

Mathematical Components for Cubical Syntax

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Abstract

The introduction of path spaces and its eliminators in cubical type theory (CTT) as core type checker primitives calls for re-examination the proofs for mathematical components in base libraries of the major provers Coq, Agda, F*, Lean. They provide successful interpretation of calculus of inductive constructions with predicative hierarchies, however the homotopical foundation of CTT demonstrates computational semantics of univalence axiom and different kind of proofs by using path composition and kan filling operations.

We present a base library compatible with Cubical language [4] with respect to both run-time types and its mathematical models. This library is about to extract to run-time languages from cubical syntax. The basic core of the library contains abstractions for Pi, Sigma and Path types, prop, set, and groupoid hierarchy, fixpoint, control structures, recursion schemes, algebraic hierarchy, and category theory.

Despite minimalistic cubical syntax lacks type classes we show the elegant way of encoding type classes in cubical. Also, the minimalistic syntax gives us a lightweight extension to the pure type system (PTS) core and simple and more straightforward extraction to it for a subset of CTT programs.

This article demonstrates an approach of type refinement to create the library where run-time types and its mathematical models can be easily separated while remain fit each other. So we cover here only models needed for modeling run-time theories while touching homotopical and geometrical models left for further articles, as for quotient sets, circle, sphere, h-pushout, truncations, iso, univalence, and other HoTT types.

Keywords: Formal Methods, Type Theory, Programming Languages, Theoretical Computer Science, Applied Mathematics, Cubical Type Theory, Martin-Löf Type Theory

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1 Intro

Usually from the mathematical point of view there is no differences between different syntactic proofs of the same theorem. However from programming point of view we can think of code reuse and precisely defined math libraries that reduce the overall code size and provide simplicity for operating complex structures (most heavy one is categorical library). So in this work we will focus on proper decoupling and more programming friendly base library still usable for mathematicians.

Research object. The homotopy type theory base libraries in Agda, Cubical, Lean, and Coq. While modern Lean and Agda has the cubical mode, Coq lacks the computational semantics of path primitives while has HoTT library. In this article, we unveil the practical implementation of the base library for cubical type checkers with respect to target run-time environments.

Research subject. We will analyze the base library through the needs of particular features, like basic theorems about MLTT (Pi, Sigma, Equ, HeteroEqu), run-time types and data structures (Empty, Unit, Maybe, Nat, List, Either, Tuple), control structures and applicative programming (Functor, CoFunctor, ContraFunctor, CoContraFunctor, Applicative, CoApplicative, Monad, CoMonad, Inductive, CoInductive), algebra tower (Monoid, CMonoid, Group, AbGroup, Ring, AbRing), and category theory (Category, Functor, Initial, Terminal, Adjoint). We use Martin-Löf Type Theory as a subject and its extension with $[0,1]$ interval — CTT.

Research results. Research result is presented as source code repository that can be used by cubicaltt language and contains the minimal base library used in this article. These primitives form a valuable part of base library, so this article could be considered as an brief introduction to several modules: **pi**, **sigma**, **path**, **prop**, **set**, **control**, **iso**, **equiv**, **cat**, **algebra**, **recursion**. But the library has even more modules, that exceed the scope of this article so you may refer to source code repository¹.

¹<http://github.com/groupoid/infinity>

This library is dedicated to cubical-compatible type checkers [4] based on homotopy interval $[0,1]$ and MLTT as a core. The base library is founded on top of 5 core modules: proto (composition, id, const), path (subst, trans, cong, refl, singl, sym), prop, set (isContr, isProp, isSet, isInfinityGroupoid), equiv (fiber, equiv) and iso (lemIso, isoPath). This machinery is enough to prove univalence axiom.

(i) The library has rich recursion scheme primitives in recursion module, while very basic nat, list, stream functionality. (ii) The very basic theorems are given in pi, iso_pi, sigma, iso_sigma, retract modules. (iii) The library has category theory theorems from HoTT book in cat, fun and category modules. (iv) The library also includes categorical encoding of dependent types presented in Cwf module.

This library is best to read guided by HoTT book [13]. We tried to make it definitionally compatible with the contemporary math foundations.

Table 1: Types Taxonomy

NR+ND	R+ND	NR+D	R+D
unit	nat	pi	vector
bool	list	circle	fin
either	path	I	
maybe			
empty			
NR*ND	R*ND	NR*D	R*D
setoid	stream	sigma	cat
functor		equiv	prop
applicative		iso	set
monad		fiber	groupoid

Types taxonomy shows us the core types categorized by a several axis: 1) dependent (D) and non-dependent (ND) terms; 2) recursive trees (R) or non-recursive (NR) data types; 3) inductive (+) or coinductive (*) types.

2 Martin-Löf Type Theory

As Martin-Löf Type Theory is used as modeling language, the base library should include its definition and theorems. The **mltt** module contains the theorems of operational semantics of dependent type theory and MLTT model.

2.1 Pi and Sigma

Pi and Sigma modules provide basic theorems about dependent products and sum. Here is tautology alias definitions for better syntax understanding. In run-time Sigma is being transformed into pair and lambda into functions. All type annotations and term dependence information are being erased.

