

A model of type theory supporting quotient inductive-inductive types

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Alap



BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE

A quotient inductive-inductive type (QIIT) signature is a context in the universal QIIT

All QIITs can be reduced to the universal QIIT

We show that the setoid model of type theory supports the universal QIIT

Examples of quotient inductive-inductive types (QIITs)

Examples of QIITs

$\text{Con} : \text{Set}$
 $\text{Ty} : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Set}$
 $\bullet : \text{Con}$
 $- \triangleright - : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}$
 $\text{U} : \text{Ty } \Gamma$
 $\text{El} : \text{Ty } (\Gamma \triangleright \text{U})$
 $\Sigma : (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty } (\Gamma \triangleright A) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$
 $\text{eq} : \Gamma \triangleright \Sigma A B = \Gamma \triangleright A \triangleright B$

Other examples: Cauchy real numbers, partiality monad, intrinsic syntax for programming languages

What is a QIIT in general?

There is a QIIT called the *universal QIIT*

This is a syntax for a small type theory

A signature for a QIIT is a context in the universal QIIT

Example: $\text{Nat} : \mathbf{U}$, $\text{zero} : \text{El Nat}$, $\text{suc} : \text{Nat} \Rightarrow \text{El Nat}$

All QIITs can be constructed from the universal QIIT

The universal QIIT in a model

A model of type theory supports the universal QIIT:

- notion of algebra
- notion of homomorphism
- there is an algebra (constructor)
- for every other algebra there is a homomorphism from the constructor to that algebra (recursor)
- the recursor is unique

The universal QIIT in a model

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- for every other algebra there is a homomorphism from the constructor to that algebra (recursor)
- the recursor is unique

Rest of this talk:

- How to express all of these for a model of type theory
- Define a model which supports the universal QIIT
- How we implemented this in Agda

Specification of the universal QIIT in a model

Model of type theory

CwF with extra structure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\vdots

A model supports the universal QIIT: algebra

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

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

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

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

$\bullet : \text{Con}$

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

$\text{U} : \text{Ty } \Gamma$

$\text{El} : \text{Tm } \Gamma \text{ U} \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$

$\Pi : (a : \text{Tm } \Gamma \text{ U}) \rightarrow$

$\text{Ty } (\Gamma \triangleright \text{El } a) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma$

\vdots

$\text{Con}^S : \text{Ty } \bullet$

$\text{Ty}^S : \text{Ty } (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}^S)$

$\text{Sub}^S : \text{Ty } (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}^S \triangleright \text{Con}^S [\epsilon])$

$\text{Tm}^S : \text{Ty } (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}^S \triangleright \text{Ty}^S)$

$\bullet^S : \text{Tm } \bullet \text{ Con}^S$

$\triangleright^S : \text{Tm } (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}^S \triangleright \text{Ty}^S) (\text{Con}^S [\epsilon])$

$\text{U}^S : \text{Tm } (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}^S) \text{ Ty}^S$

$\text{El}^S : \text{Tm } (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}^S \triangleright \text{Tm}^S [\text{id}, \text{U}^S]) (\text{Ty}^S [\text{wk}^1])$

$\Pi^S : \text{Tm } (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}^S \triangleright \text{Tm}^S [\text{id}, \text{U}^S])$

$\triangleright \text{Ty}^S [\epsilon, \triangleright^S [\text{wk}^1, \text{El}^S]] (\text{Ty}^S [\text{wk}^2])$

