Intetics f(cafe) 25 July 2018 Freud House, Kyiv, Ukraine

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HoTT: The Language of Space

Groupoid Infinity

The HoTT Lineage

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— Per Martin-Löf, Henk Barendregt [MLTT, λ-Cube]
— Robin Milner [ML, LCF, π-Calculus]
— Gérard Pierre Huet [CAML]
— Christine Paulin-Mohring [CiC]
— Peter Dybjer, Martin Hofmann, R.A.G. Seely [CwF, CwA, LCCC]
— Thierry Coquand [CoC, Coq, CCHM]
— Robert William "Bob" Harper, Jr. [HoTT, RedPRL, ML, Twelf]
— Steve Awodey, Vladimir Voevodsky [HoTT, C-Systems]
— Cyril Cohen, Simon Huber, Anders Mörtberg [CCHM, cubicaltt, yacctt]

Abstract

Cubical Base Library

Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) is the most advanced programming language in the domain of intersection of several theories: algebraic topology, homological algebra, higher category theory, mathematical logic, and theoretical computer science. That is why it can be considered as a language of space, as it can encode any existent mathematics.

During this lecture on HoTT, we are trying to encode as much mathematics in the programming language as possible.

Talk Structure

I. Foundations

— MLTT
— Inductive Types, Induction
— IPL and Elements of Set Theory
— Control, Recursive Schemes
— Equiv, Iso, Univalence
— Higher Inductive Types
— Modalities

II. Mathematics

— Category Theory, Topos Theory
— Basic Algebra
— Ordinals, Mahlo Universe
— Differential Topology
— FIber Bundles and Hopf Fibtations
— K-Theory
— Sequences, Chain Complexes

I. Foundations

CoC: $* \to *$ $\Box \to *$ $* \to \Box$ $\Box \to \Box$

Fω: $* \to *$ $\Box \to *$ $\Box \to \Box$

P2: $* \to *$ $\Box \to *$ $* \to \Box$

AUT: $* \to *$ $* \to \Box$

F: $* \to *$ $\Box \to *$

λ-Calculi
in Extended Lambda Cube

System Fω:
Haskell, Scala, 1ML
Almost CoC
No Types
On Values

Infinity Topoi
Agda, Coq, Lean, Om

System F:
ML, Miranda,
OCaml

POLYREC

CoC: Morte, Henk

STLC

Untypled SLC:
Erlang, LISP,
JavaScript

P_2:
No Types
On Types

No Terms
On Types

AUTOMATH
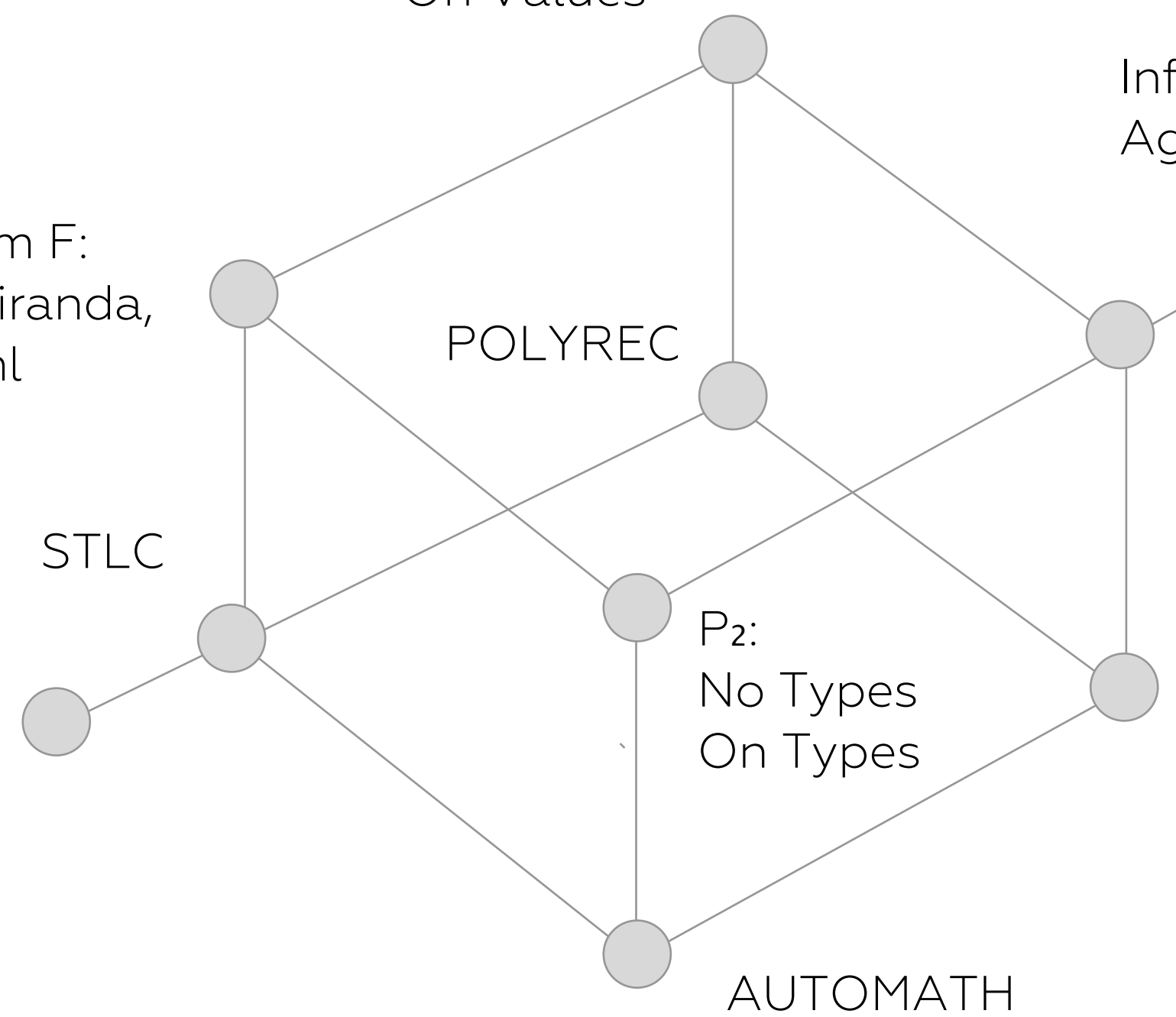
Type Inference Algorithm (Pure Case Analysis) in Erlang

type (:star, N) D → (:star, N+1)
    (:var, N, I) D → :true = proplists:defined N B, om:keyget N D I
(:pi, N, O, I, O) D → (:star ,h (star (type I D)) (star (type O [(N,norm I)|D])))
(:fn, N, O, I, O) D → let star (type I D), Ni = norm I in (:pi,N,O,Ni,type(O,[(N,Ni)|D]))
    (:app, F, A) D → let T = type(F,D), (:pi,N,O,I,O) = T, :true = eq I (type A D)
                in norm (subst O N A)

Type Theory as new Foundations of Mathematics

U : U — Single Universe Model — MLTT 1972, CoC 1988.
x : A — x is a point (Star) in space A (Box)
y = [x : A] — x and y are definitionaly equal objects of type A

