

HOW TO FUZZ UP A TYPE THEORY

Shreya Arya
Duke University

Greta Coraglia
University of Milan

Paige Randall North
Universiteit Utrecht

Sean O'Connor
Carnegie Mellon University

Ana Luiza Tenorio
University of São Paulo

Hans Riess
Duke University

Background

Goal

We want to figure out how a Fuzzy Type Theory should be defined and what properties it should have, particularly from a categorical point of view.

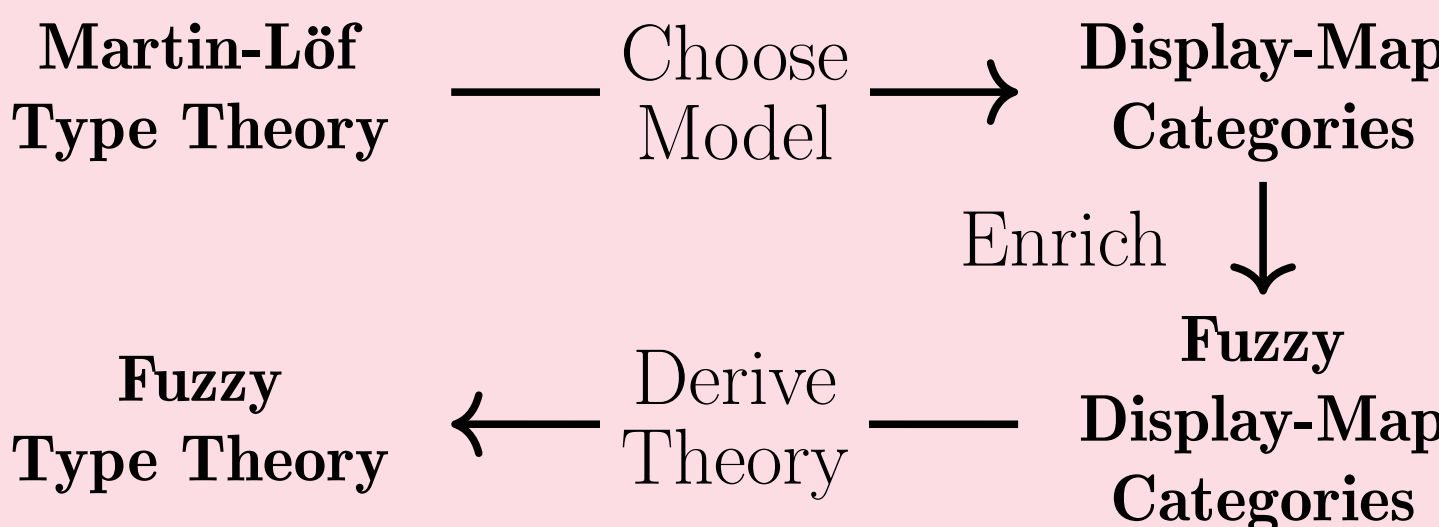
Specifically, we seek to determine:

- What exactly is fuzzy in a Fuzzy Type Theory? Terms? Types?
- What do the categorical semantics of Fuzzy Type Theory look like, especially when compared to Martin-Löf Type Theory?
- How can we generalize a Fuzzy Type Theory to make the most of our categorical approach?

Result

Fuzzy Type Theory

We define a Fuzzy Type Theory using an Encode-Decode argument, as shown below:



We define enriched display-maps to not be fuzzy. Thus, in this Fuzzy Type Theory, terms are fuzzy, but types aren't. When x is a term of type A in a context Γ with fuzziness at least α , we write $\Gamma \vdash x :_{\alpha} A$

Fuzzy Logic and Fuzzy Sets

Fuzzy logic is a logic in which the possible truth values lie in the interval $[0, 1]$, rather than in the Booleans $\{0, 1\}$. It has applications across fields such as control theory and artificial intelligence.

Using fuzzy logic, one can define fuzzy sets, which are sets with a fuzzified membership relation. Formally, the type of fuzzy sets can be viewed as the type

$$\sum_{S:\text{Set}} (S \rightarrow [0, 1])$$

Categorifying

Framework

Categorical Semantics

Display-map categories are one kind of categorical model of Martin-Löf Type Theory. These consist of a category and a distinguished collection of morphisms in this category called display-maps.

Category	Type theory
Objects	Contexts
Morphisms	Context substitution
Domains of display-maps	Types in a context
Sections of display-maps	Terms in a type
Pullbacks of display-maps	Substitution

Enriching

Enriching in Fuzzy Sets

As Natural Deduction also has a categorical model in display-map categories enriched over $\{0, 1\}$, this suggests that by enriching display-map categories over both $[0, 1]$ and fuzzy sets, we can obtain categorical models of fuzzy analogues of these theories.

	Logic	Type Theory
Classical	$\{0, 1\}$	Set
Fuzzy	$[0, 1]$	$\sum_{S:\text{Set}} (S \rightarrow [0, 1])$

Future Work

- Investigate how different type formers, such as dependent products and dependent sums, work in Fuzzy Type Theory
- Examine ways Fuzzy Type Theory can be applied to real world problems, such as in modeling opinions/confidences and in modeling neural networks
- Use the fact that this construction works for any quantale, not just the interval, to begin exploring the general theory of Enriched Type Theories