\vdots

A model supports the universal QIIT: implementation

```
 $\Pi^T : \forall \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \text{Tm}^s \rightarrow \blacktriangleright^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \rightarrow \forall U^s \rightarrow \text{El}^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \text{Tm}^s U^s \rightarrow \text{Set}_1$   
 $\Pi^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \text{Tm}^s \blacktriangleright^s U^s \text{El}^s = \text{Tm} \Pi^c \Pi^R$   
module  $\Pi^T$  where  
  open  $\text{Con}^T$   
  open  $\text{Ty}^T \text{Con}^s$   
  open  $\text{Tm}^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s$   
  open  $\blacktriangleright^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s$   
  open  $U^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s$   
  open  $\text{El}^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \text{Tm}^s U^s$   
 $\Pi\text{-}\Gamma = \text{Con}^s$   
 $\Pi\text{-}a = \text{Tm}^s [ < U^s > ]T$   
 $\Pi\text{-}B = \text{Ty}^s [ \varepsilon , ( \text{Ty}\text{-}\Gamma ) \blacktriangleright^s [ \text{wk}^1 \Pi\text{-}a , ( \blacktriangleright\text{-}A ) \text{El}^s ]t ]T$   
  
 $\Pi^c = \bullet \triangleright \Pi\text{-}\Gamma \triangleright \Pi\text{-}a \triangleright \Pi\text{-}B$   
 $\Pi^R = \text{Ty}^s [ \text{wk}^2 \Pi\text{-}a \Pi\text{-}B ]T$ 
```

A model supports the universal QIIT: impl. (arbitrary model)

```
 $\Pi^T : \forall \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \text{Tm}^s \rightarrow \blacktriangleright^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \rightarrow \forall U^s \rightarrow \text{El}^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \text{Tm}^s U^s \rightarrow \text{Set}_1$   
 $\Pi^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \text{Tm}^s \blacktriangleright^s U^s \text{El}^s = \text{Tm} \Pi^c \Pi^R$   
module  $\Pi^T$  where  
  open  $\text{Con}^T$   
  open  $\text{Ty}^T \text{Con}^s$   
  open  $\text{Tm}^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s$   
  open  $\blacktriangleright^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s$   
  open  $U^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s$   
  open  $\text{El}^T \text{Con}^s \text{Ty}^s \text{Tm}^s U^s$   
 $\Pi\text{-}\Gamma = \text{Con}^s$   
 $\Pi\text{-}a = \text{Tm}^s [ < U^s > ]T$   
 $\Pi\text{-}B = \text{Ty}^s [ \varepsilon , \text{coe} (\text{ap} (\text{Tm} \_) ([[]]T \blacksquare \text{ap} (\_ [_]T) \varepsilon\eta))$   
   $(\blacktriangleright^s [ \text{wk}^-, \text{El}^s ]t) ]T$   
 $\Pi^c = \bullet \triangleright \Pi\text{-}\Gamma \triangleright \Pi\text{-}a \triangleright \Pi\text{-}B$   
 $\Pi^R = \text{Ty}^s [ \text{wk}^2 ]T$ 
```

A model supports the universal QIIT: homomorphism

$$\text{Con}^M : \text{Con}_1 \rightarrow \text{Con}_2$$

$$\text{Ty}^M : \text{Ty}_1 \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty}_2 (\text{Con}^M \Gamma)$$

$$\text{Sub}^M : \text{Sub}_1 \Gamma \Delta \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Sub}_2 (\text{Con}^M \Gamma) (\text{Con}^M \Delta)$$

$$\text{Tm}^M : \text{Tm}_1 \Gamma A \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Tm}_2 (\text{Con}^M \Gamma) (\text{Ty}^M A)$$

$$\bullet^M : \text{Con}^M \bullet_1 = \bullet_2$$

$$\triangleright^M : \text{Con}^M (\Gamma \triangleright_1 A) =$$

$$(\text{Con}^M \Gamma) \triangleright_2 (\text{Ty}^M A)$$

⋮

$$\text{Con}^M : \text{Tm} (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}_1) (\text{Con}_2 [\epsilon])$$

$$\text{Ty}^M : \text{Tm} (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}_1 \triangleright \text{Ty}_1) (\text{Ty}_2 [\epsilon, \text{Con}^M [\text{wk}^1]])$$

$$\text{Sub}^M : \text{Tm} (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}_1 \triangleright \text{Con}_1 [\epsilon] \triangleright \text{Sub}_1)$$

$$(\text{Sub}_2 [\epsilon, \text{Con}^M [\text{wk}^2], \text{Con}^M [\epsilon, v^1]])$$

$$\text{Tm}^M : \text{Tm} (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}_1 \triangleright \text{Ty}_1 \triangleright \text{Tm}_1)$$