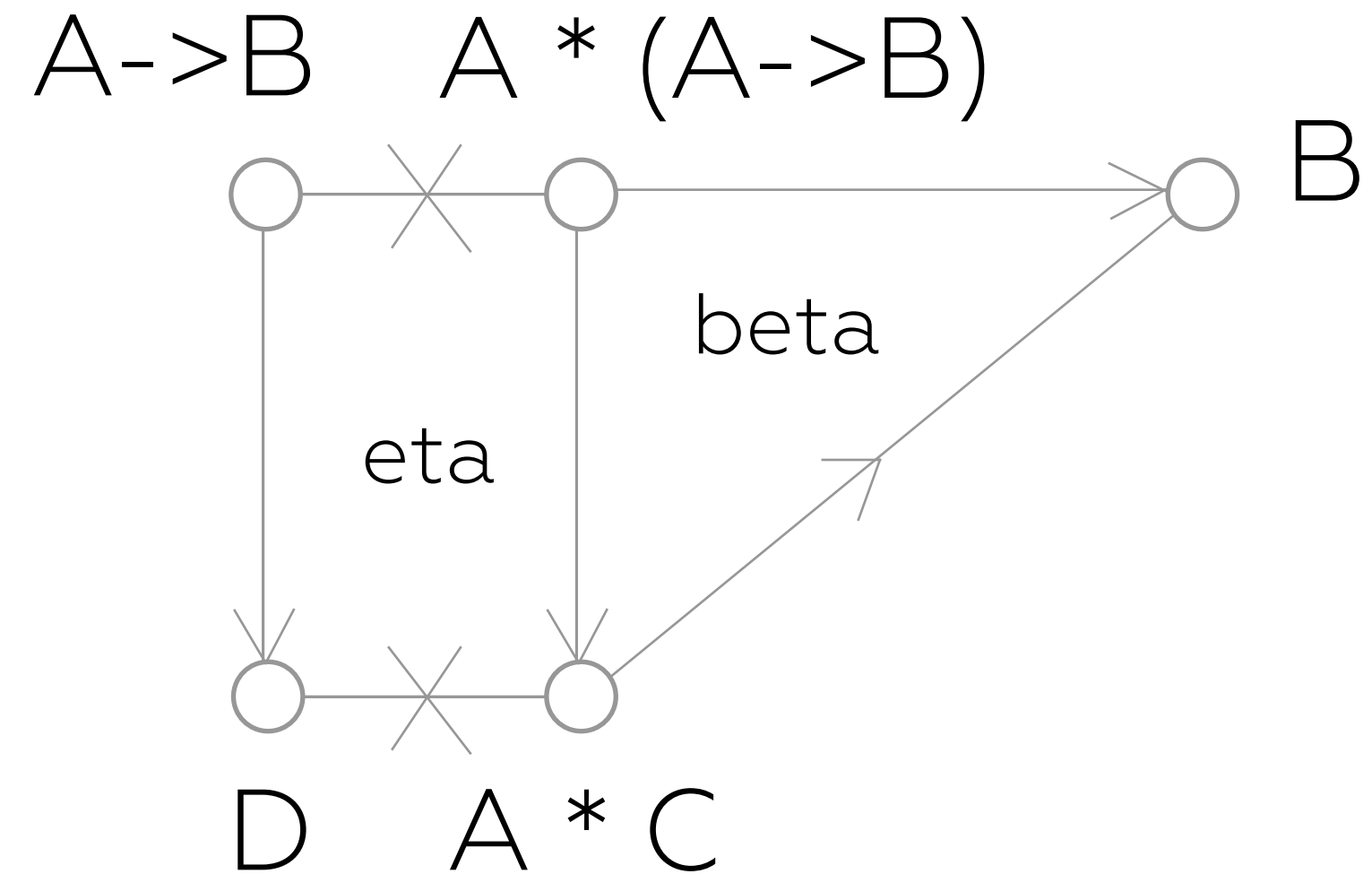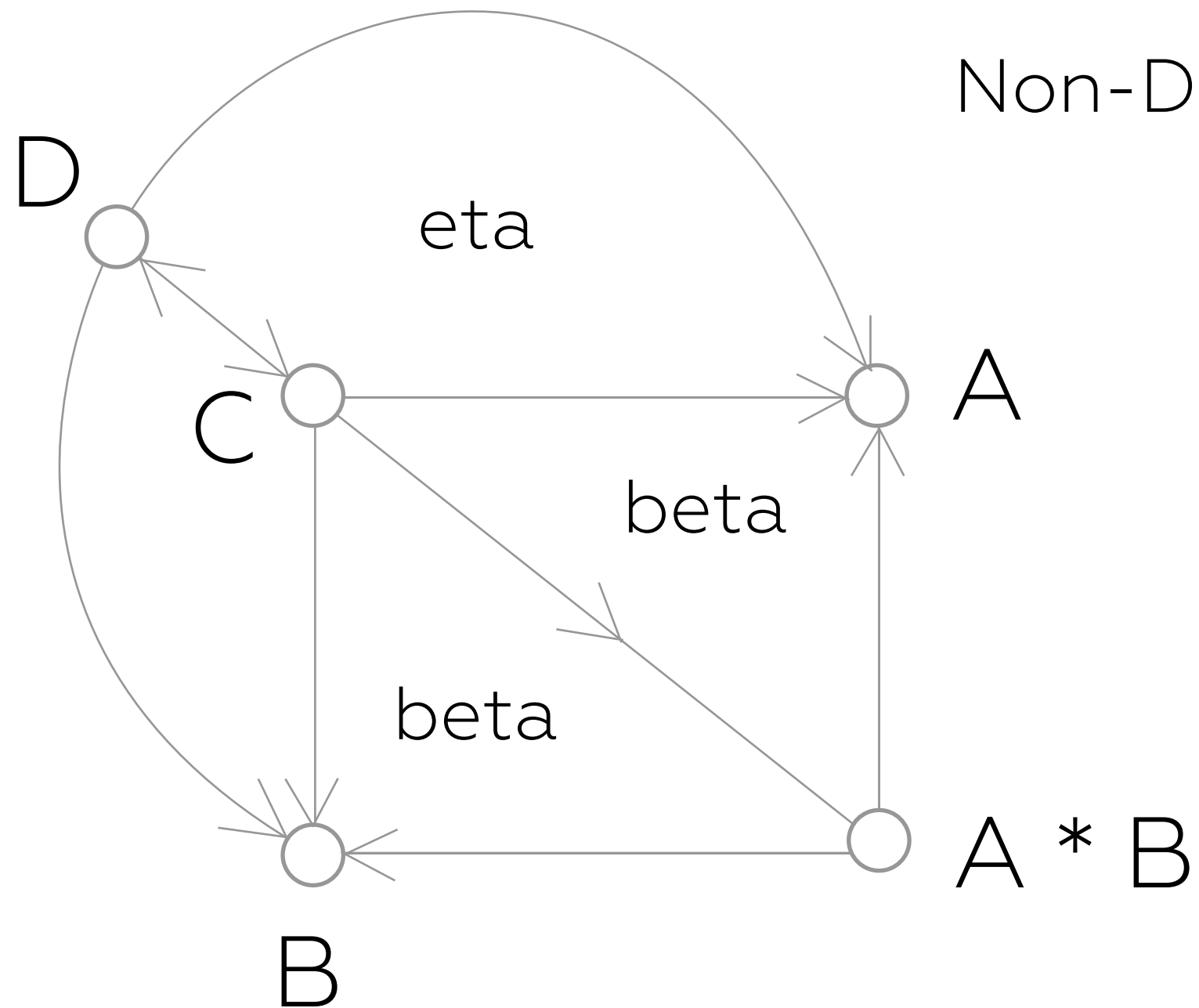|	Π	Σ
1. Formation Rules	(x:A) -> B(x)	(x:A) * B(x)
2. Introduction Rules	\ (x:A) -> B(x)	(a,b)
3. Elimination Rules	f a = B(a)	.1, .2
4. Computational Rules	two	three

Beta and Eta

Duality of Intro and Elim and its Uniqueness
Non-Dep Case (CCC). Homework: Proof LCCC case.

MLTT 1975, 1984

Grothendieck Universe (containing all sets), Countable Universes

$U_0 : U_1 : U_2 : U_3 : \ldots \infty$ — infinite hierarchy of universes

$S\ (n{:}\ nat) = U_n$

$A_1\ (n\ m{:}\ nat) = U_n : U_m$ where $[m>n]$ — cumulative, $[n+1=m]$ — non-cumulative

$R_1\ (m\ n{:}\ nat) = U_m \longrightarrow U_n : U_x$ where $[x=max(m,n)]$ — predicative,

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad [x=n]$ — impredicative

1. Formation	data nat	data list	Path A x y	data W
2. Introduction	zero, succ	nil, cons	refl A x	sup
3. Elimination	natInd	listInd	J	wInd
4. Computational	Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta	Beta, [Eta]	Beta, Eta

Intuitionistics Propositional Logic

According to Brouwer–Heyting–Kolmogorov interpretation

∀	∃	Path	0	1	+
x:A -> B(x)	x:A * B(x)	x:A = y:A	data empty	data unit	data either
\ (x: A) -> B(x)	(x,B(x))	refl A x		tt	inl, inr
f a = B(a)	pr1, pr2	J	elim0	elim1	eitherInd
Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta	Eta	Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta

Proto (Prelude)

For run-time and I/O applications

maybe	either	stream	bool	vector	fin
U -> U	U -> U -> U	U -> U	U	nat -> U	nat -> U
nothing, just	inl, inr	cons	true, false	vz, vs	fz, fs
maybeInd	eitherInd	streamInd	boolInd	vecInd	finInd
Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta	Beta, Eta

Homework: Add I/O interface for finite and infinite loop.

Induction Principle

natCase (C:U) (a b: C): nat -> C
  = split { zero -> a ; succ n -> b }

natRec (C:U) (z: C) (s: nat->C->C): (n:nat) -> C
  = split { zero -> z ; succ n -> s n (natRec C z s n) }

natInd (C:nat->U) (z: C zero) (s: (n:nat)->C(n)->C(succ n)): (n:nat) -> C(n)
  = split { zero -> z ; succ n -> s n (natInd C z s n) }

Induction Principle could be the ultimate programming tool.

Inductive AST
Data Definition and Case Analysis

data tele   (A: U) = emp | tel (n: name) (b: A) (t: tele A)
data branch (A: U) = br (n: name) (args: list name) (term: A)
data label   (A: U) = lab (n: name) (t: tele A)
data ind = data_ (n: name) (t: tele lang) (labels: list (label lang))
          | case   (n: name) (t: lang)   (branches: list (branch lang))
          | ctor   (n: name)   (args: list lang)

Homework: Add HITs elements as Path Equalities to data declarations.
Hint: use your imagination.

