

A Quantitative Dependent Type Theory with Recursion

Oskar Eriksson, Nils Anders Danielsson, Andreas Abel

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University of Gothenburg and Chalmers University of Technology

Previously

- Formalization of graded types
- “Counting” variable uses
- **Erasure**, Linear Types, Affine Types, ...

Variable Counting

$$\frac{\gamma.x:\textcolor{red}{p} \triangleright t}{\gamma \triangleright \lambda^{\textcolor{red}{p}}x.t}$$

$$\frac{\gamma \triangleright t \quad \delta \triangleright u}{\gamma + \textcolor{red}{p}\delta \triangleright t^{\textcolor{red}{p}}u}$$

$$\frac{\triangleright \lambda^2x.\lambda^0y.x + x \quad z:1 \triangleright z \quad w:1 \triangleright w}{z:2. w:0 \triangleright (\lambda^2x.\lambda^0y.x + x)^2z^0w}$$

Subsumption: Precision loss

$$\frac{\gamma \triangleright t}{\delta \triangleright t} \delta \leq \gamma$$

$$\text{e.g. } \frac{x:\{1\} \triangleright x}{x:\{0,1\} \triangleright x}$$

Now

- How to handle recursion?

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- We consider natural numbers with `natrec`

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- How to handle recursion?
- We consider natural numbers with `natrec`
- We believe that the same ideas can be used for other types

Example: plus

$\text{plus} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$\text{plus } m \text{ zero} = m$

$\text{plus } m (\text{suc } n) = \text{suc } (\text{plus } m n)$

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$\text{plus}_0 m = m \quad \text{-- } 1$

$\text{plus}_1 m = \text{suc } m \quad \text{-- } 1$

$\text{plus}_2 m = \text{suc } (\text{suc } m) \quad \text{-- } 1$

\vdots

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$\text{plus}_1 m = \text{suc } m \quad \text{-- } 1$

$\text{plus}_2 m = \text{suc } (\text{suc } m) \quad \text{-- } 1$

\vdots

We assign the grade corresponding to $\{1\}$

Example: mult

$\text{mult} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$\text{mult } m \text{ zero} = \text{zero}$

$\text{mult } m (\text{suc } n) = \text{plus } m (\text{mult } m n)$

Example: mult

$\text{mult} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$\text{mult } m \text{ zero} = \text{zero}$

$\text{mult } m (\text{suc } n) = \text{plus } m (\text{mult } m n)$

$\text{mult}_0 m = \text{zero} \quad \text{-- } 0$

$\text{mult}_1 m = \text{plus } m \text{ zero} \quad \text{-- } 1$

$\text{mult}_2 m = \text{plus } m (\text{plus } m \text{ zero}) \quad \text{-- } 2$

\vdots

Example: `mult`

`mult` : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

`mult` m `zero` = `zero`

`mult` m (`suc` n) = `plus` m (`mult` m n)

`mult`₀ m = `zero` -- 0

`mult`₁ m = `plus` m `zero` -- 1

`mult`₂ m = `plus` m (`plus` m `zero`) -- 2

\vdots

We assign the grade corresponding to $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

natrec

natrec :

$\{A : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}\} (z : A \text{ zero})$

$(s : (@p \ n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow @r \ A \ n \rightarrow A \ (\text{suc } n)) \rightarrow$

$(m : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow A \ m$

$\text{natrec } z \ s \ \text{zero} = z$

$\text{natrec } z \ s \ (\text{suc } n) = s \ n \ (\text{natrec } z \ s \ n)$

natrec

natrec :

$$\{A : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}\} (z : A \text{ zero})$$
$$(s : (@p n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow @r A n \rightarrow A (\text{suc } n)) \rightarrow$$
$$(m : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow A m$$

natrec z s zero = z

natrec z s ($\text{suc } n$) = $s\ n$ (natrec z s n)

natrec₀ z s = z -- 1

natrec₁ z s = $s\ \text{zero}\ z$ -- p + r

natrec₂ z s = $s\ (\text{suc zero})\ (s\ \text{zero}\ z)$ -- p + r(p + r)
⋮

natrec

```
natrec0 z s = z                -- 1
natrec1 z s = s zero z         -- p + r
natrec2 z s = s (suc zero) (s zero z) -- p + r(p + r)
```

We assign the grade corresponding to $\{1, p + r, p + r(p + r), \dots\}$

natrec

$\text{natrec}_0 \ z \ s = z$ -- 1
 $\text{natrec}_1 \ z \ s = s \ \text{zero} \ z$ -- p + r
 $\text{natrec}_2 \ z \ s = s \ (\text{suc zero}) \ (s \ \text{zero} \ z)$ -- p + r(p + r)

We assign the grade corresponding to $\{1, p + r, p + r(p + r), \dots\}$

That is, the grade $\bigwedge a_i$ where $\begin{cases} a_0 &= 1 \\ a_{i+1} &= p + ra_i \end{cases}$

natrec

$\text{natrec}_0 \ z \ s = z$ -- 1
 $\text{natrec}_1 \ z \ s = s \ \text{zero} \ z$ -- p + r
 $\text{natrec}_2 \ z \ s = s \ (\text{suc zero}) \ (s \ \text{zero} \ z)$ -- p + r(p + r)

We assign the grade corresponding to $\{1, p + r, p + r(p + r), \dots\}$

That is, the grade $\bigwedge a_i$ where $\begin{cases} a_0 &= 1 \\ a_{i+1} &= p + ra_i \end{cases}$

Similar analysis gives uses by z and s

Correctness

- Is this analysis correct?

Correctness

- Is this analysis correct?
- Yes, Correctness proof via an abstract machine

Formalization

- Formalized in Agda
- Π , Σ , \mathbb{N} , \perp , \top , U_ℓ , $x =_A y$
- github.com/graded-type-theory/graded-type-theory