Pi (A:U) (B:A→U): U = (x:A) → B(x)
lambda (A:U) (B:A→U) (a:A) (b:B(a)): A→B(a) = \ (x:A)→b

```

app      (A:U) (B:A→U) (a:A) (f:A→B(a)): B(a) = f(a)
Sigma    (A:U) (B:A→U): U = (x:A)*B(x)
pair     (A:U) (B:A→U) (a:A) (b:B(a)): Sigma A B = (a,b)
pr1      (A:U) (B:A→U) (x:Sigma A B): A = x.1
pr2      (A:U) (B:A→U) (x:Sigma A B): B (pr1 A B x) = x.2

```

2.2 Identity Type

Identity types or Prop types (when using PTS and built-in definitional equality for type checking normalized term forms with means of identity) are both considered to be erased in run-time. For modeling propositional equality later in 1984 was introduced Equ type. [10] However unlike Pi and Sigma the eliminator J of Equ type is not derivable in MLTT [8, 4, 13]. Here we give the constructive J definition in CTT.

```

Path      (A: U) (a b: A): U
singl     (A: U) (a: A): U = (x: A) * Path A a x
refl      (A: U) (a: A): Path A a a
sym       (A: U) (a b: A) (p: Path A a b): Path A b a
eta       (A: U) (a: A): singl A a
contr     (A: U) (a b: A) (p: Path A a b): Path (singl A a) (eta A a) (b,p)
cong      (A B: U) (f: A→B) (a b: A) (p: Path A a b): Path B (f a) (f b)
subst     (A: U) (P: A→U) (a b: A) (p: Path A a b) (e: P a): P b
J         (A: U) (a: A) (C: (x: A) → Path A a x → U)
          (d: C a (refl A a)) (x: A) (p: Path A a x): C x p
          = subst (singl A a) T (eta A a) (x, p) (contr A a x p) d
          where T (z: singl A a): U = C (z.1) (z.2)

```

We can build setoid [3] definition using sym, refl and cong which represent symmetry, reflexivity and congruence. Singleton is defined as Sigma with Path theorem. Contractability of singletons, substitution and transport is used for proving the J eliminator [13].

2.3 ∞ -Groupoid and h-Types

The reasoning about higher equalities is made through explicit recursion. We encode the level of path dimension through embedded natural numbers in the definition.

```

data N = Z | S (n: N)

```

As foundation we provide recursive and corecursive versions of groupoid definitions. h-Types [13] (Prop, Set, Groupoid, etc) are defined through these primitives.

```

n_grpd (A: U) (n: N): U = (a b: A) → ((rec A a b) n) where
  rec (A: U) (a b: A): (k: N) → U = split
    Z → Path A a b
    S n → n_grpd (Path A a b) n

inf_grpd (A: U): U
  = (carrier: A)
  * (eq: (a b: A) → Path A a b)
  * ((a b: A) → inf_grpd (Path A a b))

```

As you can see, h-Types properties are just eliminated recursors.

```

isContr      (A: U): U = (x: A) * ((y: A) -> Path A x y)
isProp       (A: U): U = n_grpd A Z
isSet        (A: U): U = n_grpd A (S Z)
isGroupoid   (A: U): U = n_grpd A (S (S Z))
isGrp2       (A: U): U = n_grpd A (S (S (S Z)))
isGrp3       (A: U): U = n_grpd A (S (S (S (S Z))))
...
isInfinityGroupoid (A: U): U = inf_grpd A

```

And finally the definitions as refined h-Types through its properties.

```

PROP        : U = (X:U) * isProp(X)
SET         : U = (X:U) * isSet(X)
GROUPOID    : U = (X:U) * isGroupoid(X)
INF_GROUPOID : U = (X:U) * isInfinityGroupoid(X)

```

2.4 Operational Semantics

By using such definition of MLTT we can commit the basic properties of dependent theory, computational rules. The proofs are trivial with **refl** function and could be found in **mltt** module.

$$((x : A) \rightarrow f(x))(a) = f(a) \quad (1)$$

$$f = ((x : A) \rightarrow f(x)) \quad (2)$$

$$pr_1(a, b) = a \quad (3)$$

$$pr_2(a, b) = b \quad (4)$$

$$(pr_1 p, pr_2 p) = p \quad (5)$$

Here is full list of inference rules properties. We grouped them as in MLTT paper [10]. The system lack Nat and List types as they can be church encoded.

```

MLTT (A:U): U
= (Pi_Former: (A->U)->U)
* (Pi_Intro: (B:A->U) (a:A)->B a->(A->B a))
* (Pi_Elim: (B:A->U) (a:A)->(A->B a)->B a)
* (Pi_Comp1: (B:A->U) (a:A) (f:A->B a) -> Equ (B a)
(Pi_Elim B a (Pi_Intro B a (f a)))(f a))
* (Pi_Comp2: (B: A->U) (a:A) (f:A->B a) ->
Equ (A->B a) f (\(x:A)->Pi_Elim B a f))
* (Sig_Former: (A->U)->U)
* (Sig_Intro: (B:A->U) (a:A)->(b:B a)->Sigma A B)
* (Sig_Elim1: (B:A->U)->(_: Sigma A B)->A)
* (Sig_Elim2: (B:A->U)->(x: Sigma A B)->B (pr1 A B x))
* (Sig_Comp1: (B:A->U) (a:A) (b: B a)->Equ A a
(Sigma_Elim1 B (Sigma_Intro B a b)))
* (Sig_Comp2: (B:A->U) (a:A) (b:B a)->Equ (B a) b)

