Exercises from the *HoTT Book*

John Dougherty

June 26, 2014

1 Type Theory

Exercise 1.1 (p. 56) Given functions $f : A \to B$ and $g : B \to C$, define their **composite** $g \circ f : A \to C$. Show that we have $h \circ (g \circ f) \equiv (h \circ g) \circ f$.

Solution Define $g \circ f :\equiv \lambda(x : A).\, g(f(x))$. Then if $h : C \to D$, we have

$$h \circ (g \circ f) \equiv \lambda(x : A).\, h((g \circ f)x) \equiv \lambda(x : A).\, h((\lambda(y : A).\, g(fy))x) \equiv \lambda(x : A).\, h(g(fx))$$

and

$$(h \circ g) \circ f \equiv \lambda(x : A).\, (h \circ g)(fx) \equiv \lambda(x : A).\, (\lambda(y : A).\, h(gy))(fx) \equiv \lambda(x : A).\, h(g(fx))$$

So $h \circ (g \circ f) \equiv (h \circ g) \circ f$. In Coq, we have

```
Definition compose {A B C:Type} (g : B → C) (f : A → B) :=
  fun x ⇒ g (f x).

Theorem compose_assoc : forall (A B C D : Type) (f : A → B) (g : B→ C) (h : C → D),
  compose h (compose g f) = compose (compose h g) f.
Proof.
  trivial.
Qed.
```

Exercise 1.2 (p. 56) Derive the recursion principle for products $\mathsf{rec}_{A\times B}$ using only the projections, and verify that the definitional equalities are valid. Do the same for Σ-types.

Solution The recursion principle states that we can define a function $f : A \times B \to C$ by giving its value on pairs. Suppose that we have projection functions $\mathsf{pr}_1 : A \times B \to A$ and $\mathsf{pr}_2 : A \times B \to B$. Then we can define a function of type

$$\mathsf{rec}_{A\times B} : \prod_{C:\mathcal{U}} (A \to B \to C) \to A \times B \to C$$

in terms of these projections as follows

$$\mathsf{rec}_{A\times B}(C, g, p) :\equiv g(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p)$$

or, in Coq,

```
Variable A B : Type.

Definition recprod (C : Type) (g : A → B → C) (p : A * B) :=
  g (fst p) (snd p).
```

We must then show that $\mathsf{pr}_1 \equiv \mathsf{rec}_{A\times B}(A, \lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, a)$ and likewise for pr_2. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{rec}_{A\times B}(A, \lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, a) &\equiv \lambda(p : A \times B).\, (\lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, a)(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) \\
&\equiv \lambda(p : A \times B).\, (\lambda b.\, \mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) \\
&\equiv \lambda(p : A \times B).\, \mathsf{pr}_1 p \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_1
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{rec}_{A\times B}(B, \lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, b) &\equiv \lambda(p : A \times B).\, (\lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, b)(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) \\
&\equiv \lambda(p : A \times B).\, (\lambda b.\, b)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) \\
&\equiv \lambda(p : A \times B).\, \mathsf{pr}_2 p \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_2
\end{aligned}$$

Which are direct in Coq:

```
Goal recprod A (fun a ⇒ fun b ⇒ a) = fst. trivial. Qed.
Goal recprod B (fun a ⇒ fun b ⇒ b) = snd. trivial. Qed.
```

Now for the Σ-types. Here we have a projection

$$\mathsf{pr}_1 : \left(\sum_{x:A} B(x)\right) \to A$$

and another

$$\mathsf{pr}_2 : \prod_{p:\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)} B(\mathsf{pr}_1(p))$$

Define a function of type

$$\mathsf{rec}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)} : \prod_{C:\mathcal{U}} \left(\prod_{(x:A)} B(x) \to C\right) \to \left(\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)\right) \to C$$

by

$$\mathsf{rec}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}(C, g, p) :\equiv g(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p)$$

```
Variable A : Type.
Variable B : A → Type.

Definition recsm (C : Type) (g : forall (x : A), B x → C) (p : exists (x : A), B x) :=
  g (projT1 p) (projT2 p).
```

