

The univalence axiom, a brief & incomplete tour

School and Workshop on Univalent Mathematics
tslil clingman, 2019

Univalence & function extensionality

Univalence, the structure-identity principle, and you

Open questions the formulation of univalence

Equivalent reformulations



Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation.

Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation. We'll write `term : type` to help distinguish things.

Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation. We'll write **term** : **type** to help distinguish things.

For the type of *identifications* between types, $A = B$, we'll use

Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation. We'll write **term** : **type** to help distinguish things.

For the type of *identifications* between types, $A = B$, we'll use

$$\cdot \quad A \simeq B \equiv \sum (f : A \rightarrow B), \text{isEquiv}(f)$$

Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation. We'll write **term** : **type** to help distinguish things.

For the type of *identifications* between types, $A = B$, we'll use

- $A \simeq B \equiv \sum (f : A \rightarrow B), \text{isEquiv}(f)$
- $\text{idToEquiv} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \simeq B)$

Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation. We'll write **term** : **type** to help distinguish things.

For the type of *identifications* between types, $A = B$, we'll use

- $A \simeq B \equiv \sum (f : A \rightarrow B), \text{isEquiv}(f)$
- $\text{idToEquiv} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \simeq B)$
- $\text{coe} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation. We'll write **term** : **type** to help distinguish things.

For the type of *identifications* between types, $A = B$, we'll use

- $A \simeq B \equiv \sum (f : A \rightarrow B), \text{isEquiv}(f)$
- $\text{idToEquiv} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \simeq B)$
- $\text{coe} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

For the type of *identifications* between functions, $f = g$, we'll use

Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation. We'll write **term** : **type** to help distinguish things.

For the type of *identifications* between types, $A = B$, we'll use

- $A \simeq B \equiv \sum (f : A \rightarrow B), \text{isEquiv}(f)$
- $\text{idToEquiv} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \simeq B)$
- $\text{coe} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

For the type of *identifications* between functions, $f = g$, we'll use

- $\text{id}_f : f \sim f$

Notation

By way of warming up, let us fix notation. We'll write **term** : **type** to help distinguish things.

For the type of *identifications* between types, $A = B$, we'll use

- $A \simeq B \equiv \sum (f : A \rightarrow B), \text{isEquiv}(f)$
- $\text{idToEquiv} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \simeq B)$
- $\text{coe} : (A = B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

For the type of *identifications* between functions, $f = g$, we'll use

- $\text{id}_f : f \sim f$
- $\text{happly} : (f = g) \rightarrow (f \sim g)$

Univalence & function extensionality

“Univalence sets the type of identifications between types to be equivalences.”

An unfair and incorrect characterisation

“Univalence sets the type of identifications between types to be equivalences.”

“Function extensionality sets the type of identifications between functions to be homotopies.”

An unfair and incorrect characterisation

“Univalence sets the type of identifications between types to be equivalences.”

“Function extensionality sets the type of identifications between functions to be homotopies.”

Functions are not obviously types.

An unfair and incorrect characterisation

“Univalence sets the type of identifications between types to be equivalences.”

“Function extensionality sets the type of identifications between functions to be homotopies.”

Functions are not obviously types. The proof we’ll talk about today arose from a desire to think of $f \leftrightarrow \text{graph}(f)$.

An unfair and incorrect characterisation

“Univalence sets the type of identifications between types to be equivalences.”

“Function extensionality sets the type of identifications between functions to be homotopies.”

Functions are not obviously types. The proof we’ll talk about today arose from a desire to think of $f \leftrightarrow \text{graph}(f)$.

That didn’t work exactly.

An unfair and incorrect characterisation

“Univalence sets the type of identifications between types to be equivalences.”

“Function extensionality sets the type of identifications between functions to be homotopies.”

Functions are not obviously types. The proof we’ll talk about today arose from a desire to think of $f \leftrightarrow \text{graph}(f)$.

That didn’t work exactly. Perhaps there is a proof like this?

Let's remind ourselves of the formal statements of the axioms.

Let's remind ourselves of the formal statements of the axioms.

$$\text{ua} : \prod_{(A, B : \mathcal{U}_i)} \text{isEquiv}(\text{idToEquiv}_{A, B})$$

Let's remind ourselves of the formal statements of the axioms.

$$\text{ua} : \prod_{(A, B : \mathcal{U}_i)} \text{isEquiv}(\text{idToEquiv}_{A, B})$$

$$\text{funext} : \prod_{(A : \mathcal{U}_i)} \prod_{(B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j)} \prod_{(f, g : \prod_{(a : A)} B)} \text{isEquiv}(\text{happly}_{A, B, f, g})$$

Let's remind ourselves of the formal statements of the axioms.

$$\text{ua} : \prod_{(A, B : \mathcal{U}_i)} \text{isEquiv}(\text{idToEquiv}_{A, B})$$

$$\text{funext} : \prod_{(A : \mathcal{U}_i)} \prod_{(B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j)} \prod_{(f, g : \prod_{(a : A)} B)} \text{isEquiv}(\text{happly}_{A, B, f, g})$$

We will prove that from a term **ua** we may deduce **funext**.