Pi Type : Definition

Family of Types, Fibrations, Fiber Space A->U, Fiber B(x),
Section b(x), Space of Sections Pi(A,B)

Syntax

```
<> ::= #option
T ::= #identifier
U ::= * < #number >
O₁ ::= U | T | ( O ) | O O | O -> O
     | \ (l: O) -> O | (l: O) -> O
```

Model

```
data pts = star (n: nat)
         | var (x: name) (l: nat)
         | pi (x: name) (l: nat) (d c: lang)
         | lambda (x: name) (l: nat) (d c: lang)
         | app (f a: lang)
```

Pure Type System (PTS), Single Axiom System, Calculus of Constructions (CoC)
Henk, Morte, Om and many many others.

Pi Type : Inference Rules

Universal Quantifier

Pi (A: U) (P: A -> U) : U = (x:A) -> P(x)

lambda (A : U) (B: A -> U) (a : A) (b: B a): A -> B a = \ (x: A) -> B(x)

app (A : U) (B: A -> U) (a : A) (f: A -> B a): B a = f a

Beta (A:U) (B:A->U) (a:A) (f: A->B a) : Path (B a) (app A B a (lam A B a (f a))) (f a)

Eta (A: U) (B: A -> U) (a: A) (f: A -> B a) : Path (A -> B a) f (\(x:A) -> f x)

One beta rule and one eta rule for Pi types.

Sigma Type : Definition

Total Space Sigma(A,B), Point in Base with Section (a,b)

Syntax $O_2 := (x: O) * O \mid (O,O) \mid O.1 \mid O.2$

Model   data exists = sigma (n: name) (a b: lang)
                           | pair (a b: lang)
                           | fst (p: lang)
                           | snd (p: lang)

Sigma is a part of the MLTT earliest core.
It models Type Refinement and Proofs by Existance (Construction).
Sigma is a chain link of telescopes (contexts), the curried notion of records.

Sigma Type : Inference Rules

Existential Quantifier

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 = ?
pr1 (A: U) (B: A -> U) (x: Sigma A B): A = ?
pr2 (A: U) (B: A -> U) (x: Sigma A B): B (pr1 A B x) = ?
Beta1 (B: A -> U) (a: A) (b: B a) -> Path A a (pr1 A B (pair A B a b)))
Beta2 (B: A -> U) (a: A) (b: B a) -> Path (B a) b (pr2 A B (a,b)))
Eta (B: A -> U) (p: Sigma A B) -> Path (Sigma A B) p (pr1 A B p,pr2 A B p))

sigRec (A:U)(B:A->U)(C: U) (g:(x:A)->B(x)->C) (p: Sigma A B): C = g p.1 p.2
sigInd (A:U)(B:A->U)(C:Sigma A B->U)
        (p: Sigma A B)(g:(a:A)(b:B(a))->C(a,b)):C p=g p.1 p.2

Sigma Type in Pi

Typing and Introduction Rules in Church-B**o**hm-Berarducci Encoding

```
-- Sigma/@
  \ (A: *)
-> \ (P: A -> *)
-> \ (n: A)
-> \/ (Exists: *)
-> \/ (Intro: A -> P n -> Exists)
-> Exists
```

```
-- Sigma/Intro
  \ (A: *)
-> \ (P: A -> *)
-> \ (x: A)
-> \ (y: P x)
-> \ (Exists: *)
-> \ (Intro: \/ (x:A) -> P x -> Exists)
-> Intro x y
```

Sigma Type in Pi

Eliminators in Church-Bohm-Berarducci Encoding

-- Sigma/fst
  \ (A: *)
-> \ (B: A -> *)
-> \ (n: A)
-> \ (S: #Sigma/@ A B n)
-> S A (\(x: A) -> \(y: B n) -> x)

-- Sigma/snd
  \ (A: *)
-> \ (B: A -> *)
-> \ (n: A)
-> \ (S: #Sigma/@ A B n)
-> S (B n) (\(: A) -> \(y: B n) -> y)

Control (Haskell)

Port of Haskell-style erased 2-categorical structures for flow modeling

pure_sig   (F:U->U):U=   (A: U) ->   A -> F A
appl_sig   (F:U->U):U= (A B: U) ->   F (A -> B) -> F A -> F B
fmap_sig   (F:U->U):U= (A B: U) ->   (A -> B) -> F A -> F B
bind_sig   (F:U->U):U= (A B: U) ->   F A ->(A -> F B)-> F B
functor: U = (F: U -> U) * fmap_sig F
applicative: U = (F: U -> U) * (_: pure_sig F) * (_: fmap_sig F) * appl_sig F
monad: U = (F:U->U)*(_:pure_sig F)*(_:fmap_sig F)*(_:appl_sig F) * bind_sig F
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

F-Algebras

Inductive Type Modeling with Varmo Vene style Recursion Schemes

data fix (F:U->U) = Fix (point: F (fix F))
data nu (F:U->U) (A B:U) = CoBind (a: A) (f: F B)
data cofree (F:U->U) (A:U)   = CoFree (_: fix (nu F A))
ind   (F: U -> U) (A: U): U = (in_: F (fix F) -> fix F) * (in_rev: fix F -> F (fix F))
* ((F A -> A) -> fix F -> A) * (cofree_: (F (cofree F A) -> A) -> fix F -> A)
inductive   (F: functor) (A: U): ind F.1 A = (in_ F.1,out_ F.1,cata A F,histo A F,tt)

Backported to cubicaltt.

Bishop's Constructive Analysis
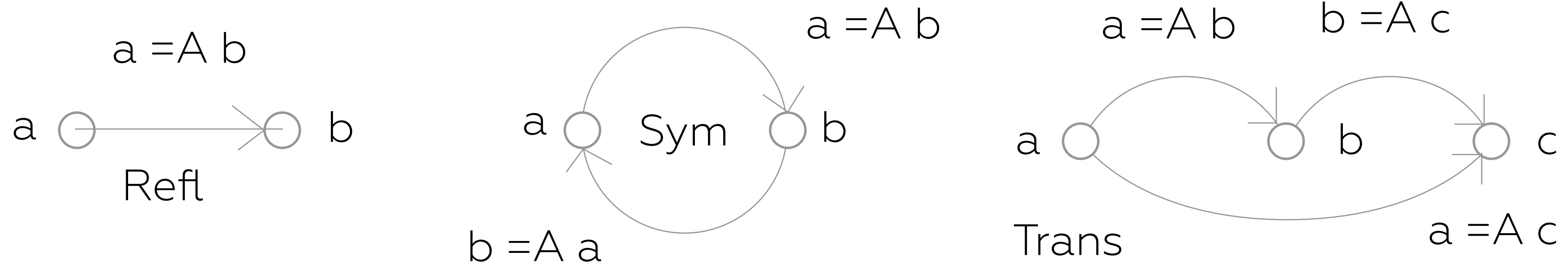
Reflexivity, Transitivity, Symmetry

Setoid (A: U): U
  = (Carrier: A)
  * (Equ: (a b: A) -> Path A a b)
  * (Refl: (x: A) -> Equ x x)
  * (Trans: $(x_1, x_2, x_3$: A) -> Equ x_1 x_2 -> Equ x_2 x_3 -> Equ x_1 x_3)
  * (Sym: $(x_1, x_2$: A) -> Equ x_1 x_2 -> Equ x_2 x_1)

Globular Theory

Multidimentional Equality

a =A b

a ——A—— b

a =A b
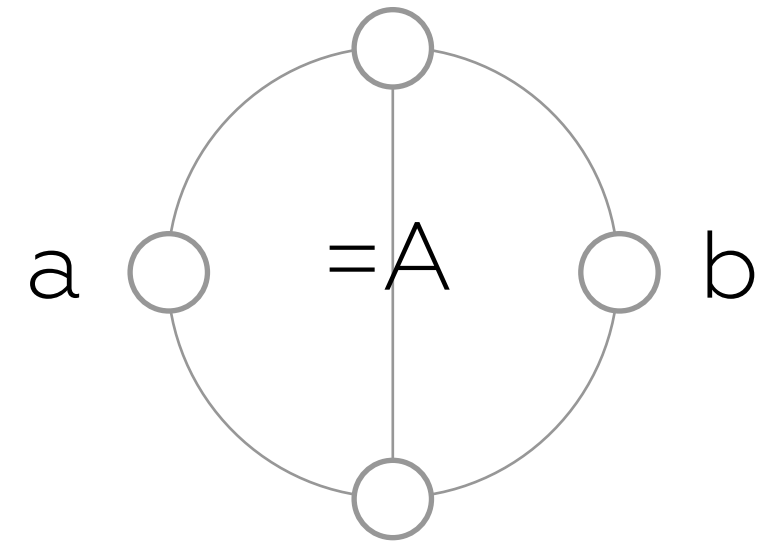
((a =A b) =(=A) (a =A b))