We then verify that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{rec}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}(A, \lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, a) &\equiv \lambda(p : \textstyle\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)).\, (\lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, a)(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) \\
&\equiv \lambda(p : \textstyle\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)).\, (\lambda b.\, \mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) \\
&\equiv \lambda(p : \textstyle\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)).\, \mathsf{pr}_1 p \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_1
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{rec}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}(B, \lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, b) &\equiv \lambda(p : \textstyle\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)).\, (\lambda a.\, \lambda b.\, b)(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) \\
&\equiv \lambda(p : \textstyle\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)).\, (\lambda b.\, b)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) \\
&\equiv \lambda(p : \textstyle\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)).\, \mathsf{pr}_2 p \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_2
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 1.3 (p. 56) Derive the induction principle for products $\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}$ using only the projections and the propositional uniqueness principle uppt. Verify that the definitional equalities are valid. Generalize uppt to Σ-types, and do the same for Σ-types.

Solution The induction principle has type

$$\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B} : \prod_{C:A\times B\to\mathcal{U}} \left(\prod_{(x:A)} \prod_{(y:B)} C((x,y)) \right) \to \prod_{z:A\times B} C(z)$$

For a first pass, we can define

$$\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}(C,g,z) :\equiv g(\mathsf{pr}_1 z)(\mathsf{pr}_2 z)$$

However, we have $g(\mathsf{pr}_1 x)(\mathsf{pr}_1 x) : C((\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x))$, so the type of this $\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}$ is

$$\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B} : \prod_{C:A\times B\to\mathcal{U}} \left(\prod_{(x:A)} \prod_{(y:B)} C((x,y)) \right) \to \prod_{z:A\times B} C((\mathsf{pr}_1 z, \mathsf{pr}_2 z))$$

To define $\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}$ with the correct type, we need the $\mathsf{transport}$ operation from the next chapter. The uniqueness principle for $A \times B$ is

$$\mathsf{uppt} : \prod_{x:A\times B} \left((\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x) =_{A\times B} x \right)$$

By the transport principle, there is a function

$$(\mathsf{uppt}\, x)_* : C((\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)) \to C(x)$$

so

$$\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}(C,g,z) :\equiv (\mathsf{uppt}\, z)_*(g(\mathsf{pr}_1 z)(\mathsf{pr}_2 z))$$

We now have to show that

$$\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}(C,g,(a,b)) \equiv g(a)(b)$$

Unfolding the left gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}(C,g,(a,b)) &\equiv (\mathsf{uppt}\,(a,b))_*(g(\mathsf{pr}_1(a,b))(\mathsf{pr}_2(a,b))) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{=_{A\times B}}(D,d,(a,b),(a,b),\mathsf{uppt}((a,b)))(g(a)(b)) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{=_{A\times B}}(D,d,(a,b),(a,b),\mathsf{refl}_{(a,b)})(g(a)(b)) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{=_{A\times B}}(D,d,(a,b),(a,b),\mathsf{refl}_{(a,b)})(g(a)(b)) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{id}_{C((a,b))}(g(a)(b)) \\
&\equiv g(a)(b)
\end{aligned}$$

which was to be proved.

For Σ-types, we define

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)} : \prod_{C:(\sum_{(x:A)} B(x))\to\mathcal{U}} \left(\textstyle\prod_{(a:A)} \prod_{(b:B(a))} C((a,b)) \right) \to \prod_{p:\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)} C(p)$$

at first pass by

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}(C,g,p) :\equiv g(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p)$$

We encounter a similar problem as before. We need a uniqueness principle for Σ-types, which would be a function

$$\mathsf{uppt} : \prod_{p:\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)} \left((\mathsf{pr}_1 p, \mathsf{pr}_2 p) =_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)} p\right)$$

As for product types, we can define

$$\mathsf{uppt}((a,b)) :\equiv \mathsf{refl}_{(a,b)}$$

which is well-typed, since $\mathsf{pr}_1(a,b) \equiv a$ and $\mathsf{pr}_2(a,b) \equiv b$. Thus, we can write

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}(C, g, p) :\equiv (\mathsf{uppt}\, p)_*(g(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 b)).$$

