Internal Language of Rel

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I wanted an internal language corresponding to the double category **Rel**. Recall **Rel** is the double category with sets as objects, relations as horizontal arrows and functions as vertical arrows.

I present three different calculi: a substructural "context calculus" corresponding to the horizontal edge of **Rel**; a "term calculus" corresponding to **Set**, the vertical edge category of **Rel**; and a simple "command" calculus encoding commuting squares of **Rel**.

First, I give the basic framework of the calculi. Then I discuss semantics and applications. And later I list a few possible extensions such as coproduct and depedent sum types.

Core Calculi

The core context calculus is the linear lambda calculus with a few symbol changes and models the closed monoidal structure of the horizontal edge of **Rel**.

The core term calculus is a little language with only product types and models the Cartesian structure of **Set**.

The core command calculus models commuting squares in **Rel**.

Types $t := * \mid \top \mid t \times t$

Contexts $E := x_t \mid \mathbf{true} \mid E \gg E \mid E \mid \forall (x:t).E$

Terms $v ::= x \mid ! \mid \pi_1(v) \mid \pi_2(v) \mid v, v$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Environment} & \Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, \ x \colon t \\ \textbf{Command Env} & \Delta ::= \cdot \mid \Delta, \ x \mid v \end{array}$

Context Calculus

$$\frac{\boxed{\mathbf{V}} \cdot, x \colon t \vdash x_{t} \colon t}{\boxed{\top \mathbf{I}} \cdot \vdash \mathbf{true} \colon \top} \\
\underline{\vdash \mathbf{TE}} \frac{\Gamma_{0} \vdash p_{0} \colon \top \qquad \Gamma_{1} \vdash p_{1} \colon t}{\Gamma_{0}, \ \Gamma_{1} \vdash E_{0} \gg E_{1} \colon t}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\times \mathbf{I}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash E \colon t_1}{\Gamma \setminus x \vdash \forall (x \colon t_0) . E \colon t_0 \times t_1} \quad \{x \colon t_0 \in \Gamma\} \\ \hline \times \mathbf{E} \frac{\Gamma_0 \vdash E_0 \colon t_0 \times t_1}{\Gamma_0 \vdash E_0 \colon t_1 \vdash E_1 \colon t_1} \\ \hline \boxed{\Gamma_0, \ \Gamma_1 \vdash E_0 \ E_1 \colon t_1} \\ \hline \boxed{\top \beta} \quad \mathbf{true} \gg E \leadsto E \\ \hline \boxed{\times \beta} \quad (\forall (x \colon t) . E_0) \ E_1 \leadsto [x_t \vcentcolon = E_1] E_0 \end{array}$$

Term Calculus

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
V & \underline{x: t \in \Gamma} \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash x: t \\
\hline
\hline
\Gamma \vdash v: t_0 \times t_1 \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash \pi_1(v): t_0
\end{array}$$

$$\times E_1 \xrightarrow{\Gamma \vdash v: t_0 \times t_1} \\
\hline
\times I \xrightarrow{\Gamma \vdash v_0: t_0} \xrightarrow{\Gamma \vdash v_1: t_1} \\
\hline
\times I \xrightarrow{\Gamma \vdash v_0: t_0} \xrightarrow{\Gamma \vdash v_1: t_1} \\
\hline
\times \beta_1 \xrightarrow{\pi_1(v_0, v_1) \leadsto v_0}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
\times \beta_1 & \pi_1(v_0, v_1) \leadsto v_0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
\times F \vdash v: t_0 \times t_1 \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash v_0: t_0 & \Gamma \vdash v_1: t_1 \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash v_0, v_1: t_0 \times t_1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\times \beta_2 & \pi_2(v_0, v_1) \leadsto v_1
\end{array}$$

