

Type Theory in Type Theory using Quotient Inductive Types

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19.12.2024

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- Then we introduce Quotient Inductive Types (QITs)

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- We start with a representation of simply typed λ -calculus
- Then we introduce Quotient Inductive Types (QITs)
- In the second part, QITs are used to represent dependent types in Type Theory

Simply typed λ -calculus

```
data Ty      : Set where  
   $\iota$        : Ty  
   $-\Rightarrow -$  : Ty  $\rightarrow$  Ty  $\rightarrow$  Ty  
  
data Con    : Set where  
   $\bullet$        : Con  
   $\rightarrow, -$   : Con  $\rightarrow$  Ty  $\rightarrow$  Con  
  
data Var    : Con  $\rightarrow$  Ty  $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  zero      : Var  $(\Gamma, \sigma)$   $\sigma$   
  suc      : Var  $\Gamma \sigma \rightarrow$  Var  $(\Gamma, \tau)$   $\sigma$   
  
data Tm    : Con  $\rightarrow$  Ty  $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  var      : Var  $\Gamma \sigma \rightarrow$  Tm  $\Gamma \sigma$   
   $_{-}@_{-}}$     : Tm  $\Gamma (\sigma \Rightarrow \tau) \rightarrow$  Tm  $\Gamma \sigma \rightarrow$  Tm  $\Gamma \tau$   
   $\Lambda$    : Tm  $(\Gamma, \sigma) \tau \rightarrow$  Tm  $\Gamma (\sigma \Rightarrow \tau)$ 
```


$$\lambda x.x \longrightarrow \lambda 0$$

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$$\lambda x.\lambda y.\lambda z.x z (y z) \longrightarrow \lambda \lambda \lambda 2 0 (1 0)$$

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$$\lambda z.(\lambda y.y (\lambda x.x))(\lambda x.z x) \longrightarrow \lambda (\lambda 0 (\lambda 0))(\lambda 1 0)$$

Simply typed λ -calculus

$I : \text{Tm} \bullet (\iota \Rightarrow \iota)$
 $I = \Lambda (\text{var zero})$

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Simply typed λ -calculus

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$K : \text{Tm} \bullet (\iota \Rightarrow (\iota \Rightarrow \iota))$

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$I_{\text{again}} : \text{Tm} \bullet (\iota \Rightarrow \iota)$

$I_{\text{again}} = \Lambda (\Lambda (\text{var } (\text{suc zero})) @ \text{var zero})$

Inductive-inductive types

```
data Con : Set
data Ty  : Con → Set
data Con where
  •      : Con
  _,_   : (Γ : Con) → Ty Γ → Con
data Ty where
  U      : ∀ {Γ} → Ty Γ
  Π      : ∀ {Γ} (A : Ty Γ) (B : Ty (Γ, A)) → Ty Γ
```

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```
module RecConTy where
  record Motives : Set1 where
    field
      ConM : Set
      TyM  : ConM → Set
  record Methods (M : Motives) : Set1 where
    open Motives M
    field
      •M      : ConM
      →,CM _ : (ΓM : ConM) → TyM ΓM → ConM
      UM     : {ΓM : ConM} → TyM ΓM
      ΠM     : {ΓM : ConM} (AM : TyM ΓM)
              (BM : TyM (ΓM, CM AM)) → TyM ΓM
  module rec (M : Motives) (m : Methods M) where
    open Motives M
    open Methods m
    RecCon : Con → ConM
    RecTy  : {Γ : Con} (A : Ty Γ) → TyM (RecCon Γ)
    RecCon •      = •M
    RecCon (Γ, A) = RecCon Γ, CM RecTy A
    RecTy U      = UM
    RecTy (Π A B) = ΠM (RecTy A) (RecTy B)
```


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    RecTy U      = UM
    RecTy (Π A B) = ΠM (RecTy A) (RecTy B)
```

Motive explaining what is to be achieved by elimination

Methods explaining how the motive is to be pursued for each constructor
in turn

Quotient types

```
data T0 : Set where  
  leaf : T0  
  node : (ℕ → T0) → T0
```

Quotient types

data T_0 : Set **where**

leaf : T_0

node : $(\mathbb{N} \rightarrow T_0) \rightarrow T_0$

data \sim : $T_0 \rightarrow T_0 \rightarrow$ Set **where**

leaf : leaf \sim leaf

node : $\{f\ g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow T_0\} \rightarrow (\forall \{n\} \rightarrow f\ n \sim g\ n)$
 \rightarrow node $f \sim$ node g

perm : $(g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow T_0) (f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow$ isIso f
 \rightarrow node $g \sim$ node $(g \circ f)$

Quotient types

```
data T0 : Set where  
  leaf : T0  
  node : (ℕ → T0) → T0  
  
data ~_ : T0 → T0 → Set where  
  leaf ~ leaf  
  node : {f g : ℕ → T0} → (∀ {n} → f n ~ g n)  
    → node f ~ node g  
  perm : (g : ℕ → T0) (f : ℕ → ℕ) → isIso f  
    → node g ~ node (g ∘ f)  
  
  T : Set  
  T = T0 / ~_
```

Quotient types

```
data _/_ (A : Set) (R : A → A → Set) : Set where  
  [_] : A → A / R
```

```
postulate
```

```
  [_]≡ : ∀ {A} {R : A → A → Set} {a b : A}  
        → R a b → [ a ] ≡ [ b ]
```

```
module Elim _/_
```

```
  (A : Set) (R : A → A → Set)
```

```
  (QM : A / R → Set)
```

```
  ([_] M : (a : A) → QM [ a ])
```

```
  ([_]≡M : {a b : A} (r : R a b)  
           → [ a ]M ≡ [ ap QM [ r ] ] ≡ [ b ]M)
```

```
where
```

```
  Elim : (x : A / R) → QM x
```

```
  Elim [ x ] = [ x ]M
```

Quotient inductive types

Quotient inductive types are HITs with only strict equality (no higher paths)

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```
data T : Set where
  leaf  : T
  node  : (ℕ → T) → T
postulate
  perm  : (g : ℕ → T) (f : ℕ → ℕ) → isalso f
          → node g ≡ node (g ∘ f)
module ElimT
  (TM   : T → Set)
  (leafM : TM leaf)
  (nodeM : {f : ℕ → T} (fM : (n : ℕ) → TM (f n))
            → TM (node f))
  (permM : {g : ℕ → T} (gM : (n : ℕ) → TM (g n))
            (f : ℕ → ℕ) (p : isalso f)
            → nodeM gM ≡ [ ap TM (perm g f p) ] ≡
              nodeM (gM ∘ f))
where
  Elim : (t : T) → TM t
  Elim leaf = leafM
  Elim (node f) = nodeM (λ n → Elim (f n))
```