A Type Theory for Comprehension Categories with Applications to Subtyping

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Overview

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \mathcal{T} \arrow[rr, "\chi"] \arrow[dr] & & \mathcal{C}^{\to} \arrow[dl] & \\ \mathrm{MLTT} \arrow[r, "\text{semantics}"] & {} & \mathcal{C} & {} \arrow[r, "\text{language}"] & \mathrm{CCTT} \end{tikzcd}$$

The "semantics" arrow does not use all the features of $\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{T} \arrow[rr, "\chi"] \arrow[dr] & & \mathcal{C}^{\to} \arrow[dl] \\ & \mathcal{C} & \end{tikzcd}$

Two options:

1. Restrict the comprehension categories: usually done
2. Make the type theory more expressive: CCTT

Overview

1. Design rules of a type theory which reflect the structure of comprehension categories
2. Prove soundness by giving an interpretation of the type theory in any comprehension category
3. Extend Coraglia and Emmenegger's work [CE24] by giving rules that capture coercive subtyping
4. Develop rules for Π-, Σ- and Id-types and give soundness results wrt each suitable semantic structure
5. Extend the rules with subtyping for type formers
6. Define suitable semantic structure for subtyping for each type former and show soundness wrt to these

Preprint is available on arXiv: https://arxiv.org/abs/2503.10868

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Outline

1. Review: MLTT and Comprehension Categories
2. Our Work: Core Syntax CCTT
3. CCTT Captures Subtyping
4. Extending CCTT with Subtyping for Type Formers

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MLTT

An intuitionistic theory of types

Per Martin-Löf
Department of Mathematics, University of Stockholm

From "Syntax and Semantics of Dependent Types"[1]:

$\vdash \Gamma \; ctxt$	Γ is a valid context
$\Gamma \vdash \sigma$ type	σ is a type in context Γ
$\Gamma \vdash M : \sigma$	M is a term of type σ in context Γ
$\vdash \Gamma = \Delta \; ctxt$	Γ and Δ are definitionally equal contexts
$\Gamma \vdash \sigma = \tau$ type	σ and τ are definitionally equal types in context Γ
$\Gamma \vdash M = N : \sigma$	M and N are def. equal terms of type σ in context Γ.

[1] Martin Hofmann. *Syntax and Semantics of Dependent Types*. Publications of the Newton Institute. Cambridge University Press, 1997.

Comprehension Categories

Comprehension Category [Jac93, Definition 4.1]

A *comprehension category* consists of a category $\mathcal{C}$, a (cloven) fibration $p : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{C}$, and a functor $\chi : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{C}^{\to}$ preserving cartesian arrows, such that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{T} \arrow[rr, "\chi"] \arrow[dr, "p"'] & & \mathcal{C}^{\to} \arrow[dl, "\mathsf{cod}"] \\ & \mathcal{C} & \end{tikzcd}$$

A comprehension category is *full* if χ is full and faithful.
A comprehension category is *split* if p is a split fibration.

Full split comprehension categories are models for MLTT.

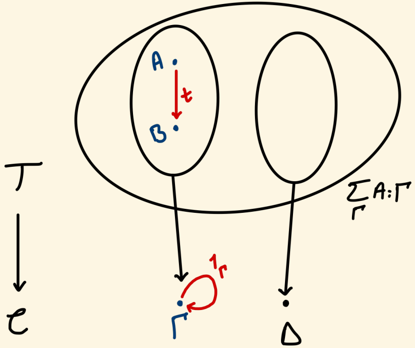
Comprehension Categories

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{T} \arrow[rr, "\chi"] \arrow[dr, "p"'] & & \mathcal{C}^{\rightarrow} \arrow[dl, "\mathsf{cod}"] \\ & \mathcal{C} & \end{tikzcd}$$

1. $\mathcal{C}$: category of contexts and context morphisms
2. Fibre $\mathcal{T}_\Gamma$: category of types in context Γ
3. Substitution is captured by the reindexing functors
4. Extended context $\Gamma.A$ is given by $\mathsf{dom} \circ \chi : A \mapsto \Gamma.A$
5. $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ is interpreted as sections of $\chi(A) : \Gamma.A \to \Gamma$ in $\mathcal{C}$

Vertical Morphisms

What about morphisms in a fibre $\mathcal{T}_\Gamma$?



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CCTT: Goal

Goal: Design rules that reflect all structure of (not-necessarily full) comprehension categories.

CCTT: Judgements

1. Γ ctx
2. $\Gamma \vdash s : \Delta$
3. $\Gamma \vdash s \equiv s' : \Delta$
4. $\Gamma \vdash A$ type
5. $\Gamma | A \vdash t : B$
6. $\Gamma | A \vdash t \equiv t' : B$

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$\Big\}$ $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ & $\Gamma \vdash t \equiv t' : A$ in MLTT

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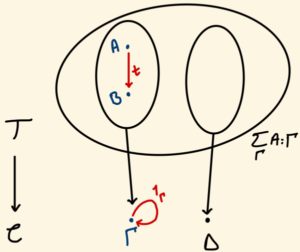

Judgement 5: a morphism $[\![t]\!] : [\![A]\!] \to [\![B]\!]$ in the fibre $\mathcal{T}_{[\![\Gamma]\!]}$.