Command Calculus

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{V} \end{bmatrix} \cdot, \ x_t \otimes v \vdash x_t \otimes v \\ \underline{\Delta \vdash E \otimes v_0 \quad v_0 \leadsto v_1} \\ \underline{\Delta \vdash E \otimes v_1} \\ \underline{\Delta \vdash E_0 \otimes v \quad E_0 \leadsto E_1} \\ \underline{\Delta \vdash E_1 \otimes v} \\ \underline{\top I} \ \Delta \vdash ! \otimes \mathbf{true} \\ \underline{\times I} \ \underline{\Delta \vdash \forall (x:t).E \otimes v_0, v_1} \\ \end{array}$$

The context calculus has a linear variable rule. To make mechanization easier linear variables are explicitly indexed by their types and variable binding is more imperative and so ensuring the typing environment can be directly inferred from context expressions.

Discussion

Examples

Identity:

$$\frac{\top}{\Delta, x_t \otimes v \vdash x_t \otimes v} \text{(V)} \\ \Delta \vdash \forall (x:t).x_t \otimes v, v} \text{(XI)}$$

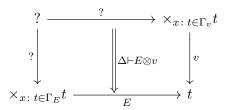
Transposition:

trans =
$$\forall (p: t_0 \times t_1 \times t_2)(x: t_1)(y: t_0).p_{(t_0 \times t_1 \times t_2)} y_t x_t$$

Categorical Semantics

The intent is to create calculi encoding the core features of the double category **Rel**. If this is successful then terms and types ought to map to **Rel** as follows.

I think you want pullbacks for the environment arrows?



I have no idea about universe issues and such. Dependent sum is probably wrong. Really need to think about denotation again.

$$\llbracket \top \rrbracket = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\llbracket t_0 \times t_1 \rrbracket = \llbracket t_0 \rrbracket \times \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \emptyset \rrbracket = \emptyset$$

$$\llbracket ! \rrbracket = \emptyset$$

$$\llbracket v_0, v_1 \rrbracket = (\llbracket v_0 \rrbracket, \llbracket v_1 \rrbracket)$$

$$\llbracket \mathbf{true} \rrbracket (y) = \top$$

$$\llbracket E_0 E_1 \rrbracket (y) = \exists z, \llbracket E_1 \rrbracket (z) \wedge \llbracket E_0 \rrbracket (z, y)$$

$$\llbracket \forall (x:t).E \rrbracket (\langle x, y \rangle) = \llbracket E(x) \rrbracket (y)$$

Synthetic Category Theory

A category is a monad in **Span**. Once this system has been generalized to **Span** we can define monads internal to **Span**.

This is not fully internal but a simple approach to defining an equivalence relation might be something like:

Generalizing to a constructive interpretation in terms of spans and groupoids is future work.

Disjoint Unions

Disjoint unions in **Set** become Cartesian products/coproducts in **Rel**.

As a technical hack false is explicitly indexed by the environment it ignores. This hack also requires inferring the environment in certain reduction rules.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{Types} & t ::= \ldots \mid \emptyset \mid t+t \\ \mathbf{Contexts} & E ::= \ldots \mid \mathbf{abort}_t(E) \mid \mathbf{i}_{1t}(E) \mid \mathbf{i}_{2t}(E) \mid \\ & \mathbf{m}(v, E.v, x.E) \mid \mathbf{false}_{\Gamma} \mid \mathbf{l}(E) \mid \mathbf{r}(E) \mid E; E \\ \mathbf{Terms} & v ::= \ldots \mid \mathbf{abort}_t(v) \mid \mathbf{i}_{1t}(v) \mid \mathbf{i}_{2t}(v) \mid \mathbf{m}(v, x.v, x.v) \\ \end{array}$$

