

Higher Categorical Type Theory

Alexander Kuklev^{1,2} a@kuklev.com

¹Radboud University Nijmegen, Software Science

²JetBrains Research

Building on the unpublished ideas of C. McBride and ideas from “Displayed Type Theory and Semi-Simplicial Types” by A. Kolomatskaia and M. Shulman, we propose a novel extension for univalent Martin-Löf Type Theories (MLTTs) that allows internalizing Reedy categories.

Indexing and fibering over shape types provide effective machinery to deal with syntaxes that include binding and become indispensable when internalizing the syntax and semantics of type theories themselves. In this way, we obtain a convenient tooling and uniformly establish the existence of initial models for structures like weak ω -categories,¹ virtual equipments,² $(\infty,1)$ -toposes once the Higher Observation Type Theory (HOTT)³ is complete.

Finally, this approach should lead to a homoiconic⁴ univalent type theory, i.e. one capable of representing its own syntax as a generalized inductive type and thus also performing structural induction over it.

1 Why do we need shape-indexed type families?

Finitary type families abstractly embody formalized languages. For example, consider the following simple language of arithmetic and logical expressions:

```
data ExpressionKind
  Numeric
  Logical

data Expr : ExpressionKind → *
  Literal(n : Int)      : Expr Numeric
  Sum(a b : Expr Numeric) : Expr Numeric
  Mul(a b : Expr Numeric) : Expr Numeric
  Div(a b : Expr Numeric) : Expr Numeric
  Pow(a b : Expr(Numeric)) : Expr Numeric
  Neg(a : Expr Numeric)   : Expr Numeric
  Log(a : Expr Numeric)   : Expr Numeric

  Eq(a b : Expr Numeric) : Expr Logical
  Lt(a b : Expr Numeric) : Expr Logical
  Or(a b : Expr Logical)  : Expr Logical
  And(a b : Expr Logical) : Expr Logical
  Not(a : Expr Logical)   : Expr Logical
```

This approach scales up to languages that may declare and bind named entities (variables, constants, internal types) including general-purpose programming languages themselves.

Data types defined that way are inhabited by abstract syntax trees corresponding to finite expressions of the language, and they come with a recursive descent analysis operator enabling type-driven design of correct-by-construction analysers and interpreters. This includes type checking, compilation, control flow analysis, as well as static analysis and abstract interpretation in general.

As for IDEs, inductive type families enable designing biparsers for those languages, parsers that maintain a one-to-one mapping between the source code and the respective annotated abstract syntax tree, enabling both fast incremental reparsing and mechanized refactoring.

¹<https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.02866>

²<https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.08663>

³<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/higher+observational+type+theory>

⁴<https://homotopytypetheory.org/2014/03/03/hott-should-eat-itself/>

To represent languages with typed variables, one introduces the type Ty representing variable types in the language, and the type family $\text{Tm} : \downarrow \text{Ctx}$ of terms in a given context, where contexts are lists of types $\text{Ctx} := \text{Ty}^*$. Definition of term substitution can be vastly simplified if we make the type Ctx of contexts fibered over the shape type LaxNat that enables context extension and selection of subcontexts.

In case of dependently typed languages, we'll have a type family $\text{Ty} : \downarrow \text{Ctx}$ of variable types available in a given context $c : \text{Ctx}$, and the type of contexts is an iterated dependent pair type

```
data Ctx
  Empty : Ctx
  Append(prefix : Ctx, head : Ty prefix)
```

fibered over the shape type Δ that enables context extension and selection of subcontexts and respecting type dependencies, which is vital for the definition of the type family $\text{Ty} : \text{Ctx}^d$ and the type family $\text{Tm} : (c : \text{Ctx}, \text{Ty } c)^d$ of terms of a given type in a given context.

Bi-directionally typed languages (computational type theories) also require a fibered type family $\text{Redex} : (c : \text{Ctx})^d \downarrow (\text{ty} : \text{Ty } c, \text{Tm } \text{ty})$ of reducible expressions that synthesize their types.

2 Setting and basics

Our base theory will be the Higher Observational Type Theory with an infinite tower of cumulative universes $*$: $*$: $*$: $*$: \dots featuring \Box -modality-based polymorphism.

All universes will be closed under dependent product, dependent sum types, and quotient inductive types.