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod (a : A), B$.

$$\sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g$$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod (a : A), B$.


$$(f, \text{id}_f), (g, h)$$



$$\sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g$$

Proof idea


Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod(a : A), B$.

$$(f, \text{id}_f), (g, h)$$

$$\sum_{(g : \prod(a : A), B)} f \sim g$$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happy}(p)$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod(a : A), B$.


$$(f, \text{id}_f), (g, h)$$

$$\sum_{(g : \prod(a : A), B)} f \sim g$$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happly}(p)$

So $(f, \text{id}_f) = (g, h) \simeq (\sum(p : f = g), \text{happly}(p) = h) \equiv \text{fib}_{\text{happly}}(h)$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod (a : A), B$.

$$(f, \text{id}_f), (g, h)$$

$$\sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g$$


this is $\text{prop} \rightarrow \text{funext}$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happly}(p)$

So $(f, \text{id}_f) = (g, h) \simeq (\sum (p : f = g), \text{happly}(p) = h) \equiv \text{fib}_{\text{happly}}(h)$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod (a : A), B$.

$$(f, \text{id}_f), (g, h)$$

$$\sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g$$
$$A \rightarrow \left(\sum_{(a : A)} \left(\sum_{(b : B a)} f a = b \right) \right)$$

this is $\text{prop} \rightarrow \text{funext}$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happy}(p)$

So $(f, \text{id}_f) = (g, h) \simeq (\sum (p : f = g), \text{happy}(p) = h) \equiv \text{fib}_{\text{happy}}(h)$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod (a : A), B$.

$$(f, \text{id}_f), (g, h)$$

$$\sum_{(g: \prod (a:A), B)} f \sim g$$

this is prop \rightarrow funext

$$A \rightarrow \left(\sum_{(a:A)} \underbrace{\sum_{(b:B a)} f a = b}_{\text{himg}_f(a)} \right)$$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happly}(p)$

So $(f, \text{id}_f) = (g, h) \simeq (\sum(p : f = g), \text{happly}(p) = h) \equiv \text{fib}_{\text{happly}}(h)$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod (a : A), B$.

$$(f, \text{id}_f), (g, h)$$

$$\sum_{(g:\prod(a:A),B)} f \sim g$$

this is prop \rightarrow funext

$$A \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\sum_{(a:A)} \underbrace{\sum_{(b:Ba)} f a = b}_{\text{himg}_f(a)} \right)}_{\text{hgraph}(f)}$$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happly}(p)$

So $(f, \text{id}_f) = (g, h) \simeq (\sum(p : f = g), \text{happly}(p) = h) \equiv \text{fib}_{\text{happly}}(h)$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod (a : A), B$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (f, \text{id}_f), (g, h) & & \bar{g} \quad a \mapsto (a', b, p) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g & & A \rightarrow \left(\sum_{(a : A)} \underbrace{\sum_{(b : Ba)} f a = b}_{\text{himg}_f(a)} \right) \\
 \text{this is prop} \rightarrow \text{funext} & & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{hgraph}(f)}
 \end{array}$$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happly}(p)$

So $(f, \text{id}_f) = (g, h) \simeq (\sum (p : f = g), \text{happly}(p) = h) \equiv \text{fib}_{\text{happly}}(h)$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod(a : A), B$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (f, \text{id}_f), (g, h) & & \bar{g} \quad a \mapsto (a', b, p) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \sum_{(g : \prod(a : A), B)} f \sim g & & A \rightarrow \left(\sum_{(a : A)} \underbrace{\sum_{(b : Ba)} f a = b}_{\text{himg}_f(a)} \right) \\
 \text{this is prop} \rightarrow \text{funext} & & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{hgraph}(f)}
 \end{array}$$

with $\text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \text{id}_A$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happy}(p)$

So $(f, \text{id}_f) = (g, h) \simeq (\sum(p : f = g), \text{happy}(p) = h) \equiv \text{fib}_{\text{happy}}(h)$

Proof idea

Let us fix $A : \mathcal{U}_i$, $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_j$, and $f : \prod (a : A), B$.

$(f, \text{id}_f), (g, h)$
 $\sum_{(g: \prod(a:A), B)} f \sim g$
 this is prop \rightarrow funext

$\bar{g} \quad a \mapsto (a', b, p)$
 \checkmark
 \simeq
 $A \rightarrow \left(\sum_{(a:A)} \underbrace{\sum_{(b: B a)} f a = b}_{\text{himg}_f(a)} \right)$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{hgraph}(f)}$

with $\text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \text{id}_A$

Note: $\text{tr}_{f \sim}(\text{id}_f, p : f = g) = \text{happly}(p)$

So $(f, \text{id}_f) = (g, h) \simeq (\sum(p : f = g), \text{happly}(p) = h) \equiv \text{fib}_{\text{happly}}(h)$

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \text{hgraph}(f)), \text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \text{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \text{hgraph}(f)), \text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \text{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.
Let's change focus slightly,

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \text{hgraph}(f)), \text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \text{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.