Context Calculus

Term Calculus

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ \hline \text{\emptysetE$} & \frac{\Gamma \vdash v \colon \emptyset}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{abort}_t(v) \colon t} \\ \hline \\ + I_1 \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash v \colon t_0 \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{i}_{1t_1}(v) \colon t_0 + t_1 \\ \hline \\ + E \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash v \colon t_0 \\ \hline \\ \Gamma \vdash v_0 \colon t_0 + t_1 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \Gamma \vdash w_0 \colon t_0 \vdash t_1 \\ \hline \\ \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{m}(v_0, x_0.v_1, x_1.v_2) \colon t_2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ + \beta_1 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash v \colon t_1 \\ \hline \\ \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{m}(v_0, x_0.v_1, x_1.v_2) \colon t_2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ + \beta_1 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{m}(v_0, x_0.v_1, x_1.v_2) \colon t_2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{+\beta_2} \mathbf{m}(\mathbf{i}_{2t}(v_0), x_0.v_1, x_1.v_2) \leadsto [x_1 := v_0]v_2$$

Command Calculus

Dependent Sums

If product of sets becomes an internal hom in the predicate calculus then dependent sums ought to become a little like Π types. So the predicate calculus effectively becomes like a linear System-F.

Some things become awkward to interpret here though.

I also really can't figure out unpacking. It's messy if you don't want full dependent types.

Not really good at the typing judgements for dependent sum types.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Types} & t ::= \ldots \mid x \mid ^* \mid \mathbf{h}(v) \mid \Sigma(x \colon ^*).t \\ \textbf{Contexts} & E ::= \ldots \mid E \ t \mid \Pi(x \colon ^*).E \\ \textbf{Terms} & v ::= \ldots \mid \mathbf{t}(v) \mid \langle x := t, v \rangle \\ \textbf{Command Env} & \Delta ::= \ldots \mid \Delta, \ x \otimes t \end{array}$$

Context Calculus

$$\underline{\Sigma} \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma_0 \vdash E \colon \Sigma(x \colon *).t_1 \qquad \Gamma_1 \vdash t_0 \colon *}{\Gamma_0, \ \Gamma_1 \vdash E_0 \ t_0 \colon [x := t_0]t_1}}_{\Gamma, \ x \colon * \vdash E \colon t} \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma, \ x \colon * \vdash E \colon t}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi(x \colon *).E \colon \Sigma(x \colon *).t}}_{\Sigma\beta} (\Pi(x \colon *).E) \ t \leadsto [x := t]E$$

Term Calculus

Term Calculus
$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{ \Sigma \mathbf{E}_1} & \underline{ \Gamma \vdash E \colon \Sigma(x \colon \ ^*).t} \\ \underline{ \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{h}(v) \colon \ ^*} \\ \underline{ \Sigma \mathbf{E}_2} & \underline{ \Gamma \vdash v \colon \Sigma(x \colon \ ^*).t} \\ \underline{ \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{t}(v) \colon [x \coloneqq \mathbf{h}(v)]t} \\ \underline{ \Sigma \mathbf{I}} & \underline{ \Gamma \vdash t_0 \colon \ ^* \quad \Gamma, \ x \colon \ ^* \vdash v \colon t_1} \\ \underline{ \Gamma \vdash \langle x \coloneqq t_0, v \rangle \colon \Sigma(x \colon \ ^*).t_0} \\ \underline{ \Sigma \beta_1} & \mathbf{h}(\langle x \coloneqq t, v \rangle) \leadsto t \end{array} \\ \underline{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{ \Sigma \beta_1} \\ \underline{ \Sigma \beta_2} \end{array}} \mathbf{t}(\langle x \coloneqq t, v \rangle) \leadsto [x \coloneqq t]v$$

Command Calculus

$$\boxed{\Sigma \mathbf{I}} \frac{\Delta, \ x \otimes t \vdash E \otimes v}{\Delta \vdash \Pi(x \colon *) . E \otimes \langle x := t, v \rangle}$$

I can't figure out commands here at all.

The Future?

Satisifies judgments correspond to thin squares. Moving to more general categories such as **Span** or **Prof** or **Vect** for matrix math requires an interpretation of squares carrying constructive content.