τ₁ ‘→ τ₂) η = (eval τ₁ η) ‘→ (eval τ₂ η)

eval {κ = ★} (π ⇒ τ) η = evalPred π η ⇒ eval τ η
eval {Δ₁} {κ = ★} (‘∀ τ) η = ‘∀ (eval τ (lifte η))
eval {κ = ★} (μ τ) η = μ (reify (eval τ η))
eval {κ = ★} ⌊ τ ⌋ η = ⌊ reify (eval τ η) ⌋
eval (ρ₂ \ ρ₁) η = eval ρ₂ η \V eval ρ₁ η
eval {κ = L} (lab l) η = lab l
eval {κ = κ₁ ‘→ κ₂} (‘λ τ) η = λ ρ v → eval τ (extende (λ {κ} v’ → renSem {κ = κ} ρ (η v’)) v)
eval {κ = R[ κ ] ‘→ κ} Π η = Π-Kripke
eval {κ = R[ κ ] ‘→ κ} Σ η = Σ-Kripke
eval {κ = R[ κ ]} (f <$> a) η = (eval f η) <$>V (eval a η)
eval (⦇ ρ ⦈ oρ) η = row (evalRow ρ η) (evalRowOrdered ρ η (toWitness oρ))
eval (l ▹ τ) η with eval l η
... | ne x = (x ▹ eval τ η)
... | lab l₁ = row (1 , λ { fzero → (l₁ , eval τ η) }) tt
evalRowOrdered [] η oρ = tt
evalRowOrdered (x₁ :: []) η oρ = tt
evalRowOrdered ((l₁ , τ₁) :: (l₂ , τ₂) :: ρ) η (l₁<l₂ , oρ) with
  evalRow ρ η | evalRowOrdered ((l₂ , τ₂) :: ρ) η oρ
... | zero , P | ih = l₁<l₂ , tt
... | suc n , P | ih₁ , ih₂ = l₁<l₂ , ih₁ , ih₂
```

5.4 Normalization

```
⇓ : ∀ {Δ} → Type Δ κ → NormalType Δ κ
⇓ τ = reify (eval τ idEnv)

⇓Pred : ∀ {Δ} → Pred Type Δ R[ κ ] → Pred NormalType Δ R[ κ ]
```

```
⇓Pred π = evalPred π idEnv

⇓Row : ∀ {Δ} → SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ] → SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ]
⇓Row ρ = reifyRow (evalRow ρ idEnv)

⇓NE : ∀ {Δ} → NeutralType Δ κ → NormalType Δ κ
⇓NE τ = reify (eval (⇑NE τ) idEnv)
```

6 Metatheory

6.1 Stability

```
stability : ∀ (τ : NormalType Δ κ) → ⇓ (⇑ τ) ≡ τ
stabilityNE : ∀ (τ : NeutralType Δ κ) → eval (⇑NE τ) (idEnv {Δ}) ≡ reflect τ
stabilityPred : ∀ (π : NormalPred Δ R[ κ ]) → evalPred (⇑Pred π) idEnv ≡ π
stabilityRow : ∀ (ρ : SimpleRow NormalType Δ R[ κ ]) → reifyRow (evalRow (⇑Row ρ) idEnv) ≡ ρ
```

Stability implies surjectivity and idempotency.

```
idempotency : ∀ (τ : Type Δ κ) → (⇑ ∘ ⇓ ∘ ⇑ ∘ ⇓) τ ≡ (⇑ ∘ ⇓) τ
idempotency τ rewrite stability (⇓ τ) = refl

surjectivity : ∀ (τ : NormalType Δ κ) → ∃[ υ ] (⇓ υ ≡ τ)
surjectivity τ = ( ⇑ τ , stability τ )
```

Dual to surjectivity, stability also implies that embedding is injective.