The simplest types of this kind are the finite datatypes (also known as enums) defined by enumerating their possible values:

```
data Bool
  True   `tt`
  False  `ff`
```

```
data Unit
  Point
```

```
data Void {}    // no elements at all
```

We can generalize them to sum types by allowing infinite families of “possible values” parametrized by some other type:

```
data Possibly<X>
  Nothing
  Value(x : X)
```

Each inductive type comes along with a dual typeclass:

```
typeclass BoolR<this Y>
  true  : Y
  false : Y

typeclass PossiblyR<X, this Y>
  nothing : Y
  value(x : X) : Y
```

Instances of these typeclasses represent by-case analysis of the respective sum types.

Inhabitants of inductive types $x : \text{T}$ can be converted into functions evaluating their by-case analysers: $x^c : \forall <Y : \text{T}^R> Y$:

```

def True<Y : BoolR>c = Y.true
def False<Y : BoolR>c = Y.false

def Nothing<X, Y : PossiblyR<X>>c = Y.nothing
def Value<X, Y : PossiblyR<X>>(x : X)c = Y.value(x)

```

These functions are known as Church representations.

What if we want to return values of different types for `True` and `False`? If we have universes (types of types), we can first define a function from booleans into some universe $R : \text{Bool} \rightarrow U$ and then a dependent case analyser

```

typeclass BoolM<this Y : Bool → *>
  true  : Y(True)
  false : Y(False)

```

To apply dependent case analysers to inhabitants of the respective type we need a special operator called induction for reasons explained below:

$I\text{-ind}<Y : I^M>(x : I) : Y(x)$

Non-finite inductive types admit (strictly positive) recursion in type definitions, allowing to introduce such types as natural numbers, lists, and trees:

```

data Nat `N`
  Zero `0`
  Next(pred : N) `pred+`

data List<T> `T*`
  EmptyList : T*
  NonEmptyList(head : T, tail : T*) : T*

data BinTree<T>
  Leaf
  Node(label: T, left : BinTree<T>, right : BinTree<T>)

data VarTree<T>
  Leaf
  Node(label: T, branches : VarTree<T>*)

data InfTree<T>
  Leaf
  Node(label: T, branches : Nat → InfTree<T>)

```

All above examples except infinitely branching trees are finitary inductive types, i.e. inductive types with the property that all of their generators have a finite number of parameters, and all these parameters are of finitary inductive types. Finitary inductive types may be infinite, but their inhabitants can be encoded by natural numbers or equivalently finite bit strings.

Finitary inductive types embody single-sorted languages. They are inhabited by abstract syntax trees corresponding to finite expressions of the language formed by their generators.

“Case analysis” for the type of natural numbers provides n-ary iteration operator:

```

typeclass NatR<this Y>
  zero : Y
  next(p : Y) : Y

```

Analysing a natural number n by $R : \text{Nat}^R<Y>$ yields $n^c<R>() = (R.\text{next})^n R.\text{zero}$, allowing to iterate arbitrary functions given number of times. In general, “case analysis” turns into “recursive descent analysis”. For lists and trees we obtain the respective fold operators.

Type-valued functions on natural numbers $Y : \mathbf{Nat} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$ can encode arbitrary predicates, and a dependent \mathbf{Nat} -analyser $\mathbf{Nat}^M \langle Y \rangle$ encodes an induction motive: it establishes a proof of the base case $Y(\mathbf{zero})$ and the inductive step $Y(n) \rightarrow Y(n+)$. Dependent case analysis operator turns induction motives into to proof the predicate for all natural numbers, that is why it is also known as induction operator. The presence of induction witnesses that inductive types contain only inhabitants that can be obtained by finite compositions of their generators. Which is also the reason why data types described in terms of their generators are called inductive types.

While ordinary inductive types are freely generated by their generators, quotient inductive types may additionally contain constructors of identities between inhabitants.

This way we can define rational numbers and unordered collections:

```
data Rational
  Frac(num : Int, den : PosInt) `num / den`
  expand<num, den>(n : PosInt) : frac(num, den) = frac(num · n, den · n)

data Collection<T>
  Bag<n : FinType>(items : n → T)
  permute<n, items>(p : n!) : Bag(items) = Bag(items ∘ p)
```

where $n!$ is the type of automorphisms on the type n , i.e. permutations in the case of finite types.

That is, in addition to listing generators, we require that some actions on generators (expanding the fraction or permuting list elements) must be irrelevant for all predicates and functions defined on these types.

