

The Curry–Howard Isomorphism

Project Aims

Intuitionistic Logic & λ -Calculus

Cartesian Closed Categories

Correspondence between CCC & $\lambda^{unit, \rightarrow, \times}$

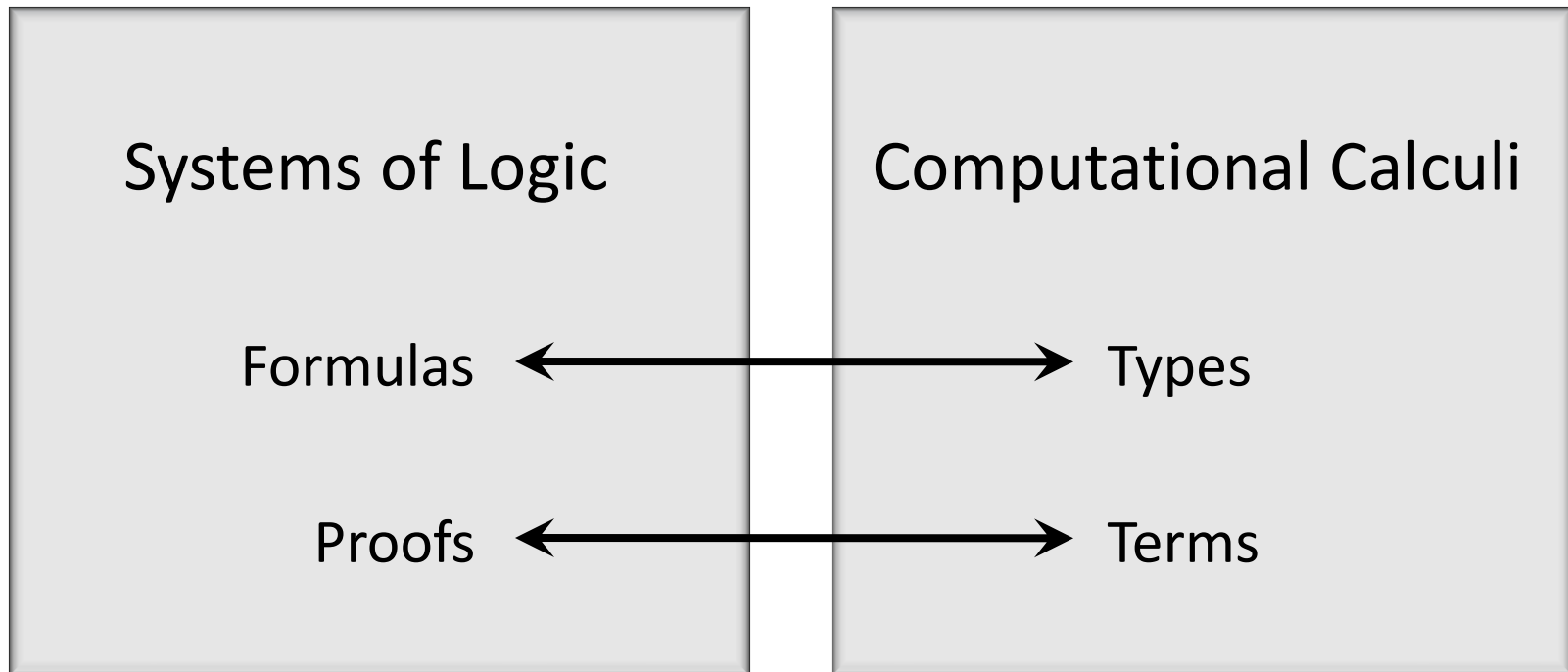
Project Aims

- ◆ Study the foundations of the Curry-Howard Isomorphism
- ◆ Probe into one of its extensions:
The three-way-correspondence between intuitionistic logic,
typed lambda calculus and cartesian closed categories

