

Paramcoq-iff: Parametricity and Uniformity of Propositions

Abhishek Anand and Greg Morrisett



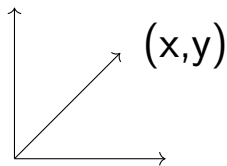
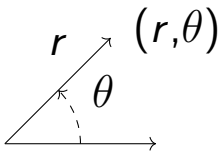
Cornell University

(paper and slides are on the wiki)

Parametricity: Reynold's vision

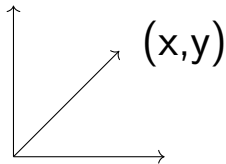
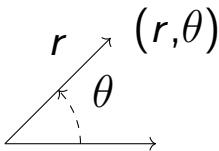


Complex Variables



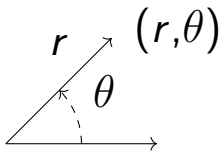


Complex Variables





Complex Variables

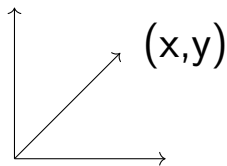


+

×

|| ||

⋮



Parametricity: Reynold's vision



Complex Variables



$\mathbb{C} := \{$

$\mathbb{C} : \text{Type}$

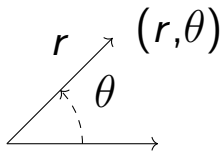
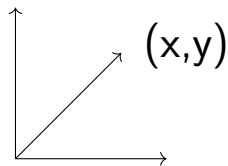
$+: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$\times: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$|| ||: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

\vdots

$\}$



Parametricity: Reynold's vision



Complex Variables



$\mathcal{C}I := \{$

\mathbb{C} : **Type**

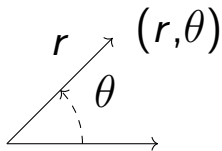
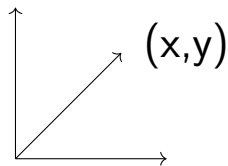
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\vdots

$\}$



2^{nd} lecture onwards : $\mathcal{C}I \rightarrow \dots$

Parametricity: Reynold's vision



Complex Variables



$\mathbb{C}I := \{$

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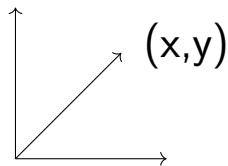
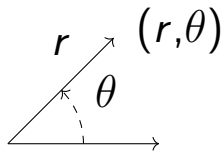
$|| \ ||: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

\vdots

$\}$

behaves uniformly

2^{nd} lecture onwards : $\mathbb{C}I \rightarrow \text{...}$



System F

System F : ~~proofs~~

System F : proofs

⋮

System F : ~~proofs~~

⋮

Coq/Agda

Bernardy 2011, Keller and Lasson 2012

System F : proofs

⋮

Coq/Agda : complex analysis course

Bernardy 2011, Keller and Lasson 2012

System F : proofs

⋮

Coq/Agda : complex analysis course

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program translation

System F : proofs

⋮

Coq/Agda : complex analysis course

Bernardy 2011, Keller and Lasson 2012

program translation

computations ✓

System F : ~~proofs~~

⋮

Coq/Agda : complex analysis course

Bernardy 2011, Keller and Lasson 2012

program translation

computations ✓

logic?

Missing: Uniformity of Coq's logic

$f: \forall T:\text{Type}, T \rightarrow \text{bool}$

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$\llbracket f \rrbracket$

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$f: \forall T:\text{Type}, T \rightarrow \text{bool}$

$\llbracket f \rrbracket: \forall (T_1 T_2 : \text{Type}) (T_r: T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \text{Type})$
 $(ta_1 : T_1) (ta_2 : T_2), T_r ta_1 ta_2 \rightarrow$
 $f T_1 ta_1 = f T_2 ta_2$

Missing: Uniformity of Coq's logic

constant



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$\lambda_, \text{True}$

$\llbracket f \rrbracket: \forall (T_1 T_2 : \text{Type}) (\downarrow T_r: T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \text{Type})$
 $(ta_1 : T_1) (ta_2 : T_2), T_r ta_1 ta_2 \rightarrow$
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undecidable predicates