3 Lax types: internalizing inverse categories

For a type $J : \mathbf{U}$ let J^d denote the respective universe of type families indexed by J . A typical example is length-indexed lists:

```
data SizedList<T> : Natd
  EmptySizedList : Vec<T> 0
  NonEmptySizedList<n>(head : T, tail : SizedList<T> n) : SizedList<T> n+
```

Now consider the quotient inductive type of eventually-zero sequences:

```
data ZeroEndingSequence
  Zeros : ZeroEndingSequence
  Append(prefix : ZeroEndingSequence, head : Nat)
  extend(f : ZeroEndingSequence) : f = Append(f, 0)
```

As we have seen above, we can turn the type of lists to a length-indexed type family over \mathbf{Nat} , but we cannot make `ZeroEndingSequence` into a type family over \mathbf{Nat} because `extend` generates equality between “lists” of different lengths. We need a “lax” index type instead of \mathbf{Nat} :

```
data LaxNat : $*
  Lax(n : Nat) : LaxNat
  Lax(n) [m : Nat] Lax(n + m)
  [n] [m] ↦ [(n +) m]
```

To each universe \mathbf{U} we’ll have an associated lax universe $\mathbf{\$U}$ occupied by the types like the one above. Lax inductive types are stratified directed counterparts of quotient inductive types. For every pair of their elements $x \ y : T$ of a set-like type $T : \mathbf{U}$ there is a type $(x = y) : \mathbf{U}$ of identifications between x and y .

Lax types $S : \mathbf{\$U}$ admit extender types instead: for every element $s : S$, there is a type family $s\uparrow : P^d$. We will write $s \uparrow t$ for $s\uparrow t$.

Quotient inductive types admit constructors of identities $x = y$ between their elements. Lax types allow constructors of extenders like $s [n] t$ that generate inhabitants of the type $s \uparrow t$. Sources of extenders must be structurally smaller than their targets to enable typechecking. Whenever we define an extender $s [n] t$, we must also define how it acts on all possible extenders $e : t \uparrow t'$ yielding some $[f n] : s \uparrow t'$. This action must be given by some function f to ensure associativity by construction (because function composition is).

This way, lax types form strictly associative inverse categories.

Every function we define on a lax type must have an action on all constructors, including extender constructors, which amounts to functoriality.

To have an example, let us define addition for `LaxNats`:

```
def add : LaxNat2 → LaxNat
  (Lax(n), Lax(m)) ↦ Lax(m + n)
  (n[k], m) ↦ add(n, m) [k]
  (n, m[k]) ↦ add(n, m) [k]
```

With `LaxNat` we can transform `ZeroEndingSequence` into a type family:

```
data ZeroEndingSizedSequence : ↓LaxNat
  Zeros : ZeroEndingSizedSequence lax(0)
  Append<n>(prefix : ZeroEndingSizedSequence n, head : Nat)
    : ZeroEndingSizedSequence (lax(1) + n)

  extend<n>(f : ZeroEndingSizedSequence n) : ???
```

Before we fill in the gap in the above definition, note that type families also seem to be functions on their index type, so they must act on the extender constructors: they must map extender constructors to identities or extenders between function results. If we deal with type-valued functions on lax types $S \rightarrow U$, extenders can only be mapped to identities, but type families S^d are more than type-valued functions: they allow mapping extenders to extenders between types which we define as follows. For types $X \ Y : U$, the type $X \uparrow Y$ is a pair of a function $b : Y \rightarrow X$ and domain extension operator $e : \forall \langle Z \rangle (X \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (Y \rightarrow Z)$ so that for every $f : X \rightarrow Z$, we have equality by construction (definitional equality) $b \circ e(f) = f$.

Let $F : I^d$ be a type family, and $e : s \uparrow t$ for some $s \ t : I$. Then $F(e) : \forall \langle Y \rangle (F(s) \rightarrow Y) \rightarrow (F(t) \rightarrow Y)$. We also have a dependently typed version.

$$F(e) : \forall \langle Y : F(s)^d \rangle (\forall (x : F(s)) \ Y(x)) \rightarrow (\forall (x : F(t)) \ F(e) \ Y)(x))$$

