

1 Syntax

The minimal syntax, may extend someday.

<i>letter</i>	::=	a..z A..Z
<i>ident</i>	::=	<i>letter</i> { <i>letter</i> }
<i>term</i>	::=	forall <i>binder</i> { <i>binder</i> }, <i>term</i> fun { <i>binder</i> } => <i>term</i> let <i>ident</i> { <i>binder</i> } : <i>term</i> := <i>term</i> in <i>term</i> <i>term</i> -> <i>term</i> <i>term</i> arg { <i>arg</i> } match <i>term</i> with { <i>equation</i> } end <i>sort</i> (<i>term</i>)
<i>arg</i>	::=	<i>term</i>
<i>binder</i>	::=	(<i>ident</i> : <i>term</i>)
<i>sort</i>	::=	Prop Set Type
<i>equation</i>	::=	<i>pattern</i> => <i>term</i>
<i>pattern</i>	::=	<i>ident</i> { <i>ident</i> }
<i>sentence</i>	::=	<i>axiom</i> <i>definition</i> <i>inductive</i> <i>fixpoint</i> <i>assertion proof</i>
<i>axiom</i>	::=	Axiom <i>ident</i> : <i>term</i> .
<i>definition</i>	::=	Definition <i>ident</i> { <i>binder</i> } : <i>term</i> := <i>term</i> .
<i>inductive</i>	::=	Inductive <i>ident</i> { <i>binder</i> } : <i>term</i> := { <i>ident</i> : <i>term</i> } .
<i>fixpoint</i>	::=	Fixpoint <i>ident</i> { <i>binder</i> } : <i>term</i> := <i>term</i> .
<i>assertion</i>	::=	Theorem <i>ident</i> { <i>binder</i> } : <i>term</i> .
<i>proof</i>	::=	Proof . { <i>tactic</i> .} Qed .

<i>tactic</i>	::=	<i>applying</i>
		<i>context_managing</i>
		<i>case_analyzing</i>
		<i>rewriting</i>
		<i>computing</i>
		<i>equality</i>
<i>applying</i>	::=	<i>exact term</i>
		<i>apply term [in ident]</i>
<i>context_managing</i>	::=	<i>intro [ident]</i>
		<i>intros</i>
<i>case_analyzing</i>	::=	<i>destruct term</i>
		<i>induction term</i>
<i>rewriting</i>	::=	<i>rewrite [<- ->] term [in term]</i>
<i>computing</i>	::=	<i>simpl</i>
<i>equality</i>	::=	<i>reflexivity</i>
		<i>symmetry</i>
 <i>helper</i>	 ::=	 <i>printing</i>
		<i>proof_handling</i>
<i>printing</i>	::=	<i>Print ident .</i>
		<i>Check term .</i>
<i>proof_handling</i>	::=	<i>Undo .</i>
		<i>Restart .</i>
		<i>Admitted .</i>
		<i>Abort .</i>

2 Calculus

2.1 Term

1. Set, Prop are terms.
2. Variables x, y , etc., are terms.
3. Constants c, d , etc., are terms.
4. If x is a variable and T, U are terms, then $\forall x : T, U$ is a term.
5. If x is a variable and T, u are terms, then $\lambda x : T. u$ is a term.
6. If x and u are terms, then $(t \ u)$ is a term.
7. If x is a variable and t, T, u are terms, then $\text{let } x := t : T \text{ in } u$ is a term.

2.2 Typing Rule

2.2.1 Notation

- $\mathcal{S} : \{\text{Prop}, \text{Set}\}$.
- E : global environment.
- Γ : local context.
- $u\{x/t\}$: substitute free occurrence of variable x to term t in term u .
- $\mathcal{WF}(E)[\Gamma]$: E is well-formed and Γ is valid in E .