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$\lambda_{--}, \text{True}$

Missing: Uniformity of Coq's logic

undecidable predicates

$f: \forall T:\text{Type}, T \rightarrow \text{boolProp}$

utterly useless

$\llbracket f \rrbracket: \forall (T_1 T_2 : \text{Type}) (T_r: T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \text{Type})$
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 $(ta_1: T_1) (ta_2: T_2), T_r ta_1 ta_2 \rightarrow$
 $f T_1 ta_1 \rightarrow f T_2 ta_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop}$

$\llbracket \text{bool} \rrbracket := \lambda (b_1 b_2: \text{bool}), b_1 = b_2$

$\llbracket \text{Prop} \rrbracket := \lambda (b_1 b_2: \text{Prop}), b_1 \rightarrow b_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop}$

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$\llbracket \text{Prop} \rrbracket := \lambda (b_1 b_2: \text{Prop}), b_1 \rightarrow b_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop}$
 $\times b_1 \leftrightarrow b_2$

Impossibility

$$f: \forall T:\text{Type}, T \rightarrow \text{Prop}$$
$$\llbracket f \rrbracket: \forall (T_1 T_2 : \text{Type}) (T_r: T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}) \\ (ta_1 : T_1) (ta_2 : T_2), T_r ta_1 ta_2 \rightarrow \\ f T_1 ta_1 \leftrightarrow f T_2 ta_2$$
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Impossibility

?

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Impossibility

$\lambda (T:\text{Type}) (_ : T), \forall (a\ b:T), a=b$



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\uparrow
unit

\uparrow
bool

Parametricity is too liberal

$\lambda (T:\text{Type}) (_ : T), \forall (a\ b:T), a=b$

\downarrow
 $f: \forall T:\text{Type}, T \rightarrow \text{Prop}$

$\lambda _, \text{True}$

\downarrow
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\uparrow
 unit

\uparrow
 bool

Parametricity is too liberal

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Minimally restrict parametricity relations

$\lambda _ _, \text{True}$

$\forall (T_1\ T_2 : \text{Type}) (T_r: T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \text{Type})$
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unit

bool

Undecidable proposition: example from CertiCoq

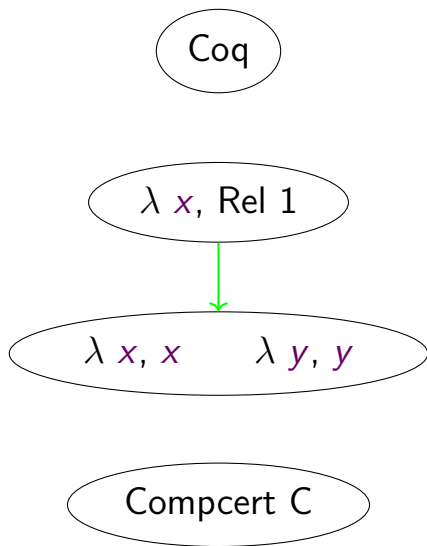


Coq

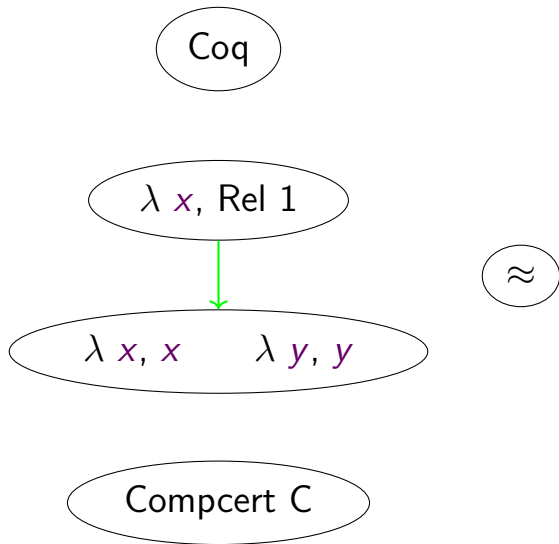
The diagram consists of two ovals. The top oval is smaller and contains the text 'Coq'. The bottom oval is larger and contains the text 'Compcert C'. There are no lines or arrows connecting the two ovals.