Now we can fill in the gap in the definition of `ZeroEndingSizedSequence`. The type of the equality constructor $f = \text{append}(f, 0)$ does not typecheck yet, but we can decompose it into an application $\{ \text{it} = \text{append}(f, 0) \} f$ and apply the domain extension to the function part by applying `ZeroEndingSizedSequence n[extend 1]`:

```
data ZeroEndingSizedSequence : LaxNatd
  Zeros : ZeroEndingSizedSequence lax(0)
  Append<n>(prefix : ZeroEndingSizedSequence n, head : Nat)
    : ZeroEndingSizedSequence (Lax(1) + n)

  extend<n>(f : ZeroEndingSizedSequence n)
    : ZeroEndingSizedSequence n[extend 1] { it = Append(f, 0) } f
```

4 Lax algebraic theories

Models of single-sorted algebraic theories arise as dual typeclasses for quotient inductive types we will call prototypes of those theories. Monoids arise as models for the following type:

```
data MonoidP
  e : MonoidP
  (◦) : MonoidP → MonoidP → MonoidP

  unitorL : x = e ◦ x
  unitorR : x = x ◦ e
  associator : (x ◦ y) ◦ z = x ◦ (y ◦ z)
```

The dual typeclass $\text{Monoid}^{\text{P}^{\text{R}}}<\text{T}>$ will be automatically simply called $\text{Monoid}<\text{T}>$.

We can also provide an unbiased definition for monoids, where the composition operation is not taken to be binary, but can have any finite arity including zero for the neutral element e . Let's introduce several types:

```
data PTree<T>
  Leaf(label : T)
  Node(branches : PTree<T>*)

data SizedPTree<T> : ℕd
  Leaf(label : T) : SizedPTree<T> 1
  Node<sizes : ℕ*>(branches : HList<T> sizes) : SizedPTree<T> (sum sizes)
```

A $\text{pr} : \text{Parenthesization}(n : \mathbb{N})$ is just a $\text{SizedPTree}<\text{Unit}> n$ that acts on lists $\text{xs} : \text{T}^*$ turning them into respective trees $\text{pr}(\text{xs}) : \text{PTree}<\text{T}>$.

Now we can proceed to the definition of an unbiased monoid:

```
data MonoidP
  compose : MonoidP* → MonoidP

  expand(xs : MonoidP*, pr : Parenthesization xs.length)
  : compose(xs) = (pr(xs) ►map compose)
```

If we can orient equalities so they map structurally smaller terms to structurally larger ones, we can reformulate the theory as a lax type with extenders instead of identities. Algebraic theories with extenders are known as lax algebraic theories.

```
data LaxMonoidP : $*
  compose : LaxMonoidP* → LaxMonoidP

  compose(xs) [pr : Parenthesization xs.length] (pr(xs) ►map compose)

  [pr] [pr'] ⇒ [expand (pr' ◦) p]
```

When mapping into ordinary types, extenders can only be mapped into identities, so exchanging identities for extenders does not affect set-like models, but the lax formulation provides an explicitly confluent system of rules making the theory stratified. Stratifiability of the sort algebra is necessary for generalized algebraic theories to have explicit syntactic free models and an effective model structure on the category of their models.

5 Fibered types

Many operations on containers have the following property: the shape of the resulting container only depends on the shapes of the arguments. For example, `length` of the list computed by `concatenate`, `map`, and `reverse` can be computed based on the lengths of the input lists.

To account for that, let us introduce a notion of fibered types and functions between them, namely the functions with the property described above.

A fibered type is given by a pair of a type E and a function $f : E \rightarrow B$ written as E / f . We will denote the type of such terms as $E \downarrow B$ and occasionally $(e : E) \downarrow B(e)$ in case of dependent functions.

Fibered types above some base type $B : \mathcal{U}$ form a type family $\downarrow B$ and $E \downarrow B := \downarrow B E$ is just a reverse application:

```
data  $\downarrow B : \mathcal{U}^d$ 
  ( $E : \mathcal{U}$ ) / ( $f : E \rightarrow B$ ) :  $E \downarrow B$ 
```

For example, we can take the type of lists T^* and the function `length`: $T^* / \text{length} : T^* \downarrow \mathbb{N}$.