((a =A b) =(=A) (a =A b)) =(=(=A)) ((a =A b) =(=A) (a =A b))

a =A b

a   b

a =A b
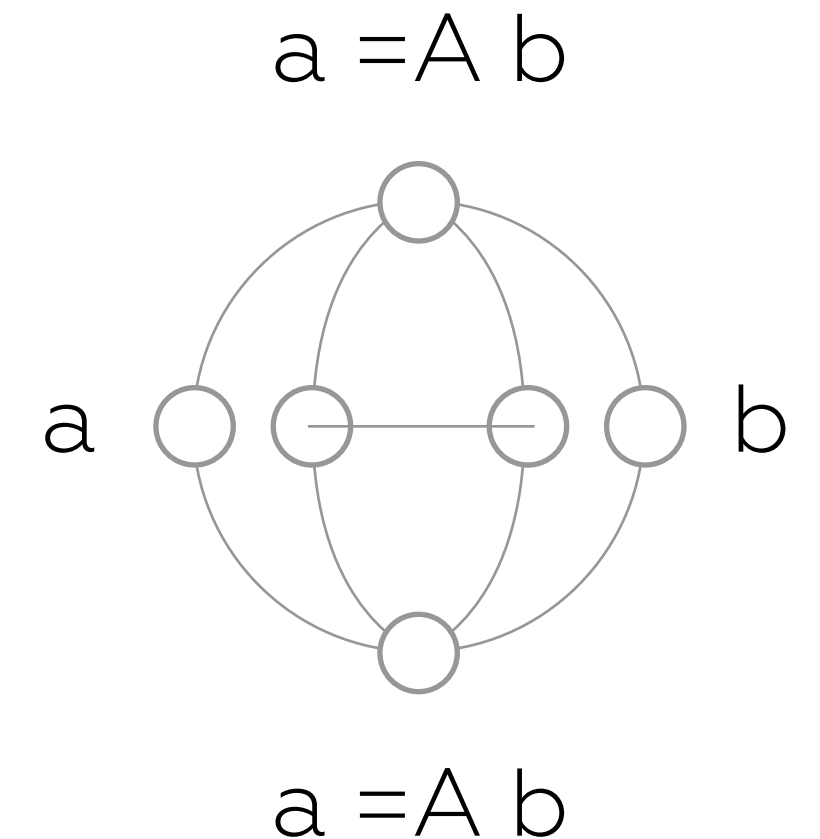
Equ Type a la Martin-Löf

Path (A: U) (a b: A): U = axiom — PathP (<i>A) a b
HeteroEqu (A B: U) (a: A) (b: B) (P: Path U A B) : U = axiom — PathP P a b

Equ   (A: U) (x y: A): U = HeteroEqu A A x y (<i>A)
refl   (A: U) (a: A): Equ A a a = <i> a
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
Comp   (A : U) (a : A) (C : (x : A) -> Path A a x -> U)
            (d : C a (refl A a)) : Path (C a (refl A a)) d (J A a C d a (refl A a))

Path Types as Cubes

Syntax and Model

Syntax

x : [PathP p a b, p = (i: I) -> A]

a : A ○ ——————→ ○ b : A

de Morgan: 1-i | i | i $\bigwedge$ j | i $\bigvee$ j

Model

```
data lang = hts | ...
data hts = path (a b: lang)
          | path_lam (n: name) (a b: lang)
          | path_app (f: name) (a b: lang)
          | comp_ (a b: lang)
          | fill_ (a b c: lang)
          | glue_ (a b c: lang)
          | glue_elem (a b: lang)
          | unglue_elem (a b: lang)
```

```
data I = i0
       | i1
       | seg <i> [(i=0) -> i0, (i=1) -> i1]

pathToHtpy (A: U) (x y: A) (p: Path A x y): I -> A
  = split { i0 -> x; i1 -> y; seg @ i -> p @ i }

homotopy  (X Y: U) (f g: X -> Y)
          (p: (x: X) -> Path Y (f x) (g x))
          (x: X): I -> Y = pathToHtpy Y (f x) (g x) (p x)
```

n-Types
Infinity Groupoids

```
Path        (A : U) : U = (a b : A) -> PathP (<i> A) a b
isContr     (A : U): U = (x: A) * ((y: A) -> Path A x y)
isProp      (A : U) : U = (a b : A) -> Path A a b
isSet       (A : U) : U = (a b : A) -> isProp      (Path A a b)
isGroupoid  (A : U) : U = (a b : A) -> isSet       (Path A a b)
isGr_2      (A : U) : U = (a b : A) -> isGroupoid (Path A a b)
isGr_3      (A : U) : U = (a b : A) -> isGr_2      (Path A a b)


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
```

Subtyping in MLTT

Subsets and Subtypes

hsubtypes (X: U): U = X -> PROP
subset (A: U) (_: isSet A): U = A -> PROP

sethsubtypes (X : U) : isSet (hsubtypes X)
hsubtypespair (A B: U) (H0: hsubtypes A) (H1: hsubtypes B) (x: prod A B): PROP

subtypeEquality (A: U) (B: A -> U)
                (pB: (x : A) -> isProp (B x))
                (s t: Sigma A B) : Path A s.1 t.1 -> Path (Sigma A B) s t

iseqclass (X : U) (R : hrel X) (A : hsubtypes X) : U
propiseqclass (X : U) (R : hrel X) (A : hsubtypes X) : isProp (iseqclass X R A)

Elements of Set Theory

ac   (A B: U) (R: A -> B -> U): (p: (x:A)->(y:B)*(R x y)) -> (f:A->B)*((x:A)->R(x)(f x))
      = \(g: (x:A)->(y:B)*(R x y)) -> (\(i:A)->(g i).1,\(j:A)->(g j).2)

total (A:U) (B C : A->U) (f : (x:A) -> B x -> C x) (w:Sigma A B) : Sigma A C
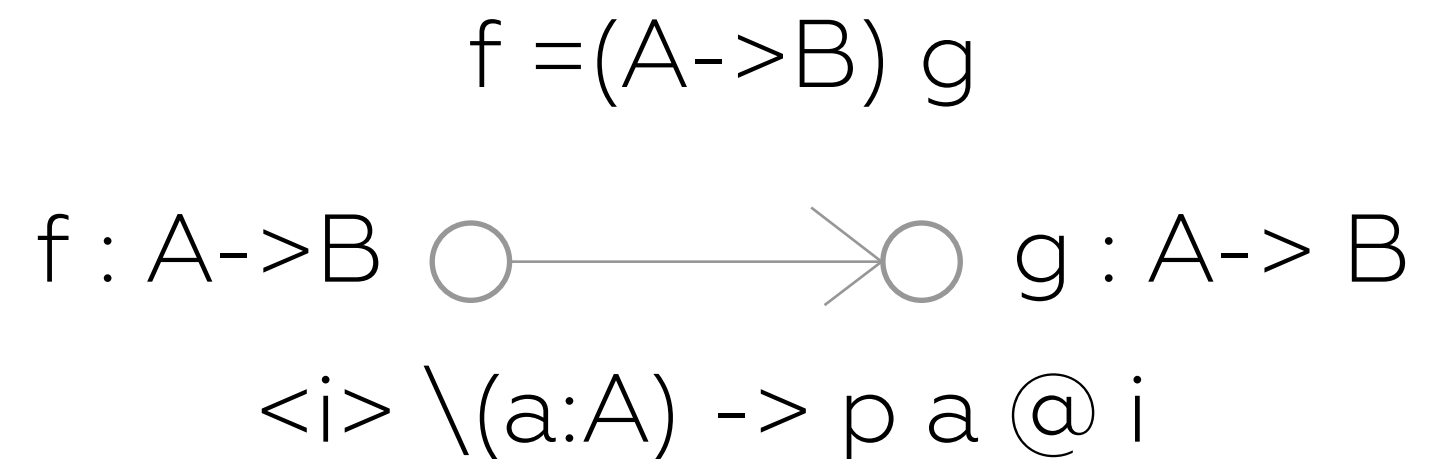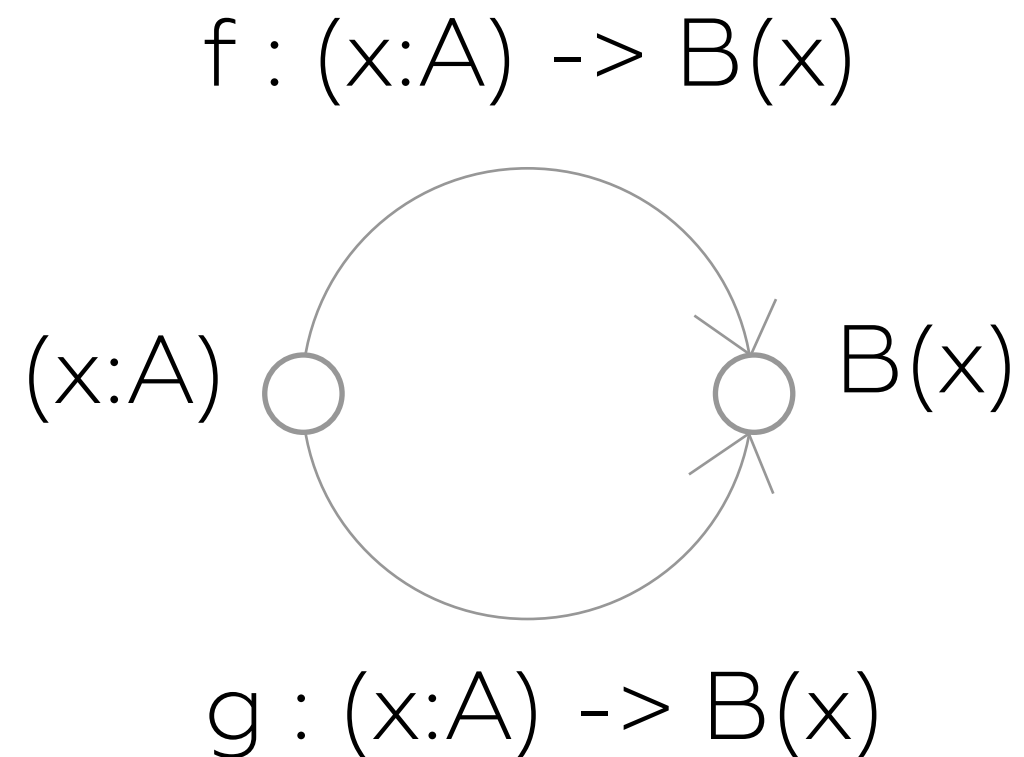   = (w.1,f (w.1) (w.2))

```
efq        (A: U): empty -> A = emptyRec A
neg        (A: U): U = A -> empty
dneg       (A:U) (a:A): neg (neg A) = \(h: neg A) -> h a
neg        (A: U): U = A -> empty
dec        (A: U): U = either A (neg A)
stable     (A: U): U = neg (neg A) -> A
discrete   (A: U): U = (a b: A) -> dec (Path A a b)


propDec (A : U) (a: isProp A) : isProp (dec A)
propAnd (A B : U) (a: isProp A) (b: isProp B) : isProp (prod A B)
propOr (A B : U) (a: isProp A) (b: isProp B) (x: A -> neg B) : isProp (either A B)
propNeg (A : U) : isProp (neg A)
propN0 : isProp empty
```