Compcert C

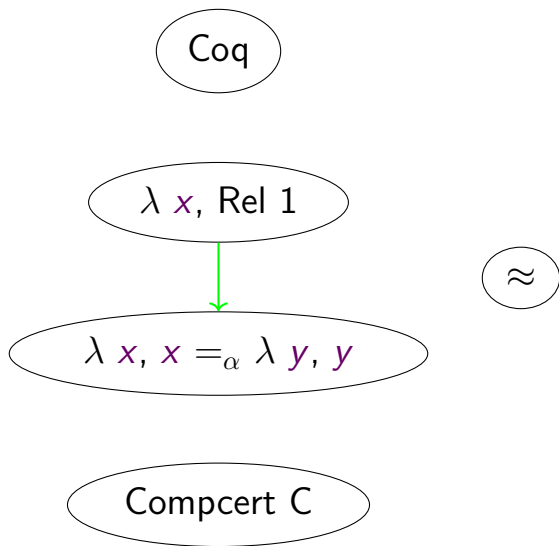
Undecidable proposition: example from CertiCoq



Undecidable proposition: example from CertiCoq



Undecidable proposition: example from CertiCoq



$$\llbracket s \rrbracket := \lambda(x\ x_2 : \text{Prop}), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow s$$

$$\llbracket s \rrbracket := \lambda(x\ x_2 : \mathbf{Prop}), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow s$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \forall x : A. B \rrbracket &:= \lambda(f : \forall x : A. B)(f_2 : \forall x_2 : A_2. B_2), \\ &\quad \forall(x : A)(x_2 : A_2)(x_r : \llbracket A \rrbracket x\ x_2), \\ &\quad \llbracket B \rrbracket (f\ x)(f_2\ x_2) \end{aligned}$$

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AnyRel translation (Keller and Lassel 2012)

$$\Gamma \vdash a : T \quad \Rightarrow \quad \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \vdash \llbracket a \rrbracket : (\llbracket T \rrbracket \ a \ a_2)$$

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$$\llbracket x \rrbracket := x_r$$

$$\llbracket \lambda x : A. B \rrbracket := \lambda(x : A)(x_2 : A_2)(x_r : \llbracket A \rrbracket x \ x_2), \llbracket B \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket (A \ B) \rrbracket := (\llbracket A \rrbracket \ B \ B_2 \ \llbracket B \rrbracket)$$

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Our translation

$$\llbracket s \rrbracket := \lambda(x\ x_2 : \text{Prop}), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow s$$

Our translation

$$\llbracket \text{Prop} \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda(x\ x_2 : \text{Prop}), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow s \quad \times \quad x \leftrightarrow x_2$$

Our translation

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{Prop} \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda(x\ x_2 : \text{Prop}), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow s \quad \times \quad x \leftrightarrow x_2 \\ \llbracket \text{Type}_i \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda(x\ x_2 : \text{Type}_i), \{R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow s \& P\ R\} \end{aligned}$$

Our translation

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{Prop} \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda(x\ x_2 : \text{Prop}), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow s \quad \times \quad x \leftrightarrow x_2 \\ \llbracket \text{Type}_i \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda(x\ x_2 : \text{Type}_i), \{R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow s \& P\ R\} \end{aligned}$$



weakest condition

Our translation

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weakest condition

up next: weakest conditions for relations of types
occurring in propositions

Propositions in Coq

- \forall
- Inductives



$A : \text{Type}$

$B : A \rightarrow \text{Prop}$

$(\forall (x : A). B\ x) : \text{Prop}$



$A:\text{Type}$
 \updownarrow
 $\llbracket A \rrbracket$
 $A_2:\text{Type}$

$B:A \rightarrow \text{Prop}$

$(\forall (x:A). B\ x) \text{Prop}$


$$\begin{array}{c} A:\text{Type} \\ \updownarrow \\ \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ \updownarrow \\ A_2:\text{Type} \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} B:A \rightarrow \text{Prop} \\ \updownarrow \\ \llbracket B \rrbracket \\ \updownarrow \\ B_2:A_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \end{array}$$
$$(\forall (x:A). B \ x) \text{Prop}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A:\text{Type} \\ \updownarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ A_2:\text{Type} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} B:A \rightarrow \text{Prop} \\ \updownarrow \llbracket B \rrbracket \\ B_2:A_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \end{array}$$

$$\llbracket B \rrbracket \Rightarrow \forall (a:A) (a_2:A_2), \llbracket A \rrbracket a a_2 \rightarrow (B a \leftrightarrow B_2 a_2)$$

$$(\forall (x:A). B x)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A:\text{Type} \\ \updownarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ A_2:\text{Type} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} B:A \rightarrow \text{Prop} \\ \updownarrow \llbracket B \rrbracket \\ B_2:A_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \end{array}$$

$$\llbracket B \rrbracket \Rightarrow \forall (a:A) (a_2:A_2), \llbracket A \rrbracket a a_2 \rightarrow (B a \leftrightarrow B_2 a_2)$$

$$(\forall (x:A). B x) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\forall (x_2:A_2). B_2 x_2)$$