A function between fibered types is a pair of functions $(f / b) : (X / p) \rightarrow (Y / q)$, so that the following square commutes by construction:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ |p & & |q \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{b} & B \end{array}$$

Consider a few examples of functions on fibered types:

```
def reverse<T> / id : ( $T^* / \text{length}$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $T^* / \text{length}$ )
def concat<T> / add : ( $T^* / \text{length}$ )2  $\rightarrow$  ( $T^* / \text{length}$ )
def flatten<T> / sum : ( $T^* / \text{length}$ )*  $\rightarrow$  ( $T^* / \text{length}$ )
def map<X, Y>(f :  $X \rightarrow Y$ ) / id : ( $X^* / \text{length}$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $Y^* / \text{length}$ )
```

Inductive-recursive definitions are mutually dependent definitions of an inductive type and a recursive function on that type. Such definitions naturally generate a fibered type.

```
data V :  $*$   $\downarrow$   $*$ 
  unit / Unit
  bool / Bool
  pi( $X : V, Y : X \rightarrow V$ ) /  $\forall(x : X) Y(x)$ 
```

We will use `|_|` as the default name for the fibering function unless it is explicitly named. A similar notion of fibered types in that sense was first introduced in “Fibred Data Types”⁵ by N. Ghani et al.

Type families $T : X^d$ can be fibered over type families $Y : X^d$. For this case, we’ll introduce the notation $(x : X)^d \downarrow Y(x)$. Unless $X : \mathcal{U}$ is a shape, it is equivalent to $\forall(x : X) (U \downarrow Y(x))$.

Fibered types allow introducing dependent extender types: for a type $X : \mathcal{U}$ and a fibered type $Y : Y' / X$, extenders $X \uparrow Y$ are terms of the type $e : \forall\langle Z : X^d \rangle (\forall(x : X) Z(x)) \rightarrow (\forall(y : Y') Z(|y|))$ so that $\{ |e(f(it))| \} = f$ by construction.

Σ -type former is tightly connected to fibered types. On one hand, for every type family $Y : B^d$, we have the fibered type $\Sigma'Y / \text{fst} : \Sigma Y \downarrow B$. On the other hand, $\Sigma\langle J : \mathcal{U} \rangle : J^d \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ maps type families into types so for every J we have a fibered type $J^d / \Sigma\langle J \rangle$.

⁵<https://doi.org/10.1109/LICS.2013.30>

6 Matryoshka types: internalizing direct categories

So far we only applied the operator $(^d)$ to types $T : \mathbb{U}$, but this operator has been introduced in Displayed Type Theory for all terms, including type families $F : B^d$ for some $B : \mathbb{U}$

$F^d : B^d \rightarrow \mathbb{U}$
 $F^d(E : B^d) = \forall \langle i \rangle (F\ i) \rightarrow E\ i$

Let us now extend the definition of $(^d)$ to fibered types:

$(X / |\cdot|)^d : \forall (x : X) (|x|^d Y)^d$

Now let us introduce matryoshka types fibered over type families indexed by themselves:

```
data  $\mathbb{D}$  : *  $\downarrow$   $\mathbb{D}^d$ 
  Fst / Void
  Snd / data
  Dep : |Snd| Fst
```

Here we define a type with two generators **Fst** and **Snd**, and for each a type family $|x| : ^d$. In this case, $|Fst|$ is empty and $|Snd|$ contains a unique element **Dep** : $|Snd| \rightarrow Fst$.

Let us now consider a type family $Y : (\mathbb{D} / |\cdot|)^d$. Let us first apply it to **Fst**:

$Y(Fst) : (|Fst|^d Y)^d$
 $Y(Fst) : (|Void|^d Y)^d$
 $Y(Fst) : (Unit)^d$
 $Y(Fst) : *$

So, $Y(Fst)$ is just any type. Now let us apply it to **Snd**:

$Y(Snd) : (|Snd|^d Y)^d$

$|Snd|$ is itself a type family fibered over \mathbb{D} , so $|Snd|^d$ expects an argument of the same type as $|Snd|$ and yields a “dependent function type” $\forall \langle xs \rangle (|x|\ xs) \rightarrow Y\ xs$. This expression is not a valid type because xs is not a single argument, but a telescope.