```

```

      (Sigma_Elim2 B (a,b)))
* (Id_Former: A->A->U)
* (Id_Intro: (a:A) -> Equ A a a)
* (Id_Elim: (a x: A) (C: predicate A a)
            (d:C a(Id_Intro a))(p:Equ A a x)->C x p)
* (Id_Comp: (x y:A)(C: D A)(p: Equ A x y)
            (b: C x x (reflect A x))
            (X: Equ U (C x x (reflect A x))
              (C x y p)) ->
            HeteroEqu X b (J A x C b y p)) * Unit

```

Trivial check that our host type system preserves the dependent theory laws. See computational rules in **mltt** module.

```

instance (A: U): MLTT A
= ( Pi A, lambda A, app A, comp1 A, comp2 A,
    Sigma A, pair A, pr1 A, pr2 A, comp3 A, comp4 A, comp5 A,
    Equ A, reflect A, J A, comp6 A, tt )

```

3 Runtime Types

The purpose of run-time types is to build solid ground for writing type checkers, evaluating results and printing models to console, writing formally verified infinitely runned free comonadic processes. In one framework we can combine the powerful semantics of CTT and homotopical primitives to prove properties of run-time types in a more simpler and elegant way.

3.1 Proto

Proto module contains very basic common functions of id, composition and non-inductive cartesian non-dependent product.

```

idfun      (A:U) (a:A): A = a
constfun   (A B:U) (a:B): A->B = \(_:A)->a
o         (A B C:U) (f: B->C) (g: A->B): A->C = \(x:A)->f(g(x))

```

3.2 Empty and Unit

The very basic types are empty type without elements and unit type with single element. Interpreting types as propositions leads us to efq and neg eliminators of Empty type useful for proving decidability, stability and analogue of Hedberg theorem [6].

```

data Empty =
data Unit = tt

efq      (A: U): Empty -> A = split {}
neg      (A: U): U = A -> Empty
dec      (A: U): U = either A (neg A)

```

```

stable      (A: U): U = neg (neg A) -> A
hedberg     (A: U) (h: (a x:A) -> stable (Path A a x)): isSet(A)

```

3.3 Either and Tuple

Either and Tuple are dual inductive data types. They are basic control structures and widely through all base library. The tuple semantically same as both but is ready to pattern machthing.

```

data either (A B: U) = inl (a: A) | inr (b: B)
data tuple  (A B: U) = pair (a: A)          (b: B)

case (A B C: U) (b: A -> C) (c: B -> C): either A B -> C
fst  (A B: U): tuple A B -> A
snd  (A B: U): tuple A B -> B

```

3.4 Bool

The basic hedberg theorem could be used to prove that bool is set. Bool is application data type it is rarely used inside run-time library however it is used is real world applications. Here we provide a proof that bool is set by providing the proof that for any booleans path between them is decidable.

```

data bool = false | true

neg_: bool -> bool
= split { false -> true ; true -> false }
or_  : bool -> bool -> bool
= split { false -> idfun bool ; true -> constfun bool bool true }
and_: bool -> bool -> bool
= split { false -> constfun bool bool false ; true -> idfun bool }

bool_case (A: U) (f t: A): bool -> A = split { false ->f; true ->t }
bool_dec: (b1 b2: bool) -> dec (Path bool b1 b2)
bool_isSet: isSet bool = hedberg bool bool_dec

```

3.5 Maybe and Nat

Maybe and Nat are very useful for monadic protocol handling and basic number processing. Nat data types is isomorphic to infinite GMP positive integers of Erlang virtual machine. Base library also include formal proof that fix maybe equals nat. Maybe and Nat types are used in list library for handling special cases for empty string.

```

data maybe (A: U) = nothing | just (a: A)
data nat       = zero      | succ (n: nat)

```

Also we provide constructive proof that $Fix(Maybe) = Nat$.

3.6 List and Stream

List implemented as very simple data type but no simpler that needed to implement type checker. List data type is used to model categorical semantics of dependent type theory as Categories with Famalies by Dybjer in **cwf** module. At the rest list has pretty standard implementation.

```
data list (A: U) = nil | cons (a: A) (as: list A)

null    (A: U): list A -> bool
head    (A: U): list A -> maybe A
tail    (A: U): list A -> maybe (list A)
nth     (A: U): nat -> list A -> maybe A
append  (A: U): list A -> list A -> list A
reverse (A: U): list A -> list A
map     (A B: U): (A -> B) -> list A -> list B
zip     (A B: U): list A -> list B -> list (tuple A B)
foldr   (A B: U): (A -> B -> B) -> B -> list A -> B
foldl   (A B: U): (B -> A -> B) -> B -> list A -> B
switch  (A: U): (Unit -> list A) -> bool -> list A
filter  (A: U): (A -> bool) -> list A -> list A
length  (A: U): list A -> nat
list_eq (A: eq): list A.1 -> list A.1 -> bool
```

Stream module provide model for infinity streams, IO, and other corecursive models, provide basic theorems about streams bisimulation (equality).

```
data stream (A: U) = cons (x: A) (xs: stream A)

tail (A: U):      stream A -> stream A
head (A: U):      stream A -> A
fib  (a b: nat):  stream nat
seq  (start: nat): stream nat

data Bisimilar (A: U) (xs ys: stream A) =
  bisimilar (h: Path A (head A xs) (head A ys))
    (t: Bisimilar A (tail A xs) (tail A ys))

bisimilarityIsEquality (A: U) (xs ys: stream A):
  Path U (Bisimilar A xs ys) (Path (stream A) xs ys)
```