Let's change focus slightly,

$$\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \text{hgraph}(f))} \text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \text{id}_A$$

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \text{hgraph}(f)), \text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \text{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.

Let's change focus slightly,

$$\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \text{hgraph}(f))} \text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \text{id}_A$$

How does this compare to what we want?

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \text{hgraph}(f)), \text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \text{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.

Let's change focus slightly,

$$\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \text{hgraph}(f))} \text{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \text{id}_A$$

$$\sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g$$

How does this compare to what we want?

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f)), \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \mathbf{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.

Let's change focus slightly,

$$\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A$$

$$\sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g$$

How does this compare to what we want?

$$\text{Recall } \mathbf{hgraph}(f) \equiv (\sum(a: A), \underbrace{\sum(b: Ba, fa = b)}_{\mathbf{himg}_f(a)})$$

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f)), \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \mathbf{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.

Let's change focus slightly,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A & & \sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g \\
 & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\
 & s(g, h) := (\lambda a. (a, (ga, ha)), \mathbf{refl}) &
 \end{array}$$

How does this compare to what we want?

Recall $\mathbf{hgraph}(f) \equiv (\sum(a: A), \underbrace{\sum(b: Ba, fa = b)}_{\mathbf{himg}_f(a)})$

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f)), \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \mathbf{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.

Let's change focus slightly,

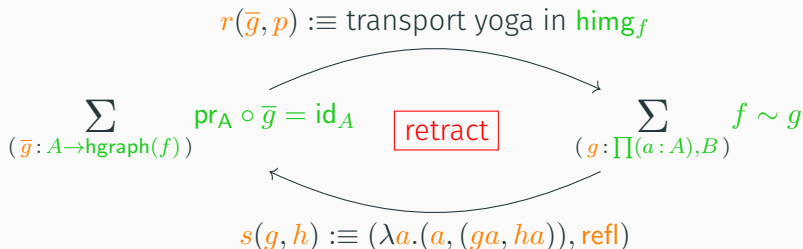
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & r(\bar{g}, p) \equiv \text{transport yoga in } \mathbf{himg}_f & \\
 \sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \sum_{(g: \prod(a:A), B)} f \sim g \\
 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \\
 & s(g, h) \equiv (\lambda a. (a, (ga, ha)), \mathbf{refl}) &
 \end{array}$$

How does this compare to what we want?

Recall $\mathbf{hgraph}(f) \equiv (\sum(a:A), \underbrace{\sum(b: Ba, fa = b)}_{\mathbf{himg}_f(a)})$

But $\sum(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f)), \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} \sim \mathbf{id}_A$ is not obviously a prop.

Let's change focus slightly,



How does this compare to what we want?

Recall $\mathbf{hgraph}(f) \equiv (\sum(a: A), \underbrace{\sum(b: Ba, fa = b)}_{\mathbf{himg}_f(a)})$

What we have,

$$\left(\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \right) \overset{r}{\underset{s}{\rightleftharpoons}} \left(\sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g \right)$$

What we have,

$$\left(\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \right) \overset{r}{\underset{s}{\rightleftharpoons}} \left(\sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g \right)$$

is good enoughTM.

What we have,

$$\left(\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \right) \overset{r}{\underset{s}{\rightleftharpoons}} \left(\sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g \right)$$

is good enoughTM. Being a prop is contagious across retracts.

What we have,

$$\left(\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \right) \overset{r}{\underset{s}{\rightleftharpoons}} \left(\sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g \right)$$

is good enoughTM. Being a prop is contagious across retracts.

$$\triangle! \quad \mathbf{fib}_{\mathbf{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\mathbf{id}_A) \equiv \sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \quad \triangle!$$

What we have,

$$\left(\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \right) \overset{r}{\underset{s}{\rightleftharpoons}} \left(\sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g \right)$$

is good enoughTM. Being a prop is contagious across retracts.

$$\triangle! \quad \mathbf{fib}_{\mathbf{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\mathbf{id}_A) \equiv \sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \quad \triangle!$$

Theorem (Voevodsky)

Assuming only **ua**, if $q: C \rightarrow D$ is an equivalence then so too is $q \circ (-): (E \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (E \rightarrow D)$.

What we have,

$$\left(\sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \right) \overset{r}{\underset{s}{\rightleftharpoons}} \left(\sum_{(g: \prod(a: A), B)} f \sim g \right)$$

is good enough™. Being a prop is contagious across retracts.

$$\triangle! \quad \mathbf{fib}_{\mathbf{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\mathbf{id}_A) \equiv \sum_{(\bar{g}: A \rightarrow \mathbf{hgraph}(f))} \mathbf{pr}_A \circ \bar{g} = \mathbf{id}_A \quad \triangle!$$

Theorem (Voevodsky)

Assuming only **ua**, if $q: C \rightarrow D$ is an equivalence then so too is $q \circ (-): (E \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (E \rightarrow D)$.