FunExt
Syntax and Model

funext (A: U) (B: A -> U) (f g: (x:A) -> B x)
    (p: (x:A) -> Path (B x) (f x) (g x))
   : Path ((y:A) -> B y) f g
  = <i> \(a: A) -> (p a) @ i
  = <j> (\(x : A) -> homotopy A B f g p x (seg{l} @ j))

f : (x:A) -> B(x)

(x:A) ⭘   ⭘ B(x)

g : (x:A) -> B(x)

f =(A->B) g

f : A->B ⭘————————> ⭘ g : A-> B

<i> \(a:A) -> p a @ i

FunExt

Formation, Intro, Elim, Beta, Eta

funext_form (A B: U) (f g: A -> B): U = Path (A -> B) f g

funext (A B: U) (f g: A -> B) (p: (x:A) -> Path B (f x) (g x)) : funext_form A B f g

happly (A B: U) (f g: A -> B) (p: funext_form A B f g) (x: A) : Path B (f x) (g x)

funext_Beta (A B: U) (f g: A -> B) (p: (x:A) -> Path B (f x) (g x))
         : (x:A) -> Path B (f x) (g x)

funext_Eta (A B: U) (f g: A -> B) (p: funext_form A B f g)
         : Path (funext_form A B f g) (funext A B f g (happly A B f g p)) p

Weak Equivalence

fiber (A B: U) (f: A -> B) (y: B): U = (x: A) * Path B y (f x)
isEquiv (A B: U) (f: A -> B): U = (y: B) -> isContr (fiber A B f y)
equiv (A B: U): U = (f: A -> B) * isEquiv A B f

Fiber Bundle: F -> E -> B
Moebius E = S^1 'twisted *' [0,1]
Trivial: E = B * F
p : total -> B
F = fiber : B -> total
total = (y: B) * fiber(y)

Fiber=Pi (B: U) (F: B -> U) (y: B)
  : Path U (fiber (total B F) B (trivial B F) y) (F y)
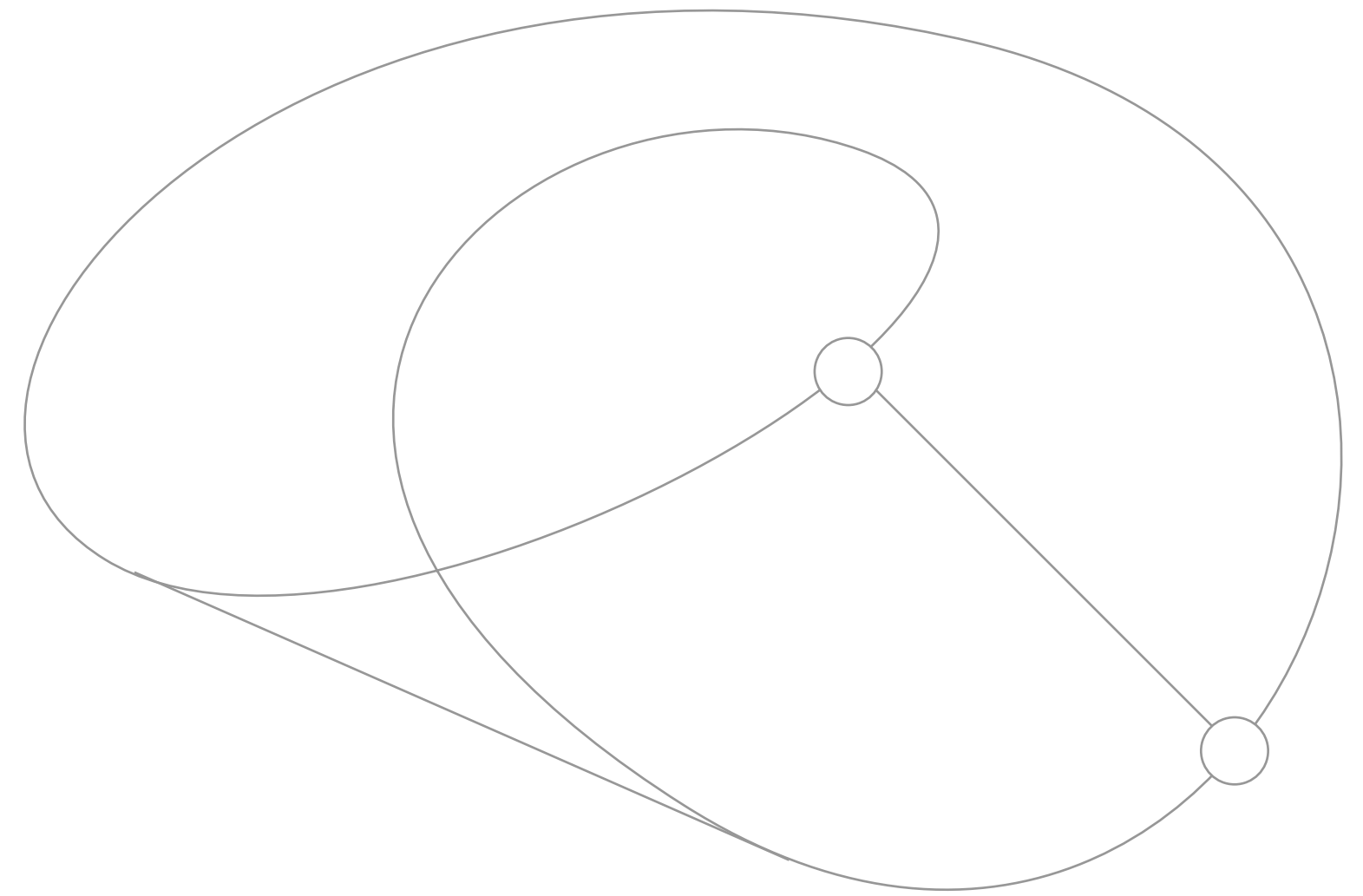
Isomorphism

```
isIso (A B: U): U        --- A = XML, B = JSON
  = (f: A -> B)
  * (g: B -> A)
  * (s: section A B f g)              isoPath (A B: U) (f: A -> B) (g: B -> A)
  * (t: retract A B f g)                 (s: section A B f g) (t: retract A B f g): Path U A B
  * unit                            = <i> Glue B [ (i = 0) -> (A,f,isoToEquiv A B f g s t),
                                                    (i = 1) -> (B,idfun B,idIsEquiv B) ]
iso: U
  = (A: U)                          isoToPath (i: iso): Path U i.1 i.2.1
  * (B: U)                            = isoPath i.1 i.2.1 i.2.2.1 i.2.2.2.1 i.2.2.2.2.1 i.2.2.2.2.2.1
  * isIso A B


section (A B: U) (f: A -> B) (g: B -> A): U = (b: B) -> Path B (f (g b)) b
retract (A B: U) (f: A -> B) (g: B -> A): U = (a: A) -> Path A (g (f a)) a
```

Univalence Axiom

All Equalities Should Be Equal

ua (A B: U): U = equiv A B -> Path U A B

uaIntro (A B: U): ua A B

uaElim (A B: U) (p: Path U A B): equiv A B

uaComp (A B : U) (p : Path U A B)
  : Path (Path U A B) (uaIntro A B (uaElim A B p)) p

uaUniqueness (A B : U) (w : equiv A B)
  : Path (A -> B) w.1 (uaElim A B (uaIntro A B w)).1

