

# 1 Syntax

## 1.1 Judgements

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \text{ Vctx} \\ \Theta \text{ Rctx} \\ \Gamma \vdash A \text{ VType} \\ \Gamma \vdash \underline{B} \text{ CType} \\ \Gamma \vdash R \text{ RType} \\ \Gamma \vdash x : A \\ \Gamma | \Delta \vdash x : \underline{B} \\ \Gamma; \Theta \vdash \rho : R \\ \Gamma; \Theta \vdash \phi : \mathbf{prop} \\ \Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \psi \end{array}$$

**Remark.** *No stoup needed for the CType judgement*

**Remark.** *Univ is our judgement for universe types.*

**Remark.** *Following PE logic, drop the stoup from prop, relation, and derivation judgements.*

## 1.2 Contexts

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{\cdot \text{ Vctx}} \\[1em] \frac{\Gamma \text{ Vctx} \quad \Gamma \vdash A \text{ VType}}{\Gamma, x : A \text{ Vctx}} \\[1em] \frac{\Gamma \text{ Vctx} \quad A \text{ VType}}{\Gamma, A \text{ Vctx}} \\[1em] \frac{\Gamma \text{ Vctx} \quad \underline{A} \text{ CType}}{\Gamma, \underline{A} \text{ Vctx}} \\[1em] \frac{}{\cdot \text{ Rctx}} \\[1em] \frac{\Theta \text{ Rctx} \quad \Gamma \vdash R \text{ RType}}{\Theta, \rho : R \text{ Rctx}} \end{array}$$

### 1.3 Types

**Definition 1.** *Value Types*

$$A := X \mid \text{Unit} \mid \text{OSum} \mid \text{Case } A \mid A \times A \mid \exists X.A \mid \exists \underline{X}.A \mid U\underline{B}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Unit} \text{ VType}} \text{Unit-F}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{OSum} \text{ VType}} \text{OSum-F}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ VType}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } A \text{ VType}} \text{Case-F}$$

**Remark.** *Without guarded recursion, we limit case symbols to be of a restricted set of value types.*

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ VType} \quad \Gamma \vdash A' \text{ VType}}{\Gamma \vdash A \times A' \text{ VType}} \times\text{-F}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, X \vdash A \text{ VType}}{\Gamma \vdash \exists X.A \text{ VType}} \exists_V\text{-F}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \underline{X} \vdash A \text{ VType}}{\Gamma \vdash \exists \underline{X}.A \text{ VType}} \exists_C\text{-F}$$

**Remark.** *Note that quantification is impredicative.*

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \underline{B} \text{ CType}}{\Gamma \vdash U\underline{B} \text{ VType}} U\text{-F}$$

**Definition 2.** *Computation types*

$$\underline{B} := \underline{X} \mid A \rightarrow \underline{B} \mid \forall X.\underline{B} \mid \forall \underline{X}.\underline{B} \mid FA$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ VType} \quad \Gamma \vdash \underline{B} \text{ CType}}{\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \underline{B} \text{ CType}} \rightarrow\text{-F}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, X \vdash \underline{B} \text{ CType}}{\Gamma \vdash \forall X.\underline{B} \text{ CType}} \forall_V\text{-F}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \underline{X} \vdash \underline{B} \text{ CType}}{\Gamma \vdash \forall \underline{X}.\underline{B} \text{ CType}} \forall_C\text{-F}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ VType}}{\Gamma \vdash FA \text{ CType}} F\text{-F}$$

TODO: Introduction and Elimination rules for CBPV OSum, routine

**Definition 3.** *Logic Types*

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{prop} \text{ VType}} \mathbf{prop-F}$$

**Question.** *Do we have a duplicate/separate logic for computation propositions? That is, a Hyperdoctrine on  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}}$ ? Or, do we factor a computation logic through the hyperdoctrine on the value category? PE logic seems to choose the latter, but they are using a subobject interpretation and we need a more general hyperdoctrine interpretation.*

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ VType} \quad \Gamma \vdash B \text{ VType}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Rel}_V[A, B] \text{ RType}} \text{Rel}_V\text{-F}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \underline{A} \text{ CType} \quad \Gamma \vdash \underline{B} \text{ CType}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Rel}_C[A, B] \text{ RType}} \text{Rel}_C\text{-F}$$