And for our silly type $\mathbf{pr}_A: \mathbf{hgraph}(f) \rightarrow A$ is an equivalence!

Putting it together

ua

Putting it together

ua

- Define $\text{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum(a : A), \sum(b : Ba), fa = b$

Putting it together

ua

- Define $\text{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum(a : A), \sum(b : Ba), fa = b$
- Deduce $\text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A)$

Putting it together

ua

- Define $\text{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum(a : A), \sum(b : Ba), fa = b$
- Deduce $\text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A)$
- Apply thm. of V.V. $\rightsquigarrow \text{ua} \mapsto p : \text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A \circ (-))$

Putting it together

$$\mathbf{ua} \rightarrow \mathbf{isContr}(\mathbf{fib}_{\mathbf{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\mathbf{id}_A))$$

- Define $\mathbf{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum(a : A), \sum(b : Ba), fa = b$
- Deduce $\mathbf{isEquiv}(\mathbf{pr}_A)$
- Apply thm. of V.V. $\rightsquigarrow \mathbf{ua} \mapsto p : \mathbf{isEquiv}(\mathbf{pr}_A \circ (-))$

Putting it together

$$\text{ua} \rightarrow \text{isContr}(\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A))$$

- Define $\text{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum(a : A), \sum(b : Ba), fa = b$
- Deduce $\text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A)$
- Apply thm. of V.V. $\rightsquigarrow \text{ua} \mapsto p : \text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A \circ (-))$
- Retract $\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)$ onto $\sum(g : \prod(a : A), B), f \sim g$

Putting it together

$$\text{ua} \rightarrow \text{isContr}(\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)) \rightarrow \text{isContr} \left(\sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g \right)$$

- Define $\text{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum(a : A), \sum(b : Ba), fa = b$
- Deduce $\text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A)$
- Apply thm. of V.V. $\rightsquigarrow \text{ua} \mapsto p : \text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A \circ (-))$
- Retract $\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)$ onto $\sum(g : \prod(a : A), B), f \sim g$

Putting it together

$$\text{ua} \rightarrow \text{isContr}(\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)) \rightarrow \text{isContr} \left(\sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g \right)$$

- Define $\text{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum (a : A), \sum (b : Ba), fa = b$
- Deduce $\text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A)$
- Apply thm. of V.V. $\rightsquigarrow \text{ua} \mapsto p : \text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A \circ (-))$
- Retract $\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)$ onto $\sum (g : \prod (a : A), B), f \sim g$
- Do some equality induction

Putting it together

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ua} &\rightarrow \text{isContr}(\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)) \rightarrow \text{isContr} \left(\sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g \right) \\ &\rightarrow \text{funext} \end{aligned}$$

- Define $\text{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum (a : A), \sum (b : Ba), fa = b$
- Deduce $\text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A)$
- Apply thm. of V.V. $\rightsquigarrow \text{ua} \mapsto p : \text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A \circ (-))$
- Retract $\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)$ onto $\sum (g : \prod (a : A), B), f \sim g$
- Do some equality induction

Putting it together

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ua} &\rightarrow \text{isContr}(\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)) \rightarrow \text{isContr} \left(\sum_{(g : \prod (a : A), B)} f \sim g \right) \\ &\rightarrow \text{funext} \end{aligned}$$

- Define $\text{hgraph}(f) \equiv \sum (a : A), \sum (b : Ba), fa = b$
- Deduce $\text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A)$
- Apply thm. of V.V. $\rightsquigarrow \text{ua} \mapsto p : \text{isEquiv}(\text{pr}_A \circ (-))$
- Retract $\text{fib}_{\text{pr}_A \circ (-)}(\text{id}_A)$ onto $\sum (g : \prod (a : A), B), f \sim g$
- Do some equality induction

Is the aim of type theory is to make that which is formal, formally formal?

This proof is not intricate,

Is the aim of type theory is to make that which is formal, formally formal?

This proof is not intricate, most complicated part is some 2-path algebra.

Is the aim of type theory is to make that which is formal, formally formal?

This proof is not intricate, most complicated part is some 2-path algebra.

I have formalised it...

Is the aim of type theory is to make that which is formal, formally formal?

This proof is not intricate, most complicated part is some 2-path algebra.

I have formalised it... ahem in that other language.

Is the aim of type theory is to make that which is formal, formally formal?

This proof is not intricate, most complicated part is some 2-path algebra.

I have formalised it... ahem in that other language.

~ 200 lines on the HoTT library,

Is the aim of type theory is to make that which is formal, formally formal?

This proof is not intricate, most complicated part is some 2-path algebra.

I have formalised it... *ahem* in that other language.

~ 200 lines on the HoTT library,

~ 50 of which is a single, uninteresting, technical fact about equivalences

Is the aim of type theory is to make that which is formal, formally formal?

This proof is not intricate, most complicated part is some 2-path algebra.

I have formalised it... ahem in that other language.

~ 200 lines on the HoTT library,

~ 50 of which is a single, uninteresting, technical fact about equivalences \rightsquigarrow good exercise?

