

# **Realizzabilità e altre cose interessanti**

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ABSTRACT. As I understand it the speciality of a realizability interpretation is in being looser, for example in this theory the term  $\text{natrec}(x, 0, 0)$ , where  $x$  is a free variable, belongs to every type despite not even being well formed in a type theory context.

## 1. Copycatting: Let's get vaguely serious

**1.1. Starting definitions.** We are going to give a different interpretation of the same language used in the Minimalist Foundation. Una delle differenze sarà che definiremo un'untyped relazione di riducibilità invece del giudizio di uguanza tipata; then using the distinction in **canonical** and **non-canonical** expression we will define the set of **normal** expressions (le espressioni normali in mtt sono normali anche qui) Let's give a simple grammar for our language (in this interpretation we don't actually differentiate between types and elements): let  $\mathcal{V}$  be an infinite set of variables (generally denoted with  $x, y, z, w$  and with

pensando di nuovo a come trattare il concetto delle *astrazioni* in *proglöf* credo che per ora la cosa migliore sia dimenticarsene

DEFINITION 1.1. The set of expression  $\mathcal{E}$  will be inductively generated from the set of variables  $\mathcal{V}$  as

closed under the following construct:

- (1)  $\lambda x.e$
- (2)  $apply(e_1, e_2)$
- (3)  $0$
- (4)  $succ(e)$
- (5)  $natrec(e_1, e_2, e_3)$
- (6)  $< \cdot, \cdot > e_1, e_2$
- (7)  $El_{\Sigma}(e_1, e_2)$
- (8)  $N$
- (9)  $\Sigma(e_1, e_2)$
- (10)  $\Pi(e_1, e_2)$

where  $x$  is a variable and each  $e_i$  is a previously constructed expression.

DEFINITION 1.2. An expression is said to be **canonical** if it is in the form  $\lambda x.e$ ,  $0$ ,  $succ(e)$ ,  $< e_1, e_2 >$

DEFINITION 1.3. the **contraction** relation ( $\triangleright$ ) is defined by:

- (11)  $natrec(0, b, c) \triangleright b$
- (12)  $apply(\lambda x.e, d) \triangleright b \{a/c\}$
- (13)

## CHAPTER 1

# Expression Language

The following is based on the ideas that I first read in the book "programming in Martin L  f type theory"<sup>1</sup>. Basically every expression we write in a mathematical expression has an arity  $(0, \alpha \rightarrow \beta, \alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2 \dots \otimes \alpha_n)$  which work similarly to how types in simply typed lambda calculus work. This simply is a way to ensure that expressions are well-formed (even if it doesn't ensure that they are reasonable); we chose to add the  $\otimes \dots \otimes$  constructor to freely chose when to *curry* and *uncurry* function application; we could

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<sup>1</sup>Non sono pi  convinto di questa cosa; nel libro si parla escusivamente di *MLTT* dove c'  un enorme rigidit  nelle costruzioni ammesse, al contrario quando siamo in realizzabilit  abbiamo decisamente una maggior libert : potremmo per esempio scrivere l'espressione  $\text{apply}(0, 0)$  semplicemente questa non farebbe parte di alcun tipo. rimarrebbe ora da decidere come trattare il concetto di ariet  funzionale, la Coquand definisce il costruttore di funzione come  $\lambda x.e$  dando nomi espliciti alle variabili e richiamandosi all'operatore di sostituzione  $B\{a/x\}$  per rappresentare i "conti" seguendo questa struttura, la consueta sintassi di funzione diventa obsoleta, il lambda calcolo funzionale (i.e.  $(x).f$  o  $\langle x \rangle.f$ ) diventa di fatto non strettamente necessario negli usi che servono nell'articolo.

Questo mi porta a propormi di non accanirmi sulle ariet  di non preoccuparsi troppo del  $\lambda x.e$  dei  $\Pi$ -tipi (a cui non sono troppo abituato:  $\lambda x.e = \lambda((x).e)$ )

have added more, but there seem to be no advantage in doing so.

The rule for arity are the expected ones:

1. **Everithhung has an Arity**

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2. **The previous section was a bad idea**

As already pointed out in the footnote ?? on page ?? it was not a good idea to start from the wellformedness of formulas as to prove the normalization theorem we need just the concepts of **canonical** and **non-canonical** and the **tree-like** structure of expressions to define the reducibility relation recursively.

In the whole article, I think, nothing else was used.