2.2.2 Typing Rules

$\mathcal{WF}([\])$	(T-EMPTY)
$\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash T : s \quad s \in \mathcal{S} \quad x \notin \Gamma}{\mathcal{WF}(E)[\Gamma :: (x : T)]}$	(T-LOCAL-AX)
$\frac{E[\] \vdash t : T \quad c \notin E}{\mathcal{WF}(E : c := t : T)}$	(T-LOCAL-DEF)
$\frac{\mathcal{WF}(E)[\Gamma] \quad (x : T) \in \Gamma}{E[\Gamma] \vdash x : T}$	(T-VAR1)
$\frac{\mathcal{WF}(E)[\Gamma] \quad (x := t : T) \in \Gamma}{E[\Gamma] \vdash x : T}$	(T-VAR2)
$\frac{\mathcal{WF}(E)[\Gamma] \quad (c : T) \in E}{E[\Gamma] \vdash c : T}$	(T-CONST1)
$\frac{\mathcal{WF}(E)[\Gamma] \quad (c := t : T) \in E}{E[\Gamma] \vdash c : T}$	(T-CONST2)
$\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash T : s \quad s \in \mathcal{S} \quad E[\Gamma :: (x : T)] \vdash U : \text{Prop}}{E[\Gamma] \vdash \forall x : T, U : \text{Prop}}$	(T-PROD-PROP)
$\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash T : s \quad s \in \mathcal{S} \quad E[\Gamma :: (x : T)] \vdash U : \text{Set}}{E[\Gamma] \vdash \forall x : T, U : \text{Set}}$	(T-PROD-SET)
$\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash \forall x : T, U : s \quad E[\Gamma :: (x : T)] \vdash t : U}{E[\Gamma] \vdash \lambda x : T. t : \forall x : T, U}$	(T-ABS)

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash \forall \mathbf{x} : \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{T} \quad E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{u} : \mathbf{U}}{E[\Gamma] \vdash (\mathbf{t} \ \mathbf{u}) : \mathbf{T}\{\mathbf{x}/\mathbf{u}\}} \quad (\text{T-APP}) \\
\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{t} : \mathbf{T} \quad E[\Gamma :: (\mathbf{x} := \mathbf{t} : \mathbf{T})] \vdash \mathbf{u} : \mathbf{U}}{E[\Gamma] \vdash \text{let } \mathbf{x} := \mathbf{t} : \mathbf{T} \text{ in } \mathbf{u} : \mathbf{U}\{\mathbf{x}/\mathbf{t}\}} \quad (\text{T-LET})
\end{array}$$

2.3 Conversion Rule

2.3.1 Notation

- $E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{t} \triangleright \mathbf{u} : \mathbf{t}$ reduces to \mathbf{u} in E, Γ with one of the $\beta, \iota, \delta, \zeta$ reductions.
- $E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{t} \triangleright^* \mathbf{u} : E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{t} \triangleright \dots \triangleright \mathbf{u}$.
- $\mathbf{u} \equiv \mathbf{v} : \mathbf{u}$ and \mathbf{v} are identical.

2.3.2 Conversion Rules

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash (\lambda \mathbf{x} : \mathbf{T}. \mathbf{t}) \ \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{t}\{\mathbf{x}/\mathbf{u}\}} \quad (\beta\text{-CONV}) \\
\frac{\text{case}((\mathbf{c}_p \ \mathbf{q}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{q}_r \ \mathbf{a}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{a}_m), \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{f}_1 | \dots | \mathbf{f}_n)}{f_i \ \mathbf{a}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{a}_m} \quad (\iota\text{-CONV}) \\
\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{x} \quad (\mathbf{x} := \mathbf{t} : \mathbf{T}) \in \Gamma}{\mathbf{t}} \quad (\delta\text{-CONV1}) \\
\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{c} \quad (\mathbf{x} := \mathbf{t} : \mathbf{T}) \in E}{\mathbf{t}} \quad (\delta\text{-CONV2}) \\
\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash \text{let } \mathbf{x} := \mathbf{u} \text{ in } \mathbf{t}}{\mathbf{t}\{\mathbf{x}/\mathbf{u}\}} \quad (\zeta\text{-CONV}) \\
\frac{E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{t} : \forall \mathbf{x} : \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{U} \quad \mathbf{x} \text{ fresh in } \mathbf{t}}{\lambda \mathbf{x} : \mathbf{T}. (\mathbf{t} \ \mathbf{x})} \quad (\eta\text{-EXP})
\end{array}$$

Definition 1 (Convertibility). \mathbf{t}_1 and \mathbf{t}_2 are convertible iff there exists \mathbf{u}_1 and \mathbf{u}_2 such that $E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{t}_1 \triangleright^* \mathbf{u}_1$ and $E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{t}_2 \triangleright^* \mathbf{u}_2$ and either $\mathbf{u}_1 \equiv \mathbf{u}_2$ or they are convertible up to η -expansion.