Facts

- Implies function extensionality

Facts

- Implies function extensionality
- Along with some mild assumptions, \mathbf{U} is not a set

Facts

- Implies function extensionality
- Along with some mild assumptions, \mathbf{U} is not a set
- Consistent to assume (Voevodsky's model in \mathbf{sSET})

Facts

- Implies function extensionality
- Along with some mild assumptions, \mathbf{U} is not a set
- Consistent to assume (Voevodsky's model in \mathbf{sSET})
- Consequently, for any proposition $P : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$ and witness $A \simeq B$, one cannot show $P(A)$ but not $P(B)$.

Facts

- Implies function extensionality
- Along with some mild assumptions, \mathbf{U} is not a set
- Consistent to assume (Voevodsky's model in \mathbf{sSET})
- Consequently, for any proposition $P : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$ and witness $A \simeq B$, one cannot show $P(A)$ but not $P(B)$.

Facts

- Implies function extensionality
- Along with some mild assumptions, \mathbf{U} is not a set
- Consistent to assume (Voevodsky's model in \mathbf{sSET})
- Consequently, for any proposition $P : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$ and witness $A \simeq B$, one cannot show $P(A)$ but not $P(B)$.
- By the *structure identity principle*, \mathbf{ua} means that many algebraic things are univalent too.

Univalence, the structure-identity
principle, and you

All forms of equality are equal, but some are more equal than others

Set TheoryTM does not understand equality of *structures*:

All forms of equality are equal, but some are more equal than others

Set TheoryTM does not understand equality of *structures*:

- given groups $G \cong H$

All forms of equality are equal, but some are more equal than others

Set Theory™ does not understand equality of *structures*:

- given groups $G \cong H$
- “everything that’s true of G is true of H ”

Set TheoryTM does not understand equality of *structures*:

- given groups $G \cong H$
- “everything that’s true of G is true of H ”
- vs $\emptyset \in G$

Set TheoryTM does not understand equality of *structures*:

- given groups $G \cong H$
- “everything that’s true of G is true of H ”
- vs $\emptyset \in G$

Isolate “group theoretic statements”

Set Theory™ does not understand equality of *structures*:

- given groups $G \cong H$
- “everything that’s true of G is true of H ”
- vs $\emptyset \in G$

Isolate “group theoretic statements”

...and everything related to groups

All forms of equality are equal, but some are more equal than others

Set Theory™ does not understand equality of *structures*:

- given groups $G \cong H$
- “everything that’s true of G is true of H ”
- vs $\emptyset \in G$

Isolate “group theoretic statements”

...and everything related to groups

OR

Change foundations

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure,

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

$$\mathbf{Magma} := \sum (A : \mathbf{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

Magma $\equiv \sum (A : \text{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$

Audience Participation

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

$$\text{Magma} \equiv \sum (A : \text{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

Audience Participation

$$(f : A \cong B, t : \prod (a, b : A), f(a \star b) =_B (fa) \oplus (fb))$$

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

$$\text{Magma} := \sum (A : \text{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

Audience Participation

$$(f : A \cong B, t : \prod (a, b : A), f(a \star b) =_B (fa) \oplus (fb))$$

happly
↔
funext

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

$$\text{Magma} := \sum (A : \text{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

Audience Participation

$$(f : A \cong B, \ t : \prod (a, b : A), f(a \star b) =_B (fa) \oplus (fb))$$

$\xleftrightarrow[\text{funext}]{\text{happily}}$

$$(f : A \cong B, \ s : (f \star =_{B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow B)} \oplus (f \times f)))$$

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

$$\text{Magma} := \sum (A : \text{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

Audience Participation

$$(f : A \cong B, \textcolor{brown}{t} : \prod (\textcolor{brown}{a}, \textcolor{brown}{b} : A), f(a \star b) =_B (fa) \oplus (fb))$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftrightarrow{\text{happly}} \\ \text{funext} \\ \xleftrightarrow{\text{idtoeqv}} \\ \text{ua} \end{array}$$

$$(f : A \cong B, \textcolor{brown}{s} : (f \star =_{B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow B)} \oplus (f \times f)))$$

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

$$\text{Magma} := \sum (A : \text{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

Audience Participation

$$(f : A \cong B, \textcolor{brown}{t} : \prod (\textcolor{brown}{a}, \textcolor{brown}{b} : A), f(a \star b) =_B (fa) \oplus (fb))$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftrightarrow{\text{happly}} \\ \text{funext} \end{array}$$

$$(f : A \cong B, \textcolor{brown}{s} : (f \star =_{B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow B)} \oplus (f \times f)))$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftrightarrow{\text{idtoeqv}} \\ \text{ua} \end{array}$$

$$(\textcolor{brown}{q} : A =_{\text{U}} B, \textcolor{brown}{r} : \text{transport}(q, \star) =_{B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow B)} \oplus)$$

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

$$\text{Magma} := \sum (A : \text{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