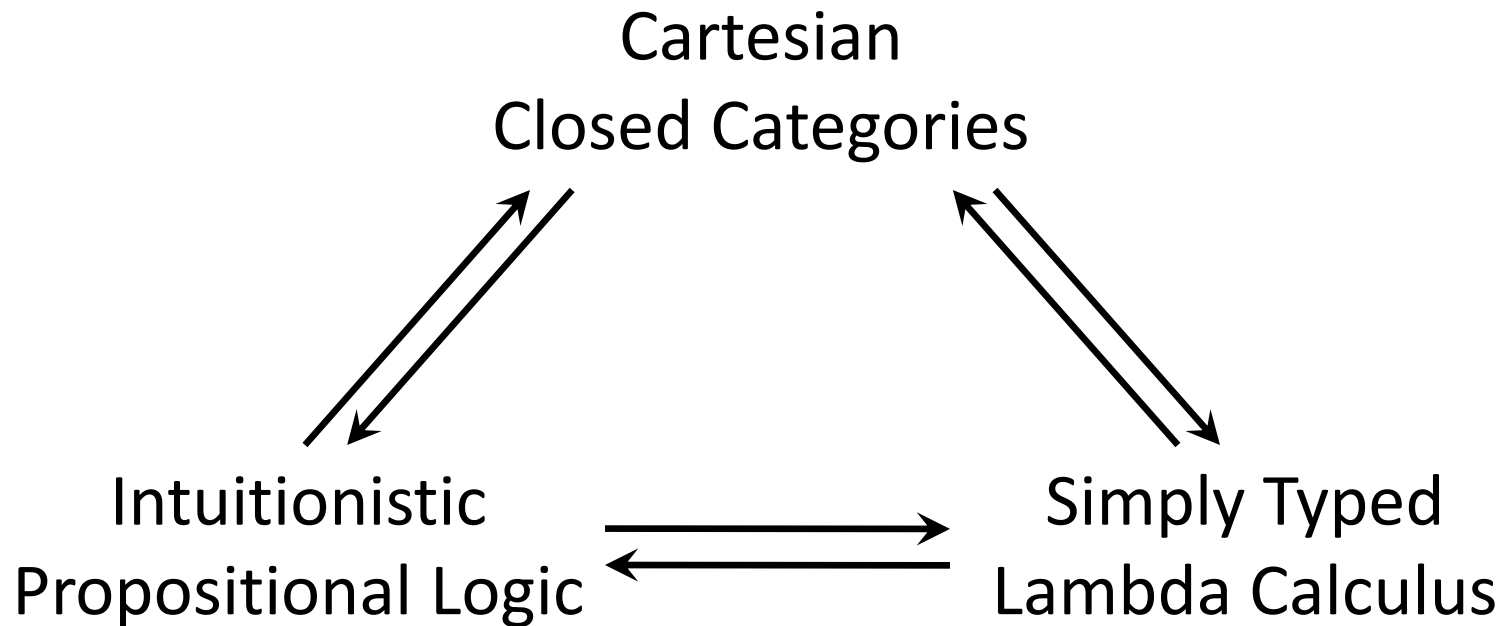
Intuitionistic Logic & Lambda Calculus

- ◆ Intuitionistic Logic
 - The judgments about statements are based on the existence of a proof or construction of that statement
 - The law of excluded middle ($\vdash \varphi \vee \neg \varphi$) is not an axiom
- ◆ Lambda Calculus
 - A family of prototype programming languages
 - Three types of equivalence: α -, β -, and η -equivalence

The Curry-Howard Isomorphism



Extension of the Isomorphism



Cartesian Closed Categories

A CCC is a category with the following extra structure:

- ◆ A terminal object *unit* with unique arrow **One** ^{σ} for every σ
- ◆ Object map \times , function $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, and arrows **Proj**₁ and **Proj**₂ satisfying **Proj**_{*i*} $\circ \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = f_i$ and $\langle \mathbf{Proj}_1 \circ g, \mathbf{Proj}_2 \circ g \rangle = g$
- ◆ Object map \rightarrow , function **Curry**, and arrow **App** satisfying **App** $\circ \langle \mathbf{Curry}(h) \circ \mathbf{Proj}_1, \mathbf{Proj}_2 \rangle = h$ and $\mathbf{Curry}(\mathbf{App} \circ \langle k \circ \mathbf{Proj}_1, \mathbf{Proj}_2 \rangle) = k$

The Interpretation of λ -terms in CCCs

◆ The interpretation of type expressions:

- $\llbracket unit \rrbracket = unit$
- $\llbracket \sigma \times \tau \rrbracket = \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket \times \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$
- $\llbracket \sigma \rightarrow \tau \rrbracket = \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$

◆ The interpretation of typing contexts:

- $\llbracket \emptyset \rrbracket = unit$
- $\llbracket \Gamma, x: \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \times \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket$

The Interpretation of λ -terms in CCCs (cont.)