Univalence Axiom

All Equalities Should Be Equal
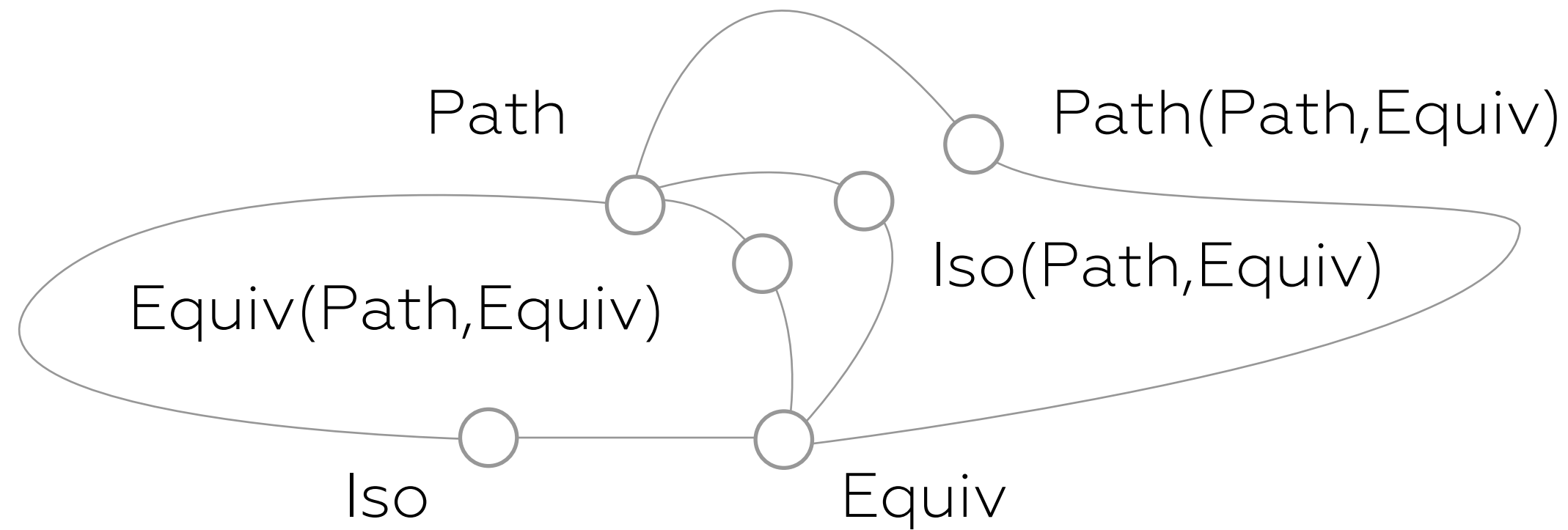
Trivial Fiber = Pi

lem2 (B: U) (F: B -> U) (y: B) (x: F y)
   : Path (F y) (comp (<i>F (refl B y @ i)) x []) x
   = <j> comp (<i>F ((refl B y) @ j/\i)) x [(j=1) -> <k>x]

lem3 (B: U) (F: B -> U) (y: B) (x: fiber (total B F) B (trivial B F) y)
   : Path (fiber (total B F) B (trivial B F) y) ((y,encode B F y x),refl B y) x
   = <i> ((x.2 @ -i,comp (<j> F (x.2 @ -i /\ j)) x.1.2 [(i=1) -> <_> x.1.2]),<j> x.2 @ -i \/ j)

FiberPi (B: U) (F: B -> U) (y: B) : Path U (fiber (total B F) B (trivial B F) y) (F y)
= isoPath T A f g s t where
   T: U = fiber (total B F) B (trivial B F) y
   A: U = F y
   f: T -> A = encode B F y
   g: A -> T = decode B F y
   s (x: A): Path A (f (g x)) x = lem2 B F y x
   t (x: T): Path T (g (f x)) x = lem3 B F y x

I. Mathematics

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

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)
  * ((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)))

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


Instances:
Set, Functions, Category, Functors, Commutative Monoids, Abelian Groups
```

Category Theory
Functors

```
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)))
  * ((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)))
```

Category Equivalence, Id and Composition Functors, Slice and Coslice

Category of Sets

Formal Model of Set Theory

Set: precategory = ((Ob,Hom),id,c,HomSet,L,R,Q) where
    Ob: U = SET
    Hom (A B: Ob): U = A.1 -> B.1
    id (A: Ob): Hom A A = idfun A.1
    c (A B C: Ob) (f: Hom A B) (g: Hom B C): Hom A C = o A.1 B.1 C.1 g f
    HomSet (A B: Ob): isSet (Hom A B) = setFun A.1 B.1 B.2
    L (A B: Ob) (f: Hom A B): Path (Hom A B) (c A A B (id A) f) f = refl (Hom A B) f
    R (A B: Ob) (f: Hom A B): Path (Hom A B) (c A B B f (id B)) f = refl (Hom A B) f
    Q (A B C D: Ob) (f: Hom A B) (g: Hom B C) (h: Hom C D)
     : Path (Hom A D) (c A C D (c A B C f g) h) (c A B D f (c B C D g h))
     = refl (Hom A D) (c A B D f (c B C D g h))

Pullback Completeness

Pullbacks and Fibers as edge case
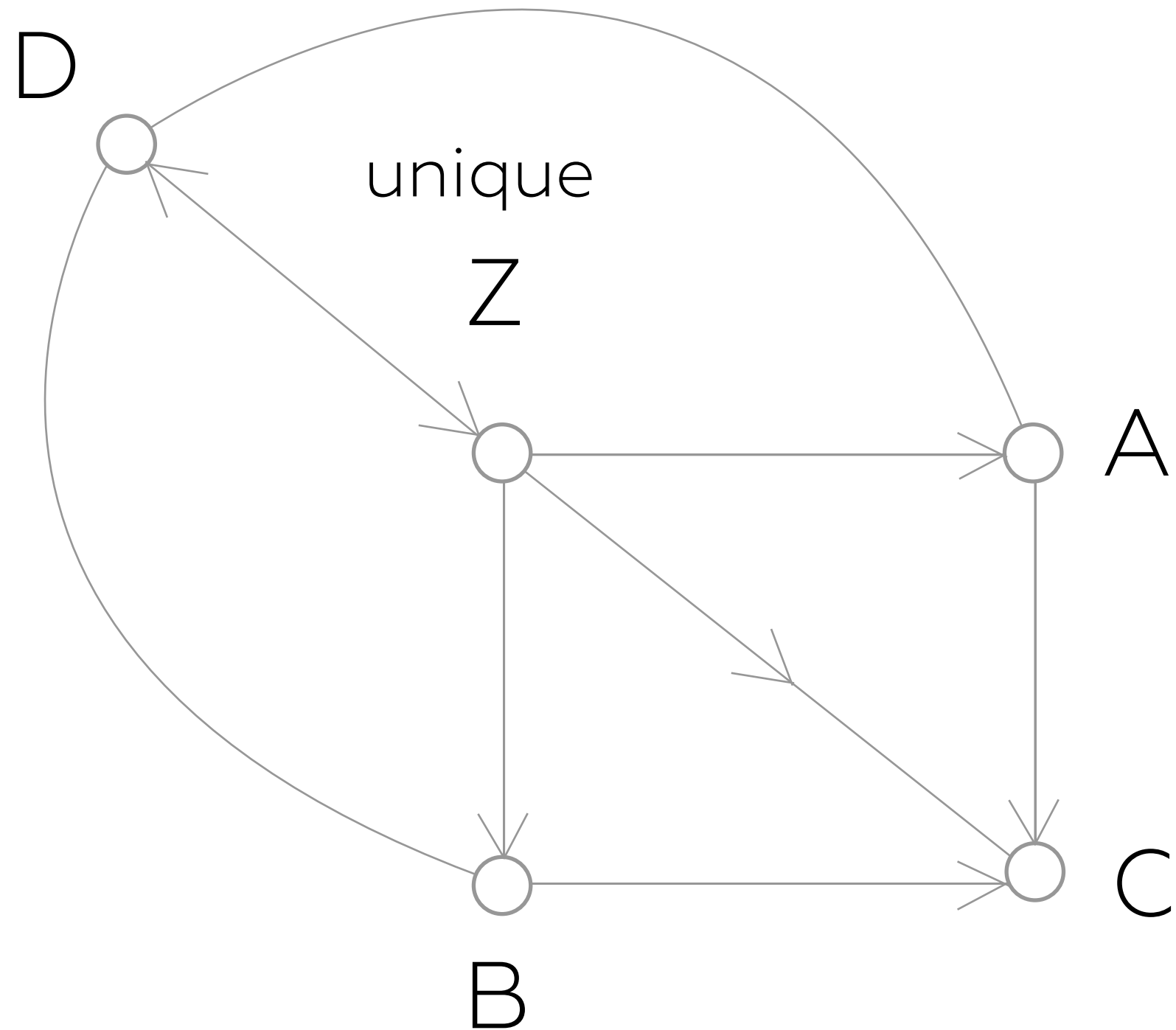
Examples:
Products, Fibers

Dual Examples (Pushout):
Coproducts, Cofibers

Topos Theory

subobjectClassifier (C: precategory): U
  = (omega: carrier C)
  * (end: terminal C)
  * (trueHom: hom C end.1 omega)
  * (xi: (V X: carrier C) (j: hom C V X) -> hom C X omega)
  * (square: (V X: carrier C) (j: hom C V X) -> mono C V X j
      -> hasPullback C (omega,(end.1,trueHom),(X,xi V X j)))
  * ((V X: carrier C) (j: hom C V X) (k: hom C X omega)
      -> mono C V X j
      -> hasPullback C (omega,(end.1,trueHom),(X,k))
      -> Path (hom C X omega) (xi V X j) k)

Topos (cat: precategory): U
  = (rezk: isCategory cat)
  * (cartesianClosed: isCCC cat)
  * subobjectClassifier cat
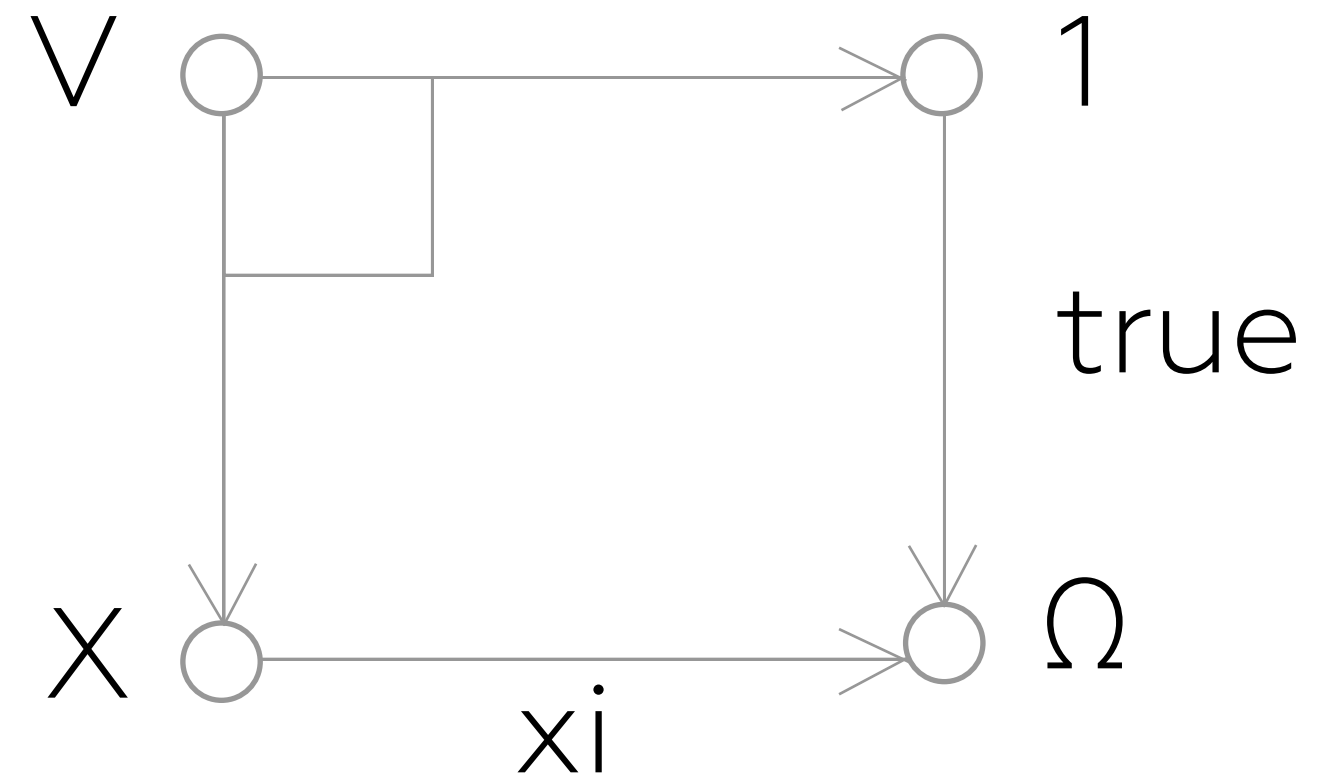
Basic Abstract Algebra

Structures