3.7 Vector and Fin

Vector and Fin are basic dependent inductive types. Fin types is used in several models, e.g. for naming type constructors in the de Bruijn fashion.

```
data vector (A:U)(n:nat) = vnil | vcons (x:A)(xs:vector A (pred n))
data fin    (n:nat) = fzero | fsucc (pre: fin (pred n))
```

Cubical Syntax lacks of full GADT support, so we need to ban using type constructors and provide its typeable versions:

```
fz (n: nat): Fin (succ n) = fzero
fs (n: nat): Fin n -> Fin (succ n) = \ (x: Fin n) -> fsucc x
```

3.8 IO and Infinity IO

We extracted the pure function for the following IO free structure that encode the two functions for reading and printing string values in Church encoding. The demonstrated program could be seen in Om project ².

```
data IO (A: U)
  = getLine (fun: String -> IO A)
  | putLine (io: IO A) (str: String)
  | pure (finish: A)

main: U = replicateM 100 (>=> String () getLine putLine)
```

The infinity IO sample is also provided by Om project ³ and demonstrate the cofree comonadic encoding of process running.

```
data IOI.F (A State: U)
  = getLine: (fun: String -> State)
  | putLine: (str: String) (state: State)
  | pure: (finish: A)

data IOI (A State: U) =
  intro: (init: State)
        (action: State -> IOI.F A State)
```

We put Erlang Coinductive Bindings as pure function to comonad instance:

```
copure () -> fun (_) -> fun (IO) -> IO end end.
cogetLine () -> fun (IO) -> fun (_) ->
  L = ch:list(io:get_line("> ")),
  ch:ap(IO,[L]) end end.
coputLine () -> fun (S) -> fun (IO) ->
  X = ch:unlist(S),
  io:put_chars(": "++X), corec () end end.
corec () -> ap('Morte':corecursive (),
  [copure (), cogetLine (), coputLine (), copure (), list ([)])).
```

Extract the Erlang program from Abstract Syntax and run the program:

```
> om_extract:extract("priv/normal/IOI"), om:corec().
> 1
: 1
```

²<http://github.com/groupoid/om>

³<http://github.com/groupoid/om>

4 Control Structures

SKI combinatoric lambda calculus was developed by Ukrainian Logician Moisei Isaievich Sheinfinkel. It could be used as basis for computational foundation just like lambda calculus. Later Connor McBride [11] evolved the SKI into Applicative type-class. It is known that SKI is just an Church encoded Applicative. Now Applicative type-class is a mandatory tool in any base library.

$$S = \text{apply} : (x \rightarrow b \rightarrow c) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow c) \quad (6)$$

$$K = \text{pure} : a \rightarrow (x \rightarrow a) \quad (7)$$

$$I = S K K \quad (8)$$

We show here the developer's logic behind the scenes of implementation. First we need to cut all basic type classes like Pure, Applicative, Functor, CoFunctor, ContraFunctor, CoContraFunctor and their flip eliminators. Another powerful control structure from Category Theory are Monad and CoMonad that is used for modeling IO.

4.1 Signatures

Here is given all signatures supported in control base library, mainly functors and monads.

<code>pure</code>	<code>A -> F A</code>
<code>extract</code>	<code>F A -> A</code>
<code>extend</code>	<code>(F A -> B) -> F A -> F B</code>
<code>apply</code>	<code>F (A -> B) -> F A -> F B</code>
<code>fmap</code>	<code>(A -> B) -> F A -> F B</code>
<code>unmap</code>	<code>(F A -> F B) -> (A -> B)</code>
<code>contra</code>	<code>(B -> A) -> F A -> F B</code>
<code>uncontra</code>	<code>(F A -> F B) -> (B -> A)</code>
<code>cofmap</code>	<code>(B -> A) -> F B -> F A</code>
<code>uncofmap</code>	<code>(F B -> F A) -> (B -> A)</code>
<code>cocontra</code>	<code>(A -> B) -> F B -> F A</code>
<code>uncocontra</code>	<code>(F B -> F A) -> (A -> B)</code>
<code>join</code>	<code>F (F A) -> F A</code>
<code>dup</code>	<code>F A -> F (F A)</code>
<code>bind</code>	<code>F A -> (A -> F B) -> F B</code>

The we build up a signatures of type classes build as sigma encoded contexts or telescopes. The signatures are made external for code compactification. Then we select $F : U \rightarrow U$ functor as common head for sigma types. All quantifiers for members and laws are carried within projections. Projections contains full signature except F. These types could be considered for run-time. Also you may read Oleg Kiselev Type-Classes in ML. ⁴ Here is we encode type-classes with Sigma and instances with nested tuples.

⁴<http://okmij.org/ftp/Computation/typeclass.html>

4.2 Run-time types

Coupling signatures with type-class parameters gives us a notion of run-time types. All type-value projections along with parameters are being erased during code extraction.

```

pure_:      U = (F:U->U) *      pure_sig F
functor_:   U = (F:U->U) *      fmap_sig F
applicative_: U = (F:U->U) * ( _: pure_sig F)
                                   * ( _: fmap_sig F)
                                   * (  appl_sig F)

monad_: U = ( _: applicative_)
           * (  bind_sig F.1)

```

4.3 Accessors

Accessors are common technique in Type Refinement approach for beautifying the code. As cubical syntax provide only .1 and .2 notion for projections it is good to have named field accessors for all projections.

```

fmap (a: functor_):      fmap_sig  a.1 = a.2
pure (a: applicative_):  pure_sig   a.1 = a.2.1
amap (a: applicative_):  fmap_sig   a.1 = a.2.2.1
ap   (a: applicative_):  apply_sig  a.1 = a.2.2.2

```

4.4 Theorems as Proof-carrying Code

The formal definition of control structures comes in Type Refinement approach when we separate the algebraic structure and its properties.