◆ The interpretation of well-typed terms

- $\llbracket \Gamma, x: \sigma \triangleright x: \sigma \rrbracket = \text{Proj}_2^{\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket, \sigma}$
- $\llbracket \emptyset \triangleright *: \text{unit} \rrbracket = \text{One}^{\text{unit}}$
- $\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright \text{Proj}_1^{\sigma, \tau} M: \sigma \rrbracket = \text{Proj}_1^{\sigma, \tau} \circ \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright M: \sigma \times \tau \rrbracket$
- $\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright \text{Proj}_2^{\sigma, \tau} M: \tau \rrbracket = \text{Proj}_2^{\sigma, \tau} \circ \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright M: \sigma \times \tau \rrbracket$
- $\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright \langle M, N \rangle: \sigma \times \tau \rrbracket = \langle \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright M: \sigma \rrbracket, \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright N: \tau \rrbracket \rangle$
- $\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright MN: \tau \rrbracket = \text{App}^{\sigma, \tau} \circ \langle \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright M: \sigma \rightarrow \tau \rrbracket, \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright N: \sigma \rrbracket \rangle$
- $\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright \lambda x: \sigma. M: \sigma \rightarrow \tau \rrbracket = \text{Curry}(\llbracket \Gamma, x: \sigma \triangleright M: \tau \rrbracket)$
- $\llbracket \Gamma_1, x: \sigma, \Gamma_2 \triangleright M: \tau \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \triangleright M: \tau \rrbracket \circ \chi_f^{\llbracket \Gamma_1, x: \sigma, \Gamma_2 \rrbracket}$

Soundness & Completeness

Theorem (Soundness) Given any well typed terms M and N ,
if $\Gamma \triangleright M \equiv_{\alpha\beta\eta} N : \sigma$, then $\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright N : \sigma \rrbracket$ in very CCC.

Proof

- ◆ α -equivalence:
no term-variable name appears in the calculations
- ◆ β -equivalence:
$$\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright (\lambda x : \sigma. M) N : \tau \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright [N/x]M : \tau \rrbracket$$
- ◆ η -equivalence:
$$\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright \lambda x : \sigma. Mx : \tau \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \rightarrow \tau \rrbracket$$

Soundness & Completeness (cont.)

Theorem (Completeness) if $\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright N : \sigma \rrbracket$ in all CCCs, then $\Gamma \triangleright M \equiv_{\alpha\beta\eta} N : \sigma$.

Proof

- ◆ Construct one category \mathcal{C} by $\lambda^{unit, \rightarrow, \times}$
 - Objects – types
 - Morphisms – equivalence classes of terms
- ◆ \mathcal{C} is cartesian closed
- ◆ If \mathcal{C} satisfies $\llbracket \Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \triangleright N : \sigma \rrbracket$, then $\Gamma \triangleright M \equiv_{\alpha\beta\eta} N : \sigma$.

Internal Language of CCCs

Let \mathcal{C} be a CCC. The internal language $L(\mathcal{C})$ of \mathcal{C} is a typed lambda calculus $\lambda^{unit, \rightarrow, \times}$.

- ◆ Types of $L(\mathcal{C})$ – objects of \mathcal{C}
terminal type, function types and product types
- ◆ Terms of $L(\mathcal{C})$ – morphisms of \mathcal{C}
atoms (term-variables), term of terminal type, applications, abstractions, product terms, and terms with projections
- ◆ The equations between terms in $L(\mathcal{C})$:
 α -, β -, and η -equivalence

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