

## T-Axi (declarative)

Wojciech Kołowski  
Mateusz Pyzik

# TODO

- Polymorphism.
- Type operators.
- Higher-order quantification.
- Totality checker.
- Computation.
- Inductives and records.
- Distinguish partial terms.

# Quantities

Quantities:

$r ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid ? \mid + \mid *$

$*$  is the default quantity, so when there's nothing to indicate quantity, it means it's  $*$ .

# Kinds

$$U ::= \text{Type}_1 \mid \text{Type}_? \mid \text{Type}_+ \mid \text{Type}_*$$

Type is a notation for  $\text{Type}_*$

# Types

Types:

$A, B ::=$

$rA \rightarrow B \mid !_r A \mid A \otimes B \mid A \oplus B \mid \text{Unit} \mid \text{Empty} \mid$   
 $\forall a : \text{Type}_r. A \mid \forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. A$

# Terms

Terms:

$e ::=$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x \mid \lambda_r x : A. e \mid e_1 e_2 \mid \\
 & \text{box}_r e \mid \text{let}_A \text{ box } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \mid \\
 & (e_1, e_2) \mid \text{let}_A (x, y) = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \mid \\
 & \text{inl}_A e \mid \text{inr}_A e \mid \text{case}_A e \text{ of } \{x.e_1; y.e_2\} \mid \\
 & \text{unit} \mid \text{let}_A \text{ unit} = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \mid \\
 & \text{Empty-elim}_A e \mid \\
 & \text{let}_r x : A = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \mid \\
 & \Lambda a : \text{Type}_r. e \mid e A \mid \\
 & \Lambda \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. e \mid e @A \mid \\
 & \text{choose } p \mid \text{choose-witness } x \ h \text{ for } p \text{ in } e
 \end{aligned}$$

$\text{choose } p$  and  $\text{choose-witness } x \ h \text{ for } p \text{ in } e$  are noncomputable terms, whereas all others are computable.

# Propositions

Propositions:

$P, Q ::=$

$\top \mid \perp \mid P \Rightarrow Q \mid P \wedge Q \mid P \vee Q \mid$

$\forall x : A. P \mid \exists x : A. P \mid$

$e_1 =_A e_2$

Notations:

$\neg P$  stands for  $P \Rightarrow \perp$

$P \Leftrightarrow Q$  stands for  $(P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow P)$

# Proofterms

Proofterms ( $P, Q$  are propositions,  $e$  are terms,  $h$  are variables):

$p, q ::=$

$h \mid$  **assumption**  $\mid$  **trivial**  $\mid$  **absurd**  $p$   
**assume**  $h : P$  **in**  $q \mid$  **apply**  $p_1 p_2 \mid$   
**both**  $p_1 p_2 \mid$  **and-left**  $p \mid$  **and-right**  $p \mid$   
**or-left**  $p \mid$  **or-right**  $p \mid$  **cases**  $p_1 p_2 p_3 \mid$   
**lemma**  $h : P$  **by**  $p$  **in**  $q \mid$  **proving**  $P$  **by**  $p \mid$   
**suffices**  $P$  **by**  $q$  **in**  $p \mid$   
**pick-any**  $x : A$  **in**  $e \mid$  **instantiate**  $p$  **with**  $e \mid$   
**witness**  $e$  **such that**  $p \mid$  **pick-witness**  $x h$  **for**  $p_1$  **in**  $p_2 \mid$   
**refl**  $e \mid$  **rewrite**  $p_1$  **in**  $p_2 \mid$  **funext**  $x : A$  **in**  $p$   
**by-contradiction**  $h : \neg P$  **in**  $q \mid$   
**choose-spec**  $p \mid$  **choose-witness**  $x h$  **for**  $p$  **in**  $q$

# Contexts

Contexts:

$$\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, r x : A \mid \Gamma, r x : A := e \mid \Gamma, h : P \mid \Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r$$

# Judgements

Well-formed context judgement:  $\Gamma \text{ ctx}_i$ , where  $i$  is either  $c$  or  $nc$ .