Audience Participation

$$(f : A \cong B, \ t : \prod (a, b : A), f(a \star b) =_B (fa) \oplus (fb))$$

happily
↔
funext

$$(f : A \cong B, \ s : (f \star =_{B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow B)} \oplus (f \times f)))$$

idtoeqv
↔
ua

$$(q : A =_{\cup} B, \ r : \text{transport}(q, \star) =_{B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow B)} \oplus)$$

generic
↔
lemmas

Univalence for the working mathematician

For a flavour of the *structure-identity* principle, let's pick our favourite toy algebraic structure, ~~affine schemes~~ magmas

$$\mathbf{Magma} \equiv \sum (A : \mathbf{Set}), A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

Audience Participation

$$(f : A \cong B, t : \prod (a, b : A), f(a \star b) =_B (fa) \oplus (fb))$$

happily
↔
funext

$$(f : A \cong B, s : (f \star =_{B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow B)} \oplus (f \times f)))$$

idtoeqv
↔
ua

$$(q : A =_{\mathbf{U}} B, r : \text{transport}(q, \star) =_{B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow B)} \oplus)$$

generic
↔
lemmas

$$p : (A, \star) =_{\mathbf{Magma}} (B, \oplus)$$

Structure-identity principle

For which structures does univalent type theory automatically understand equality?

Structure-identity principle

For which structures does univalent type theory automatically understand equality? A possible answer using category theory:

Structure-identity principle

For which structures does univalent type theory automatically understand equality? A possible answer using category theory:

Definition

A category C is univalent when $\text{idtoiso} : a = b \rightarrow \text{iso}_C(a, b)$ is an equivalence.

Structure-identity principle

For which structures does univalent type theory automatically understand equality? A possible answer using category theory:

Definition

A category \mathcal{C} is univalent when $\text{idtoiso} : a = b \rightarrow \text{iso}_{\mathcal{C}}(a, b)$ is an equivalence.

Theorem

If \mathcal{C} is a univalent category and T is a monad on \mathcal{C} then $\text{Alg}(T)$ is a univalent category.

Structure-identity principle

For which structures does univalent type theory automatically understand equality? A possible answer using category theory:

Definition

A category C is univalent when $\text{idtoiso} : a = b \rightarrow \text{iso}_C(a, b)$ is an equivalence.

Theorem

If C is a univalent category and T is a monad on C then $\text{Alg}(T)$ is a univalent category.

“isomorphism of algebraic structures is equivalent to equality”

Structure-identity principle

For which structures does univalent type theory automatically understand equality? A possible answer using category theory:

Definition

A category \mathcal{C} is univalent when $\text{idtoiso} : a = b \rightarrow \text{iso}_{\mathcal{C}}(a, b)$ is an equivalence.

Theorem

If \mathcal{C} is a univalent category and T is a monad on \mathcal{C} then $\text{Alg}(T)$ is a univalent category.

“isomorphism of algebraic structures is equivalent to equality”
...where does the S.I.P. fail?

Open questions the formulation of
univalence

Putting the *fun* in function extensionality

Definition (Naïve function extensionality)

$$\text{nfunext} : \prod_{(A : \mathcal{U}_i)} \prod_{(B : \mathcal{U}_j)} \prod_{(f, g : \prod_{(a : A)} B)} f \sim g \rightarrow f = g$$

Putting the *fun* in function extensionality

Definition (Naïve function extensionality)

$$\text{nfunext} : \prod_{(A : \mathcal{U}_i)} \prod_{(B : \mathcal{U}_j)} \prod_{(f, g : \prod_{(a : A)} B)} f \sim g \rightarrow f = g$$

- A priori unrelated to **happly**

Putting the *fun* in function extensionality

Definition (Naïve function extensionality)

$$\text{nfunext} : \prod_{(A : \mathcal{U}_i)} \prod_{(B : \mathcal{U}_j)} \prod_{(f, g : \prod_{(a : A)} B)} f \sim g \rightarrow f = g$$

- A priori unrelated to **happly**
- We can easily upgrade to **nfunext'** which satisfies $\text{nfunext}'(\text{happly}(p)) = p$ by 'subtracting-off' **nfunext**(id_f)

Putting the *fun* in function extensionality

Definition (Naïve function extensionality)

$$\text{nfunext} : \prod_{(A : \mathcal{U}_i)} \prod_{(B : \mathcal{U}_j)} \prod_{(f, g : \prod_{(a : A)} B)} f \sim g \rightarrow f = g$$

- A priori unrelated to **happly**
- We can easily upgrade to **nfunext'** which satisfies $\text{nfunext}'(\text{happly}(p)) = p$ by 'subtracting-off' **nfunext**(**id_f**)
- This fixed **nfunext'** is compatible with the first, can inhabit $\text{happly} \circ \text{nfunext}' = \text{happly} \circ \text{nfunext}$

Putting the *fun* in function extensionality

Definition (Naïve function extensionality)

$$\text{nfunext} : \prod_{(A : \mathcal{U}_i)} \prod_{(B : \mathcal{U}_j)} \prod_{(f, g : \prod_{(a : A)} B)} f \sim g \rightarrow f = g$$

- A priori unrelated to **happy**
- We can easily upgrade to **nfunext'** which satisfies $\text{nfunext}'(\text{happy}(p)) = p$ by 'subtracting-off' **nfunext**(**id_f**)
- This fixed **nfunext'** is compatible with the first, can inhabit $\text{happy} \circ \text{nfunext}' = \text{happy} \circ \text{nfunext}$

Can we do better?