```
⇑-inj : ∀ (τ₁ τ₂ : NormalType Δ κ) → ⇑ τ₁ ≡ ⇑ τ₂ → τ₁ ≡ τ₂
⇑-inj τ₁ τ₂ eq = trans (sym (stability τ₁)) (trans (cong ⇓ eq) (stability τ₂))
```

6.2 A logical relation for completeness

```
subst-Row : ∀ {A : Set} {n m : ℕ} → (n ≡ m) → (f : Fin n → A) → Fin m → A
subst-Row refl f = f

-- Completeness relation on semantic types
_≈_ : SemType Δ κ → SemType Δ κ → Set
_≈₂_ : ∀ {A} → (x y : A × SemType Δ κ) → Set
(l₁ , τ₁) ≈₂ (l₂ , τ₂) = l₁ ≡ l₂ × τ₁ ≈ τ₂
_≈R_ : (ρ₁ ρ₂ : Row (SemType Δ κ)) → Set
(n , P) ≈R (m , Q) = Σ[ pf ∈ (n ≡ m) ] (∀ (i : Fin m) → (subst-Row pf P) i ≈₂ Q i)

PointEqual-≈ : ∀ {Δ₁} {κ₁} {κ₂} (F G : KripkeFunction Δ₁ κ₁ κ₂) → Set
PointEqualNE-≈ : ∀ {Δ₁} {κ₁} {κ₂} (F G : KripkeFunctionNE Δ₁ κ₁ κ₂) → Set
Uniform : ∀ {Δ} {κ₁} {κ₂} → KripkeFunction Δ κ₁ κ₂ → Set
UniformNE : ∀ {Δ} {κ₁} {κ₂} → KripkeFunctionNE Δ κ₁ κ₂ → Set

convNE : κ₁ ≡ κ₂ → NeutralType Δ R[ κ₁ ] → NeutralType Δ R[ κ₂ ]
convNE refl n = n

convKripkeNE₁ : ∀ {κ₁'} → κ₁ ≡ κ₁' → KripkeFunctionNE Δ κ₁ κ₂ → KripkeFunctionNE Δ κ₁' κ₂
convKripkeNE₁ refl f = f

_≈_ {κ = ★} τ₁ τ₂ = τ₁ ≡ τ₂
```

```
_≈_ {κ = L} τ1 τ2 = τ1 ≡ τ2
_≈_ {Δ1} {κ = κ1 `→ κ2} F G =
  Uniform F × Uniform G × PointEqual-≈ {Δ1} F G
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ2 ]} (_<$>_ {κ1} ϕ1 n1) (_<$>_ {κ1'} ϕ2 n2) =
  Σ[ pf ∈ (κ1 ≡ κ1') ]
    UniformNE ϕ1
  × UniformNE ϕ2
  × (PointEqualNE-≈ (convKripkeNE1 pf ϕ1) ϕ2
  × convNE pf n1 ≡ n2)
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ2 ]} (ϕ1 <$> n1) _ = ⊥
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ2 ]} _ (ϕ1 <$> n1) = ⊥
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (l1 ▹ τ1) (l2 ▹ τ2) = l1 ≡ l2 × τ1 ≈ τ2
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (x1 ▹ x2) (row ρ x3) = ⊥
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (x1 ▹ x2) (ρ2 \ ρ3) = ⊥
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (row ρ x1) (x2 ▹ x3) = ⊥
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (row (n , P) x1) (row (m , Q) x2) = (n , P) ≈R (m , Q)
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (row ρ x1) (ρ2 \ ρ3) = ⊥
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (ρ1 \ ρ2) (x1 ▹ x2) = ⊥
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (ρ1 \ ρ2) (row ρ x1) = ⊥
_≈_ {Δ1} {R[ κ ]} (ρ1 \ ρ2) (ρ3 \ ρ4) = ρ1 ≈ ρ3 × ρ2 ≈ ρ4

PointEqual-≈ {Δ1} {κ1} {κ2} F G =
  ∀ {Δ2} (ρ : Renamingk Δ1 Δ2) {V1 V2 : SemType Δ2 κ1} →
  V1 ≈ V2 → F ρ V1 ≈ G ρ V2