Well-formed type judgement:  $\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_r$

Type conversion judgement:  $\Gamma \vdash A \equiv B : \text{Type}_r$

Typing judgement:  $\Gamma \vdash_i e : A$ , where  $i$  is either  $c$  or  $nc$

Conversion judgement:  $\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A$

Well-formed proposition judgement:  $\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop}$

Proposition conversion judgement:  $\Gamma \vdash P \equiv Q \text{ prop}$

Proof judgement:  $\Gamma \vdash p : P$

# Sanity checks

We'll set up the system so that:

- If  $\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e_1 : A$  and  $\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e_2 : A$ .
- If  $\Gamma \vdash_i e : A$ , then  $\Gamma \text{ ctx}_i$  and  $|\Gamma| \vdash A : \text{Type}_{\text{qty}(A)}$ .
- If  $\Gamma \vdash A \equiv B : \text{Type}_r$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_r$  and  $\Gamma \vdash B : \text{Type}_r$ .
- If  $\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_r$ , then  $\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}$ .
- If  $\Gamma \vdash p : P$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop}$ .
- If  $\Gamma \vdash P \equiv Q \text{ prop}$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop}$  and  $\Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}$ .
- If  $\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop}$ , then  $\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}$ .
- If  $\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}$ , then  $\Gamma \text{ ctx}_c$ .

# Quantities

- 0 means a resource has been used up and is no longer available.
- 1 means a resource must be used exactly once.
- ? (pronounced “few”) means a resource must be used at most once.
- + (pronounced “many”) means a resource must be used at least once.
- \* (pronounced “any”) means no restrictions on usage.

# Subusage ordering

$r_1 \sqsubseteq r_2$  means that a resource with quantity  $r_1$  may be used when quantity  $r_2$  is expected. This ordering is called sub-usaging. The definition below is just the skeleton, the full ordering is the reflexive-transitive closure of it.

$$* \sqsubseteq ?$$

$$* \sqsubseteq +$$

$$+ \sqsubseteq 1$$

$$? \sqsubseteq 1$$

$$? \sqsubseteq 0$$

We will denote the greatest lower bound in this order with  $r_1 \sqcap r_2$  and the least upper bound (if it exists) with  $r_1 \sqcup r_2$ .

# Addition of quantities

When we have two quantities of the same resource, we can sum the quantities.

$$0 + r = r$$

$$r + 0 = r$$

$$? + ? = *$$

$$? + * = *$$

$$* + ? = *$$

$$* + * = *$$

$$_ + _ = +$$

# Multiplication of quantities

When we have a quantity  $r_1$  of resource  $A$  that contains quantity  $r_2$  of resource  $B$ , then we in fact have quantity  $r_1 \cdot r_2$  of resource  $B$ .

$$0 \cdot r = 0$$

$$r \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot r = r$$

$$r \cdot 1 = r$$

$$?.? = ?$$

$$+ \cdot + = +$$

$$- \cdot - = *$$

# The algebra of quantities

Quantities  $\mathcal{Q}$  form a positive ordered commutative semiring with no zero divisors, i.e.:

- $(\mathcal{Q}, +, 0)$  is a commutative monoid.
- $(\mathcal{Q}, \cdot, 1)$  is a commutative monoid.
- 0 annihilates multiplication.
- Multiplication distributes over addition.
- Addition and multiplication preserve the subusage ordering in both arguments.
- If  $r_1 + r_2 = 0$ , then  $r_1 = 0$  and  $r_2 = 0$ .
- If  $r_1 \cdot r_2 = 0$ , then  $r_1 = 0$  or  $r_2 = 0$ .

# Operations on contexts

Operations on contexts:

$\Gamma_1 \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$  – context subusaging

$\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$  – context addition

$r \Gamma$  – context scaling

$|\Gamma|$  – cartesianization

$|\Gamma|_x$  – spotlight  $x$

# Context subusaging

$$\overline{\cdot \sqsubseteq \cdot}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2 \quad r_1 \sqsubseteq r_2}{\Gamma_1, r_1 x : A \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2, r_2 x : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2 \quad r_1 \sqsubseteq r_2}{\Gamma_1, r_1 x : A := e \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2, r_2 x : A := e}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1, h : P \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2, h : P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2 \quad r_1 \sqsubseteq r_2}{\Gamma_1, a : \text{Type}_{r_1} \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2, a : \text{Type}_{r_2}}$$