The setup

Theorem

From `nfunext` we may derive `funext`.

The setup

Theorem

From `nfunext` we may derive `funext`.

What about `ua`?

The setup

Theorem

From **nfunext** we may derive **funext**.

What about **ua**?

Definition (Naïve univalence)

$$\mathbf{nua} : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), A \simeq B \rightarrow A = B$$

The setup

Theorem

From `nfunext` we may derive `funext`.

What about `ua`?

Definition (Naïve univalence)

$$\text{nua} : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), A \simeq B \rightarrow A = B$$

$$\text{nua}\beta : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), \prod ((f, e) : A \simeq B), \text{coe}(\text{nua}(f, e)) = f$$

The setup

Theorem

From **nfunext** we may derive **funext**.

What about **ua**?

Definition (Naïve univalence)

$$\mathbf{nua} : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), A \simeq B \rightarrow A = B$$

$$\mathbf{nua}\beta : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), \prod ((f, e) : A \simeq B), \mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{nua}(f, e)) = f$$

It is known that $\mathbf{nua} + \mathbf{nua}\beta \leftrightarrow \mathbf{ua}$

The questions

Definition (Naïve univalence)

$$\mathbf{nua} : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), A \simeq B \rightarrow A = B$$

$$\mathbf{nua}\beta : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), \prod ((f, e) : A \simeq B), \mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{nua}(f, e)) = f$$

The questions

Definition (Naïve univalence)

$$\mathbf{nua} : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), A \simeq B \rightarrow A = B$$

$$\mathbf{nua}\beta : \prod (A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), \prod ((f, e) : A \simeq B), \mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{nua}(f, e)) = f$$

Question

From \mathbf{nua} alone can we derive \mathbf{ua} ?

The questions

Definition (Naïve univalence)

$$\mathbf{nua} : \prod(A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), A \simeq B \rightarrow A = B$$

$$\mathbf{nua}\beta : \prod(A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), \prod((f, e) : A \simeq B), \mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{nua}(f, e)) = f$$

Question

From \mathbf{nua} alone can we derive \mathbf{ua} ?

Our proof of $\mathbf{ua} \mapsto \mathbf{funext}$ made essential use of $\mathbf{ua}\beta$

The questions

Definition (Naïve univalence)

$$\mathbf{nua} : \prod(A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), A \simeq B \rightarrow A = B$$

$$\mathbf{nua}\beta : \prod(A, B : \mathbf{U}_i), \prod((f, e) : A \simeq B), \mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{nua}(f, e)) = f$$

Question

From \mathbf{nua} alone can we derive \mathbf{ua} ?

Our proof of $\mathbf{ua} \mapsto \mathbf{funext}$ made essential use of $\mathbf{ua}\beta$

Question

From \mathbf{nua} alone can we derive \mathbf{funext} ?

Equivalent reformulations

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit** : $A = \sum (a : A), 1$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit** : $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip** : $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit** : $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip** : $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract** : $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit** : $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip** : $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract** : $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit**: $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip**: $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract**: $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

A

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit** : $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip** : $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract** : $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$A \stackrel{(1.)}{=} (\sum(a : A), 1)$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit**: $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip**: $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract**: $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$A \stackrel{(1.)}{=} (\sum(a : A), 1) \stackrel{(3.)^*}{=} (\sum(a : A), \overbrace{\sum(b : B), fa = b}^{A \rightarrow U})$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit** : $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip** : $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract** : $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$\begin{aligned} A &\stackrel{(1.)}{=} (\sum(a : A), 1) \stackrel{(3.)^*}{=} (\sum(a : A), \overbrace{\sum(b : B), fa = b}^{A \rightarrow U}) \\ &\stackrel{(2.)}{=} (\sum(b : B), \underbrace{\sum(a : A), fa = b}_{B \rightarrow U}) \end{aligned}$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit**: $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip**: $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract**: $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$\begin{aligned} A &\stackrel{(1.)}{=} (\sum(a : A), 1) \stackrel{(3.)^*}{=} (\sum(a : A), \overbrace{\sum(b : B), fa = b}^{A \rightarrow U}) \\ &\stackrel{(2.)}{=} (\sum(b : B), \underbrace{\sum(a : A), fa = b}_{B \rightarrow U}) \stackrel{(3.)^*}{=} (\sum(b : B), 1) \end{aligned}$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Based on our previous discussion we'll assume ambient **funext**

Definition (Orton-Pitts naïve univalence)

1. **unit**: $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip**: $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract**: $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$

These imply **nua**. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$\begin{aligned} A &\stackrel{(1.)}{=} (\sum(a : A), 1) \stackrel{(3.)^*}{=} (\sum(a : A), \overbrace{\sum(b : B), fa = b}^{A \rightarrow U}) \\ &\stackrel{(2.)}{=} (\sum(b : B), \underbrace{\sum(a : A), fa = b}_{B \rightarrow U}) \stackrel{(3.)^*}{=} (\sum(b : B), 1) \stackrel{(1.)}{=} B \end{aligned}$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by **nua**, so equivalent.