PointEqualNE-≈ {Δ1} {κ1} {κ2} F G =
  ∀ {Δ2} (ρ : Renamingk Δ1 Δ2) (V : NeutralType Δ2 κ1) →
  F ρ V ≈ G ρ V

Uniform {Δ1} {κ1} {κ2} F =
  ∀ {Δ2 Δ3} (ρ1 : Renamingk Δ1 Δ2) (ρ2 : Renamingk Δ2 Δ3) (V1 V2 : SemType Δ2 κ1) →
  V1 ≈ V2 → (renSem ρ2 (F ρ1 V1)) ≈ (renKripke ρ1 F ρ2 (renSem ρ2 V2))

UniformNE {Δ1} {κ1} {κ2} F =
  ∀ {Δ2 Δ3} (ρ1 : Renamingk Δ1 Δ2) (ρ2 : Renamingk Δ2 Δ3) (V : NeutralType Δ2 κ1) →
  (renSem ρ2 (F ρ1 V)) ≈ F (ρ2 ∘ ρ1) (renkNE ρ2 V)

Env-≈ : (η1 η2 : Env Δ1 Δ2) → Set
Env-≈ η1 η2 = ∀ {κ} (x : TVar _ κ) → (η1 x) ≈ (η2 x)

-- extension
extend-≈ : ∀ {η1 η2 : Env Δ1 Δ2} → Env-≈ η1 η2 →
            {V1 V2 : SemType Δ2 κ} →
            V1 ≈ V2 →
            Env-≈ (extende η1 V1) (extende η2 V2)
extend-≈ p q Z = q
extend-≈ p q (S v) = p v
```

6.2.1 Properties.

```
reflect-≈ : ∀ {τ₁ τ₂ : NeutralType Δ κ} → τ₁ ≡ τ₂ → reflect τ₁ ≈ reflect τ₂
reify-≈   : ∀ {V₁ V₂ : SemType Δ κ} → V₁ ≈ V₂ → reify V₁ ≡ reify V₂
reifyRow-≈ : ∀ {n} (P Q : Fin n → Label × SemType Δ κ) →
                  (∀ (i : Fin n) → P i ≈₂ Q i) →
                  reifyRow (n , P) ≡ reifyRow (n , Q)
```

6.3 The fundamental theorem and completeness

```
fundC : ∀ {τ₁ τ₂ : Type Δ₁ κ} {η₁ η₂ : Env Δ₁ Δ₂} →
          Env-≈ η₁ η₂ → τ₁ ≡t τ₂ → eval τ₁ η₁ ≈ eval τ₂ η₂
fundC-pred : ∀ {π₁ π₂ : Pred Type Δ₁ R[ κ ]} {η₁ η₂ : Env Δ₁ Δ₂} →
                Env-≈ η₁ η₂ → π₁ ≡p π₂ → evalPred π₁ η₁ ≡ evalPred π₂ η₂
fundC-Row : ∀ {ρ₁ ρ₂ : SimpleRow Type Δ₁ R[ κ ]} {η₁ η₂ : Env Δ₁ Δ₂} →
                Env-≈ η₁ η₂ → ρ₁ ≡r ρ₂ → evalRow ρ₁ η₁ ≈R evalRow ρ₂ η₂

idEnv-≈ : ∀ {Δ} → Env-≈ (idEnv {Δ}) (idEnv {Δ})
idEnv-≈ x = reflect-≈ refl

completeness : ∀ {τ₁ τ₂ : Type Δ κ} → τ₁ ≡t τ₂ → ⇓ τ₁ ≡ ⇓ τ₂
completeness eq = reify-≈ (fundC idEnv-≈ eq)

completeness-row : ∀ {ρ₁ ρ₂ : SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ]} → ρ₁ ≡r ρ₂ → ⇓Row ρ₁ ≡ ⇓Row ρ₂
```

6.4 A logical relation for soundness

```
infix 0 ⟦_⟧≈_
⟦_⟧≈_ : ∀ {κ} → Type Δ κ → SemType Δ κ → Set
⟦_⟧≈ne_ : ∀ {κ} → Type Δ κ → NeutralType Δ κ → Set