# Context addition

$$\cdot + \cdot = \cdot$$

$$(\Gamma_1, r_1 x : A) + (\Gamma_2, r_2 x : A) = (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2), (r_1 + r_2) x : A$$

$$(\Gamma_1, r_1 x : A := e) + (\Gamma_2, r_2 x : A := e) = (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2), (r_1 + r_2) x : A := e$$

$$(\Gamma_1, h : P) + (\Gamma_2, h : P) = (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2), h : P$$

$$(\Gamma_1, a : \text{Type}_r) + (\Gamma_2, a : \text{Type}_r) = (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2), a : \text{Type}_r$$

# Context scaling

$$s \cdot = \cdot$$

$$s(\Gamma, r x : A) = s\Gamma, (s \cdot r) x : A$$

$$s(\Gamma, r x : A := e) = s\Gamma, (s \cdot r) x : A := e$$

$$s(\Gamma, h : P) = s\Gamma, h : P$$

$$s(\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r) = s\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r$$

# Spotlight

$|\cdot|_x = \text{undefined}$

$|\Gamma, rx : A|_x = 0 \Gamma, 1x : A$

$|\Gamma, ry : A|_x = |\Gamma|_x, 0y : A$

$|\Gamma, rx : A := e|_x = 0 \Gamma, 1x : A := e$

$|\Gamma, ry : A := e|_x = |\Gamma|_x, 0y : A := e$

$|\Gamma, h : P|_x = |\Gamma|_x, h : P$

$|\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r|_x = |\Gamma|_x, a : \text{Type}_r$

# Cartesianization

Cartesianization turns a context into a context with the same shape but unlimited resources.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\cdot| &= \cdot \\
 |\Gamma, r\,x : A| &= |\Gamma|, x : A \\
 |\Gamma, r\,x : A := e| &= |\Gamma|, x : A := e \\
 |\Gamma, h : P| &= |\Gamma|, h : P \\
 |\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r| &= |\Gamma|, a : \text{Type}_r
 \end{aligned}$$

# Well-formed contexts

$$\frac{}{\cdot \text{ctx}_c}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_c \quad |\Gamma| \vdash A : \text{Type}_s \quad x \notin \Gamma}{\Gamma, r x : A \text{ ctx}_c}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_c \quad |\Gamma| \vdash_{\text{nc}} e : A \quad x \notin \Gamma}{\Gamma, r x : A := e \text{ ctx}_c}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_c \quad |\Gamma| \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad h \notin \Gamma}{\Gamma, h : P \text{ ctx}_c}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_c \quad a \notin \Gamma \quad r \neq 0}{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \text{ ctx}_c}$$

# Well-formed cartesian contexts

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ctx}_c \quad \Gamma = |\Gamma|}{\Gamma \text{ctx}_{nc}}$$

# Well-formed types

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Unit} : \text{Type}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Empty} : \text{Type}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_{s_1} \quad \Gamma \vdash B : \text{Type}_{s_2}}{\Gamma \vdash r A \rightarrow B : \text{Type}_1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_s}{\Gamma \vdash !_0 A : \text{Type}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_s \quad r \neq 0}{\Gamma \vdash !_r A : \text{Type}_{r.s}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_{s_1} \quad \Gamma \vdash B : \text{Type}_{s_2}}{\Gamma \vdash A \otimes B : \text{Type}_{s_1 \sqcup s_2}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_{s_1} \quad \Gamma \vdash B : \text{Type}_{s_2}}{\Gamma \vdash A \oplus B : \text{Type}_{s_1 \sqcup s_2}}$$

# Well-formed types

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}} \quad (a : \text{Type}_r) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash a : \text{Type}_r}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash B : \text{Type}_s}{\Gamma \vdash \forall a : \text{Type}_r. B : \text{Type}_s}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash B : \text{Type}_s}{\Gamma \vdash \forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. B : \text{Type}_s}$$