$A := \text{True}, A_2 := \text{False}$
 $A : \text{Type}$
 $\updownarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket$
 $A_2 : \text{Type}$
 $B := B_2 := \lambda _ . \text{False}$
 $B : A \rightarrow \text{Prop}$
 $\updownarrow \llbracket B \rrbracket$
 $B_2 : A_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop}$
 $\llbracket B \rrbracket \Rightarrow \forall (a:A) (a_2:A_2), \llbracket A \rrbracket a a_2 \rightarrow (B a \leftrightarrow B_2 a_2)$
 $(\forall (x:A). B x)$
 \Leftrightarrow
 $(\forall (x_2:A_2). B_2 x_2)$

$$\begin{array}{c} A:\text{Type} \\ \updownarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ A_2:\text{Type} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} B:A \rightarrow \text{Prop} \\ \updownarrow \llbracket B \rrbracket \\ B_2:A_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \end{array}$$

$$\llbracket B \rrbracket \Rightarrow \forall (a:A) (a_2:A_2), \llbracket A \rrbracket a a_2 \rightarrow (B a \leftrightarrow B_2 a_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total } \llbracket A \rrbracket &:= \forall (a:A), \{a_2:A_2 \ \& \ \llbracket A \rrbracket a a_2\} \\ &\quad \wedge \forall (a:A), \{a_2:A_2 \ \& \ \llbracket A \rrbracket a a_2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\forall (x:A). B x) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\forall (x_2:A_2). B_2 x_2)$$

Propositions in Coq

- \forall
- Inductives
 - equality (`Coq.Init.Logic.eq`)
 - \vdots

Propositions in Coq

- \forall ✓
- Inductives
 - equality (`Coq.Init.Logic.eq`)
 - \vdots

A:Type

x:A

y:A

(eq A x y) Prop

$A:\text{Type}$ $x:A$ $y:A$

\updownarrow
 $\llbracket A \rrbracket$

$A_2:\text{Type}$

$(\text{eq } A \ x \ y) \text{ Prop}$

$$\begin{array}{c} A:\text{Type} \\ \updownarrow \\ \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ \updownarrow \\ A_2:\text{Type} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x:A \\ \updownarrow \\ \llbracket x \rrbracket : \llbracket A \rrbracket \quad x \quad x_2 \\ \updownarrow \\ x_2:A_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} y:A \\ \updownarrow \\ \llbracket y \rrbracket : \llbracket A \rrbracket \quad y \quad y_2 \\ \updownarrow \\ y_2:A_2 \end{array}$$

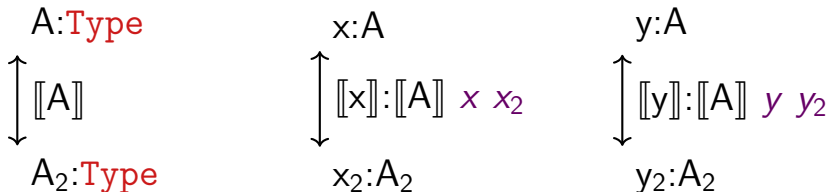
$(\text{eq } A \ x \ y) \text{ Prop}$

$$\begin{array}{c} A:\text{Type} \\ \updownarrow \\ \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ \updownarrow \\ A_2:\text{Type} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x:A \\ \updownarrow \\ \llbracket x \rrbracket : \llbracket A \rrbracket \quad x \quad x_2 \\ \updownarrow \\ x_2:A_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} y:A \\ \updownarrow \\ \llbracket y \rrbracket : \llbracket A \rrbracket \quad y \quad y_2 \\ \updownarrow \\ y_2:A_2 \end{array}$$

$$(\text{eq } A \quad x \quad y) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\text{eq } A_2 \quad x_2 \quad y_2)$$



$\text{OneToOne } \llbracket A \rrbracket := \forall (x \ y : A) (x_2 \ y_2 : A_2),$
 $\llbracket A \rrbracket \ x \ x_2 \rightarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket \ y \ y_2 \rightarrow (\text{eq } A \ x \ y \leftrightarrow \text{eq } A_2 \ x_2 \ y_2)$