⟦_⟧r≈_ : ∀ {κ} → SimpleRow Type Δ R[ κ ] → Row (SemType Δ κ) → Set
⟦_⟧≈₂_ : ∀ {κ} → Label × Type Δ κ → Label × SemType Δ κ → Set
⟦ (l₁ , τ) ⟧≈₂ (l₂ , V) = (l₁ ≡ l₂) × (⟦ τ ⟧≈ V)

SoundKripke : Type Δ₁ (κ₁ ‘→ κ₂) → KripkeFunction Δ₁ κ₁ κ₂ → Set
SoundKripkeNE : Type Δ₁ (κ₁ ‘→ κ₂) → KripkeFunctionNE Δ₁ κ₁ κ₂ → Set

- τ is equivalent to neutral ‘n‘ if it’s equivalent
- to the η and map-id expansion of n
⟦_⟧≈ne_ τ n = τ ≡t ⇑ (η-norm n)

⟦_⟧≈_ {κ = ★} τ₁ τ₂ = τ₁ ≡t ⇑ τ₂
⟦_⟧≈_ {κ = L} τ₁ τ₂ = τ₁ ≡t ⇑ τ₂
⟦_⟧≈_ {Δ₁} {κ = κ₁ ‘→ κ₂} f F = SoundKripke f F
⟦_⟧≈_ {Δ} {κ = R[ κ ]} τ (row (n , P) oρ) =
  let xs = ⇑Row (reifyRow (n , P)) in
  (τ ≡t ⦅ xs ⦆ (fromWitness (Ordered⇑ (reifyRow (n , P)) (reifyRowOrdered’ n P oρ)))) ×
  (⟦ xs ⟧r≈ (n , P))
```

```
⟦_⟧≈_ {Δ} {κ = R[ κ ]} τ (l ▹ V) = (τ ≡t (⇑NE l ▹ ⇑ (reify V))) × (⟦ ⇑ (reify V) ⟧≈ V)
⟦_⟧≈_ {Δ} {κ = R[ κ ]} τ ((ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr}) = (τ ≡t (⇑ (reify ((ρ₂ \ ρ₁) {nr})))) × (⟦ ⇑ (reify ρ₂) ⟧≈ ρ₂) × (⟦ ⇑ (reify ρ
⟦_⟧≈_ {Δ} {κ = R[ κ ]} τ (φ <$> n) =
  ∃[ f ] ((τ ≡t (f <$> ⇑NE n)) × (SoundKripkeNE f φ))
⟦ [] ⟧r≈ (zero , P) = ⊤
⟦ [] ⟧r≈ (suc n , P) = ⊥
⟦ x :: ρ ⟧r≈ (zero , P) = ⊥
⟦ x :: ρ ⟧r≈ (suc n , P) = (⟦ x ⟧≈₂ (P fzero)) × ⟦ ρ ⟧r≈ (n , P ∘ fsuc)

SoundKripke {Δ₁ = Δ₁} {κ₁ = κ₁} {κ₂ = κ₂} f F =
  ∀ {Δ₂} (ρ : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) {v V} →
    ⟦ v ⟧≈ V →
    ⟦ (renₖ ρ f · v) ⟧≈ (renKripke ρ F ·V V)

SoundKripkeNE {Δ₁ = Δ₁} {κ₁ = κ₁} {κ₂ = κ₂} f F =
  ∀ {Δ₂} (r : Renamingₖ Δ₁ Δ₂) {v V} →
    ⟦ v ⟧≈ne V →
    ⟦ (renₖ r f · v) ⟧≈ (F r V)
```

6.4.1 Properties.