# The inherent quantity of a type

$$\text{qty}(\text{Unit}) = *$$

$$\text{qty}(\text{Empty}) = *$$

$$\text{qty}(!_0 A) = *$$

$$\text{qty}(!_r A) = r \cdot \text{qty}(A)$$

$$\text{qty}(A \otimes B) = \text{qty}(A) \sqcup \text{qty}(B)$$

$$\text{qty}(A \oplus B) = \text{qty}(A) \sqcup \text{qty}(B)$$

$$\text{qty}(r A \rightarrow B) = 1$$

$$\text{qty}(\forall a : \text{Type}_r. B) = \text{qty}(B)$$

$$\text{qty}(\forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. B) = \text{qty}(B)$$

# Total quantity added to context

$$r_A^{\text{nc}} = *$$

$$r_A^{\text{c}} = r \cdot \text{qty}(A)$$

# Using variables

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_i \quad (x : A) \in \Gamma \quad \Gamma \sqsubseteq |\Gamma|_x}{\Gamma \vdash_i x : A}$$

# Functions

$$\frac{\Gamma, r_A^i x : A \vdash_i e : B}{\Gamma \vdash_i \lambda_r x : A. e : r A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 + r \Gamma_2 \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash_i e_1 : r A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_i e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash_i e_1 e_2 : B}$$

## Box

$$\frac{\Gamma \sqsubseteq r \Gamma' \quad \Gamma' \vdash_i e : A}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{box}_r e : !_r A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash_i e_1 : !_r A \quad \Gamma_2, r_A^i x : A \vdash_i e_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{let}_B \text{box } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : B}$$

# Empty

$$\frac{|\Gamma| \vdash A : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma \vdash_i e : \text{Empty}}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{Empty-elim}_A e : A}$$

# Unit

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}; \quad \Gamma \sqsubseteq 0 \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{unit} : \text{Unit}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash_i e_1 : \text{Unit} \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_i e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{let}_A \text{unit} = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : A}$$

# Products

$$\frac{\Gamma - \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash_i a : A \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_i b : B}{\Gamma \vdash_i (a, b) : A \otimes B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma - \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash_i e_1 : A \otimes B \quad \Gamma_2, 1_A^i x : A, 1_B^i y : B \vdash_i e_2 : C}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{let}_C (x, y) = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : C}$$

# Sums

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_i e : A \quad |\Gamma| \vdash B : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{inl}_B e : A \oplus B} \quad \frac{|\Gamma| \vdash A : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma \vdash_i e : B}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{inr}_A e : A \oplus B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma - \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash_i e : A \oplus B \quad \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_2, 1_A^i x : A \vdash_i e_1 : C \\ \Gamma_2, 1_B^i y : B \vdash_i e_2 : C \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{case}_C e \text{ of } \{x.e_1; y.e_2\} : C}$$

Q: Do we want first-order representation of the branches?  
Probably yes.

## Let

$$\frac{\Gamma \sqsubseteq r \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash_i e_1 : A \quad \Gamma_2, r_A^i x : A := e_1 \vdash_i e_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash_i \text{let}_r x : A = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : B}$$

# Polymorphism

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash_i e : B}{\Gamma \vdash_i \Lambda a : \text{Type}_r. e : \forall a : \text{Type}_r. B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_i e : \forall a : \text{Type}_r. B \quad |\Gamma| \vdash A : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash_i e A : B[a := A]}$$

# Polymorphism (implicit arguments)

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash_i e : B}{\Gamma \vdash_i \Lambda \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. e : \forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_i e : \forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. B \quad |\Gamma| \vdash A : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash_i e @A : B[a := A]}$$

# Well-formed propositions

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \top \text{ prop}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \perp \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P \Rightarrow Q \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P \wedge Q \text{ prop}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P \vee Q \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash P \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \forall x : A. P \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash P \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x : A. P \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e_1 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 =_A e_2 \text{ prop}}$$

# Substitution

The notation is  $P[x := e]$  for substitution in propositions.