**Definition 4.** *Propositions*

**Remark.** *Brushing over any distinction between value and computation propositions for the moment. Plausible usages for computation propositions highlighted in blue.*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi := & \top \mid \perp \mid (t =_A u) \mid (\textcolor{blue}{t} =_{\textcolor{blue}{B}} \textcolor{blue}{u}) \mid R(t, u) \mid \textcolor{blue}{R}(\textcolor{blue}{t}, \textcolor{blue}{u}) \\ & \mid \phi \implies \psi \mid \phi \wedge \psi \mid \phi \vee \psi \\ & \mid \forall(x : A). \phi \mid \forall X, \phi \mid \forall \underline{X}, \phi \mid \forall(R : \text{Rel}_V[A, B]), \phi \mid \forall(\textcolor{blue}{R} : \text{Rel}_C[\textcolor{blue}{A}, \textcolor{blue}{B}]), \phi \\ & \mid \exists(x : A). \phi \mid \exists X, \phi \mid \exists \underline{X}, \phi \mid \exists(R : \text{Rel}_V[A, B]), \phi \mid \exists(\textcolor{blue}{R} : \text{Rel}_C[\textcolor{blue}{A}, \textcolor{blue}{B}]), \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \top : \mathbf{prop}}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \perp : \mathbf{prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma \vdash u : A}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash t =_A u : \mathbf{prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash t : \underline{B} \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash u : \underline{B}}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash t =_{\underline{B}} u : \mathbf{prop}}$$

**Question.** *Assuming we denote  $\mathbf{prop}$  as an internal heyting algebra in the value category, how are we denoting equality of computation types?  $=$  is interpreted as right adjoint to  $\mathcal{P}(\Delta)$  where  $\Delta : \mathcal{V}[X, X \times X]$*

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma \vdash u : B \quad \Gamma; \Theta \vdash R : \text{Rel}_V[A, B]}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash R(t, u) : \mathbf{prop}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma|\Delta \vdash t : \underline{A} \quad \Gamma|\Delta \vdash u : \underline{B} \quad \Gamma; \Theta \vdash \underline{R} : Rel_C[\underline{A}, \underline{B}]}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \underline{R}(t, u) : \mathbf{prop}} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \phi : \mathbf{prop} \quad \Gamma; \Theta \vdash \psi : \mathbf{prop}}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \phi \square \psi : \mathbf{prop}} \quad \square \in \{ \implies, \wedge, \vee \} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, x : A; \Theta \vdash \phi : \mathbf{prop}}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \mathcal{Q}(x : A), \phi : \mathbf{prop}} \quad \mathcal{Q} \in \{ \forall, \exists \} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \phi : \mathbf{prop}}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \mathcal{Q}\mathcal{X}, \phi : \mathbf{prop}} \quad \mathcal{Q} \in \{ \forall, \exists \}, \mathcal{X} \in \{ X, \underline{X} \}, \mathcal{X} \notin FV(\Gamma; \Theta) \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta, R \vdash \mathcal{Q}(R : Rel_*[A, B]) : \mathbf{prop}}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash \mathcal{Q}(R : Rel_*[A, B]), \phi : \mathbf{prop}} \quad \mathcal{Q} \in \{ \forall, \exists \}, * \in \{ V, C \}
\end{array}$$

**Definition 5.** *Relations*

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A, y : B; \Theta \vdash \phi : \mathbf{prop}}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash (x : A, y : B). \phi : Rel_V[A, B]}$$

**Question.** *Definable relations seem sufficient for value relations? How about computation relations? We don't have the stoup in our **prop** formation judgement (like so:  $\Gamma; \Theta|\Delta \vdash \phi : \mathbf{prop}$ ) AND **prop** "should" be interpreted as the internal HA in  $\mathcal{V}$ . The definable computation relation would be something like  $\Gamma; \Theta|(x : \underline{A} \times \underline{B}) \vdash \phi : \mathbf{prop}$ . Instead, explicitly define the computation relation formation rules.*

$$\frac{\Gamma|x : \underline{A} \vdash t : \underline{C} \quad \Gamma|y : \underline{B} \vdash u : \underline{C}}{\Gamma; \Theta \vdash (x : \underline{A}, y : \underline{B}). t =_{\underline{C}} u : Rel_C[A, B]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma|x : \underline{A} \vdash t : \underline{A}' \quad \Gamma|y : \underline{B} \vdash u : \underline{B}'}{\Gamma; \Theta, \underline{R} : Rel_C[A', B'] \vdash (x : \underline{A}, y : \underline{B}). R(t, u) : Rel_C[A, B]}$$