$(\text{eq } A \ x \ y) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad (\text{eq } A_2 \ x_2 \ y_2)$

General Inductives

W props

```
Inductive IWP (I A : Type) (B : A → Type)  
  (AI : A → I) (BI : ∀ (a : A), B a → I)  
  : ∀ (i:I), Prop :=  
node : ∀ (a : A)  
  (brs : ∀ b : B a, IWP I A B AI BI (BI a b)),  
  IWP I A B AI BI (AI a).
```

Total

Total

Inductive IWP ($I : A : \text{Type}$) ($B : A \rightarrow \text{Type}$)
 ($AI : A \rightarrow I$) ($BI : \forall (a : A), B a \rightarrow I$)
 : $\forall (i : I), \text{Prop} :=$
 node : $\forall (a : A)$
 ($brs : \forall b : B a, \text{IWP } I A B AI BI (BI a b)$),
 IWP $I A B AI BI (AI a)$.

Total

Total

Inductive IWP ($I : A : \text{Type}$) ($B : A \rightarrow \text{Type}$)
 ($AI : A \rightarrow I$) ($BI : \forall (a : A), B a \rightarrow I$)
 : $\forall (i : I), \text{Prop} :=$
 node : $\forall (a : A)$
 ($brs : \forall b : B a, \text{IWP } I A B AI BI (BI a b)$),
 IWP $I A B AI BI (AI a)$.

IWP $A B AI BI i \leftrightarrow \text{IWP } A_2 B_2 AI_2 BI_2 i_2$

Total

Total

Inductive IWP ($I A : \text{Type}$) ($B : A \rightarrow \text{Type}$)
 ($AI : A \rightarrow I$) ($BI : \forall (a : A), B a \rightarrow I$)
 : $\forall (i:I), \text{Prop} :=$
 node : $\forall (a : A)$
 ($brs : \forall b : B a, \text{IWP } I A B AI BI (BI a b)$),
 IWP $I A B AI BI (AI a)$.

IWP $A B AI BI i \leftrightarrow \text{IWP } A_2 B_2 AI_2 BI_2 i_2$

Recap: Propositions in Coq

- \forall
- Inductives

Recap: Propositions in Coq

- \forall ✓
- Inductives ✓

Recap: Propositions in Coq

- \forall ✓
- Inductives ✓

Summary:

Recap: Propositions in Coq

- \forall ✓
- Inductives ✓

Summary:

- Total and OneToOne for types mentioned in
Props \Rightarrow uniformity of props

Recap: Propositions in Coq

- \forall ✓
- Inductives ✓

Summary:

- Total and OneToOne for types mentioned in Props \Rightarrow uniformity of props
- One or both may not be needed, depending on where the type occurs

Total and OneToOne for types

$$\llbracket \lambda (A:\text{Type}), (\forall x:A \quad \dots):\text{Prop} \rrbracket$$

Total and OneToOne for types

$\llbracket \lambda (A:\text{Type}), (\forall x:A \dots):\text{Prop} \rrbracket :=$

$\lambda (A:\text{Type}) (A_2:\text{Type})$
 $(A_r:\{A_r: A \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \text{Type} \mid \text{Total } A_r\}), \dots$

Total and OneToOne for types

$\llbracket \lambda (A:\text{Type}), (\forall x:A \quad \dots):\text{Prop} \rrbracket$

Total and OneToOne for types

$\llbracket \lambda (A:\text{Type}), (\forall x:A \times A, \dots):\text{Prop} \rrbracket$

Total and OneToOne for types

$\llbracket \lambda (A:\text{Type}), (\forall x:A \times A, \dots):\text{Prop} \rrbracket$

Total and OneToOne for composite types

Canonical types in Coq

- \forall
- inductives
- universes

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \forall x: A. B \rrbracket &:= \\ &\lambda(f: \forall x: A. B)(f_2: \forall x_2: A_2. B_2), \\ &\quad \forall(x: A)(x_2: A_2) (x_r: \llbracket A \rrbracket x x_2), \quad \llbracket B \rrbracket(f x)(f_2 x_2) \end{aligned}$$