2.4 Inductive Definition

2.4.1 Notation

- $\text{Ind}[p](\Gamma_I := \Gamma_C) : \text{inductive definition.}$
- $\Gamma_I : \text{names and types of inductive type.}$
- $\Gamma_C : \text{names and types of constructors of inductive type.}$
- $p : \text{the number of parameters of inductive type.}$
- $\Gamma_P : \text{the context of parameters.}$

2.4.2 Typing Rule

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\mathcal{WF}(E)[\Gamma] \quad \text{Ind}[p](\Gamma_I := \Gamma_C) \in E \quad (\mathbf{a} : \mathbf{A}) \in \Gamma_i}{E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{a} : \mathbf{A}} \quad (\text{T-IND}) \\
\frac{\mathcal{WF}(E)[\Gamma] \quad \text{Ind}[p](\Gamma_I := \Gamma_C) \in E \quad (\mathbf{c} : \mathbf{C}) \in \Gamma_C}{E[\Gamma] \vdash \mathbf{c} : \mathbf{C}} \quad (\text{T-CONSTR}) \\
\frac{(E[\Gamma_P] \vdash \mathbf{A}_j : \mathbf{s}'_j)_{j=1..k} \quad (E[\Gamma_i; \Gamma_P] \vdash \mathbf{C}_i : \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{q}_i})_{i=1..n}}{\mathcal{WF}(E; \text{Ind}[p](\Gamma_I := \Gamma_C))[\Gamma]} \quad (\text{T-WF-IND})
\end{array}$$

2.4.3 Well-formed Requirement

To maintain the consistency of the system, we must restrict the inductive definitions to a syntactic criterion of **positivity**, which guarantees the *soundness and safety* of the system.

Definition 2 (Constructor). *T is a type of constructor of I if*

- $T \equiv (I \ t_1 \ \cdots \ t_n)$
- $T \equiv \forall x : U, T'$, where T' is a type of constructor of I

Definition 3 (Positivity). *The type of constructor T satisfies the positivity condition for a constant X if*

- $T \equiv (X \ t_1 \ \cdots \ t_n)$ and X does not occur free in t_i
- $T \equiv \forall x : U, V$ and X occurs only *strictly positively* in U and V satisfies the positivity condition for X

Definition 4 (Strictly Positivity). *The constant X occurs strictly positively in T if*

- X does not occur in T
- $T \triangleright^* (X \ t_1 \ \cdots \ t_n)$ and X does not occur in t_i
- $T \triangleright^* \forall x : U, V$ and X does not occur in U but occurs *strictly positively* in V
- $T \triangleright^* (I \ a_1 \ \cdots \ a_m \ t_1 \ \cdots \ t_p)$, where $\text{Ind}[m](I : A := c_1 : \forall p_1 : P_1, \dots, \forall p_m : P_m, C_1; \cdots ; c_n : \forall p_1 : P_1, \dots, \forall p_m : P_m, C_n)$, and X does not occur in t_i , and the types of constructor $C_i \{p_j/a_j\}_{j=1..m}$ satisfies the nested positivity condition for X

Definition 5 (Nested Positivity). *The type of constructor T satisfies the nested positivity condition for a constant X if*

- $T \equiv (I \ b_1 \ \cdots \ b_m \ u_1 \ \cdots \ u_p)$, where I is an inductive definition with m parameters and X does not occur in u_i
- $T \equiv \forall x : U, V$ and X occurs *strictly positively* in U and V satisfies the nested positivity condition for X

3 Destructor

4 Fixpoint

References

- [1] The Coq Development Team. *The Coq Proof Assistant Reference Manual*, 8.7.2 edition, February 2018.