

Type theory and logic

Lecture III: Heyting arithmetic

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Equality types

- Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ SET} \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash t \equiv_A u \text{ SET}} (\equiv F)$$

The subscript A , i.e., the type of t and u , is often omitted.

- Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{refl} : t \equiv t} (\equiv I)$$

Exercise. Assume $\Gamma \vdash t = u \in A$ and derive $\Gamma \vdash \text{refl} : t \equiv u$.

Equality elimination

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash t : A \\ \Gamma, x : A, e : t \equiv x \vdash P_{xe} \text{ SET} \\ \Gamma \vdash p : P_{xe}[t, \text{refl}/x, e] \\ \Gamma \vdash u : A \\ \Gamma \vdash q : t \equiv u \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash J(x. e. P_{xe}) p q : P_{xe}[u, q/x, e]} (\equiv E)$$

Exercise. Assuming $x : A \vdash P_x \text{ SET}$, prove $\Pi(y : A) x \equiv y \rightarrow P_x \rightarrow P_x[y/x]$.

Equality computation

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash t : A \\ \Gamma, x : A, e : t \equiv x \vdash P_{xe} \text{ SET} \\ \Gamma \vdash p : P_{xe}[t, \text{refl}/x, e] \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash J(x. e. P_{xe}) p \text{ refl} = p \in P_{xe}[t, \text{refl}/x, e]} (\equiv C)$$