Now we must verify that

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}(C, g, (a,b)) \equiv g(a)(b)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}(C, g, (a,b)) &\equiv (\mathsf{uppt}\,(a,b))_*(g(\mathsf{pr}_1(a,b))(\mathsf{pr}_2(a,b))) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{=_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}}(D, d, (a,b), (a,b), \mathsf{uppt}\,(a,b))(g(a)(b)) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{=_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}}(D, d, (a,b), (a,b), \mathsf{refl}_{(a,b)})(g(a)(b)) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{id}_{C((a,b))}(g(a)(b)) \\
&\equiv g(a)(b)
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 1.4 (p. 56) Assuming as given only the *iterator* for natural numbers

$$\mathsf{iter} : \prod_{C:\mathcal{U}} C \to (C \to C) \to \mathbb{N} \to C$$

with the defining equations

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{iter}(C, c_0, c_s, 0) &:\equiv c_0, \\
\mathsf{iter}(C, c_0, c_s, \mathsf{succ}(n)) &:\equiv c_s(\mathsf{iter}(C, c_0, c_s, n)),
\end{aligned}$$

derive a function having the type of the recursor $\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$. Show that the defining equations of the recursor hold propositionally for this function, using the induction principle for $\mathbb{N}$.

Solution Fix some $C : \mathcal{U}$, $c_0 : C$, and $c_s : \mathbb{N} \to C \to C$. $\mathsf{iter}(C)$ allows for the n-fold application of a single function to a single input from C, whereas $\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$ allows each application to depend on n, as well. Since n just tracks how many applications we've done, we can construct n on the fly, iterating over elements of $\mathbb{N} \times C$. So we will use the iterator

$$\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C} : \mathbb{N} \times C \to (\mathbb{N} \times C \to \mathbb{N} \times C) \to \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \times C$$

to derive a function

$$\Phi : \prod_{C:\mathcal{U}} C \to (\mathbb{N} \to C \to C) \to \mathbb{N} \to C$$

which has the same type as $\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$. The first argument of $\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}$ is the starting point, which we'll make $(0, c_0)$. The second input takes an element of $\mathbb{N} \times C$ as an argument and uses c_s to construct a new element of $\mathbb{N} \times C$. We can use the first and second elements of the pair as arguments for c_s, and we'll use succ to advance the second argument, representing the number of steps taken. This gives the function

$$\lambda x.\,(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)) : \mathbb{N} \times C \to \mathbb{N} \times C$$

for the second input to $\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}$. The third input is just n, which we can pass through. Plugging these in gives

$$\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}\big((0, c_0), \lambda x.\,(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)), n\big) : \mathbb{N} \times C$$

from which we need to extract an element of C. This is easily done with the projection operator, so we have

$$\Phi_C(c_0, c_s, n) :\equiv \mathsf{pr}_2\Big(\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}\big((0, c_0), \lambda x.\,(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)), n\big)\Big)$$

which has the same type as $\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$.

Now to show that the defining equations hold propositionally for Φ. First we need a small calculation about how the first element of the pair advances through iteration. That is, we will be interested in the function

$$\Theta(n) :\equiv \mathsf{pr}_1\Big(\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}\big((0, c_0), \lambda x.\,(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)), n\big)\Big)$$

We show that $\Theta(n) =_{\mathbb{N}} n$ is inhabited for all n, by induction. For the family

$$E(n) :\equiv (\Theta(n) =_{\mathbb{N}} n)$$

The induction principle for $\mathbb{N}$ gives us a function

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbb{N}}(E) : E(0) \to \Big(\prod_{(n:\mathbb{N})} E(n) \to E(\mathsf{succ}(n))\Big) \to \prod_{(n:\mathbb{N})} E(n)$$

which is just a functional version of usual notion of induction on $\mathbb{N}$. So for the base case, we show that

$$\Theta(0) \equiv \mathsf{pr}_1\Big(\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}\big((0, c_0), \lambda x.\,(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)), 0\big)\Big) \equiv \mathsf{pr}_1(0, c_0) \equiv 0$$

Thus $\mathsf{refl}_0 : (\Theta(0) =_{\mathbb{N}} 0) \equiv E(0)$. For the induction step, we suppose that $n : \mathbb{N}$ and that $\mathsf{refl}_n : E(n)$. Unravelling the definition a bit, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n)) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_1\Big(\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}\big((0, c_0), \lambda x.\,(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)), \mathsf{succ}(n)\big)\Big) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_1(\mathsf{succ}(\Theta(n)), c_s(\Theta(n), \Phi_C(c_0, c_s, n))) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{succ}(\Theta(n))
\end{aligned}$$