# Assumptions and implication

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}} \quad (h : P) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash h : P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}} \quad (h : P) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{assumption} : P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, h : P \vdash q : Q}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{assume} \ h : P \ \mathbf{in} \ q : P \Rightarrow Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash q : P \Rightarrow Q \quad \Gamma \vdash p : P}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{apply} \ q \ p : Q}$$

# Propositional logic

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{trivial} : \top} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash p : \perp}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{absurd} \ p : Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : P \quad \Gamma \vdash q : Q}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{both} \ p \ q : P \wedge Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash pq : P \wedge Q}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{and-left} \ pq : P} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash pq : P \wedge Q}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{and-right} \ pq : Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : P \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{or-left} \ p : P \vee Q} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash q : Q}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{or-right} \ q : P \vee Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash pq : P \vee Q \quad \Gamma \vdash r_1 : P \Rightarrow R \quad \Gamma \vdash r_2 : Q \Rightarrow R}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{cases} \ pq \ r_1 \ r_2 : R}$$

# Utilities

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : P \quad \Gamma, h : P \vdash q : Q}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{lemma} \ h : P \ \mathbf{by} \ p \ \mathbf{in} \ q : Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : P}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{proving} \ P \ \mathbf{by} \ p : P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash pq : P \Rightarrow Q \quad \Gamma \vdash p : P}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{suffices} \ P \ \mathbf{by} \ pq \ \mathbf{in} \ p : Q}$$

# Quantifiers

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash p : P}{\Gamma \vdash \text{pick-any } x : A \text{ in } p : \forall x : A. P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : \forall x : A. P \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{instantiate } p \text{ with } e : P[x := e]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e : A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash p : P[x := e]}{\Gamma \vdash \text{witness } e \text{ such that } p : \exists x : A. P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : \exists x : A. P \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma, x : A, h : P \vdash q : Q}{\Gamma \vdash \text{pick-witness } x \text{ } h \text{ for } p \text{ in } q : Q}$$

# Equality

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e : A}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{refl} \ e : e =_A e}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash q : e_1 =_A e_2 \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash p : P[x := e_2]}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{rewrite} \ q \text{ in } p : P[x := e_1]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash p : f \ x =_B g \ x}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{funext} \ x : A \text{ in } p : f =_{rA \rightarrow B} g}$$

# Classical Logic

$$\frac{\Gamma, h : \neg P \vdash q : \perp}{\Gamma \vdash \text{by-contradiction } h : \neg P \text{ in } q : P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : \exists x : A. P}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} \text{choose } p : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : \exists x : A. P}{\Gamma \vdash \text{choose-spec } p : P [x := \text{choose } p]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : \exists x : A. P \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma, x : A := \text{choose } p, h : P \vdash q : Q}{\Gamma \vdash \text{choose-witness } x \text{ for } p \text{ in } q : Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : \exists x : A. P \quad \Gamma \vdash B : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma, x : A := \text{choose } p, h : P \vdash_{\text{nc}} e : B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} \text{choose-witness } x \text{ for } p \text{ in } e : B}$$

# Conversion rules

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_i e : A \quad |\Gamma| \vdash A \equiv B : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash_i e : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash A \equiv B : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : P \quad \Gamma \vdash P \equiv Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash p : Q}$$

# Type conversion

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Unit} \equiv \text{Unit} : \text{Type}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Empty} \equiv \text{Empty} : \text{Type}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_{s_1} \quad \Gamma \vdash B_1 \equiv B_2 : \text{Type}_{s_2}}{\Gamma \vdash r A_1 \rightarrow B_1 \equiv r A_2 \rightarrow B_2 : \text{Type}_1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_s}{\Gamma \vdash !_0 A_1 \equiv !_0 A_2 : \text{Type}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_s \quad r \neq 0}{\Gamma \vdash !_r A_1 \equiv !_r A_2 : \text{Type}_{r.s}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_{s_1} \quad \Gamma \vdash B_1 \equiv B_2 : \text{Type}_{s_2}}{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \otimes B_1 \equiv A_2 \otimes B_2 : \text{Type}_{s_1 \sqcup s_2}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_{s_1} \quad \Gamma \vdash B_1 \equiv B_2 : \text{Type}_{s_2}}{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \oplus B_1 \equiv A_2 \oplus B_2 : \text{Type}_{s_1 \sqcup s_2}}$$

# Type conversion

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}} \quad (a : \text{Type}_r) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash a \equiv a : \text{Type}_r}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash B_1 \equiv B_2 : \text{Type}_s}{\Gamma \vdash \forall a : \text{Type}_r. B_1 \equiv \forall a : \text{Type}_r. B_2 : \text{Type}_s}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash B_1 \equiv B_2 : \text{Type}_s}{\Gamma \vdash \forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. B_1 \equiv \forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. B_2 : \text{Type}_s}$$

# Type conversion – properties

The rules above are the complete definition of type conversion. We don't need to take any closures – type conversion already is an equivalence relation.