Fortunately, $|Snd|$ is nonempty for only one argument, namely **Fst**, so we have

$Y(Snd) : (Y(Fst))^d$

Thus, our type family is merely a dependent pair $\Sigma(T : *) (T \rightarrow *)$! We can now define dependent types as type families. Let us try a more complex example:

```
data  $\Delta 2^+$  : *  $\Downarrow$  // Shorter notation for  $T : T \downarrow T^d$ 
  E1 / Void
  E2 / data
  Dep : |E2| E1
  E2 / data
  Dep : |E3| E2 ??
```

We run into a problem: $|E3|$ is a type family over a fibered type, so $|E3| \rightarrow E2$ expects yet another argument, and it should be of the type $|E3| \rightarrow E1$. We have no other way but to create a suitable element:

```
data  $\Delta 2^+$  : *  $\Downarrow$ 
  E1 / Void
  E2 / data
  Dep : |E2| E1
  E2 / data
  Dep1 : |E3| E1
  Dep2 : |E3| E2 Dep1
```


For the whole thing to typecheck indexes of the types $|x|$ should be structurally smaller than x . As you now see, such types form strictly associative direct categories.

Vocabularies V of theories with dependent sorts can be expressed as finite matryoshka types, theories being typeclasses of families $\text{Carrier} : V^d$. Algebraic theories with dependent sorts are typeclasses dual to inductive type families $\text{Prototype} : V^d$. Categories themselves have the vocabulary

```
data Cell2+ : *⊙
  Ob / Void
  Mor / data
    Source : |Mor| Ob
    Target : |Mor| Ob
```

A foundational infinite example is the semi-simplicial shape type

```
data Δ+ : *⊙
  Zero / Void
  Next(s : Δ+) / data
    Prev(p : |s|) : |Next(s)| p
    Last : |Next(s)| s Prev(s)
```

Type families over Δ are known as semi-simplicial types and represent infinite sequences of sequentially dependent types

```
(T1 : *,
 T2(x1 : T1) : *,
 T3(x1 : T1, x2 : T2 x1) : *,
 T4(x1 : T1, x2 : T2 x1, x3 : T3 (x1, x2)) : *,
 ...)
```

We can add extenders to ensure that functions on T_n can be also applied to T_{n+1} . Let us start with an incomplete definition:

```
data Δ : $*⊙
  Zero / Void
  Next(s : Δ+) / data
    Prev(p : |s|) : |Next(s)| p
    Last : |Next(s)| s Prev(s)

  Zero[n : Nat] (n+c Next)(Zero)
  Next(s)[n : Nat, f : Fin(n+ + (s as N)) → Fin(s as N)] (n+cNext)(s)
  [n] [n', f'] ↦ [n', f']
  [n, f] [n', f'] ↦ [n', { it . f } f']
```

Extenders define type families on a fibered type, so they have to specify action on selectors. In this way, we'll specify intertwining identities between selectors and extenders (i.e. face and degeneracy maps as they are known for geometric shapes).

TODO Write out complete definition.

Type families on Δ are the infamous simplicial types essential for dependently typed theories.

7 Categories as models of a shape-indexed prototype

Let us revisit the category vocabulary, adding an extra extender:

```
data Cell2 : : $*⊔
  Ob / Void
  Mor / data
    Source : |Mor| Ob
    Target : |Mor| Ob

  Ob [⋈] Mor / ff
```

Just like we defined a monoid prototype above, we can define a prototype for categories as an indexed quotient-inductive type family:

```
data CatP : Cell2d
  id{o : CatP Ob} : (CatP Mor)(o, o)
  (►){x, y, z} : (CatP Mor)(x, y) → (CatP Mor)(y, z) → (CatP Mor)(x, z)

  unitorL{x, y} : ∀(f : (CatP Mor)(x, y)) f = id ► f
  unitorR{x, y} : ∀(f : (CatP Mor)(x, y)) f = f ► id
  associator{f g h} : (f ► g) ► h = f ► (g ► h)
```

The dual typeclass is precisely the usual definition of a category:

```
typeclass Cat<this Ts : Cell2d>
  id{o} : Ts.mor(o, o)
  (►){x, y, z} : Ts.mor(x, y) → Ts.mor(y, z) → Ts.mor(x, z)

  ... subject to unitality and associativity
```

Yoneda extender induces equivalence between isomorphism and equivalence for objects:

$$\forall\{x, y\} \ (a \simeq b) \simeq \Sigma(f : \text{Ts.mor}(x, y) \\ g : \text{Ts.mor}(y, x)) \ (f \triangleright g = \text{id}) \text{ and } (g \triangleright f = \text{id})$$

But more importantly, it imposes functoriality on functions between categories:

```
f : ∀<Xs Ys : Cat> Xs.Ob → Ys.Ob
g : ∀<Xs Ys : Cat> Xs.Obn → Ys.Ob    // for any type n
h : ∀<Xs Ys : Cat> Xs.Ob* → Ys.Ob    // for any monadic container
```

Applying these functions to the embeddings $\mathbf{o}[\mathbf{\lambda}]$ one obtains their action on morphisms, which must commute with **Cat**-structure, i.e. compositions.