Functor

Such we defined the functor as $\Sigma_{F:U \rightarrow U} fmap_F$. And the Functor has two laws:

$$o(fmap, id) = id \quad (9)$$

$$fmap(o(g, h)) = o(fmap(g), fmap(h)) \quad (10)$$

```

isFunctor (F: functor_): U
= (id: (A: U) -> (x: F.1 A) ->
   Path (F.1 A) x ((fmap F) A A (idfun A) x))
* (compose: (A B C:U) (f:B->C) (g:A->B) (x:F.1 A) ->
   Path (F.1 C) (F.2 A C (o A B C f g) x)
   ((o (F.1 A) (F.1 B) (F.1 C)
    (F.2 B C f) (F.2 A B g)) x)) * Unit

```

Applicative

Being applicative property contains applicative laws:

$$ap(pure(id), x) = id(x) \quad (11)$$

$$ap(pure(f), pure(x)) = pure(f(x)) \quad (12)$$

$$ap(ap(ap(pure(o), u), v), w) = ap(u, ap(v, w)) \quad (13)$$

$$ap(u, pure(y)) = ap(pure(f.f(y)), u) \quad (14)$$

```
isApplicative (F: applicative_): U
= (id: (A:U) -> (x: F.1 A) ->
  Path (F.1 A) x (ap F A A (pure F (id A) (idfun A)) x))
* (hom: (A B:U)(f:A->B)(x: A) ->
  Path (F.1 B) (pure F B (f x))
    (ap F A B (pure F (A->B) f) (pure F A x)))
* (cmp: (A B C:U)(v: F.1(A->B))(u:F.1(B->C))(w:F.1 A) ->
  Path (F.1 C) (ap F B C u (ap F A B v w))
    (ap F A C (ap F (A->B) (A->C)
      (ap F (B->C) ((A->B)->(A->C))
        (pure F (ot A B C) (o A B C)) u) v) w))
* (xchg: (A B:U)(x:A)(u:F.1(A->B))(f:A->B) ->
  Path (F.1 B) (ap F A B u ((pure F) A x))
    (ap F (A->B) B (pure F ((A->B)->B)
      (\(f:A->B)->f(x)) u)) * Unit
```

Then we can define the FUNCTOR as Sigma of functor signature and functor properties:

```
FUNCTOR: U = (f: functor_) * isFunctor f
APPLICATIVE: U = (f: applicative_)
  * ( _: isFunctor (f.1,f.2.2.1))
  * isApplicative f
MONAD: U = (f: monad_)
  * ( _: isFunctor (f.1,f.2.2.1))
  * ( _: isApplicative (f.1,f.2.1,f.2.2.1,f.2.2.2.1))
  * isMonad f
```

We do not show here the full Control library (only the Functor and Applicative instances) due to sizes of the terms. Here is sample list functor instance defined in **list_theory** module.

```
functor_list: functor_ = (list,map)
functor_laws: FUNCTOR = ((list,map),(list_id,list_compose,tt))
```

5 Recursion Schemes

A F-algebras provide us a generalized notion of folds over a parametrized inductive structures [12]. The formalism of recursion schemes was developed by Varmo Vene and Nicola Gambino [5, 14] and categorically by Bart Jacobs, Henning Basold and Herman Geuvers [9, 2]. Recursion Schemes, Fixpoint, Free and CoFree protocol data types are defined in **recursion** module. It contains: Ana, Cata, Para, Hylo, Zygo, PrePro, PostPro, Apo, Gapo, Futu, Histo, Chrono, Mutu, Meta, MCata, Inductive and CoInductive definitions.

The core notion for recursion schemes are F-algebras. $(\mu F, in)$ is the initial F-algebra if for any F-algebra (C, φ) there exists a unique arrow $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket : \mu F \rightarrow C$ where $f = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket$ and is called catamorphism. Similar a F-coalgebra $(\nu F, out)$ is the terminal F-coalgebra if for any F-coalgebra (C, φ) there exists unique arrow $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket : C \rightarrow \nu F$ where $f = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F \mu F & \xrightarrow{in} & \mu F \\
 \downarrow F \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket & & \downarrow \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket \\
 F C & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & C
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 C & \xrightarrow{\phi} & F C \\
 \downarrow \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket & & \downarrow F \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket \\
 \nu F & \xrightarrow{out} & F \nu F
 \end{array}$$

$$f \circ in = \varphi \circ F f \equiv f = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket \qquad out \circ f = F f \circ \varphi \equiv f = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket$$

5.1 Fixpoint and Free Structures

The Fixpoint recursive data type has two eliminators: in and out. The μ and ν data types define the $A+F(B)$ and $A * F(B)$ non-recursive inductive and coinductive type respectively.