*etc..*

**Definition 6.** *Deduction rules*

$$\frac{}{\Gamma; \Theta|\Phi \vdash \top} \top\text{-}I$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : A}{\Gamma; \Theta|\Phi \vdash x =_A x} =_A\text{-}I$$

$$\frac{\Gamma|\Delta \vdash x : \underline{A}}{\Gamma, \Delta; \Theta|\Phi \vdash x =_{\underline{A}} x} =_{\underline{A}}\text{-}I$$

**Remark.** Here we need to be careful with equality of computation terms. The PE logic states there is an equivalence  $\Gamma; \Theta | \Delta \vdash t =_{\underline{A}} u \equiv \Gamma, \Delta; \Theta | - \vdash t =_{\underline{A}} u$  because of the "faithfulness of the forgetful functor  $U$ " in their model. Check this in our model.

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash t =_A u \quad \Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi[t/x]}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi[u/x]} =_A -E$$

**Question.** Lawvere style mate rules for quantification and equality?

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi, \phi \vdash \psi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi \implies \psi} \implies -I \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi \implies \psi \quad \Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \psi} \implies -E \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi \quad \Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \psi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi \wedge \psi} \wedge -I \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi \wedge \psi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi} \wedge -E_1 \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi \wedge \psi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \psi} \wedge -E_2 \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi \vee \psi} \vee -I_1 \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \psi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi \vee \psi} \vee -I_2 \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi, \phi \vdash \xi \quad \Gamma; \Theta | \Phi, \psi \vdash \xi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi, \phi \vee \psi \vdash \xi} \vee -E \\ & \frac{\Gamma, x : A; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall(x : A), \phi} \forall_{vtm} -I, x \notin FV(\Phi) \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall(x : A), \phi \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi[t/x]} \forall_{vtm} -E \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall X, \phi} \forall_{vty} -I, X \notin FV(\Gamma, \Theta, \Phi) \\ & \frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall X, \phi \quad A \text{ } VType}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi[A/X]} \forall_{vty} -E \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall \underline{X}, \phi} \forall_{cty-I}, \underline{X} \notin FV(\Gamma, \Theta, \Phi) \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall \underline{X}, \phi \quad \underline{A} \text{ CType}}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi[\underline{A}/\underline{X}]} \forall_{cty-E} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta, R : Rel_V[A, B] | \Phi \vdash \phi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall (R : Rel_V[A, B]), \phi} \forall_{vrel-I} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall (R : Rel_V[A, B]), \phi \quad \Gamma; \Theta \vdash (x : A, y : B). \psi : Rel_V[A, B]}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi[(\psi[t/x, u/y])/R(t, u)]} \forall_{vrel-E} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta, \underline{R} : Rel_C[\underline{A}, \underline{B}] | \Phi \vdash \phi}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall (\underline{R} : Rel_C[\underline{A}, \underline{B}]), \phi} \forall_{crel-I} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \forall (\underline{R} : Rel_C[\underline{A}, \underline{B}]), \phi \quad \Gamma; \Theta \vdash (x : \underline{A}, y : \underline{B}). \psi : Rel_C[\underline{A}, \underline{B}]}{\Gamma; \Theta | \Phi \vdash \phi[(\psi[t/x, u/y])/R(t, u)]} \forall_{crel-E}
\end{array}$$

*TODO: deduction rules for existentials, routine*

*TODO: computation rules and term equalities, routine (except for )*

*TODO: definition of the substitution for relations into types*

## 2 Semantics

### 2.1 PE Logic

PE logic uses an algebra model of CBPV with a subobject interpretation of the logic. The forgetful functor  $U$  is faithful

$$U_{X,Y} : C[X, Y] \hookrightarrow V[UX, UY]$$

so it is injective on homsets.

Because  $U$  preserves limits, every monomorphism  $\underline{A} \rightarrow \underline{B}$  in  $C$  is mapped to a monomorphism  $UA \rightarrow UB$  in  $V$ . Thus

$$\forall (\underline{X} : ob C), \text{Sub}_C(\underline{X}) \rightarrow \text{Sub}_V(U\underline{X})$$

is an order embedding

$$x \leq y \iff f(x) \leq f(y)$$

Value types,  $A$ , are interpreted as a set  $V[\llbracket A \rrbracket]$  and computation types,  $\underline{A}$ , are interpreted as algebras  $C[\llbracket \underline{A} \rrbracket]$ . In PE logic, every computation type is also a value type. Thus it is given two interpretations and the relation between the interpretations is given by the equation  $U(C[\llbracket \underline{A} \rrbracket]) = V[\llbracket A \rrbracket]$ .