```
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)


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

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


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


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

Basic Abstract Algebra

Objects and Morphisms for Categorical Setup

monoid: U = (X: SET) * isMonoid X
cmonoid: U = (X: SET) * isCMonoid X
group: U = (X: SET) * isGroup X
abgroup: U = (X: SET) * isAbGroup X
ring: U = (X: SET) * isRing X
abring: U = (X: SET) * isAbRing X

monoidhom (a b: monoid): U
  = (f: a.1.1 -> b.1.1)
  * (ismonoidhom a b f)

cmonoidhom (a b: cmonoid): U = monoidhom (a.1, a.2.1)   (b.1, b.2.1)
grouphom   (a b: group):   U = monoidhom (a.1, a.2.1)   (b.1, b.2.1)
abgrouphom   (a b: abgroup): U = monoidhom (a.1, a.2.1.1) (b.1, b.2.1.1)
cmonabgrouphom (a: cmonoid) (b: abgroup): U = monoidhom (a.1, a.2.1) (b.1, b.2.1.1)

Ordinals

```
data ord  = zero
          | succ (n:        ord)
          | lim  (f: nat  -> ord)


data ord2 = zero
          | succ (n:        ord2)
          | lim  (f: nat  -> ord2)
          | lim2 (f: ord  -> ord2)
```

```
data ord3 = zero
          | succ (n:        ord3)
          | lim  (f: nat  -> ord3)
          | lim2 (f: ord  -> ord3)
          | lim3 (f: ord2 -> ord3)
```

http://www.cse.chalmers.se/~coquand/ordinal.ps

Mahlo Universe

Structures

```
data V
    = pi_  (x: V) (y: Elv x -> V)
    | uni_ (f: (x: V) -> (Elv x -> V) -> V)
        (g: (x: V) -> (y: Elv x -> V) -> (Elv (f x y) -> V) -> V)
Elv: V -> U = split
    pi_ a b -> (x: Elv a) -> Elv (b x)
    uni_ f g -> Universe f g
```