This way we can even introduce monoidal (or lax monoidal) structure on categories as follows:

```
typeclass MonoidalCat<Ts : Cat> extends Monoid<Ts.Ob> {}
typeclass LaxMonoidalCat<Ts : Cat> extends LaxMonoid<Ts.Ob> {}
```

Exactly as we did for monoids, we can proceed to derive an unbiased definition a lax prototype. To our understanding, lax categories are precisely the virtual double categories, “the natural place in which to enrich categories”. Since we now can describe weak ω -categories algebraically, it is worth studying if categories weakly enriched in ω -categories are ω -categories themselves.

8 Displayed algebraic structures

The other nice thing is that since we have defined categories as models for an inductive type, we automatically have the typeclass of displayed categories, and all algebraic typeclasses are instances of it:

```
Group : Catd
Ring  : Catd
Cat   : Catd
```

Furthermore, we can iterate, and thus $\text{Cat}^d : \text{Cat}^{d^d}$, etc. And since constructions and proofs also can be lifted, any statement we have proven for all small categories $\text{prf} \langle C : \text{Cat} \rangle$ also can be applied to displayed categories, say like the category $\text{Grp} : \text{Cat}^d$ of all groups and the category of all categories $\text{Cat} : \text{Cat}^d$ itself.

9 Universes of models are model categories with proarrows

Displayed models for inductive types have the form

```
typeclass NRd<M : NR, this Ts : M → *>
  zero : Ts(M.zero)
  next : ∀{n : M} Ts(n) → Ts(M.next n)
```

allowing to define the type of motives N^M for the induction operator $N\text{-ind}$:

```
def NM<this P : Nd> = NRd<N, P>
N-ind<P : NM> : ∀{n} P(n)
```

For each model $M : N^R$, the inhabitants $P_m : N^R d \langle M \rangle$ are promorphisms (many-to-many correspondences, sometimes also called weak homomorphisms) on M with the target given by

```
instance P_m.target : NR<M × P_m>
  zero : (M.zero, P_m.zero M.base)
  step : { n : M, x : (P_m n) } → (M.step n, P_m.next (M.next n) x) }
```

We can single out homomorphisms as the univalent (= many-to-one) promorphisms

```
def isUniv<src : NR, pm : NRd src> = ∀{n} isContr(pm n),
```

making the type of N -models into a ∞ -precategory (Segal type), which turns out to be a ∞ -category (Complete Segal type) due to a well-known fact that the equivalences $(\simeq) \langle N^R \rangle$ of N -models correspond to their isomorphisms.

Categories of models also carry a weak model structure. Models of lax algebraic theories and dependently sorted algebraic theories can also have directed higher structure, and in general form weak ω -categories. In particular, we expect to have an infinite typeclass hierarchy

```
ωCat : ωCatd : ωCatd^d : ...
```

Together with \Box -modality based approach to polymorphism,⁶ we expect to have a satisfying solution to all size issues arising in ordinary and higher category theory. In fact, we hope that the presented type theory is capable of eventually formalizing the nLab⁷ in its entirety.

⁶<https://akuklev.github.io/polymorphism>

⁷<http://ncatlab.org>

10 (Pre)sheaf universes as categories

As we have seen above, not only inductive shapes have the notion of extenders and selectors (i.e. are weak model categories); universes do as well. It is not hard to see that it also applies to universes of fibered types, universes of type families (“presheaf universes”), and universes of fibered type families. Conjecturally, it also applies to sheaf universes.

As we have seen above, it also applies to universes of models for any given algebraic theory, including infinitary algebraic theories with dependent sorts and their generalized form as long as their sort algebras are stratified. In fact, in all of these cases, the categories \mathcal{C} are also equipped with proarrows (“multivalued morphisms”) $s^d t$ for each $s, t : \mathcal{C}$.

So far we have only considered dependent type formers valued in ordinary types, and type families (valued in universes as categories), but it should be possible to introduce broader dependent type formers in lax universes \mathcal{U} using an approach modelled after “Type Theory for Synthetic ∞ -categories” by E. Riehl and M. Shulman.

Since universes of lax algebraic theories exhibit higher morphisms, ultimately we shall be pursuing stacks.