We show the corners are propositions:

$$code(inlf(a),inlf(a')) = \sum_{\overline{a},\overline{a}':A} (f(a) = f(\overline{a})) \times (f(a') = f(\overline{a}')) \times (g(\overline{a}) = g(\overline{a}'))$$

code (inl(f(a)),inrg(a')) =
$$\sum_{\bar{\alpha}:A}$$
 (f(a) = f(\bar{a}) \times (g(a') = g(\bar{a}))

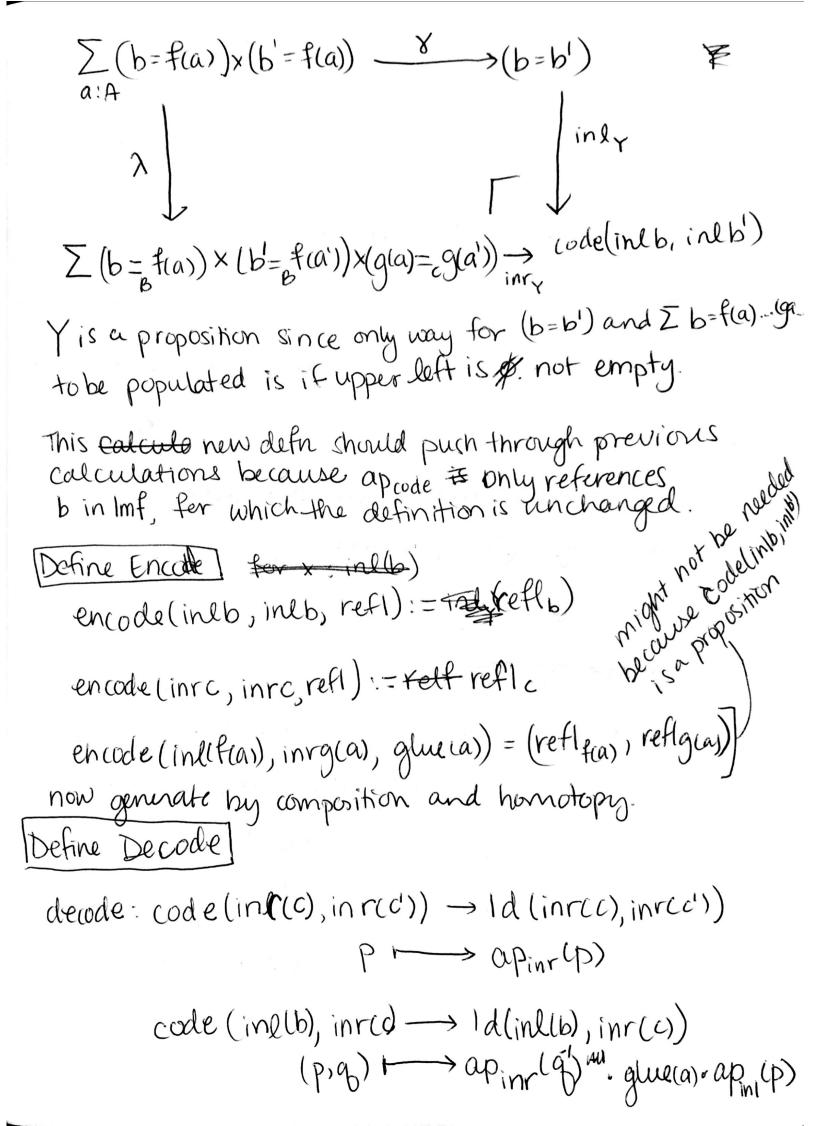
$$=$$
 $g(a') = g(a)$ this is a prop.

code (inr(g(a)), inf f(a')) =
$$\sum_{\bar{\alpha}:A}$$
 (g(a)=g(\bar{a})) × (g f(a')=f(\bar{a}))

then the square must commute.

code (inl(b), inl(b')) is wrong, refl is missing if b is not in the image of f.

To correct/redefine code(inlb, inlb'), we should take it as a pushout over b=b' \(\tilde{\pi}(a)=b\)



```
by symmetry codelinr(c), in1(b)) -> (dinr(c), in1(b))
code (inlb), inlb)) -> ld (inlb, inlb)
     \alpha: (b=b') \longrightarrow Id(inlb, inlb')
               P \longmapsto \alpha p_{ine}(P)
 \beta: \sum_{\alpha,\alpha'} (b=f(\alpha))_{x}(b'=f(\alpha'))_{x}(g(\alpha)=g(\alpha')) \longrightarrow Id(inlb,inlb')
                (p,q,r) - apine(q) oglie ai apinr(r).
                                                · glue · apintp)
      check that this is well defined:
     \lambda(\alpha, p, q) = (\alpha, \alpha, p, q, refl)
      8(0'6'8)= 6.0-,
      B(2(9, p.g)) = B(
      β(λ(a, refl, refl)) = β(a,a, refl, refl, refl)
                             = apin(refl).glue(a).ap.(refl)
                                         · glue (a) · apintreft)
                              = refl. quelà, apin (refl).
                                      · glue at . refl
                              =refl
```

\(\lambda (\forall (\text{reft})) = \text{al (reft reft]}\)
\(= \text{al (reft)}\)
\(= \text{apine (reft)}\)
\(= \text{reft}\)

To finish defining decode, need to define appearing appearing much like two page turns ago

fer the defn. of code.

After this, must check encode /decode are inverses.