Free and Cofree represent terminated or non-terminated sequence of functorial bindings defined as $\mu x.a + fx$ and $\nu x.a * fx$ where $\mu < fix < \nu$. Also we defined unpacking routines for fix and for (co-)free structures.

```

data fix      (F:U->U) = Fix (point: F (fix F))
out_          (F:U->U): fix F -> F (fix F) = split Fix f -> f
in_           (F:U->U): F (fix F) -> fix F = \ (x: F (fix F)) -> Fix x
data mu       (F:U->U) (A B:U) = Return (a: A) | Bind (f: F B)
data nu       (F:U->U) (A B:U) = CoBind (a: A) (f: F B)
data free     (F:U->U) (A:U) = Free (_: fix (mu F A))
data cofree   (F:U->U) (A:U) = CoFree (_: fix (nu F A))
unfree        (F:U->U) (A:U): free F A -> fix (mu F A)
uncofree      (F:U->U) (A:U): cofree F A -> fix (nu F A)

```

5.2 Catamorphism and Futumorphism

Catamorphism denotes the homomorphism from initial algebra to some other algebras. A generalization of folds.

```

cata (A: U) (F: functor_) (alg: F.1 A -> A) (f: fix F.1): A
  = alg (F.2 (fix F.1) A (cata A F alg) (out_ F.1 f))

```

Histomorphism is a recursion based on a recursive cofree structure with unpacking control. A generalization of cata

```

histo (A:U) (F: functor_)
  (f: F.1 (cofree F.1 A) -> A) (z: fix F.1): A
= extract A ((cata (cofree F.1 A) F (\(x: F.1 (cofree F.1 A)) ->
  CoFree (Fix (CoBind (f x) ((F.2 (cofree F.1 A)
    (fix (nu F.1 A)) (uncofree F.1 A) x)))))) z) where
extract (A: U): cofree F.1 A -> A = split
CoFree f -> unpack_fix f where
unpack_fix: fix (nu F.1 A) -> A = split
  Fix f -> unpack_cofree f where
unpack_cofree: nu F.1 A (fix (nu F.1 A)) -> A = split
  CoBind a -> a

```

5.3 Anamorphism and Histomorphism

Anamorphism denotes the homomorphism to terminal coalgebra of an endofunctor from some other coalgebras. A generalization of unfolds.

```

ana (A: U) (F: functor_) (coalg: A -> F.1 A) (a: A): fix F.1
= Fix (F.2 A (fix F.1) (ana A F coalg) (coalg a))

```

Futomorphism is a recursion based on a recursive free structure with unpacking control. A generalization of anamorphisms.

```

futu (A: U) (F: functor_)
  (f: A -> F.1 (free F.1 A)) (a: A): fix F.1
= Fix (F.2 (free F.1 A) (fix F.1) (\(z: free F.1 A) -> w z) (f a)) where
w: free F.1 A -> fix F.1 = split
  Free x -> unpack_fix x where
unpack_free: mu F.1 A (fix (mu F.1 A)) -> fix F.1 = split
  Return x -> futu A F f x
  Bind g -> Fix (F.2 (fix (mu F.1 A)) (fix F.1)
    (\(x: fix (mu F.1 A)) -> w (Free x)) g)
unpack_fix: fix (mu F.1 A) -> fix F.1 = split
  Fix x -> unpack_free x

```

5.4 Inductive and Coninductive Types

Inductive types are given as direct encoding of commutative square as in [7]. For inductive and coinductive data types the first two fields of sigma are flipped.

```

ind (A: U) (F: U -> U) : U
= (in_: F (fix F) -> fix F)
* (in_rev: fix F -> F (fix F))
* (fold_: (F A -> A) -> fix F -> A)
* (free_: (A -> F (free F A)) -> A -> fix F)
* Unit

```

```

coind (A: U) (F: U -> U) : U
  = (out_: fix F -> F (fix F))
    * (out_rev: F (fix F) -> fix F)
    * (unfold_: (A -> F A) -> A -> fix F)
    * (cofree_: (F (cofree F A) -> A) -> fix F -> A)
    * Unit

```

The two instances with corresponding recursors is then given by recursion schemes.

```

inductive (A: U) (F: functor_): ind A F.1
  = (in_ F.1, out_ F.1, cata A F, futu A F, tt)
coinductive (A: U) (F: functor_): coind A F.1
  = (out_ F.1, in_ F.1, ana A F, histo A F, tt)

```

Here is simple example how two instances (inductive and coinductive) of list could be defined.

```

ind_list (T:U): ind list T = inductive (list, map) T
coind_list (T:U): coind list T = coinductive (list, map) T

```

6 Abstract Algebra

Algebraic structures in **algebra** are the natural math companion to more developer oriented **control** module, which is also sort of algebraic structures. Here you can find everything except Fields and Modules yet. Only up to Abelian Groups and Rings. However this structures is enough to define cagatories of Abelian groups and Grothendieck adjunctions.

6.1 Monoid and Commutative Monoid

The monoid is a simple algebra with one binary operation: $M \rightarrow M$. By definition monoid is associative and has left and right identities. Commutative monoid is one predicate stronger, expects the operation to be commutative.

```

isAssociative (M: U) (op: M -> M -> M) : U

```

```

hasIdentity (M : U) (op : M -> M -> M) (id : M) : U
  = (_ : hasLeftIdentity M op id)
    * (hasRightIdentity M op id)

```

```

isMonoid (M: SET): U
  = (op: M.1 -> M.1 -> M.1)
    * (_: isAssociative M.1 op)
    * (id: M.1)
    * (hasIdentity M.1 op id)

```

```

isCMonoid (M: SET): U
  = (m: isMonoid M)
    * (isCommutative M.1 m.1)

