

Extensions and Refinements of Homotopy Type Theory

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1 Introduction

Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) is a rich and evolving framework that integrates type theory with homotopy theory, providing a basis for both mathematical and computational structures. This document explores several ways in which HoTT can be extended and refined to deepen its theoretical foundations and broaden its applications.

2 Higher Dimensions

2.1 Higher-Dimensional Types

2.1.1 Notations and Definitions

- **n-Type:** An n -type is a type with n levels of structure. For example, a 0-type is a set, a 1-type is a space, and a 2-type includes paths between paths.
- **n-Categories:** An n -category generalizes categories by including n -dimensional cells. The notation \mathbf{Cat}_n represents the category of n -categories.
- **Higher Inductive Types (HITs):** Types that include constructors for not only elements but also paths, 2-paths, etc. For instance, the 2-sphere S^2 can be defined as a HIT.

2.1.2 New Formulas and Theorems

- **Theorem: Higher Inductive Type Construction**

Theorem: Given a type X with constructors $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ and paths $\{p_j\}_{j \in J}$, the HIT construction defines a new type Y where:

$$Y = \{\text{elements } x_i, \text{paths } p_j \mid \text{constraints specified}\}.$$

Proof: The proof follows from the definition of HITs and involves constructing Y from X and showing that the constructors and paths satisfy the given constraints. For a detailed proof, refer to *Homotopy Type Theory: Univalent Foundations of Mathematics* [?].

- **Notation: n -Dimensional Paths**

Define Π_n as the space of n -dimensional paths. For example:

$$\Pi_2(x, y) = \{2\text{-paths from } x \text{ to } y\}.$$

Theorem: Path Composition

Theorem: For two n -dimensional paths α and β , the composition $\alpha \circ \beta$ is also an n -dimensional path:

$$\alpha \circ \beta \in \Pi_n(x, z).$$

Proof: Use the structure of n -categories and show that composition is well-defined under the constraints of n -dimensional cells.

2.2 Infinity Categories

2.2.1 Notations and Definitions

- **Infinity-Category:** An infinity-category is a category where morphisms have higher-dimensional analogs. Notation: \mathcal{C}_∞ for an infinity-category.
- **Model Categories:** A model category (\mathcal{C}, W, F) includes weak equivalences W , fibrations F , and cofibrations C .

2.2.2 New Formulas and Theorems

- **Theorem: Homotopy Coherence for Infinity Categories**

Theorem: Given an infinity-category \mathcal{C}_∞ , every composition of morphisms is associative up to homotopy, and the coherence conditions hold:

coherence for $(\mathcal{C}_\infty$ includes higher cells satisfying associativity and unitality up to homotopy).

Proof: Construct explicit homotopies to show that all coherence conditions for compositions hold by definition in \mathcal{C}_∞ . Reference: *Higher Dimensional Category Theory* [?].

3 Univalence Axiom Variations

3.1 Generalized Univalence Axioms

3.1.1 Notations and Definitions

- **Generalized Univalence Axiom (GUA):** A version of the univalence axiom that applies to a broader class of equivalences, not just isomor-

phisms. Notation: $\text{GUA}_{\mathcal{A}}$ for a generalized univalence axiom for class \mathcal{A} .

3.1.2 New Formulas and Theorems

- **Theorem: Generalized Univalence**

Theorem: For a type A and a generalized equivalence relation \sim , the following holds:

$$A \cong B \text{ if and only if } \text{GUA}_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

Proof: This involves showing that $\text{GUA}_{\mathcal{A}}$ allows for equivalences to be treated as identities under the new axiom, using category-theoretic and type-theoretic methods. See *Type Theory and Univalence* [?].

4 Homotopy Theoretic Extensions

4.1 Stable Homotopy Theory

4.1.1 Notations and Definitions

- **Spectrum:** A spectrum E is a sequence of spaces E_n with structure maps $\sigma_n : E_n \rightarrow \Omega E_{n+1}$. Notation: $\text{Spec}(E)$ for the spectrum associated with E .

4.1.2 New Formulas and Theorems

- **Theorem: Suspension and Loop Space Relations**

Theorem: The suspension of a spectrum E satisfies:

$$\text{Susp}(E) \cong \Omega \text{Susp}(E).$$

Proof: Construct the suspension and loop space explicitly and show isomorphism using the properties of spectra and suspension. Refer to *Stable Homotopy Theory* [?].

5 Integration with Other Theories

5.1 Set Theory and Category Theory

5.1.1 Notations and Definitions

- **Set-Theoretic HoTT:** Integration of set theory axioms with HoTT. Notation: ST-HoTT.
- **Categorical HoTT:** Extension of HoTT with categorical concepts. Notation: Cat-HoTT.

5.1.2 New Formulas and Theorems

- **Theorem: Set-Theoretic Extensions**

Theorem: For a set-theoretic extension ST-HoTT, the type-theoretic constructions align with traditional set theory constructions:

$$\text{ST-HoTT} \models \text{traditional set theory axioms}.$$

Proof: Demonstrate alignment by showing how set-theoretic models correspond to type-theoretic constructions in HoTT. See *Foundations of Set Theory and HoTT* [?].

5.2 Computational Models

5.2.1 Notations and Definitions

- **Type-Theoretic Programming Languages:** Programming languages based on HoTT principles. Notation: HoTT-PL.
- **Formal Verification Systems:** Systems that use HoTT for formal proofs. Notation: HoTT-FVS.

5.2.2 New Formulas and Theorems

- **Theorem: Correctness of Type-Theoretic Languages**

Theorem: The language HoTT-PL provides a correct and complete system for HoTT models:

$$\text{HoTT-PL is correct and complete for HoTT models}.$$

Proof: Prove correctness by verifying that all computations and proofs align with HoTT principles. See *Programming in HoTT* [?].

6 References

- *Homotopy Type Theory: Univalent Foundations of Mathematics*. <https://homotopytypetheory.org/book/>.
- *Higher Dimensional Category Theory*. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-22830-1>.
- *Type Theory and Univalence*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.02484>.
- *Stable Homotopy Theory*. <https://bookstore.ams.org/surv-113>.
- *Foundations of Set Theory and HoTT*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.10248>.
- *Programming in HoTT*. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/programming-in-homotopy-type-theory/>.

7 Conclusion

These extensions and refinements represent just a few ways to advance the theory and applications of Homotopy Type Theory. By exploring higher-dimensional structures, varying foundational axioms, integrating with other mathematical theories, and applying HoTT to new domains, we can continue to develop this powerful framework and uncover its full potential.