$\llbracket \forall x: A. B \rrbracket :=$

$\lambda(f: \forall x: A. B)(f_2: \forall x_2: A_2. B_2),$

$\forall(x: A)(x_2: A_2) (x_r: \llbracket A \rrbracket x x_2), \llbracket B \rrbracket (f x)(f_2 x_2)$

$$\llbracket \forall x: A. B \rrbracket :=$$
$$\lambda(f: \forall x: A. B)(f_2: \forall x_2: A_2. B_2),$$
$$\forall(x: A)(x_2: A_2) (x_r: \llbracket A \rrbracket x x_2), \llbracket B \rrbracket (f x)(f_2 x_2)$$

Total

Total, OneToOne, proof irrelevant

$$\llbracket \forall x. A.B \rrbracket :=$$
$$\lambda(f:\forall x:A.B)(f_2:\forall x_2:A_2.B_2),$$
$$\forall(x:A)(x_2:A_2) (x_r:\llbracket A \rrbracket x x_2), \llbracket B \rrbracket (f x)(f_2 x_2)$$

Diagram illustrating the semantic definition of the universal quantifier \forall . The definition is given as a lambda expression. The first argument of the lambda function is $\forall(x:A)(x_2:A_2) (x_r:\llbracket A \rrbracket x x_2)$, which is associated with the property **Total**. The second argument is $\llbracket B \rrbracket (f x)(f_2 x_2)$, which is associated with the property **OneToOne**.

function extensionality

W types: Total and OneToOne

```
Inductive IWT (I A : Type) (B : A → Type)
  (AI : A → I) (BI : ∀ (a : A), B a → I)
  : ∀ (i:I), Type :=
node : ∀ (a : A)
  (brs : ∀ b : B a, IWT I A B AI BI (BI a b)),
IWT I A B AI BI (AI a).
```

W types: Total and OneToOne

OneToOne, irr

Total

Total, OneToOne, irr

Inductive IWT (*I* *A* : Type) (*B* : *A* → Type)

(*AI* : *A* → *I*) (*BI* : ∀ (*a* : *A*), *B* *a* → *I*)

: ∀ (*i* : *I*), Type :=

node : ∀ (*a* : *A*)

(*brs* : ∀ *b* : *B* *a*, IWT *I* *A* *B* *AI* *BI* (*BI* *a* *b*)),

IWT *I* *A* *B* *AI* *BI* (*AI* *a*).

W types: Total and OneToOne

OneToOne, irr

Total

Inductive IWT (I A : Type) (B : $A \rightarrow \text{Type}$)
(AI : $A \rightarrow I$) (BI : $\forall (a : A), B\ a \rightarrow I$)
: $\forall (i : I), \text{Type} :=$
node : $\forall (a : A)$
(brs : $\forall b : B\ a, \text{IWT } I\ A\ B\ AI\ BI\ (BI\ a\ b)$),
 $\text{IWT } I\ A\ B\ AI\ BI\ (AI\ a)$.

function extensionality, proof irrelevance

OneToOne of $[[\text{Type}_i]]$ is not provable

OneToOne of $\llbracket \text{Type}_i \rrbracket$ is not provable

$$\llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j),$$
$$\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \}$$

OneToOne of $\llbracket \text{Type}_i \rrbracket$ is not provable

$$\llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j),$$
$$\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \}$$

$\text{Type}_0 : \text{Type}_1$

OneToOne of $\llbracket \text{Type}_i \rrbracket$ is not provable

$$\llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j), \\ \{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \}$$

$\text{Type}_0 : \text{Type}_1$

$$\llbracket \text{Type}_0 \rrbracket_{iso} \text{ nat nat} \\ \llbracket \text{Type}_0 \rrbracket_{iso} \text{ nat (list unit)}$$

OneToOne of $\llbracket \text{Type}_i \rrbracket$ is not provable

$$\llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j), \\ \{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \}$$

$\text{Type}_0 : \text{Type}_1$

$$\llbracket \text{Type}_0 \rrbracket_{iso} \text{ nat nat} \\ \llbracket \text{Type}_0 \rrbracket_{iso} \text{ nat (list unit)}$$

Fail on Proposition mentioning higher universes

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}), \\ &\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Set} \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \} \\ \llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j \end{aligned}$$

Fail on Proposition mentioning higher universes

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}), \\ &\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Set} \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \} \\ \llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j \end{aligned}$$

Fail on Proposition mentioning higher universes

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}), \\ &\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \} \\ \llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j \end{aligned}$$