- $\Gamma \vdash A \equiv A : \text{Type}$
- If  $\Gamma \vdash A \equiv B : \text{Type}$  then  $\Gamma \vdash B \equiv A : \text{Type}$
- If  $\Gamma \vdash A \equiv B : \text{Type}$  and  $\Gamma \vdash B \equiv C : \text{Type}$  then  $\Gamma \vdash A \equiv C : \text{Type}$

# Proposition conversion

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \top \equiv \top \text{ prop}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx}_{\text{nc}}}{\Gamma \vdash \perp \equiv \perp \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P_1 \equiv P_2 \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q_1 \equiv Q_2 \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P_1 \Rightarrow Q_1 \equiv P_2 \Rightarrow Q_2 \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P_1 \equiv P_2 \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q_1 \equiv Q_2 \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P_1 \wedge Q_1 \equiv P_2 \wedge Q_2 \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P_1 \equiv P_2 \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q_1 \equiv Q_2 \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P_1 \vee Q_1 \equiv P_2 \vee Q_2 \text{ prop}}$$

# Proposition conversion

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma, x : A_1 \vdash P_1 \equiv P_2 \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \forall x : A_1. P_1 \equiv \forall x : A_2. P_2 \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma, x : A_1 \vdash P_1 \equiv P_2 \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x : A_1. P_1 \equiv \exists x : A_2. P_2 \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e'_1 \equiv e'_2 : A_1}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 =_{A_1} e'_1 \equiv e_2 =_{A_2} e'_2 \text{ prop}}$$

Note that we don't worry about  $\alpha$ -conversion and assume the variable is the same on both sides.

# Term conversion – closure

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_i e : A}{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e : A} \text{REFL}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e_1 : A}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A} \text{SYM}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e_3 : A}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_3 : A} \text{TRANS}$$

# Term conversion – Empty

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e_1 : \text{Empty} \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e_2 : \text{Empty}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : \text{Empty}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type}_r \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : \text{Empty}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Empty-elim}_A e_1 \equiv \text{Empty-elim}_A e_2 : A}$$

# Term conversion – Unit

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} a : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let unit} = \text{unit in } a \equiv a : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} u_1 : \text{Unit} \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} u_2 : \text{Unit}}{\Gamma \vdash u_1 \equiv u_2 : \text{Unit}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash u_1 \equiv u_2 : \text{Unit} \quad \Gamma \vdash a_1 \equiv a_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}_A \text{ unit} = u_1 \text{ in } a_1 \equiv \text{let}_A \text{ unit} = u_2 \text{ in } a_2 : A}$$

# Term conversion – functions

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash_{\text{nc}} b : B \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} a : A}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda_r x : A. b) a \equiv b[x := a] : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash f x \equiv g x : B}{\Gamma \vdash f \equiv g : r A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash f_1 \equiv f_2 : r A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash a_1 \equiv a_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash f_1 a_1 \equiv f_2 a_2 : B}$$

# Term conversion – box

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} a : A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash_{\text{nc}} b : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}_B \text{ box } x = \text{box}_r a \text{ in } b \equiv b[x := a] : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}_A \text{ box } x = e_1 \text{ in } x \equiv \text{let}_A \text{ box } x = e_2 \text{ in } x : A}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : !_r A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a_1 \equiv a_2 : !_r A \quad \Gamma, x : A_1 \vdash b_1 \equiv b_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}_B \text{ box } x = a_1 \text{ in } b_1 \equiv \text{let}_B \text{ box } x = a_2 \text{ in } b_2 : B}$$