From which we conclude that $\mathsf{refl}_{\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n))} : \Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n)) =_{\mathbb{N}} \mathsf{succ}(\Theta(n))$. To replace the $\Theta(n)$ on the right hand side of this equality, we use refl_n and the indiscernability of identicals. We have the family

$$F(m) :\equiv (\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n)) =_{\mathbb{N}} \mathsf{succ}(m))$$

and the indiscernability of identicals gives us a function

$$f : \prod_{(x,y,\mathbb{N})} \prod_{(p:x=_{\mathbb{N}}y)} F(x) \to F(y)$$

on the basis of this. Plugging in the appropriate arguments, we obtain

$$f\left(\Theta(n), n, \mathsf{refl}_n, \mathsf{refl}_{\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n))}\right) : F(n) \equiv (\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n)) =_{\mathbb{N}} \mathsf{succ}(n)) \equiv E(\mathsf{succ}(n))$$

So, discharging the assumption of the induction step,

$$e :\equiv \lambda n.\, \lambda \mathsf{refl}_n.\, f\left(\Theta(n), n, \mathsf{refl}_n, \mathsf{refl}_{\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n))}\right) : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} E(n) \to E(\mathsf{succ}(n))$$

thus

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbb{N}}(E, \mathsf{refl}_0, e) : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} E(n) \equiv \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} (\Theta(n) =_{\mathbb{N}} n)$$

We're now prepared to show that the definitional equalities hold propositionally for Φ. To do this, we must show that

$$\Phi_C(c_0, c_s, 0) =_C c_0$$

$$\prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} \left(\Phi_C(c_0, c_s, \mathsf{succ}(n)) =_C c_s(n, \Phi_C(c_0, c_s, n))\right)$$

are inhabited. Since C, c_0, and c_s are fixed, define

$$\Psi(n) :\equiv \Phi_C(c_0, c_s, n)$$

for brevity. The first equality is straightforward:

$$\Psi(0) \equiv \mathsf{pr}_2\Big(\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}\big((0, c_0), \lambda x.\, (\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)), 0\big)\Big) \equiv \mathsf{pr}_2(0, c_0) \equiv c_0$$

So $\mathsf{refl}_{\Psi(0)} : \Psi(0) =_C c_0$. This establishes the first equality.

Given the family

$$G(n) :\equiv \Psi(\mathsf{succ}(n)) =_C c_s(n, \Psi(n)),$$

the induction principle for $\mathbb{N}$ gives us a function

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbb{N}}(G) : G(0) \to \left(\textstyle\prod_{(n:\mathbb{N})} G(n) \to G(\mathsf{succ}(n))\right) \to \textstyle\prod_{(n:\mathbb{N})} G(n)$$

In the base case,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Psi(1) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_2\Big(\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}\big((0, c_0), \lambda x.\, (\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)), 1\big)\Big) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_2\Big(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1(0, c_0)), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1(0, c_0), \mathsf{pr}_2(0, c_0))\Big) \\
&\equiv c_s(0, c_0)
\end{aligned}$$

So $\mathsf{refl}_{\Psi(1)} : G(0)$. Now suppose that $n : \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathsf{refl}_{\Psi(\mathsf{succ}(n))} : G(n)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Psi(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{succ}(n))) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_2\Big(\mathsf{iter}_{\mathbb{N}\times C}\big((0, c_0), \lambda x.\, (\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{pr}_1 x), c_s(\mathsf{pr}_1 x, \mathsf{pr}_2 x)), \mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{succ}(n))\big)\Big) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{pr}_2\Big(\mathsf{succ}(\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n))), c_s(\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n)), \Psi(\mathsf{succ}(n)))\Big) \\
&\equiv c_s(\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n)), \Psi(\mathsf{succ}(n)))
\end{aligned}$$

We can again use the indiscernability of identicals here. Define the family

$$H(m) :\equiv \Psi(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{succ}(n))) =_C c_s(m, \Psi(\mathsf{succ}(n)))$$