$$(\text{Tm}_2 [\epsilon, \text{Con}^M [\text{wk}^2], \text{Ty}^M [\text{wk}^1]])$$

$$\bullet^M : \text{Tm} \bullet (\text{Id} (\text{Con}^M [\epsilon, \bullet_1]) \bullet_2)$$

$$\triangleright^M : \text{Tm} (\bullet \triangleright \text{Con}_1 \triangleright \text{Ty}_1)$$

$$(\text{Id} (\text{Con}^M [\epsilon, \triangleright_1])$$

$$(\triangleright_2 [\epsilon, \text{Con}^M [\text{wk}^1], \text{Ty}^M]))$$

⋮

The setoid model

The setoid model (i)

$$(\Gamma : \text{Con}_i) : \equiv \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\Gamma| : \text{Set}_i \\ \Gamma^\sim : |\Gamma| \rightarrow |\Gamma| \rightarrow \text{Prop}_i \\ \text{refl}_\Gamma : (\gamma : |\Gamma|) \rightarrow \Gamma^\sim \gamma \gamma \\ \text{sym}_\Gamma : \Gamma^\sim \gamma_0 \gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma^\sim \gamma_1 \gamma_0 \\ \text{trans}_\Gamma : \Gamma^\sim \gamma_0 \gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma^\sim \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \rightarrow \Gamma^\sim \gamma_0 \gamma_2 \end{array} \right.$$

The setoid model (ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A : \mathbf{Ty}_j \Gamma) &::= \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 |A| : |\Gamma| \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_j \\
 A^\sim : \Gamma^\sim \gamma_0 \gamma_1 \rightarrow |A| \gamma_0 \rightarrow |A| \gamma_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{Prop}_j \\
 \mathbf{refl}_A : (a : |A| \gamma) \rightarrow A^\sim (\mathbf{refl}_\Gamma \gamma) a a \\
 \mathbf{sym}_A : A^\sim \gamma_{01} a_0 a_1 \rightarrow A^\sim (\mathbf{sym}_\Gamma \gamma_{01}) a_1 a_0 \\
 \mathbf{trans}_A : A^\sim \gamma_{01} a_0 a_1 \rightarrow A^\sim \gamma_{12} a_1 a_2 \rightarrow \\
 \quad A^\sim (\mathbf{trans}_\Gamma \gamma_{01} \gamma_{12}) a_0 a_2 \\
 \mathbf{coe}_A : \Gamma^\sim \gamma_0 \gamma_1 \rightarrow |A| \gamma_0 \rightarrow |A| \gamma_1 \\
 \mathbf{coh}_A : (\gamma_{01} : \Gamma^\sim \gamma_0 \gamma_1) \rightarrow (a : |A| \gamma_0) \rightarrow \\
 \quad A^\sim \gamma_{01} a (\mathbf{coe}_A \gamma_{01} a)
 \end{array} \right. \\
 (t : \mathbf{Tm} \Gamma A) &::= \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 |t| : (\gamma : |\Gamma|) \rightarrow |A| \gamma \\
 t^\sim : (\gamma_{01} : \Gamma^\sim \gamma_0 \gamma_1) \rightarrow A^\sim \gamma_{01} a_0 a_1
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

Implementation of the universal QIIT in the setoid model

Implementation IIT (i)

```
data Con   : Set1
data Ty    : Con → Set1
data Sub   : Con → Con → Set1
data Tm    : (Γ : Con) → Ty Γ → Set1

data Con~  : Con → Con → Prop1
data Ty~   : ∀ {Γ0 Γ1} → Con~ Γ0 Γ1 → Ty Γ0 → Ty Γ1 → Prop1
data Sub~  : ∀ {Γ0 Γ1} → Con~ Γ0 Γ1 → ∀ {Δ0 Δ1} → Con~ Δ0 Δ1 → Sub Γ0 Δ0 → Sub Γ1 Δ1 → Prop1
data Tm~   : ∀ {Γ0 Γ1} (Γ01 : Con~ Γ0 Γ1) {A0 A1} → Ty~ Γ01 A0 A1 → Tm Γ0 A0 → Tm Γ1 A1 → Prop1

:

data Ty where
  U      : ∀ {Γ} → Ty Γ
  El     : ∀ {Γ} → Tm Γ U → Ty Γ
  Π      : ∀ {Γ} {a : Tm Γ U} → Ty (Γ ► El a) → Ty Γ
  Id     : ∀ {Γ} {a : Tm Γ U} (u v : Tm Γ (El a)) → Ty Γ
  _[_]T  : ∀ {Γ Δ} → Ty Δ → Sub Γ Δ → Ty Γ
  coerce : ∀ {Γ0 Γ1} → Con~ Γ0 Γ1 → Ty Γ0 → Ty Γ1

:
```

