

Hottest Summer School

Agda Lecture 4-6:

Higher inductive types

- 4) Examples, non-dependent elim
- 5) Dependent elim, proving some type equivalences
- 6) $\pi_1(S') \cong \mathbb{Z}$

Types are ∞ -groupoids:

\bullet^x
points

$\bullet \xrightarrow{p} \bullet$
paths

$P \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet^x \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet^y \end{array} \right) Q$
paths-between-paths

Inductive types have point constructors

\bullet true \bullet false
 \mathbb{B}

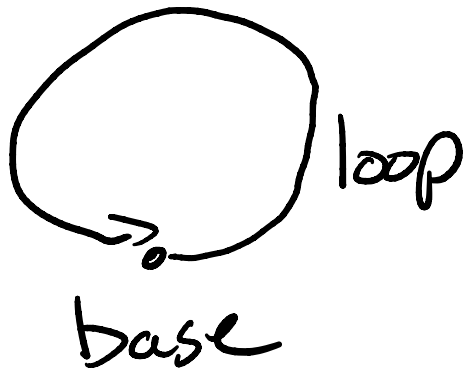
\bullet 0 \bullet 1 \bullet 2 \bullet 3 \bullet 4 \bullet 5 ...
 \mathbb{N}

Higher inductive types can have point + path + path-between-paths...

[Bauer, Lumsdaine
Shulman, Warren
2011]

Constructors

Circle \mathbb{S}^1



$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{base} : \mathbb{S}^1 \\ \text{loop} : \text{base} \equiv_{\mathbb{S}^1} \text{base} \end{array} \right.$$