Then the indiscernability of identicals gives us a function

$$h : \prod_{(m,i:\mathbb{N})} \prod_{(p:m=_{\mathbb{N}}i)} H(m) \to H(i)$$

and

$$h(\Theta(\mathsf{succ}(n)), \mathsf{succ}(n), \mathsf{ind}_{\mathbb{N}}(E, \mathsf{refl}_0, g, \mathsf{succ}(n))) : \Psi(\mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{succ}(n))) =_C c_s(\mathsf{succ}(n), \Psi(\mathsf{succ}(n)))$$

Abstracting out the context, we obtain an object

$$j : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} G(n) \to G(\mathsf{succ}(n))$$

So

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbb{N}}(G, \mathsf{refl}_{\Psi(1)}, j) : \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} G(n) \equiv \prod_{n:\mathbb{N}} \Big(\Phi_C(c_0, c_s, \mathsf{succ}(n)) =_C c_s(n, \Phi_C(c_0, c_s, n))\Big)$$

Thus proving the second equality propositionally.

Exercise 1.5 (p. 56) Show that if we define $A + B :\equiv \sum_{(x:\mathbf{2})} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B, x)$, then we can give a definition of ind_{A+B} for which the definitional equalities stated in §1.7 hold.

Solution Define $A + B$ as stated, with

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{inl}(a) &:\equiv (0_{\mathbf{2}}, a)\\ \mathsf{inr}(b) &:\equiv (1_{\mathbf{2}}, b)\end{aligned}$$

This means that $A + B$ is a Σ-type, so we can use the definition of $\mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:A)} B(x)}$

$$\mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:\mathbf{2})} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)}(C, g, (a, b)) :\equiv g(a)(b)$$

where $C : (\sum_{(x:\mathbf{2})} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B, x)) \to \mathcal{U}$, $g : \prod_{(a:\mathbf{2})} \prod_{(b:\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,a))} C((a, b))$, $a : \mathbf{2}$, and $b : \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B, a)$. The definitional equalities are given in terms of $g_0 = g(0_{\mathbf{2}})$ and $g_1 = g(1_{\mathbf{2}})$. To show them true, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}f(\mathsf{inl}(a)) &\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:2)} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)}(C, g, \mathsf{inl}(a)) \equiv \mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:2)} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)}(C, g, (0_{\mathbf{2}}, a)) \equiv g(0_{\mathbf{2}})(a) \equiv g_0(a)\\ f(\mathsf{inr}(b)) &\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:2)} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)}(C, g, \mathsf{inr}(b)) \equiv \mathsf{ind}_{\sum_{(x:2)} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)}(C, g, (1_{\mathbf{2}}, b)) \equiv g(1_{\mathbf{2}})(b) \equiv g_1(b)\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 1.6 (p. 56) Show that if we define $A \times B :\equiv \prod_{(x:\mathbf{2})} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B, x)$, then we can give a definition of $\mathsf{ind}_{A \times B}$ for which the definitional equalities stated in §1.5 hold propositionally (i.e. using equality types).

Solution Define

$$A \times B :\equiv \prod_{x:\mathbf{2}} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B, x)$$

Supposing that $a : A$ and $b : B$, we have an element $(a, b) : A \times B$ given by

$$(a, b) :\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B), a, b)$$

An induction principle for $A \times B$ will, given a family $C : A \times B \to \mathcal{U}$ and a function

$$g : \prod_{(x:A)} \prod_{(y:B)} C((x, y)),$$

give a function $f : \prod_{(x:A\times B)} C(x)$ defined by

$$f((x,y)) :\equiv g(x)(y)$$

So suppose that we have such a C and g. Writing things out in terms of the definitions, we have

$$\begin{aligned} C &: \left(\prod_{x:\mathbf{2}} \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B, x)\right) \to \mathcal{U} \\ g &: \prod_{(x:A)} \prod_{(y:B)} C(\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B), x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

We can define projections by

$$\mathsf{pr}_1 p :\equiv p(0_{\mathbf{2}}) \qquad\qquad \mathsf{pr}_2 p :\equiv p(1_{\mathbf{2}})$$

Since p is an element of a dependent type, we have

$$\begin{aligned} p(0_{\mathbf{2}}) &: \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B, 0_{\mathbf{2}}) \equiv A \\ p(1_{\mathbf{2}}) &: \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B, 1_{\mathbf{2}}) \equiv B \end{aligned}$$

which checks out. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} g(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p) &: C(\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B), (\mathsf{pr}_1 p), (\mathsf{pr}_2 p))) \\ &\equiv C(\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B), (\mathsf{pr}_1 p), (\mathsf{pr}_2 p))) \\ &\equiv C((p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}}))) \end{aligned}$$

