

# PRIMITIVE RECURSIVE DEPENDENT TYPE THEORY

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**Johannes Schipp von Branitz<sup>1</sup>**

**Ulrik Buchholtz<sup>2</sup>**

University of Nottingham

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<sup>1</sup>jsvb.xyz

<sup>2</sup>ulrikbuchholtz.dk

## TAKEAWAY

MLTT with natural numbers, but without  $\Pi$ -types, is primitive recursive.

# PRIMITIVE RECURSION

## Definition

The *basic primitive recursive functions* are constant functions, the successor function and projections of type  $\mathbb{N}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . A *primitive recursive function* is obtained by finite applications of composition of the basic p.r. functions and the *primitive recursion operator*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{primrec} : \mathbb{N} &\rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \\ \text{primrec}(g, h, 0) &= g \\ \text{primrec}(g, h, k + 1) &= h(k, \text{primrec}(g, h, k)).\end{aligned}$$

## MOTIVATION FOR CONSERVATIVE EXTENSION

- ▶ PRA as base theory for reverse mathematics [Simpson, 2009] and formal metatheory [Kleene, 1952]
- ▶ Theorems encoded in base system
- ▶ More expressive base system -> less encoding
- ▶ Syntax closer to proof assistants -> enables formal verification

# BEYOND PRIMITIVE RECURSION

## A NONEXAMPLE

The *Ackermann function*  $A : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N})$  given by

$$\begin{aligned} A(0) &= (n \mapsto n + 1) \\ A(m + 1) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \mapsto A(m, 1) \\ n + 1 & \mapsto A(m, A(m + 1, n)) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

grows faster than any p.r. function. It requires elimination into a function type.

# PRIMITIVE RECURSIVE DEPENDENT TYPE THEORY

## Takeaway

MLTT with natural numbers, but without  $\Pi$ -types, is primitive recursive.

## Definition

Let  $T$  be a restriction of MLTT with a universe  $U_0$  closed under  $\Sigma$ - and intensional identity types (but not  $\Pi$ -types), containing finite types, and a closed type  $N$  with standard elimination principle

$$\frac{n : N \vdash X(n) : U_0 \quad \vdash g : X(0) \quad n : N, x : X(n) \vdash h(n, x) : X(n+1)}{n : N \vdash \text{ind}_{g,h}(n) : X(n)}$$

for  $U_0$ -small type families. Larger universes  $U_\alpha$  may contain  $\Pi$ -types, and

$$\Pi_{n:N} X(n) : U_1.$$

## Theorem

The definable terms

$$n : N \vdash f(n) : N$$

in  $T$  are exactly the primitive recursive functions.

## POTENTIAL FURTHER EXTENSIONS

- ▶ Syntactically different standard natural numbers type with large elimination principle
- ▶ Finitary inductive types and type families, finitary induction-recursion, e.g. lists
- ▶ Primitive recursive universe of types – judgemental variant of internal p.r. Gödel encoding of the codes in  $U_0$
- ▶ Comonadic modality  $\Box$  for simultaneous recursion on  $\Box N \times N$  (c.f. [Hofmann, 1997])
- ▶ Primitive Recursive Homotopy/Cubical Type Theory – not clear how to adapt our adequacy proof

## RELATED WORK

- ▶ Calculus of Primitive Recursive Constructions [Herbelin and Patey, 2014] – PRTT has function types in higher universes, closer to Agda syntax
- ▶ MLTT with recursion operators [Paulson, 1986]
- ▶ Partial recursive functions via inductive domain predicates [Bove, 2003]
- ▶ Coinductive types of partial elements [Bove and Capretta, 2007]



# PROOF OF CONSERVATIVITY BY LOGICAL RELATIONS

IDEA: SYNTHETIC TAIT COMPUTABILITY

Given a lex functor

$$\rho : \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

we can extend along the Yoneda embedding

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{\mathbf{T}} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\rho}} & \mathbf{Set} \\ \uparrow & \nearrow \rho & \\ \mathbf{T} & & \end{array}$$

and use the internal language of the Artin gluing

$$\mathbf{Set} \downarrow \hat{\rho}$$

to prove statements about objects  $\rho(X)$  [Sterling, 2021].

# PROOF OF CONSERVATIVITY BY LOGICAL RELATIONS

## INGREDIENTS

- ▶ Standard model

$$\llbracket - \rrbracket_{\text{Set}} : \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \text{Set}, \quad \llbracket \mathbf{N} \rrbracket_{\text{Set}} = \mathbb{N}.$$

- ▶ Model

$$\llbracket - \rrbracket_{\mathcal{R}} : \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$$

in a topos where

$$\mathcal{R}(\llbracket \mathbf{N} \rrbracket_{\mathcal{R}}, \llbracket \mathbf{N} \rrbracket_{\mathcal{R}})$$

are exactly the primitive recursive functions  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ .

- ▶ Model

$$\llbracket - \rrbracket_{\text{Set} \downarrow \hat{\rho}} : \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \text{Set} \downarrow \hat{\rho}$$

with

$$\rho(X) = \Gamma(\llbracket X \rrbracket_{\mathcal{R}}) \times \llbracket X \rrbracket_{\text{Set}}.$$

- ▶ Canonicity:

$$\mathbb{N} \cong \Gamma(\mathbf{N})$$

# PROOF OF CONSERVATIVITY BY LOGICAL RELATIONS

## EXTERNALISATION

Any term

$$n : \mathbb{N} \vdash f(n) : \mathbb{N}$$

of  $T$  is interpreted in  $\text{Set} \downarrow \hat{\rho}$  as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{N} \cong \Gamma(\mathbb{N}) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma(f)} & \Gamma(\mathbb{N}) \cong \mathbb{N} \\ \Delta_N \downarrow & \llbracket f \rrbracket_{\text{Set} \downarrow \hat{\rho}} & \downarrow \Delta_N \\ \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \cong \rho(\mathbb{N}) & \xrightarrow[\Gamma(\widehat{\llbracket f \rrbracket}_{\mathcal{R}}) \times \widehat{\llbracket f \rrbracket}_{\text{Set}}]{} & \rho(\mathbb{N}) \cong \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}. \end{array}$$

Since  $\widehat{\llbracket f \rrbracket}_{\mathcal{R}}$  is primitive recursive, so is  $\llbracket f \rrbracket_{\text{Set}}$ .






□

QUESTIONS?




Thank you!

Slides & Draft: `jsvb.xyz`

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