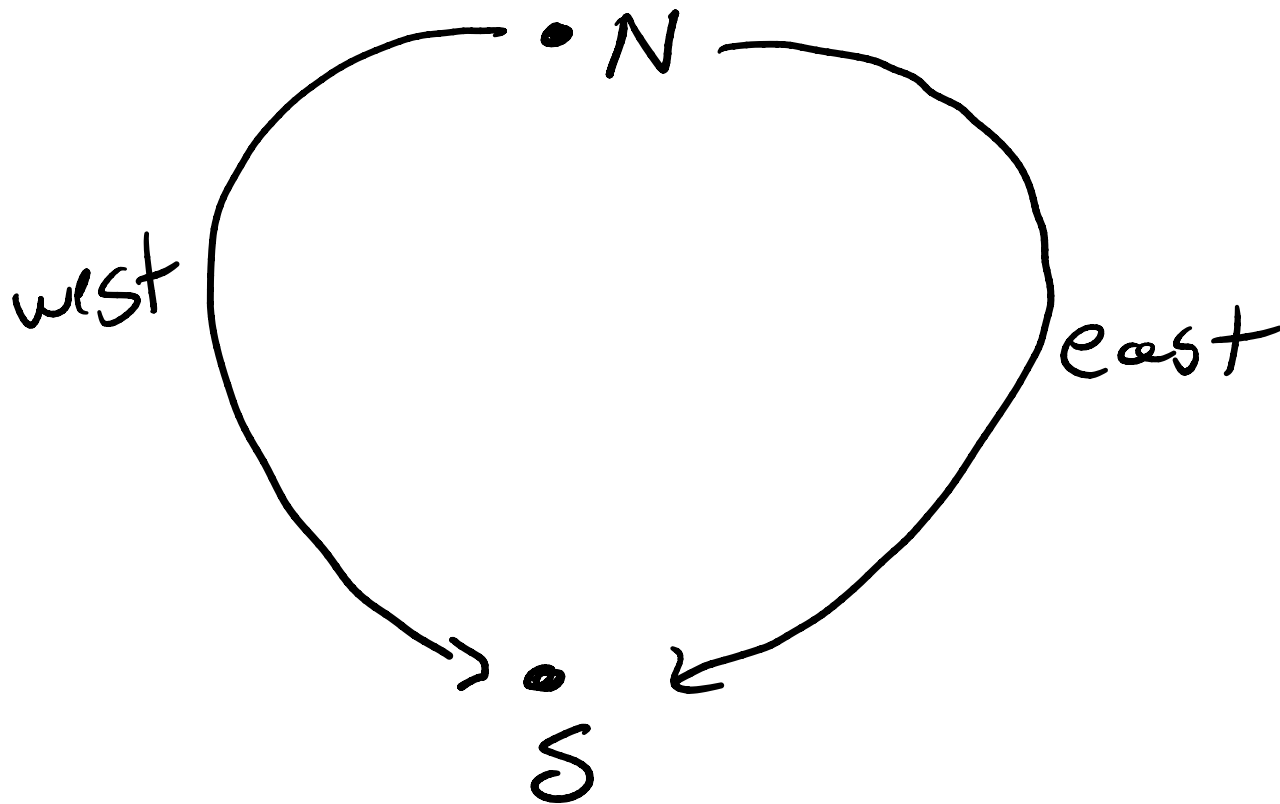
Generates paths like

$\text{loop} \cdot \text{loop}$

loop^{-1}

$\text{loop} \cdot \text{loop}^{-1}$

2 point circle



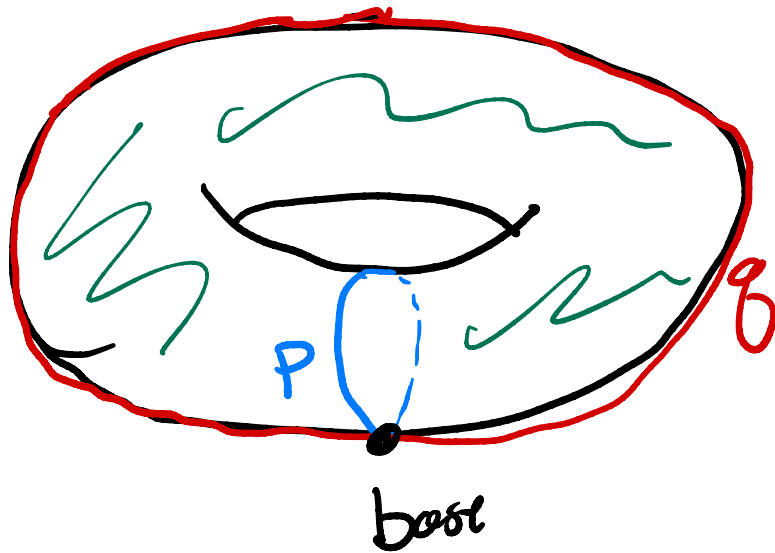
$N: \text{Circle}_2$

$S: \text{Circle}_2$

east: $N \equiv S$

west: $N \equiv S$

Torus



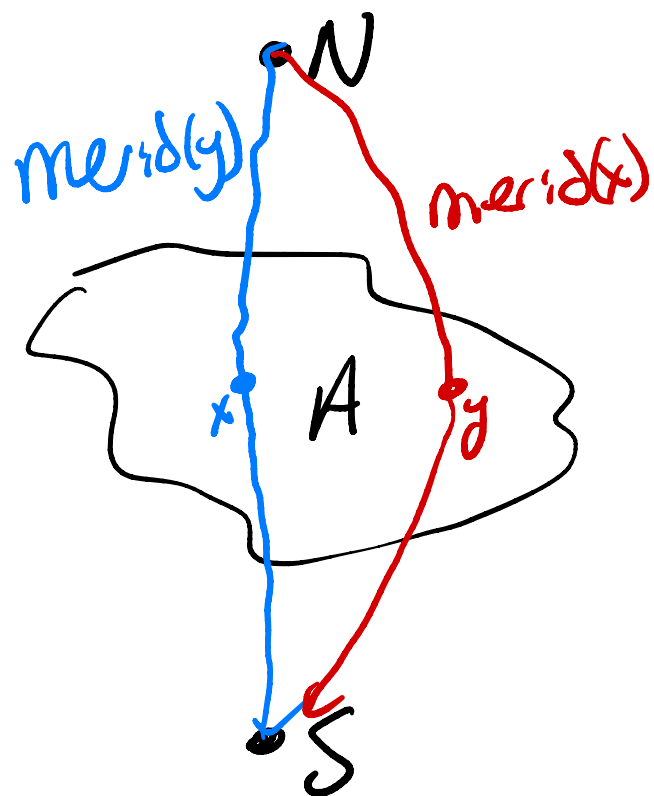
$\text{baseT}: \text{Torus}$

$P: \text{baseT} \equiv \text{baseT}$

$Q: \text{baseT} \equiv \text{baseT}$

