Some Visualizations

Homotopy Type Theory

pictures are good

Types vs. Sets

Sets

Sets contain elements.

Elements belong to sets via membership (\in) .

Sets may mix different kinds of elements.

Sets are built from other sets.

Types vs. Sets

Sets

Types

Sets contain elements.

Types contain terms.

Elements belong to sets via membership (\in) .

Terms inhabit types via typing (:).

Sets may mix different kinds of elements.

Terms have exactly one type.

Sets are built from other sets.

Terms are built with constructors.

Common Types

Name	Symbol	Terms
empty	\mathbb{O}	
unit	1	*
naturals	\mathbb{N}	$0, 1, 2, \dots$

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Identity types may have no terms, one term, or even many!

Curry Howard

Types \longleftrightarrow Propositions

 $Terms \longleftrightarrow Proofs$

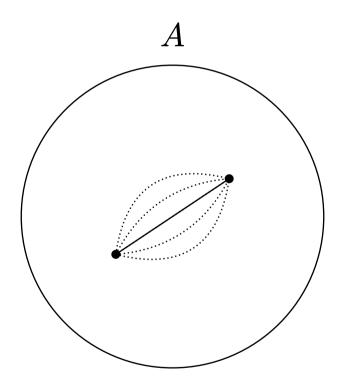
Curry Howard

Types \longleftrightarrow Propositions

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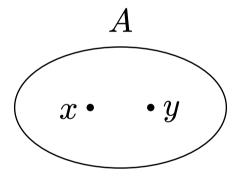
... Constructing a term of a type is the same as proving a proposition.

Homotopy



Homotopy Type Theory

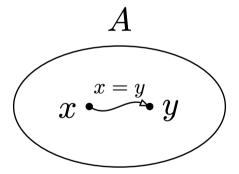
Types \sim Spaces
Terms \sim Points in space



Homotopy Type Theory

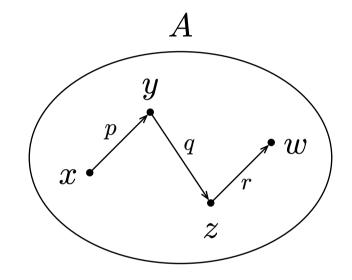
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Terms of the identity type x = y are paths from x to y.

Concatenate Paths

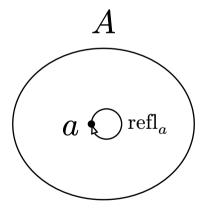


$$x \stackrel{p}{=\!\!\!=\!\!\!=} y \stackrel{q}{=\!\!\!=\!\!\!=} z \stackrel{r}{=\!\!\!=\!\!\!=} w$$

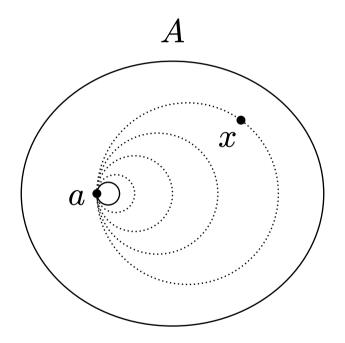
Identity Type

The identity type has one constructor:

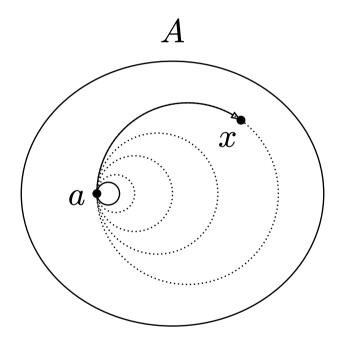
$$\operatorname{refl}_a : a = a \text{ where } a : A.$$



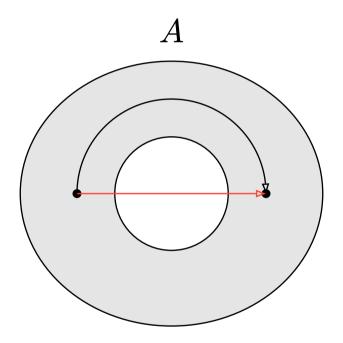
Path Induction



Path Induction



Simply Connectedness



Action on Paths

Sections & Retractions



Fibers

Transports

Truncation Levels

Separate types by their equalities.

- -2. Contractible $\cong 1$
- -1. Propositions \cong Eq_ℕ
 - 0. Sets $\cong \mathbb{N}$

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