CCTT: Structural Rules

See the paper for the structural rules.

In the next section, we discuss some rules through the lens of subtyping.

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Theorem

Every comprehension category models the rules of CCTT.

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We Put Our Subtyping Glasses on

Subtyping in CCTT

Coraglia and Emmenegger [CE24] observe that the vertical morphisms can be thought of as witnesses for coercive subtyping.

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$$\Gamma | A \vdash t : B \qquad \rightsquigarrow \qquad \Gamma \vdash A \leq_t B$$

Subtyping: Subsumption

Proposition (Subsumption)

From the rules of CCTT, we can derive the following rule.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, B \text{ type} \quad \Gamma \vdash A \leq_t B \quad \Gamma \vdash a : A}{\Gamma \vdash \Gamma.t \circ a : B}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} \Gamma.A \arrow[rr, "\Gamma.t"] & & \Gamma.B \\ & \Gamma \arrow[ul, "a"] \arrow[ur, "b"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

Γ.t is like a coercion function for $A \leq_t B$.

Subtyping: Weakening and Substitution

Proposition (Weakening for Subtyping)

From the rules of CCTT, we can derive the following rule.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, A', B \text{ type} \quad \Gamma \vdash A \leq_t A'}{\Gamma . B \vdash A[\pi_B] \leq_{t[\pi_B]} A'[\pi_{B'}]}$$

Proposition (Substitution for Subtyping)

From the rules of CCTT, we can derive the following rule.

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash A, B \text{ type} \quad \Delta \vdash A \leq_t B \quad \Gamma \vdash s : \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A[s] \leq_{t[s]} B[s]}$$

Both follow from the functoriality of the reindexing functors.

Outline

Subtyping for Type formers

1. Extend CCTT with a type former (e.g. Σ-types) and show soundness: naturally, no rules involving judgements of the form $\Gamma \vdash A \leq_t B$ get added.

2. Extend CCTT with subtyping for the type former and show soundness: we see how through an example!

Example: Σ-types

Extend CCTT with Σ-types, e.g.:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ type} \qquad \Gamma.A \vdash B \text{ type}}{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma_A B \text{ type}} \text{ sigma-form}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ type} \qquad \Gamma.A \vdash B \text{ type}}{\Gamma.A.B \vdash \mathsf{pair}_{\Sigma_A B} : \Gamma.\Sigma_A B} \text{ sigma-intro}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ type} \qquad \Gamma.A \vdash B \text{ type}}{\Gamma.\Sigma_A B \vdash \mathsf{proj}_{\Sigma_A B} : \Gamma.A.B} \text{ sigma-elim}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ type} \qquad \Gamma.A \vdash B \text{ type}}{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma.A.B \vdash \mathsf{proj}_{\Sigma_A B} \circ \mathsf{pair}_{\Sigma_A B} \equiv 1_{\Gamma.A.B} : \Gamma.A.B \\ \Gamma.\Sigma_A B \vdash \mathsf{pair}_{\Sigma_A B} \circ \mathsf{proj}_{\Sigma_A B} \equiv 1_{\Gamma.\Sigma_A B} : \Gamma.\Sigma_A B\end{array}} \text{ sigma-beta-eta}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash A \text{ type} \qquad \Delta.A \vdash B \text{ type} \qquad \Gamma \vdash s : \Delta}{\Gamma \mid \Sigma_{A[s]} B[s.A] \ \widetilde{\vdash}\ i_{\Sigma_A B, s} : (\Sigma_A B)[s]} \text{ subst-sigma}$$

Example: Subtyping for Σ-types

1. We want to have the following rule:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, A' \text{ type} \quad \Gamma.A \vdash B \text{ type} \quad \Gamma.A' \vdash B' \text{ type} \quad \Gamma \vdash A \leq_f A' \quad \Gamma.A \vdash B \leq_g B'[\Gamma.f]}{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma_A B \leq_{\Sigma(f,g)} \Sigma_{A'} B'}$$

   Σ acts covariantly on both arguments.

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2. The coercion function for $\Sigma_A B \leq_{\Sigma(f,g)} \Sigma_{A'} B'$ should act as follows:

$$\Gamma.\Sigma_A B \xrightarrow{\mathsf{proj}_{\Sigma_A B}} \Gamma.A.B \xrightarrow{\chi_0 g} \Gamma.A.B'[\chi_0 f] \xrightarrow{\chi_0 f.B'} \Gamma.A'.B' \xrightarrow{\mathsf{pair}_{\Sigma_{A'} B'}} \Gamma.\Sigma_{A'} B'$$

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3. Rules for functoriality for $\Sigma(-,-)$

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3. Rules for functoriality for $\Sigma(-,-)$

Theorem

Any comprehension category with subtyping for Σ-types models CCTT extended with subtyping for Σ-types.

Summary

1. We presented CCTT
2. CCTT captures coercive subtyping
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Thank you for your attention!

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