Равенство в Теории Типов

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Propositions as Types

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Proposition} & \leftrightarrow & \text{Type} \\ \text{Proof} & \leftrightarrow & \text{Program} \\ \text{Proof simplification} & \leftrightarrow & \text{Computation} \end{array}$$

- Syntactic $=$. $\dfrac{A \qquad B}{A \wedge B}$
- $=$ on propositions.
- $=$ as proposition.

Intentional Type Theory

Martin-Löf 1975

Definitional equality $=_{\text{def}}$

Definition, αβ-equivalence, SUB $\dfrac{a =_{\text{def}} b}{x[a] =_{\text{def}} x[b]}$,

$$\frac{a : A \qquad A =_{\text{def}} B}{a : B} .$$

Propositional equality (a.k.a. Identity) $I(A, a, b)$

$$r(a) : I(A, a, a)$$

$$\frac{c[x] : C[x, x, r(x)]}{f(x, x, r(x)) =_{\text{def}} c[x]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J : & ((x : A) \to C(x, x, r(x))) \\ & \to (xy : A)(p : I(A, x, y)) \\ & \to C(x, y, p) \end{aligned}$$

Extentional Type Theory

Martin-Löf 1983

Definitional (syntactic, intentional) equality

Definition, α-equivalence, SUB.

Judgemental equality $A = B,\ a = b : A$

Defined for every type, βη,

$$\xi \ \frac{\begin{array}{c}[x : A] \\ f(x) = g(x) : B(x)\end{array}}{\lambda x.\ f(x) = \lambda x.\ g(x) : \Pi(x : A)B(x)}\ ,$$

$$\frac{a : A \qquad A = B}{a : B}\ ,\quad \frac{a = b : A \qquad A = B}{a = b : B}\ .$$

Propositional equality

$$\mathrm{ER}\ \frac{c : I(A, a, b)}{a = b : A}\ ,\quad \mathrm{UIP}\ \frac{c : I(A, a, b)}{c = r : I(A, a, b)}\ .$$

Observational Type Theory

Definitional equality αβη.

Propositional equality

$$(x : A) = (y : B)$$

$$refl : (x : A) \to (x : A) = (x : A)$$

$$\text{Coercion}\ \frac{p : S_0 = S_1 \qquad s_0 : S_0}{s_0[p\rangle : S_1}$$

$$\text{Coherence}\ \frac{p : S_0 = S_1 \qquad s_0 : S_0}{s_0[\![p\rangle\!\rangle : (s_0 : S_0) = (s_0[p\rangle : S_1)}$$

Result: propositional equality is extensional, definitional equality is decidable.

Computational Type Theory

Based on ETT. But ETT is formal type theory.

Definitional equality
: Define the meaning of $x = y : A$ for the types you want. $x : A$ is then a shortcut for $x = x : A$.

Propositional equality
: The same as judgemental.

Quotient types
: $(x, y) : A//E$. Change an equivalence relation to E.

Homotopy Type Theory

Definitional equality
: ITT + η.

Propositional equality
: Proof relevance to 11. Equality proof is a path between values. No UIP but funext.

Unified Type Theory

ITT + impredicative *Prop* + inductive types.
Propositional equality is Leibniz:
$\forall P : A \to Prop.\ P(a) \implies P(b) : Prop$. It is αβ-equivalence. No ηsince it's considered non-computational rule.

ZOMBIE

Forget automatic β. Get equality relations from the context and use them.