

# Implementing Type Theory

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# Some Terminology

Languages classify expressions into different *types* (`int`, `string`, `char`).

**Type System** The rules for what expressions belong to which types.

**Type-Checker** The program that makes sure we follow the rules.

# Setting the Scene

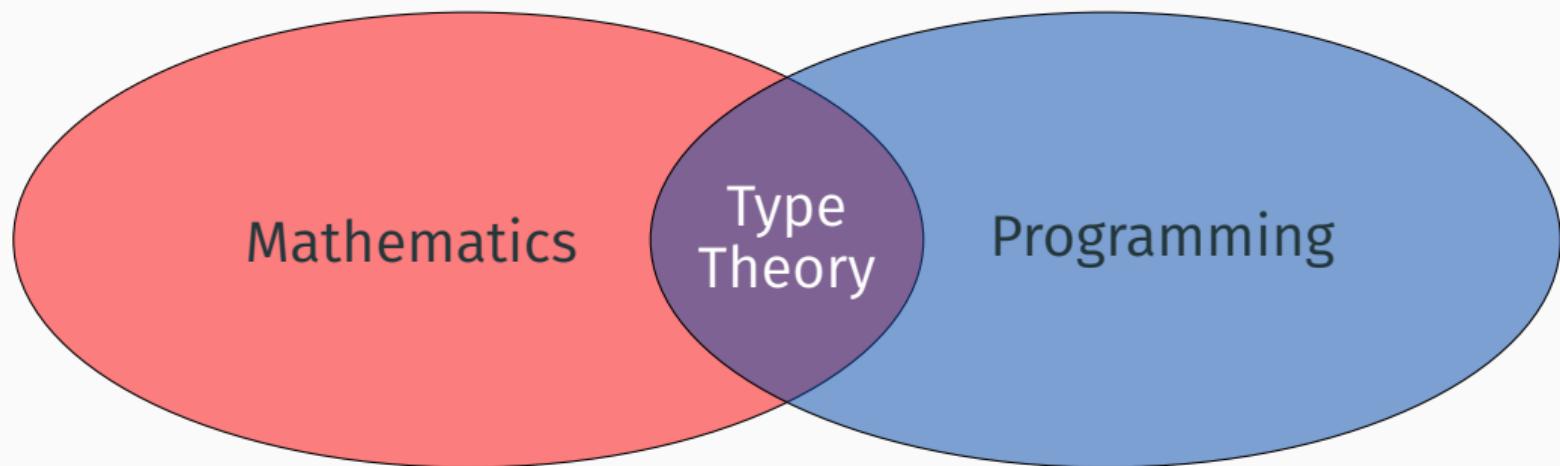
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- programming language with a rich type system.
- framework for reasoning about mathematical objects.

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# A Concrete Issue

Set aside the questions of mathematics and programming for a second.

Type theory has functions

## Example

```
useful_function(important_argument)
```

When is this application well-typed?

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must have type  
 $A \rightarrow B$

We must also have  $A = C$

must have type  
 $C$

# How Hard is Type-Checking?

What should we take away from this example?

1. In order to type-check, we must check if two types are equal.
2. So we need a program checking type equality.

# Just Type Equality?

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$\text{Vec}(A, n)$

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We need more than type equality... we need term equality too!

$$\text{Vec}(A, 2 * n) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Vec}(A, n + n)$$

# The Mess We're In

In order to implement type theory we must check the equality of terms.

1. This is completely impossible in a Turing-complete language<sup>1</sup>.
2. Actually it's impossible in many Turing-*incomplete* languages as well.
3. Many equalities we expect are impossible to automatically check:

$$f = g \iff \text{for all } x, f(x) = g(x)$$

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<sup>1</sup>Python, Java, C, C++, PostScript, and Magic the Gathering are all Turing-complete

# Modern Type Theory

The central balancing act is then defining an equality relation which is

- strong enough to match our **mathematical** intuitions.
- simple enough that we can **implement** it.

# Our Work

We designed a theory of equality for a particular *modal* type theory.

- The type theory was mathematically motivated.
- But it is still interesting for programming.

In both cases, having an implementation was important!

# Implementing Modal Type Theory

The Process<sup>2</sup>:

1. Write down the rules of the type system. (2 pages)
2. **Prove** the decidability of type-checking. (90 pages)
3. **Implement** the type-checker. (300 lines)

See our paper: <https://jozefg.github.io/modal.pdf>

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<sup>2</sup>Elided: the coffee & false starts, or where I get distracted by random Wikipedia articles.

# Conclusions (Some of the Stuff I Skipped)

I cut out a lot of cool stuff in this talk:

- Using type theory, we can “run” math proofs.
- We can use computer science to explore mathematics.
- We can use maths to inspire better PLs.

Many unexplored and interesting questions remain...

# The LogSem Group

If this sounds interesting, please come talk to us!