So we have defined a function

$$f' : \prod_{p:A\times B} C((p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}})))$$

But we need one of the type

$$f : \prod_{p:A\times B} C(p)$$

To solve this problem, we need to appeal to function extensionality from §2.9. This implies that there is a function

$$\mathsf{funext} : \prod_{f,g:A\times B} \left(\prod_{x:\mathbf{2}} (f(x) =_{\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)} g(x))\right) \to (f =_{A\times B} g)$$

So, consider

$$\mathsf{funext}(p, (\mathsf{pr}_1 p, \mathsf{pr}_2 p))) : \left(\prod_{x:\mathbf{2}} (p(x) =_{\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)} (p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}}))(x))\right) \to (p =_{A\times B} (p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}})))$$

We just need to show that the antecedent is inhabited, which we can do with $\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbf{2}}$. So consider the family

$$\begin{aligned} E &:\equiv \lambda(x:\mathbf{2}).\,(p(x) =_{\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)} (p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}}))(x))) \\ &\equiv \lambda(x:\mathbf{2}).\,(p(x) =_{\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)} \mathsf{ind}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B), p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}}), x)) \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} E(0_{\mathbf{2}}) &\equiv (p(0_{\mathbf{2}}) =_{\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,0_{\mathbf{2}})} \mathsf{ind}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U}, A, B), p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}}), 0_{\mathbf{2}})) \\ &\equiv (p(0_{\mathbf{2}}) =_{\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,0_{\mathbf{2}})} p(0_{\mathbf{2}})) \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\mathsf{refl}_{p(0_{\mathbf{2}})} : E(0_{\mathbf{2}})$. The same argument goes through to show that $\mathsf{refl}_{p(1_{\mathbf{2}})} : E(1_{\mathbf{2}})$. This means that

$$h :\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{\mathbf{2}}(E, \mathsf{refl}_{p(0_{\mathbf{2}})}, \mathsf{refl}_{p(1_{\mathbf{2}})}) : \prod_{x:\mathbf{2}} (p(x) =_{\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbf{2}}(\mathcal{U},A,B,x)} (p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}})))$$

and thus

$$\mathsf{funext}(p, (\mathsf{pr}_1 p, \mathsf{pr}_2 p), h) : p =_{A\times B} (p(0_{\mathbf{2}}), p(1_{\mathbf{2}}))$$

So, by the transport principle, there is a function

$$(\mathsf{funext}(p, (\mathsf{pr}_1 p, \mathsf{pr}_2 p), h))_* : C((\mathsf{pr}_1 p, \mathsf{pr}_2 p)) \to C(p)$$

and we may define

$$\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}(C, g, p) :\equiv (\mathsf{funext}(p, (\mathsf{pr}_1 p, \mathsf{pr}_2 p), h))_*(g(\mathsf{pr}_1 p)(\mathsf{pr}_2 p))$$

Now, we must show that the definitional equality holds propositionally. That is, we must show that the type

$$\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}(C, g, (a,b)) =_{C((a,b))} g(a)(b)$$

is inhabited. Unfolding the left hand side gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{ind}_{A\times B}(C, g, (a,b)) &\equiv (\mathsf{funext}((a,b), (\mathsf{pr}_1(a,b), \mathsf{pr}_2(a,b)), h))_*(g(\mathsf{pr}_1(a,b))(\mathsf{pr}_2(a,b))) \\
&\equiv (\mathsf{funext}((a,b), (a,b), h))_*(g(a)(b)) \\
&\equiv \mathsf{ind}_{=_{A\times B}}(D, d, (a,b), (a,b), \mathsf{funext}((a,b), (a,b), h))(g(a)(b))
\end{aligned}$$

where $D(x, y, \mathsf{funext}((a,b), (a,b), h)) :\equiv C(x) \to C(y)$ and

$$d :\equiv \lambda x.\, \mathsf{id}_{C(x)} : \prod_{x:A\times B} D(x, x, \mathsf{refl}_x)$$

But the defining equality of

Exercise 1.7 (p. 56) Give an alternative derivation of $\mathsf{ind}'_{=_A}$ from $\mathsf{ind}_{=_A}$ which avoids the use of universes.