Fail on Proposition mentioning higher universes

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Implicit subtyping:

$$(\lambda (x : \text{Type}_j), b) \text{ nat}$$

Fail on Proposition mentioning higher universes

$\llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}),$
 $\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \}$
 $\llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j), \ x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j$

Implicit subtyping:

$(\lambda (x : \text{Type}_j), b) \text{ nat}$
 $(\lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j) \ x_r, b) \text{ nat nat } \llbracket \text{nat} \rrbracket_{iso}$

Fail on Proposition mentioning higher universes

$\llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}),$
 $\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \}$
 $\llbracket \text{Type}_j \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j), x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}_j$

Implicit subtyping:

$(\lambda (x : \text{Type}_j), b) \text{ nat}$
 $(\lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Type}_j) \ x_r, b) \text{ nat nat } \llbracket \text{nat} \rrbracket_{iso}$

Recap: Total and OneToOne for types

- \forall ✓
- inductives ✓
- universes ✓
 - Set ✓
 - Type ✓

IsoRel translation

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \lambda x : A, B \rrbracket_{iso} := \\ \lambda (x : A) (x_2 : A_2) (x_r : \quad \llbracket A \rrbracket x x_2), \llbracket B \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \lambda x : A, B \rrbracket_{iso} &:= \\ \lambda (x : A) (x_2 : A_2) (x_r : \pi_1 \llbracket A \rrbracket x x_2), &\llbracket B \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

MinIsoRel translation

$$\llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}),$$
$$\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \ \& \quad \quad \quad \}$$

MinIsoRel translation

$$\llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}),$$
$$\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \ \& \ \text{OneToOne } R \}$$

Definition POne :=

$$\lambda (T : \text{Set}) (f : \text{nat} \rightarrow T), f \ 0 = f \ (S \ 0).$$

MinIsoRel translation

$$\llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}),$$
$$\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \ \& \ \text{Total } R \ \& \ }$$

Definition PTot :=

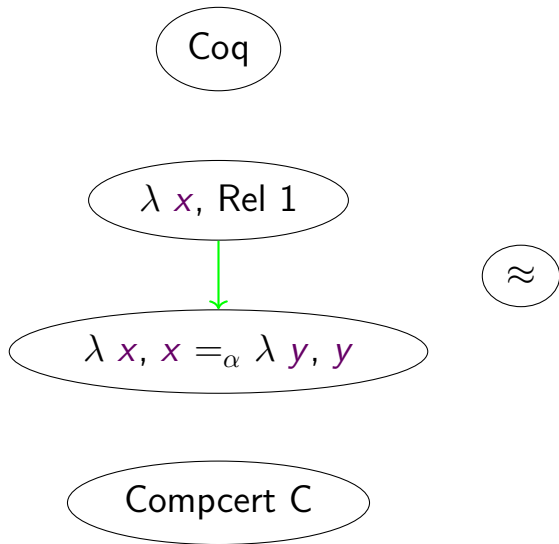
$$\lambda (T : \text{Set}) (f : T \rightarrow \text{nat}), \forall (t : T), f \ t = 0.$$

MinIsoRel translation

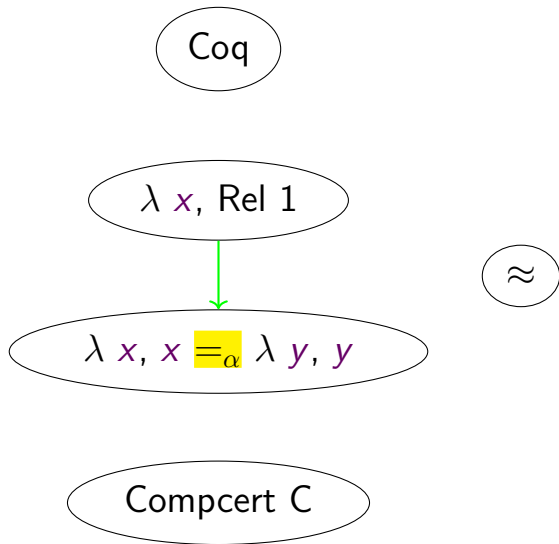
$\llbracket \text{Set} \rrbracket_{iso} := \lambda (x \ x_2 : \text{Set}),$
 $\{ R : x \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \text{Prop} \ \& \quad \quad \quad \}$