$S: P \cdot Q \equiv Q \cdot P$

Suspension

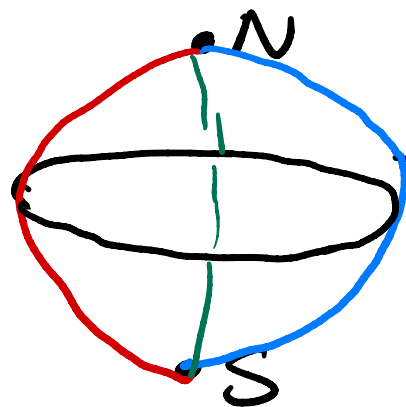


$N: \text{Susp } A$

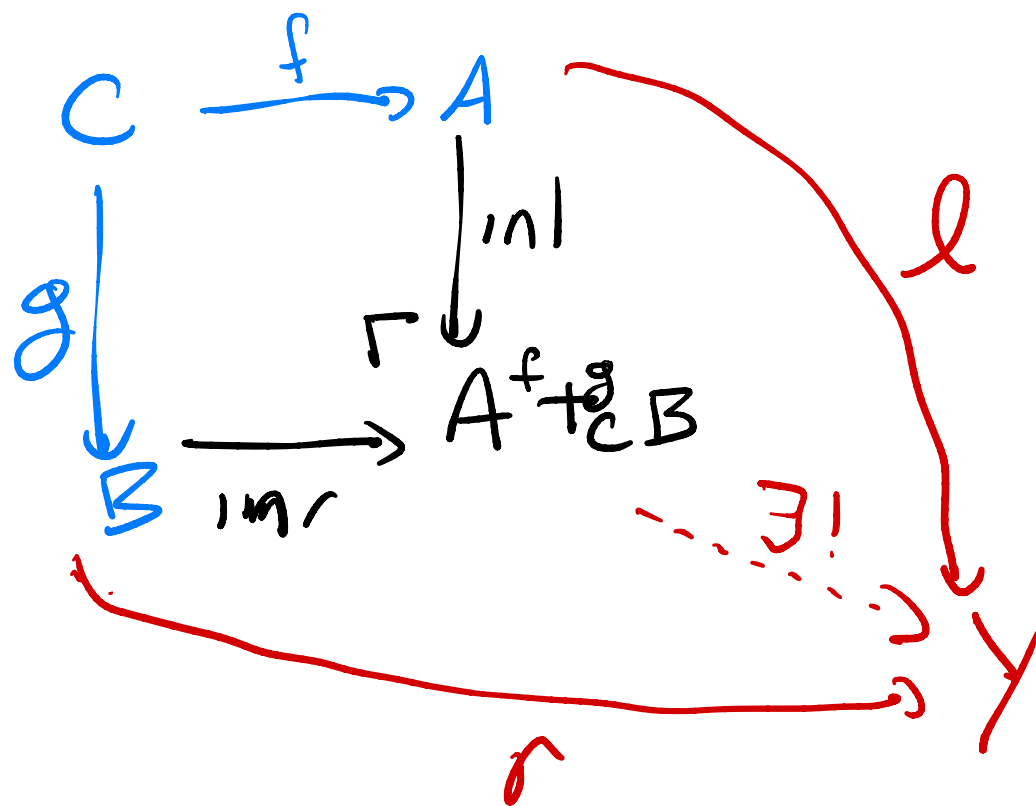
$S: \text{Susp } A$

$\text{merid}: (x: A) \rightarrow N \equiv S$

E.g. $\mathbb{S}^2 = \text{Susp } \mathbb{S}^1$



Pushout



$$\text{inl}: A \rightarrow A +_C B$$

$$\text{inr}: B \rightarrow A +_C B$$

$$\text{glue}: (x: A) \rightarrow \text{inl}(fx) \equiv \text{inr}(gx)$$