Exercise 1.8 (p. 56) Define multiplication and exponentiation using $\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$. Verify that $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0, \times, 1)$ is a semiring using only $\mathsf{ind}_{\mathbb{N}}$.

Solution For multiplication, we need to construct a function $\mathsf{mult} : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$. Defined with pattern-matching, we would have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{mult}(0, m) &:\equiv 0 \\
\mathsf{mult}(\mathsf{succ}(n), m) &:\equiv m + \mathsf{mult}(n, m)
\end{aligned}$$

so in terms of $\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$ we have

$$\mathsf{mult} :\equiv \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}(\mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}, \lambda n.\, 0, \lambda n.\, \lambda r.\, \lambda m.\, \mathsf{add}(m, r(n, m)))$$

For exponentiation, we have the function $\mathsf{exp} : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$, with the intention that $\mathsf{exp}(e, b) = b^e$. In terms of pattern matching,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{exp}(0, b) &:\equiv 1 \\
\mathsf{exp}(\mathsf{succ}(e), b) &:\equiv \mathsf{mult}(b, \mathsf{exp}(e, b))
\end{aligned}$$

or, in terms of $\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$\mathsf{exp} :\equiv \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}(\mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}, \lambda n.\, 1, \lambda n.\, \lambda r.\, \lambda m.\, \mathsf{mult}(m, r(n, m)))$$

To verify that $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0, \times, 1)$ is a semiring, we need stuff from Chapter 2.

Exercise 1.9 (p. 56) Define the type family $\mathsf{Fin} : \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{U}$ mentioned at the end of §1.3, and the dependent function $\mathsf{fmax} : \prod_{(n:\mathbb{N})} \mathsf{Fin}(n+1)$ mentioned in §1.4.

Solution $\mathsf{Fin}(n)$ is a type with exactly n elements. Essentially, we want to recreate $\mathbb{N}$ using types; so we will replace 0 with $\mathbf{0}$ and succ with a coproduct. So we define Fin recursively:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Fin}(0) &:\equiv \mathbf{0} \\ \mathsf{Fin}(\mathsf{succ}(n)) &:\equiv \mathsf{Fin}(n) + \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

or, equivalently,

$$\mathsf{Fin} :\equiv \mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}(\mathcal{U}, \mathbf{0}, \lambda C.\, C + \mathbf{1})$$

Exercise 1.10 (p. 56) Show that the Ackermann function $\mathsf{ack} : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$, satisfying the following equations

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{ack}(0, n) &\equiv \mathsf{succ}(n), \\ \mathsf{ack}(\mathsf{succ}(m), 0) &\equiv \mathsf{ack}(m, 1), \\ \mathsf{ack}(\mathsf{succ}(m), \mathsf{succ}(n)) &\equiv \mathsf{ack}(m, \mathsf{ack}(\mathsf{succ}(m), n)), \end{aligned}$$

is definable using only $\mathsf{rec}_{\mathbb{N}}$.

Exercise 1.11 (p. 56) Show that for any type A, we have $\neg\neg\neg A \to \neg A$.

Solution Suppose that $\neg\neg\neg A$ and A. Supposing further that $\neg A$, we get a contradiction with the second assumption, so $\neg\neg A$. But this contradicts the first assumption that $\neg\neg\neg A$, so $\neg A$. Discharging the first assumption gives $\neg\neg\neg A \to \neg A$.

In type-theoretic terms, the first assumption is $x : ((A \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}$, and the second is $a : A$. If we further assume that $h : A \to \mathbf{0}$, then $h(a) : \mathbf{0}$, so discharging the h gives

$$\lambda(h : A \to \mathbf{0}).\, h(a) : (A \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}$$

But then we have

$$x(\lambda(h : A \to \mathbf{0}).\, h(a)) : \mathbf{0}$$

so discharging the a gives

$$\lambda(a : A).\, x(\lambda(h : A \to \mathbf{0}).\, h(a)) : A \to \mathbf{0}$$

And discharging the first assumption gives

$$\lambda(x : ((A \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}).\, \lambda(a : A).\, x(\lambda(h : A \to \mathbf{0}).\, h(a)) : (((A \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}) \to (A \to \mathbf{0})$$

Exercise 1.12 (p. 56) Using the propositions as types interpretation, derive the following tautologies.