```


6.2 Group and Abelian Group

Group is a Monoid with inverse morphisms.

```
isGroup (G: SET): U
= (m: isMonoid G)
  * (inv: G.1 -> G.1)
  * (hasInverse G.1 m.1 m.2.2.1 inv)
```

Abelian group is a commutative group with inverse morphisms.

```
isAbGroup (G: SET): U
= (g: isGroup G)
  * (isCommutative G.1 g.1.1)
```

6.3 Ring and Abelian Ring

Ring has two operations, one (*) is a Monoid and other (+) is an Abelian Group. Ring is supposed to be distributive across (*) and (+) operations.

```
isRing (R: SET): U
= (mul: isMonoid R)
  * (add: isAbGroup R)
  * (isDistributive R.1 add.1.1.1 mul.1)
```

Abelian Ring is a Ring where (*) operation is commutative monoid.

```
isAbRing (R: SET): U
= (mul: isCMonoid R)
  * (add: isAbGroup R)
  * (isDistributive R.1 add.1.1.1 mul.1.1)
```

7 Category Theory

The general notion of category is given as in [1] and [13]. Usual notion of category is called precategory while category is saturated precategories. The Category Theory consists of five modules: 1) **cat** for precategory, category and (co-)terminal objects; 2) **fun** for categorical functor, its instances (id, compose), coslice category construction, universal arrows, and equivalence theorems; 3) **sip** for structure definition and structure identity principle theorem; 4) **cones** for cones, pullback definitions, and theorems; 5) **adj** for natural transformations and adjunctions. As a stress example for categorical library we took the C-Systems model of Vladimir Voevodsky implemented in **csystem** module on top of our categorical library. C-Systems are a categorical model of dependent type theory, similar to Dybjer's Categories with Families (**cwf** module).

We divide the carrier and morphisms as algebraic structure of category definition (in essence CT is an abstract algebra of functions) and laws (theorems or categorical properties, defined as equalities on morphisms):

```
cat: U = (A: U) * (A -> A -> U)
```

7.1 Theorems

We define theorems section as predicate in a form of Sigma which is usual a carrier for theorems. More formal, precategory A consists of the following: (i) A type A_0 , whose elements are called objects. We write $a : A$ for $a : A_0$. (ii) For each $a, b : A$, a set $hom_A(a, b)$, whose elements are called arrows or morphisms. (iii) For each $a : A$, a morphism $1_a : hom_A(a, a)$, called the identity morphism. (iv) For each $a, b, c : A$, a function $hom_A(b, c) \rightarrow hom_A(a, b) \rightarrow hom_A(a, c)$ called composition, and denoted $g \circ f$. (v) For each $a, b : A$ and $f : hom_A(a, b)$, we have $f = 1_b \circ f$ and $f = f \circ 1_a$. (vi) For each $a, b, c, d : A$ and $f : hom_A(a, b)$, $g : hom_A(b, c)$, $h : hom_A(c, d)$, we have $h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$.

```
isPrecategory (C: cat): U
= (id:      (x: C.1) -> C.2 x x)
  * (c:      (x y z:C.1) -> C.2 x y -> C.2 y z -> C.2 x z)
  * (homSet: (x y: C.1) -> isSet (C.2 x y))
  * (left:   (x y: C.1) -> (f: C.2 x y) ->
            Path (C.2 x y) (c x x y (id x) f) f)
  * (right:  (x y: C.1) -> (f: C.2 x y) ->
            Path (C.2 x y) (c x y y f (id y)) f)
  * (compose: (x y z w: C.1) -> (f: C.2 x y) ->
            (g: C.2 y z) -> (h: C.2 z w) ->
            Path (C.2 x w) (c x z w (c x y z f g) h)
            (c x y w f (c y z w g h))) * Unit

precategory: U = (C: cat) * isPrecategory C
```

7.2 Accessors

Due to the nature of minimalistic syntax for each algebraic structure should be defined the accessors for its projections to avoid long projection composition, e.g. 2.2.2.2.2.1.

```
carrier (C: precategory): U = C.1.1
hom      (C: precategory) (a b: carrier C): U = C.1.2 a b
path     (C: precategory) (x: carrier C): hom C x x = C.2.1 x
compose  (C: precategory) (x y z: carrier C) (f: hom C x y)
        (g: hom C y z): hom C x z = C.2.2.1 x y z f g
```

7.3 Rezk Completion

"Every fully faithful and essentially surjective functor is an equivalence of categories" in classical set-based category theory is equivalent to the axiom of choice.

(i) For strict categories, it is equivalent to the axiom of choice. (ii) For precategories, it is underivable. (iii) For saturated categories, it is derivable without axiom of choice.

Anything we say about objects of a category is invariant under isomorphism.

```
iso (C: precategory) (A B: carrier C): U
= (f: hom C A B)
```

```

* (g: hom C B A)
* (·: Path (hom C A A) (compose C A B A f g) (path C A))
* (· Path (hom C B B) (compose C B A B g f) (path C B))

```

```

isCategory (C: precategory): U
= (A: carrier C) -> isContr ((B: carrier C) * iso C A B)

```

```

category: U = (C: precategory) * isCategory C

```

Such category saturation or completion is called Rezk completion [1].