Implementation IIT (ii)

```
data Ty~ where
  rflT  : ∀ {Γ A} → Ty~ {Γ}{Γ} rflC A A
  symT  : ∀ {Γ₀ Γ₁ Γ₀₁ A₀ A₁} → Ty~ {Γ₀}{Γ₁} Γ₀₁ A₀ A₁ → Ty~ (symC Γ₀₁) A₁ A₀
  trsT  : ∀ {Γ₀ Γ₁ Γ₂ Γ₀₁ Γ₁₂}{A₀ A₁ A₂} → Ty~ {Γ₀}{Γ₁} Γ₀₁ A₀ A₁ → Ty~ {Γ₁}{Γ₂} Γ₁₂ A₁ A₂
        → Ty~ (trsC Γ₀₁ Γ₁₂) A₀ A₂
  cohT  : ∀ {Γ₀ Γ₁}(Γ₀₁ : Con~ Γ₀ Γ₁)(A : Ty Γ₀) → Ty~ Γ₀₁ A (coerce Γ₀₁ A)

  U~    : ∀ {Γ₀ Γ₁ Γ₀₁} → Ty~ {Γ₀}{Γ₁} Γ₀₁ U U
  El~   : ∀ {Γ₀ Γ₁ Γ₀₁}{t₀ : Tm Γ₀ U}{t₁ : Tm Γ₁ U} → Tm~ Γ₀₁ U~ t₀ t₁ → Ty~ Γ₀₁ (El t₀) (El t₁)

  :

  U[]   : ∀ {Γ Δ}{σ : Sub Γ Δ} → Ty~ rflC (U [ σ ]T) U
  El[]  : ∀ {Γ Δ}{σ : Sub Γ Δ}{a : Tm Δ U}
        → Ty~ rflC (El a [ σ ]T) (El (coerce rflC U[]) ((a [ σ ]))))

  :
```

Constructors

```
Tys : TyT Cons
| Tys | T      ( _ , Σ Γs ) = S.Ty Γs
| T ⊢ ~ _ Tys ( _ , p Γs~ ) = S.Ty~ Γs~
refT Tys _ = S.rflT
symT Tys _ = S.symT
transT Tys = S.trsT
coeT Tys ( _ , p Γs ) = S.coerce Γs
cohT Tys ( _ , p Γs ) = S.cohT Γs
```

```
Us : UT Cons Tys
| Us | t _ = S.U
~t Us _ = S.U~
```

```
Els : ElT Cons Tys Tms Us
| Els | t ( _ , Σ As ) = S.El As
~t Els ( _ , p As ) = S.El~ As
```

```
U[]s : U[]T Cons Tys Subs []T Us
| U[]s | t _ = liftp S.U[]
~t U[]s = _
```

```
El[]s : El[]T Cons Tys Subs Tms []T []s Us Els U[]s
| El[]s | t _ = liftp S.El[]
~t El[]s = _
```

Recursor and uniqueness

The recursor in the empty context can be defined by recursion over the IIT

The recursor can be lifted to any context using a Π type where the domain is the context

Substitution laws and uniqueness of the recursor are proved by induction over the IIT

Agda still has not finished type checking the proof of uniqueness

Conclusion

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A QIIT is a context in the universal QIIT

All QIITs can be reduced to the universal QIIT

We showed that the setoid model of type theory supports the universal QIIT

Future work

Equalities of sorts

Reduction rules of arbitrary QIITs constructed from the universal QIIT.

