

# Free Theorems for Nested Types

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## 1 FREE THEOREM FOR subst

We already know, as a general fact, that

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid x : \text{Nat}^{\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\gamma}} F G, y : \text{Nat}^{\bar{\gamma}} \sigma \tau \vdash ((\text{map}_{\bar{G}}^{\bar{\sigma}, \bar{\tau}})_{\emptyset} \bar{y}) \circ (L_{\bar{\gamma}} z. x_{\bar{\sigma}, \bar{\gamma}} z) : \text{Nat}^{\bar{\gamma}} F[\bar{\alpha} := \bar{\sigma}] G[\bar{\alpha} := \bar{\tau}] \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid x : \text{Nat}^{\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\gamma}} F G, y : \text{Nat}^{\bar{\gamma}} \sigma \tau \vdash (L_{\bar{\gamma}} z. x_{\bar{\tau}, \bar{\gamma}} z) \circ ((\text{map}_{\bar{F}}^{\bar{\sigma}, \bar{\tau}})_{\emptyset} \bar{y}) : \text{Nat}^{\bar{\gamma}} F[\bar{\alpha} := \bar{\sigma}] G[\bar{\alpha} := \bar{\tau}] \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

In particular, if we instantiate  $x$  with any term  $\text{subst}$  of type  $\vdash \text{Nat}^{\alpha}(\text{Lan}(\alpha + 1) \times \text{Lan } \alpha) \text{ Lan } \alpha$  (and thus there is a single  $\alpha$  and no  $\gamma$ 's) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid y : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset} \sigma \tau \vdash ((\text{map}_{\text{Lan } \alpha}^{\sigma, \tau})_{\emptyset} y) \circ (L_{\emptyset} z. \text{subst}_{\sigma} z) : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset}(\text{Lan}(\sigma + 1) \times \text{Lan } \sigma) \text{ Lan } \tau \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid y : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset} \sigma \tau \vdash (L_{\emptyset} z. \text{subst}_{\tau} z) \circ ((\text{map}_{\text{Lan}(\alpha+1) \times \text{Lan } \alpha}^{\sigma, \tau})_{\emptyset} y) : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset}(\text{Lan}(\sigma + 1) \times \text{Lan } \sigma) \text{ Lan } \tau \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Thus, for any set environment  $\rho$  and any function  $f : \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \vdash \sigma \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho \rightarrow \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \vdash \tau \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho$ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid y : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset} \sigma \tau \vdash ((\text{map}_{\text{Lan } \alpha}^{\sigma, \tau})_{\emptyset} y) \circ (L_{\emptyset} z. \text{subst}_{\sigma} z) : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset}(\text{Lan}(\sigma + 1) \times \text{Lan } \sigma) \text{ Lan } \tau \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho f \\ & \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid y : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset} \sigma \tau \vdash ((\text{map}_{\text{Lan } \alpha}^{\sigma, \tau})_{\emptyset} y) \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho f \circ \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid y : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset} \sigma \tau \vdash L_{\emptyset} z. \text{subst}_{\sigma} z \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho f \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid \emptyset \vdash \text{map}_{\text{Lan } \alpha}^{\sigma, \tau} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho f \circ \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid \emptyset \vdash L_{\emptyset} z. \text{subst}_{\sigma} z \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho \\ &= \text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} f \circ (\llbracket \vdash \text{subst} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}})_{\llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \vdash \sigma \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid y : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset} \sigma \tau \vdash (L_{\emptyset} z. \text{subst}_{\tau} z) \circ ((\text{map}_{\text{Lan}(\alpha+1) \times \text{Lan } \alpha}^{\sigma, \tau})_{\emptyset} y) : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset}(\text{Lan}(\sigma + 1) \times \text{Lan } \sigma) \text{ Lan } \tau \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho f \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid y : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset} \sigma \tau \vdash L_{\emptyset} z. \text{subst}_{\tau} z \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho f \circ \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid y : \text{Nat}^{\emptyset} \sigma \tau \vdash (\text{map}_{\text{Lan}(\alpha+1) \times \text{Lan } \alpha}^{\sigma, \tau})_{\emptyset} y \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho f \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid \emptyset \vdash L_{\emptyset} z. \text{subst}_{\tau} z \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho \circ \llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \mid \emptyset \vdash \text{map}_{\text{Lan}(\alpha+1) \times \text{Lan } \alpha}^{\sigma, \tau} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho f \\ &= (\llbracket \vdash \text{subst} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}})_{\llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \vdash \tau \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho} \circ \text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan}(\alpha+1) \times \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} f \\ &= (\llbracket \vdash \text{subst} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}})_{\llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \vdash \tau \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho} \circ (\text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} (f + 1) \times \text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} f) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

So, we can conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} f \circ (\llbracket \vdash \text{subst} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}})_{\llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \vdash \sigma \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho} \\ &= (\llbracket \vdash \text{subst} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}})_{\llbracket \Gamma; \emptyset \vdash \tau \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} \rho} \circ (\text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} (f + 1) \times \text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} f) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Moreover, for any  $A, B : \text{Set}$ , we can choose  $\sigma = v$  and  $\tau = w$  to be variables such that  $\rho v = A$  and  $\rho w = B$ . Then for any function  $f : A \rightarrow B$  we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} f \circ (\llbracket \vdash \text{subst} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}})_A \\ &= (\llbracket \vdash \text{subst} \rrbracket^{\text{Set}})_B \circ (\text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} (f + 1) \times \text{map}_{\llbracket \emptyset; \alpha \vdash \text{Lan } \alpha \rrbracket^{\text{Set}} [\alpha := \_]} f) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

REMARK 1. *The above discussion does not depend on the definition of type  $\text{Lan}$ . Indeed the result holds for any type, and thus it is just a consequence of naturality.*