7.4 Terminals and Cones

Initiality and Terminality encoded directly from its definition.

```

isInitial (C: precategory) (x: carrier C): U
= (y: carrier C) -> isContr (hom C x y)
isTerminal (C: precategory) (y: carrier C): U
= (x: carrier C) -> isContr (hom C x y)

```

```

initial (C: precategory): U = (x: carrier C) * isInitial C x
terminal (C: precategory): U = (y: carrier C) * isTerminal C y

```

```

hasCospansCone (C: precategory) (D: cospan C) (W: carrier C): U
= (f : hom C W D.2.1.1)
* (g : hom C W D.2.2.1)
* Path (hom C W D.1) (compose C W D.2.1.1 D.1 f D.2.1.2)
      (compose C W D.2.2.1 D.1 g D.2.2.2)

```

```

cospanCone (C: precategory) (D: cospan C): U
= (W: carrier C)
* hasCospansCone C D W

```

Cones and Pullback definitions, properties and theorems are in **cones** module.

7.5 Functors

Categorical functor definition and instances are in **fun** module.

```

catfunctor (A B: precategory): U
= (ob: carrier A -> carrier B)
* (mor: (x y: carrier A) ->
      hom A x y -> hom B (ob x) (ob y))
* (id: (x: carrier A) ->
      Path (hom B (ob x) (ob x))
          (mor x x (path A x)) (path B (ob x)))
* (cmp: (x y z: carrier A) -> (f: hom A x y) -> (g: hom A y z) ->
      Path (hom B (ob x) (ob z)) (mor x z (compose A x y z f g))
          (compose B (ob x) (ob y) (ob z) (mor x y f) (mor y z g))) * Unit

```

7.6 Natural Transformations and Adjunctions

Natural Transformations and Adjunctions are defined in **adj** module.

```
isNaturalTrans (C D: precategory)
  (F G: catfunctor C D)
  (eta: (x: carrier C) -> hom D (F.1 x) (G.1 x)): U
= (x y: carrier C) (h: hom C x y) ->
  Path (hom D (F.1 x) (G.1 y))
    (compose D (F.1 x) (F.1 y) (G.1 y) (F.2.1 x y h) (eta y))
    (compose D (F.1 x) (G.1 x) (G.1 y) (eta x) (G.2.1 x y h))

ntrans (C D: precategory) (F G: catfunctor C D): U
= (eta: (x: carrier C) -> hom D (F.1 x) (G.1 x))
  * (isNaturalTrans C D F G eta)

adjoint (C D: precategory) (F: catfunctor D C) (G: catfunctor C D) : U
= (unit: ntrans D D (idFunctor D) (compFunctor D C D F G))
  * (counit: ntrans C C (compFunctor C D C G F) (idFunctor C))
  * areAdjoint C D F G unit counit
```

7.7 Examples

Here we give two complex examples that cover the usage of all categorical library (five modules) and abstract **algebra** module.

Grothendieck Adjoint

The top level example of using universal **algebra** module and categorical modules is given as Grothendieck Adjoint in categories of Abelian groups **Ab** and commutative monoids **CMon** of two functors: forgetful from, **Ab** to **CMon**; and Grothendieck, from **CMon** to **Ab**.

```
Ab: precategory = ((abgroup, abgrouphom), (id, c, HomSet, L, R, C))
CMon: precategory = ((cmonoid, cmonoidhom), (id, c, HomSet, L, R, C))
```

```
grothendieck: catfunctor CMon Ab = ...
forgetful: catfunctor Ab CMon = ...
```

```
grothendieck_adjoint: adjoint Ab CMon grothendieck forgetful
= transport (<i> adjoint Ab CMon (gro_ifeq @ i) forgetful)
  (univarr_adjoint CMon Ab forgetful gro_univarr)
```

C-Systems

In the **csystem** module you can find a proof that Universe Category is enough to define the C-System.

8 Conclusion

We finished the story about Groupoid Infinity base library. Despite we were limited with paper size and could not cover homotopical types and other run-time types, we tried to put into overview the very strong core of the base library by providing different sections of modules: 1) MLTT Core Types; 2) Run-time Types; 3) Control Structures; 4) Recursion Schemes; 5) Abstract Algebra; 6) Category Theory.

In other articles there will be coverage of the following sections of modules: 1) Equivalence; 2) Isomorphism; 3) Univalence; 4) Categories with Families; 5) Quotients and Retract; 6) Circle and Interval.

Table 2: Base Library defined in article

Module	LOC	Module	LOC	Module	LOC
algebra	360	fun	212	cat	59
adj	72	csystem	508	hedberg	28
list	63	maybe	19	mltt	55
nat	65	path	39	pi	15
proto	20	proto_path	16	recursion	98
sip	166	sigma	36	stream	10
cones	109	control	71	bool	11

The library consists of highly decoupled modules. E.g. we shown that we can combine Abstract Algebra onbjects with Category Theory and created new Categories.

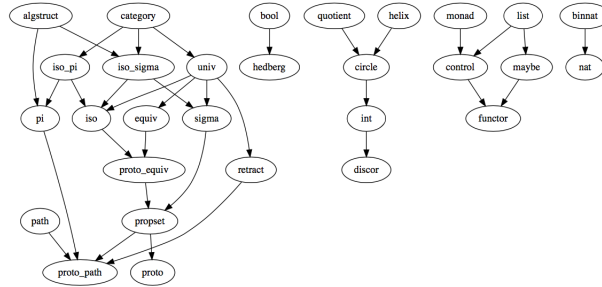


Figure 1: Base library and its dependencies used in article

The models are given almost in pure MLTT with explicit notion of all types used for term definition. In that way this kind of specification avoid a class of mistakes connected with implicit specifications hidden inside type checker.

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