

Type theory with single substitutions

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Type theory as a SOGAT / Type theory in equational LF

$\text{Ty} : \text{Sort}$

$\text{Tm} : \text{Ty} \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$\Pi : (A : \text{Ty}) \rightarrow (\text{Tm } A \rightarrow \text{Ty}) \rightarrow \text{Ty}$

$\text{app} : \text{Tm } (\Pi A B) \rightarrow (a : \text{Tm } A) \rightarrow \text{Tm } (B a)$

$\text{lam} : ((a : \text{Tm } A) \rightarrow \text{Tm } (B a)) \rightarrow \text{Tm } (\Pi A B)$

$\Pi\beta : \text{app } (\text{lam } t) u = t u$

$\Pi\eta : \text{lam } (\lambda x. \text{app } t x) = t$

Second-order models have no good notion of homomorphism

Kaposi and Xie (2024) defined SOGAT \rightarrow GAT translations

GAT models form a complete & cocomplete category

Initial GAT model is the syntax

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch

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$Ty : Sort$

$Tm : Ty \rightarrow Sort$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch

$\text{Con} : \text{Sort}$

$\text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$\text{Tm} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch

$\text{Con} : \text{Sort}$

$\text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$\diamond : \text{Con}$

$\text{Tm} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$- \triangleright - : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch

$\text{Con} : \text{Sort}$

$\text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$\diamond : \text{Con}$

$\text{Sub} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$-[-] : \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sub } \Delta \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Delta$

$\text{Tm} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$-\triangleright- : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$

$p : \text{Sub } (\Gamma \triangleright A) \Gamma$

$q : \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright A) (A[p])$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch

$\text{Con} : \text{Sort}$

$\text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$\diamond : \text{Con}$

$\text{Sub} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$-[-] : \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sub } \Delta \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Delta$

$-[-] : \text{Tm } \Gamma A \rightarrow$
 $(\sigma : \text{Sub } \Delta \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Delta (A[\sigma])$

$\text{Tm} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$-\triangleright- : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$

$p : \text{Sub } (\Gamma \triangleright A) \Gamma$

$q : \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright A) (A[p])$

$q[p] : \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright A \triangleright B) (A[p][p])$

$q[p][p] : \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright A \triangleright B \triangleright C) (A[p][p][p])$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch

$\text{Con} : \text{Sort}$

$\text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

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$\text{Sub} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$-[-] : \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sub } \Delta \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Delta$

$-[-] : \text{Tm } \Gamma A \rightarrow$
 $(\sigma : \text{Sub } \Delta \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Delta (A[\sigma])$

$\Pi : (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty } (\Gamma \triangleright A) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$

$\text{lam} : \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright A) B \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (\Pi A B)$

$\text{Tm} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$-\triangleright- : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$

$p : \text{Sub } (\Gamma \triangleright A) \Gamma$

$q : \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright A) (A[p])$

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Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch

Con : Sort

Ty : Con \rightarrow Sort

\diamond : Con

Sub : Con \rightarrow Con \rightarrow Set

$-[-]$: Ty $\Gamma \rightarrow$ Sub $\Delta \Gamma \rightarrow$ Ty Δ

$-[-]$: Tm $\Gamma A \rightarrow$
 (σ : Sub $\Delta \Gamma$) \rightarrow Tm $\Delta (A[\sigma])$

Π : (A : Ty Γ) \rightarrow Ty ($\Gamma \triangleright A$) \rightarrow Ty Γ

lam : Tm ($\Gamma \triangleright A$) $B \rightarrow$ Tm $\Gamma (\Pi A B)$

app : Tm $\Gamma (\Pi A B) \rightarrow$
 (u : Tm ΓA) \rightarrow Tm $\Gamma (B[\langle u \rangle])$

Tm : (Γ : Con) \rightarrow Ty $\Gamma \rightarrow$ Sort

$- \triangleright -$: (Γ : Con) \rightarrow Ty $\Gamma \rightarrow$ Con

p : Sub ($\Gamma \triangleright A$) Γ

q : Tm ($\Gamma \triangleright A$) ($A[p]$)

q[p] : Tm ($\Gamma \triangleright A \triangleright B$) ($A[p][p]$)

q[p][p] : Tm ($\Gamma \triangleright A \triangleright B \triangleright C$) ($A[p][p][p]$)

$\langle - \rangle$: Tm $\Gamma A \rightarrow$ Sub $\Gamma (\Gamma \triangleright A)$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch

Con : Sort

Ty : Con \rightarrow Sort

\diamond : Con

Sub : Con \rightarrow Con \rightarrow Set

$-[-]$: Ty $\Gamma \rightarrow$ Sub $\Delta \Gamma \rightarrow$ Ty Δ

$-[-]$: Tm $\Gamma A \rightarrow$
 $(\sigma : \text{Sub } \Delta \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Delta (A[\sigma])$