(i) If A, then (if B then A).
(ii) If A, then not (not A).
(iii) If (not A or not B), then not (A and B).

Solution (i) Suppose that A and B; then A. Discharging the assumptions, $A \to B \to A$. That is, we have

$$\lambda(a:A).\,\lambda(b:B).\,a : A \to B \to A$$

(ii) Suppose that A. Supposing further that $\neg A$ gives a contradiction, so $\neg\neg A$. That is,

$$\lambda(a:A).\,\lambda(f:A \to \mathbf{0}).\,f(a) : A \to (A \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}$$

(iii) Finally, suppose $\neg A \vee \neg B$. Supposing further that $A \wedge B$ means that A and that B. There are two cases. If $\neg A$, then we have a contradiction; but also if $\neg B$ we have a contradiction. Thus $\neg(A \wedge B)$.

Type-theoretically, we assume that $x : (A \to \mathbf{0}) + (B \to \mathbf{0})$ and $z : A \times B$. Conjunction elimination gives $\mathsf{pr}_1 z : A$ and $\mathsf{pr}_2 z : B$. We can now perform a case analysis. Suppose that $x_A : A \to \mathbf{0}$; then $x_A(\mathsf{pr}_1 z) : \mathbf{0}$, a contradicton; if instead $x_B : B \to \mathbf{0}$, then $x_B(\mathsf{pr}_2 z) : \mathbf{0}$. By the recursion principle for the coproduct, then,

$$f(z) :\equiv \mathsf{rec}_{(A\to\mathbf{0})+(B\to\mathbf{0})}(\mathbf{0}, \lambda x.\, x(\mathsf{pr}_1 z), \lambda x.\, x(\mathsf{pr}_2 z)) : (A \to \mathbf{0}) + (B \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}$$

Discharging the assumption that $A \times B$ is inhabited, we have

$$f : A \times B \to (A \to \mathbf{0}) + (B \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}$$

So

$$\mathsf{swap}(A \times B, (A \to \mathbf{0}) + (B \to \mathbf{0}), \mathbf{0}, f) : (A \to \mathbf{0}) + (B \to \mathbf{0}) \to A \times B \to \mathbf{0}$$

Exercise 1.13 (p. 57) Using propositions-as-types, derive the double negation of the principle of excluded middle, i.e. prove *not (not (P or not P))*.

Solution Suppose that $\neg(P \vee \neg P)$. Then, assuming P, we have $P \vee \neg P$ by disjunction introduction, a contradiction. Hence $\neg P$. But disjunction introduction on this again gives $P \vee \neg P$, a contradiction. So we must reject the remaining assumption, giving $\neg\neg(P \vee \neg P)$.

In type-theoretic terms, the initial assumption is that $g : P + (P \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}$. Assuming $p : P$, disjunction introduction results in $\mathsf{inl}(p) : P + (P \to \mathbf{0})$. But then $g(\mathsf{inl}(p)) : \mathbf{0}$, so we discharge the assumption of $p : P$ to get

$$\lambda(p:P).\,g(\mathsf{inl}(p)) : P \to \mathbf{0}$$

Applying disjunction introduction again leads to contradiction, as

$$g(\mathsf{inr}(\lambda(p:P).\,g(\mathsf{inl}(p)))) : \mathbf{0}$$

So we must reject the assumption of $\neg(P \vee \neg P)$, giving the result:

$$\lambda(g : P + (P \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}).\,g(\mathsf{inr}(\lambda(p:P).\,g(\mathsf{inl}(p)))) : (P + (P \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}) \to \mathbf{0}$$

Exercise 1.14 (p. 57) Why do the induction principles for identity types not allow us to construct a function $f : \prod_{(x:A)} \prod_{(p:x=x)} (p = \mathsf{refl}_x)$ with the defining equation

$$f(x, \mathsf{refl}_x) :\equiv \mathsf{refl}_{\mathsf{refl}_x} \qquad ?$$

Exercise 1.15 (p. 57) Show that indiscernability of identicals follows from path induction.