Definition PNone :=
 $\lambda (T : \text{Set}) (f : T \rightarrow \text{nat}) (a \ b : T) , (f \ a = f \ b).$

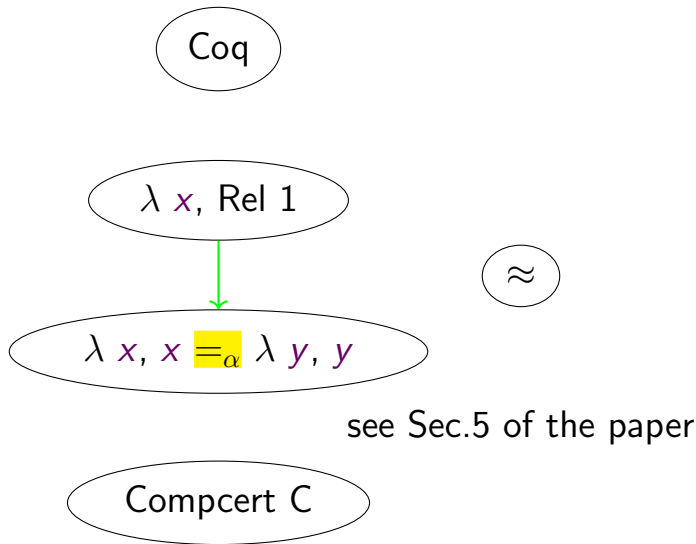
The example from CertiCoq, again



The example from CertiCoq, again



The example from CertiCoq, again



universe polymorphic inductives

Inductive list@{i} (A : Type@{i}) : Type@{i}
:= nil : list A | cons : A → list A → list A.

universe polymorphic inductives

Inductive $\text{list@}\{i\} (A : \text{Type@}\{i\}) : \text{Type@}\{i\}$
 $:= \text{nil} : \text{list } A \mid \text{cons} : A \rightarrow \text{list } A \rightarrow \text{list } A.$

Fixpoint $\text{list_RF@}\{i\} (A A_2 : \text{Type@}\{i\})$
 $(A_R : A \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \text{Type@}\{i\})$
 $(l : \text{list@}\{i\} A) (l_2 : \text{list@}\{i\} A_2) : \text{Type@}\{i\} :=$
match l, l_2 **with**
 $\mid \text{nil}, \text{nil} \Rightarrow \text{True}$
 $\mid \text{cons } h \text{ } tl, \text{cons } h_2 \text{ } tl_2 \Rightarrow$
 $(A_R \ h \ h_2 \times \text{list_RF } A \ A_2 \ A_R \ tl \ tl_2) \% \text{type}$
 $\mid _, _ \Rightarrow \text{False}$
end.

universe polymorphic inductives

Inductive $\text{list@}\{i\} (A : \text{Type@}\{i\}) : \text{Type@}\{i\}$
 $:= \text{nil} : \text{list } A \mid \text{cons} : A \rightarrow \text{list } A \rightarrow \text{list } A.$

Fixpoint $\text{list_RF@}\{i\} (A \ A_2 : \text{Type@}\{i\})$
 $(A_R : A \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \text{Type@}\{i\})$
 $(l : \text{list@}\{i\} A) (l_2 : \text{list@}\{i\} A_2) : \text{Type@}\{i\} :=$
match l, l_2 **with**
 $\mid \text{nil}, \text{nil} \Rightarrow \text{True}$
 $\mid \text{cons } h \ tl, \text{cons } h_2 \ tl_2 \Rightarrow$
 $(A_R \ h \ h_2 \times \text{list_RF } A \ A_2 \ A_R \ tl \ tl_2) \% \text{type}$
 $\mid _, _ \Rightarrow \text{False}$
end.

universe polymorphic inductives

```
Inductive list@{i} (A : Type@{i}) : Type@{i}
:= nil : list A | cons : A → list A → list A.
```

```
Fixpoint list_RF@{i} (A A2: Type@{i})
  (A_R : A → A2 → if i=Set then Prop else i )
  (l : list@{i} A) (l2 : list@{i} A2): Type@{i} :=
match l, l2 with
| nil, nil ⇒ True
| cons h tl, cons h2 tl2 ⇒
  (A_R h h2 × list_RF A A2 A_R tl tl2)%type
| _, _ ⇒ False
end.
```


- explicit universe subtyping markers
- more expressive syntax for universe polymorphism
- registering translations
- better support for nested fixes