Π : $(A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty } (\Gamma \triangleright A) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$

lam : Tm $(\Gamma \triangleright A) B \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (\Pi A B)$

app : Tm $\Gamma (\Pi A B) \rightarrow$
 $(u : \text{Tm } \Gamma A) \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (B[\langle u \rangle])$

Tm : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Sort}$

$-\triangleright-$: $(\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$

p : Sub $(\Gamma \triangleright A) \Gamma$

q : Tm $(\Gamma \triangleright A) (A[p])$

q[p] : Tm $(\Gamma \triangleright A \triangleright B) (A[p][p])$

q[p][p] : Tm $(\Gamma \triangleright A \triangleright B \triangleright C) (A[p][p][p])$

$\langle - \rangle$: Tm $\Gamma A \rightarrow \text{Sub } \Gamma (\Gamma \triangleright A)$

$-\uparrow$: $(\sigma : \text{Sub } \Delta \Gamma) \rightarrow$
 Sub $(\Delta \triangleright A[\sigma]) (\Gamma \triangleright A)$

$\Pi[]$: $\Pi A B [\sigma] = \Pi (A[\sigma]) (B[\sigma\uparrow])$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch (cont.)

$$A[\langle u \rangle][\sigma] = A[\sigma \uparrow][\langle u[\sigma] \rangle]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{(\text{lam } t)[\sigma]}_{\text{Tm } \Delta ((\Pi A B)[\sigma])} = \underbrace{\text{lam } (t[\sigma \uparrow])}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (\Pi (A[\sigma]) (B[\sigma \uparrow]))} \\ \underbrace{(\text{app } t \ u)[\sigma]}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (B[\langle u \rangle][\sigma])} = \underbrace{\text{app } (t[\sigma]) \ (u[\sigma])}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (B[\sigma \uparrow][\langle u[\sigma] \rangle])} \end{array}$$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch (cont.)

$$A[\langle u \rangle][\sigma] = A[\sigma \uparrow][\langle u[\sigma] \rangle]$$

$$A[p][\langle u \rangle] = A$$

$$A[p][\sigma \uparrow] = A[\sigma][p]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{(\text{lam } t)[\sigma]}_{\text{Tm } \Delta ((\Pi A B)[\sigma])} = \underbrace{\text{lam } (t[\sigma \uparrow])}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (\Pi (A[\sigma]) (B[\sigma \uparrow]))} \\ \underbrace{(\text{app } t u)[\sigma]}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (B[\langle u \rangle][\sigma])} = \underbrace{\text{app } (t[\sigma]) (u[\sigma])}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (B[\sigma \uparrow][\langle u[\sigma] \rangle])} \end{array}$$

$$q[\langle u \rangle] = u$$

$$t[p][\langle u \rangle] = t$$

$$q[\sigma \uparrow] = q$$

$$t[p][\sigma \uparrow] = t[\sigma][p]$$

Type theory as a minimalistic GAT from scratch (cont.)

$$A[\langle u \rangle][\sigma] = A[\sigma \uparrow][\langle u[\sigma] \rangle]$$

$$A[p][\langle u \rangle] = A$$

$$A[p][\sigma \uparrow] = A[\sigma][p]$$

$$A[p \uparrow][\langle q \rangle] = A$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{(\text{lam } t)[\sigma]}_{\text{Tm } \Delta ((\Pi A B)[\sigma])} = \underbrace{\text{lam } (t[\sigma \uparrow])}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (\Pi (A[\sigma]) (B[\sigma \uparrow]))} \\ \underbrace{(\text{app } t \ u)[\sigma]}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (B[\langle u \rangle][\sigma])} = \underbrace{\text{app } (t[\sigma]) (u[\sigma])}_{\text{Tm } \Delta (B[\sigma \uparrow][\langle u[\sigma] \rangle])} \end{array}$$

$$q[\langle u \rangle] = u$$

$$t[p][\langle u \rangle] = t$$

$$q[\sigma \uparrow] = q$$

$$t[p][\sigma \uparrow] = t[\sigma][p]$$

$$\text{app } (\text{lam } t) \ u = t[\langle u \rangle]$$

$$\text{lam } (\text{app } (t[p]) \ q) = t$$

Other presentations of type theory

Thomas Ehrhard's thesis (1988)

Category with families (Dybjer 1995)

Natural model (Awodey 2016)

Contextual category (Cartmell 1986)

B-system and C-system (Ahrens et al. 2023)

Coquand also discovered single substitution calculus independently

We have a minimalistic definition of type theory

CwF structure is admissible but not derivable

The syntax with single substitutions is isomorphic to the syntax using CwFs (formalised in Agda)

If the type theory has Σ , Π , and Coquand universes, then the CwF structure is derivable

Future work: coherent syntax of type theory?

$$(e : B[\langle u \rangle][\sigma] = B[\sigma \uparrow][\langle u[\sigma] \rangle]) \rightarrow (\text{app } t \ u)[\sigma] =_e \text{app } (t[\sigma]) (u[\sigma])$$