# Term conversion – product

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} a : A \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} b : B \quad \Gamma, x : A, y : B \vdash_{\text{nc}} c : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}_C (x, y) = (a, b) \text{ in } c \equiv c[x := a][y := b] : C}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \text{let}_A (x, y) = e_1 \text{ in } x \equiv \text{let}_A (x, y) = e_2 \text{ in } x : A \\ \Gamma \vdash \text{let}_B (x, y) = e_1 \text{ in } y \equiv \text{let}_B (x, y) = e_2 \text{ in } y : B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A \otimes B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A \otimes B \quad \Gamma, x : A, y : B \vdash c_1 \equiv c_2 : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}_C (x, y) = e_1 \text{ in } c_1 \equiv \text{let}_C (x, y) = e_2 \text{ in } c_2 : C}$$

# Term conversion – sum

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} a : A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash_{\text{nc}} c_1 : C \quad \Gamma, y : B \vdash_{\text{nc}} c_2 : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case}_C \text{ inl } a \text{ of } \{x.c_1; y.c_2\} \equiv c_1 [x := a] : C}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} b : B \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash_{\text{nc}} c_1 : C \quad \Gamma, y : B \vdash_{\text{nc}} c_2 : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case}_C \text{ inr } b \text{ of } \{x.c_1; y.c_2\} \equiv c_2 [y := b] : C}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a_1 \equiv a_2 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash B : \text{Type}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inl } a_1 \equiv \text{inl } a_2 : A \oplus B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{Type} \quad \Gamma \vdash b_1 \equiv b_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inr } b_1 \equiv \text{inr } b_2 : A \oplus B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A \oplus B \quad \begin{array}{l} \Gamma, x : A \vdash c_1 \equiv c'_1 : C \\ \Gamma, y : B \vdash c_2 \equiv c'_2 : C \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case}_C e_1 \text{ of } \{x.c_1; y.c_2\} \equiv \text{case}_C e'_1 \text{ of } \{x.c'_1; y.c'_2\} : C}$$

# Term conversion – let

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{nc}} e_1 : A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash_{\text{nc}} e_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \equiv e_2[x := e_1] : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a_1 \equiv a_2 : A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash b_1 \equiv b_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = a_1 \text{ in } b_1 \equiv \text{let } x = a_2 \text{ in } b_2 : B}$$

Q: Should we have both rules, or just the first one?

# Term conversion – polymorphism

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash_{\text{nc}} e : B \quad |\Gamma| \vdash A : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda a : \text{Type}_r. e) A \equiv e[a := A] : B[a := A]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash f a \equiv g a : B}{\Gamma \vdash f \equiv g : \forall a : \text{Type}_r. B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : \forall a : \text{Type}_r. B \quad \Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 A_1 \equiv e_2 A_2 : B[a := A_1]}$$

# Term conversion – polymorphism (implicit arguments)

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash_{\text{nc}} e : B \quad |\Gamma| \vdash A : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash (\Lambda \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. e) @A \equiv e [a := A] : B [a := A]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \text{Type}_r \vdash f @a \equiv g @a : B}{\Gamma \vdash f \equiv g : \forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : \forall \{a : \text{Type}_r\}. B \quad \Gamma \vdash A_1 \equiv A_2 : \text{Type}_r}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 @A_1 \equiv e_2 @A_2 : B [a := A_1]}$$

# Environments

Global environments:

$\Sigma ::=$

$\emptyset \mid \Sigma, h : P := p \mid \Sigma, x : A := e \mid$

$\Sigma, \text{partial } x : A := e \mid \Sigma, \text{totality } x p$

# Well-formed environments

$$\overline{\emptyset \text{ env}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ env} \quad h \notin \Sigma \quad \Sigma \mid \cdot \vdash p : P}{\Sigma, h : P := p \text{ env}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ env} \quad x \notin \Sigma \quad \Sigma \mid \cdot \vdash_c e : A}{\Sigma, x : A := e \text{ env}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ env} \quad x \notin \Sigma \quad \Sigma \mid \cdot \vdash_c e : A \quad e \text{ fails syntactic check}}{\Sigma, \text{partial } x : A := e \text{ env}}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ env} \quad \Sigma = \Sigma_1, \text{partial } x : A := e, \Sigma_2 \quad \Sigma \mid \cdot \vdash p : \exists r : A. e = ? = r}{\Sigma, \text{totality } x \text{ } p \text{ env}}$$