```
reflect-⟦⟧≈ : ∀ {τ : Type Δ κ} {υ : NeutralType Δ κ} →
              τ ≡t ⇑NE υ → ⟦ τ ⟧≈ (reflect υ)
reify-⟦⟧≈ : ∀ {τ : Type Δ κ} {V : SemType Δ κ} →
              ⟦ τ ⟧≈ V → τ ≡t ⇑ (reify V)
η-norm-≡t : ∀ (τ : NeutralType Δ κ) → ⇑ (η-norm τ) ≡t ⇑NE τ
subst-⟦⟧≈ : ∀ {τ₁ τ₂ : Type Δ κ} →
  τ₁ ≡t τ₂ → {V : SemType Δ κ} → ⟦ τ₁ ⟧≈ V → ⟦ τ₂ ⟧≈ V
```

6.4.2 Logical environments.

```
⟦_⟧≈e_ : ∀ {Δ₁ Δ₂} → Substitutionₖ Δ₁ Δ₂ → Env Δ₁ Δ₂ → Set
⟦_⟧≈e_ {Δ₁} σ η = ∀ {κ} (α : TVar Δ₁ κ) → ⟦ (σ α) ⟧≈ (η α)

- Identity relation
idSR : ∀ {Δ₁} → ⟦ ‘ ⟧≈e (idEnv {Δ₁})
idSR α = reflect-⟦⟧≈ eq-refl
```

6.5 The fundamental theorem and soundness

```
fundS : ∀ {Δ₁ Δ₂ κ}(τ : Type Δ₁ κ){σ : Substitutionₖ Δ₁ Δ₂}{η : Env Δ₁ Δ₂} →
              ⟦ σ ⟧≈e η → ⟦ subₖ σ τ ⟧≈ (eval τ η)
fundSRow : ∀ {Δ₁ Δ₂ κ}(xs : SimpleRow Type Δ₁ R[ κ ]){σ : Substitutionₖ Δ₁ Δ₂}{η : Env Δ₁ Δ₂} →
              ⟦ σ ⟧≈e η → ⟦ subRowₖ σ xs ⟧r≈ (evalRow xs η)
fundSPred : ∀ {Δ₁ κ}(π : Pred Type Δ₁ R[ κ ]){σ : Substitutionₖ Δ₁ Δ₂}{η : Env Δ₁ Δ₂} →
              ⟦ σ ⟧≈e η → (subPredₖ σ π) ≡p ⇑Pred (evalPred π η)

--------------------------------
- Fundamental theorem when substitution is the identity
```

```
subₖ-id : ∀ (τ : Type Δ κ) → subₖ ` τ ≡ τ

⊢⟦_⟧≈ : ∀ (τ : Type Δ κ) → ⟦ τ ⟧≈ eval τ idEnv
⊢⟦ τ ⟧≈ = subst-⟦⟧≈ (inst (subₖ-id τ)) (fundS τ idSR)

--------------------------------
-- Soundness claim

soundness : ∀ {Δ₁ κ} → (τ : Type Δ₁ κ) → τ ≡t ⇑ (⇓ τ)
soundness τ = reify-⟦⟧≈ (⊢⟦ τ ⟧≈)

  --------------------------------
-- If τ₁ normalizes to ⇓ τ₂ then the embedding of τ₁ is equivalent to τ₂

embed-≡t : ∀ {τ₁ : NormalType Δ κ} {τ₂ : Type Δ κ} → τ₁ ≡ (⇓ τ₂) → ⇑ τ₁ ≡t τ₂
embed-≡t {τ₁ = τ₁} {τ₂} refl = eq-sym (soundness τ₂)

--------------------------------
-- Soundness implies the converse of completeness, as desired

Completeness⁻¹ : ∀ {Δ κ} → (τ₁ τ₂ : Type Δ κ) → ⇓ τ₁ ≡ ⇓ τ₂ → τ₁ ≡t τ₂
Completeness⁻¹ τ₁ τ₂ eq = eq-trans (soundness τ₁) (embed-≡t eq)
```

7 The rest of the picture

In the remainder of the development, we intrinsically represent terms as typing judgments indexed by normal types. We then give a typed reduction relation on terms and show progress.

8 Most closely related work

8.0.1 Chapman et al. [2019].

8.0.2 Allais et al. [2013].

References

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