http://www.cs.swan.ac.uk/
~csetzer/articles/uppermahlo.ps

cubical: Resolver.hs:(293,26)-
(316,29): Non-exhaustive patterns
in case

```
data Universe
    (f: (x: V) -> (Elv x -> V) -> V)
    (g: (x: V) -> (y: Elv x -> V) -> (Elv (f x y) -> V) -> V)
    = fun_ (x: Universe f g) (_: Elt f g x -> Universe f g)
    | f_   (x: Universe f g) (_: Elt f g x -> Universe f g)
    | g_   (x: Universe f g)
        (y: Elt f g x -> Universe f g)
        (z: Elv (f (Elt f g x) (\(a: Elt f g x) -> y a)))
Elt: (f: (x: V) -> (Elv x -> V) -> V) ->
    (g: (x: V) -> (y: Elv x -> V) -> (Elv (f x y) -> V) -> V) ->
    Universe f g -> V = undefined
```
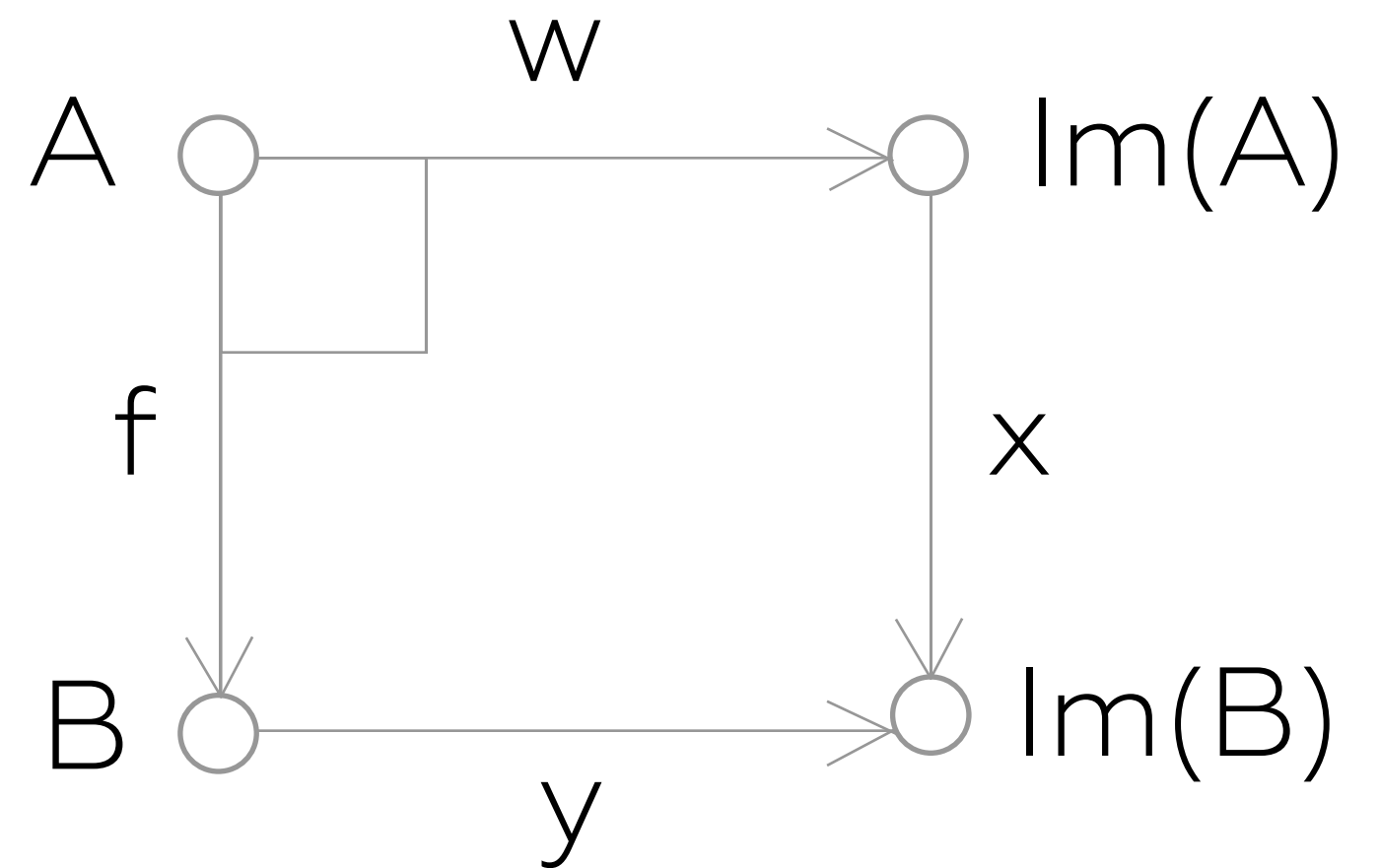
Differential Topology

```
EtaleMap (A B: U): U
  = (f: A -> B)
  * isÉtaleMap A B f


isÉtaleMap (A B: U) (f: A -> B): U
  = isPullbackSq A iA B (Im B) x y w f h where
  iA : U = Im A
  iB : U = Im B
  x: iA -> iB = ImApp  A B f
  y:  B -> iB = ImUnit B
  w:  A -> iA = ImUnit A
  c1: A -> iB = o A iA iB x w
  c2: A -> iB = o A B  iB y f
  T2: U = (a:A) -> Path iB (c1 a) (c2 a)
  h: T2 = \(a : A) -> <i> ImNaturality A B f a @ -i
```

```
HomogeneousStructure (V: U): U
et (A B: U): EtaleMap A B -> (A -> B)
isSurjective (A B: U) (f: A -> B): U

manifold (V': U) (V: HomogeneousStructure V'): U
  = (M: U)
 * (W: U)
 * (w: EtaleMap W M)
 * (covers: isSurjective W M (et W M w))
 * (   EtaleMap W V')
```

https://ncatlab.org/schreiber/show/thesis+Wellen

Infinitesimal Modality

in Cohesive Topos

Im : U -> U = undefined
ImUnit (A: U) : A -> Im A = undefined
isCoreduced (A:U): U = isEquiv A (Im A) (ImUnit A)
ImCoreduced (A:U): isCoreduced (Im A)
ImApp (A B: U) (f: A -> B): Im A -> Im B
  = ImRecursion A (Im B) (ImCoreduced B) (o A B (Im B) (ImUnit B) f)
ImNaturality (A B:U) (f:A->B): (a:A)->Path (Im B)((ImUnit B)(f a))((ImApp A B f)(ImUnit A a))

ImInduction (A:U)(B:Im A->U)(x: (a: Im A)->isCoreduced(B a))
          (y:(a: A)->B(ImUnit A a)):(a:Im A)->B a

ImComputeInduction (A:U)(B:Im A->U) (c:(a:Im A)->isCoreduced(B a))
              (f:(a:A)->B(ImUnit A a))(a:A)
          : Path (B (ImUnit A a)) (f a) ((ImInduction A B c f) (ImUnit A a))

HIT: Higher Spheres

Fiber Bundle of Spheres

```
data S1 = base
        | loop <i> [ (i=0) -> base, (i=1) -> base]


data susp (A : U) = north
                  | south
                  | merid (a : A) <i> [ (i=0) -> north, (i=1) -> south ]
S2 : U = susp S1
S3 : U = susp S2
S4 : U = susp S3


S: nat -> U = split
  zero -> susp bool
  succ x -> susp (S x)
```

Hopf Fibrations

Fiber Bundle of Spheres

ua (A B : U) (e : equiv A B) : Path U A B = <i> Glue B [(i = 0) -> (A,e), (i = 1) -> (B,idEquiv B)]
rot: (x : S1) -> Path S1 x x = split { base -> loop1 ; loop @ i -> constSquare S1 base loop1 @ i }

mu : S1 -> equiv S1 S1 = split
  base -> idEquiv S1
  loop @ i -> equivPath S1 S1 (idEquiv S1) (idEquiv S1) (<j> \(x : S1) -> rot x @ j) @ i

H : S2 -> U = split { north -> S1 ; south -> S1 ; merid x @ i -> ua S1 S1 (mu x) @ i }
TH : U = (c : S2) * H c

Sequences

```
data Seq (A: U) (B: A -> A -> U) (X Y: A)
      = seqNil (_: A)
       | seqCons (X Y Z: A) (_: B X Y) (_: Seq A B Y Z)

fiberSeq: pointed -> pointed -> U = Seq pointed pmap
fiberNil (X: pointed): fiberSeq X X = seqNil X
fiberCons (X Y Z: pointed) (h: pmap X Y) (t: fiberSeq Y Z): fiberSeq X Z = seqCons X Y Z h t

homSeq: group -> group -> U = Seq group grouphom
homNil (X: group): homSeq X X = seqNil X
homCons (X Y Z: group) (h: grouphom X Y) (t: homSeq Y Z): homSeq X Z = seqCons X Y Z h t

abSeq: abgroup -> abgroup -> U = Seq abgroup abgrouphom
abNil (X: abgroup): abSeq X X = seqNil X
abCons (X Y Z: abgroup) (h: abgrouphom X Y) (t: abSeq Y Z): abSeq X Z = seqCons X Y Z h t
```

Chain Complexes

ChainComplex: U
 = (head: abgroup)
 * (chain: nat -> abgroup)
 * (augment: abgrouphom (chain zero) head)
 * ((n: nat) -> abgrouphom (chain (succ n)) (chain n))

CochainComplex: U
 = (head: abgroup)
 * (cochain: nat -> abgroup)
 * (augment: abgrouphom head (cochain zero))
 * ((n: nat) -> abgrouphom (cochain n) (cochain (succ n)))

Impredicative Encoding

As in version of Steve Awodey, HITs encoding

Nat_Church = (X: U) -> (X -> X) -> X -> X
Nat   = (X: U) -> isSet X -> (X -> X) -> X -> X
Unit   = (X: U) -> isSet X -> X -> X

1 = (one: Unit) * ((X Y: U) (x: isSet X) (y:isSet Y) (f:X->Y) -> naturality X Y f (one X x) (one Y y))
N = (one: Nat) * ((X Y: U) (x: isSet X) (y:isSet Y) (f:X->Y) -> naturality X Y f (one X x) (one Y y))

Truncation ||A|| parametrized by (A:U) type = (X: U) -> isProp X -> (A -> X) -> X
S^1 = (X:U) -> isGroupoid X -> (x:X) -> Path X x x -> X
Arbitrary (A:U) type = (X: U) -> isSet X -> (A -> X) -> X

Impredicative Encoding

Encode Unit. Homework: Bool, Circle, Sphere

```
unitEnc': U = (X: U) -> isSet X -> X -> X
naturality (X Y:U)(f:X->Y)(a:X->X)(b:Y->Y): U = Path (X->Y)(o X X Y f a)(o X Y Y b f)
isUnitEnc (one: unitEnc'): U
  = (X Y:U)(x:isSet X)(y:isSet Y)(f:X->Y)->naturality X Y f (one X x)(one Y y)

unitEnc: U = (x: unitEnc') * isUnitEnc x
unitEncStar: unitEnc = (\(X:U)(_:isSet X)->idfun X,\(X Y: U)(_:isSet X)(_:isSet Y)->refl(X->Y))
unitEncRec  (C: U) (s: isSet C) (c: C): unitEnc -> C = \(z: unitEnc) -> z.1 C s c
unitEncBeta (C: U) (s: isSet C) (c: C): Path C (unitEncRec C s c unitEncStar) c
unitEncEta (z: unitEnc): Path unitEnc unitEncStar z
unitEncInd (P: unitEnc -> U) (a: unitEnc): P unitEncStar -> P a
unitEncCondition (n: unitEnc'): isProp (isUnitEnc n)
```

Literature Overview

Lof72 Voevodsky15 Dybjer08 Hofmann94 Lof84 Sozeau Clairambault05
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Thank You!

Maxim Sokhatsky