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by **nua**, so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts **nua** β)

4. **unitfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by **nua**, so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts **nua** β)

4. **unitfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
5. **flipfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by \mathbf{nua} , so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts $\mathbf{nua}\beta$)

- 4. $\mathbf{unitfi} : (\mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{unit}))a = (a, *)$
- 5. $\mathbf{flipfi} : (\mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

(1.)-(5.) together imply $\mathbf{nua}\beta$. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by \mathbf{nua} , so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts $\mathbf{nua}\beta$)

- 4. $\mathbf{unitfi} : (\mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{unit}))a = (a, *)$
- 5. $\mathbf{flipfi} : (\mathbf{coe}(\mathbf{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

(1.)-(5.) together imply $\mathbf{nua}\beta$. Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$a : A$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by **nua**, so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts **nua** β)

- 4. **unitfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
- 5. **flipfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

(1.)-(5.) together imply **nua** β . Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$a : A \stackrel{(1.), (4.)}{\mapsto} (a, *) : \sum_{(a : A)} 1$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by **nua**, so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts **nua** β)

- 4. **unitfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
- 5. **flipfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

(1.)-(5.) together imply **nua** β . Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$a : A \xrightarrow{(1.), (4.)} (a, *) : \sum_{(a : A)} 1 \xrightarrow{(3.)^*} (a, fa, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(a : A)} \sum_{(b : B)} fa = b$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by **nua**, so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts **nua** β)

4. **unitfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$

5. **flipfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

(1.)-(5.) together imply **nua** β . Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$a : A \xrightarrow{(1.), (4.)} (a, *) : \sum_{(a : A)} 1 \xrightarrow{(3.)^*} (a, fa, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(a : A)} \sum_{(b : B)} fa = b$$

$$\xrightarrow{(2.), (5.)} (fa, a, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(b : B)} \sum_{(a : A)} fa = b$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by **nua**, so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts **nua** β)

- 4. **unitfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
- 5. **flipfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

(1.)-(5.) together imply **nua** β . Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$a : A \xrightarrow{(1.), (4.)} (a, *) : \sum_{(a : A)} 1 \xrightarrow{(3.)^*} (a, fa, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(a : A)} \sum_{(b : B)} fa = b$$

$$\xrightarrow{(2.), (5.)} (fa, a, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(b : B)} \sum_{(a : A)} fa = b \xrightarrow{(3.)^*} (fa, *, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(b : B)} 1$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Classically (1.), (2.), (3.) are implied by **nua**, so equivalent.

Definition (Orton-Pitts **nua** β)

- 4. **unitfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
- 5. **flipfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

(1.)-(5.) together imply **nua** β . Given $(f, e) : A \simeq B$,

$$a : A \xrightarrow{(1.), (4.)} (a, *) : \sum_{(a : A)} 1 \xrightarrow{(3.)^*} (a, fa, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(a : A)} \sum_{(b : B)} fa = b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{(2.), (5.)} (fa, a, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(b : B)} \sum_{(a : A)} fa = b &\xrightarrow{(3.)^*} (fa, *, \text{refl}) : \sum_{(b : B)} 1 \\ &\xrightarrow{(1.), (4.)} fa : B \end{aligned}$$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Definition (Orton-Pitts univalence)

1. **unit** : $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip** : $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract** : $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$
4. **unitfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
5. **flipfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Definition (Orton-Pitts univalence)

1. **unit**: $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip**: $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract**: $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$
4. **unitfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
5. **flipfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

and this is logically equivalent to **ua**.

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Definition (Orton-Pitts univalence)

1. **unit** : $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip** : $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract** : $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$
4. **unitfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
5. **flipfi** : $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

and this is logically equivalent to **ua**. So we can rephrase,

The Orton-Pitts reformulation

Definition (Orton-Pitts univalence)

1. **unit**: $A = \sum(a : A), 1$
2. **flip**: $\sum(a : A), \sum(b : B), C = \sum(b : B), \sum(a : A), C$
3. **contract**: $\text{isContr}(A) \rightarrow (A = 1)$
4. **unitfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{unit}))a = (a, *)$
5. **flipfi**: $(\text{coe}(\text{flip}))(a, b, c) = (b, a, c)$

and this is logically equivalent to **ua**. So we can rephrase,

Question

In the presence of **funext**, do (1.)-(3.) above imply (4.) and (5.), for possibly ‘modified’ **unit** and **flip**.