



Higher Inductive Types Via Impredicative Encodings

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Prerequisites

From the **type theory/FP/LoVe** course:

- inductive types;
- dependent types.



Outline

1. Higher Inductive Types
2. Impredicative encodings
3. My thesis



1.1 Intuition

dependent type theory	type	term
homotopy theory	space	point



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An inductive type is freely generated by the **(point) constructors** in its **signature**.

data \mathbb{N} : **Type** **where**

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dependent type theory	identity type	identity proof
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dependent type theory	identity type	identity proof
homotopy theory	path space	path

Higher inductive types are freely generated by point and **path constructors**.



1.2 Homotopy Theory via HITs

```

data  $\mathbb{I}$  : Type where --  $\mathbb{I}_0 \circ \text{---} \circ \mathbb{I}_1$ 
   $\mathbb{I}_0$  :  $\mathbb{I}$  --  $\text{seg}$ 
   $\mathbb{I}_1$  :  $\mathbb{I}$ 
  seg :  $\mathbb{I}_0 \equiv \mathbb{I}_1$ 


```




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   $\mathbb{I}_1$  :  $\mathbb{I}$ 
  seg :  $\mathbb{I}_0 \equiv \mathbb{I}_1$ 

data  $S^1$  : Type where --  loop
  base :  $S^1$  -- base
  loop : base  $\equiv$  base --

```



1.3 Algebra via HITs

If a free algebraic object has no computable forms for its terms, how do we construct it?

```
data FreeSemigroup (A : Type) {h : isSet A} : Type where
  η : A → FreeSemigroup A
  _°_ : FreeSemigroup A {h} → FreeSemigroup A {h} → FreeSemigroup A
  associative : (a b c : FreeSemigroup A {h}) → (a ° b) ° c ≡ a ° (b ° c)
  truncated : isSet (FreeSemigroup A)
```



1.4 Programming via HITs

```
data  $\mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N}$  : Type where  
  0 :  $\mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N}$   
  S :  $\mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N}$   
  mod : 0  $\equiv$  S (S (S 0))  
  truncated : isSet  $\mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N}$ 
```



1.4 Programming via HITs

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data  $\mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N}$  : Type where
  0 :  $\mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N}$ 
  S :  $\mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N}$ 
  mod : 0  $\equiv$  S (S (S 0))
  truncated : isSet  $\mathbb{N}/3\mathbb{N}$ 

data Fin (A : Type) : Type where
   $\emptyset$  : Fin A
  L : A  $\rightarrow$  Fin A
  _U_ : Fin A  $\rightarrow$  Fin A  $\rightarrow$  Fin A
  assoc : (x y z : Fin A)  $\rightarrow$  x U (y U z)  $\equiv$  (x U y) U z
  identityr : (x : Fin A)  $\rightarrow$  x U  $\emptyset$   $\equiv$  x
  identityl : (x : Fin A)  $\rightarrow$   $\emptyset$  U x  $\equiv$  x
  commutativity : (x y : Fin A)  $\rightarrow$  x U y  $\equiv$  y U x
  idempotence : (x : A)  $\rightarrow$  L x U L x  $\equiv$  L x
  truncated : isSet (Fin A)

```



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2.1 Encodings?

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- an algebra $(D, c, p) : \text{Alg}$ within our theory and,
- for all $(E, d, q) : \text{Alg}$, a function $\text{rec}_{(E, d, q)} : D \rightarrow E$?



2.1 Encodings?

β -rules \leftrightarrow “ $\text{rec}_{(E,d,q)}$ is an algebra morphism for any algebra (E, d, q) ”



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β -rules \leftrightarrow “ $\text{rec}_{(E,d,q)}$ is an algebra morphism for any algebra (E, d, q) ”

η -rule \leftrightarrow “ $\text{rec}_{(E,d,q)}$ is the **only** algebra morphism for any algebra (E, d, q) ”



2.2 Impredicative?

A construction is called “**impredicative**” if it quantifies over a type universe including the type being defined.



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3.1 The System

A dependent type theory with

- Π -types,
- Σ -types,
- intensional identity, and
- function extensionality

whose bottom universe is impredicative:

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : A \vdash B : \mathcal{U}_0}{\Gamma \vdash \prod_{x:A} B : \mathcal{U}_0}.$$



3.2 Working Definition of HIT

To date, there is no agreement on a general signature definition for HITs. We encode two:

- Van der Weide's HITs;
- \mathcal{W} -suspensions.



3.3 Set-Truncated Van der Weide HITs

Set-truncated type

Type A is set-truncated $:\equiv \prod_{x,y:A} (“x =_A y” \text{ is proof-irrelevant})$



3.3 Set-Truncated Van der Weide HITs

Encoding idea:

1. naïve encoding: $D \equiv \prod_{(E, e, q): \text{Alg}} E$



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Encoding idea:

1. naïve encoding: $D \equiv \prod_{(E,e,q) : \text{Alg}} E$
2. + naturality, i.e. equipping $x : D$ with a witness of

$$f(x(E, e, q)) =_{E'} x(E', e', q')$$

for any morphism $f : (E, e, q) \rightarrow (E', e', q')$.



3.4 General W-Suspensions

Algebras can encode **recursive definitions**, i.e. eliminations into a type.



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Fibred algebras can encode **inductive proofs**, i.e. eliminations into a type family.



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2. + inductivity, i.e. equipping $x : D$ with a witness of

$$\prod_{(E',e',q'): \text{FibAlg}} E' x$$

3. + inductivity (again)



3.5 Contributions

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2. **full formalisation** of (1) in Agda;
3. encodings of **\mathcal{W} -suspensions** that eliminate into the impr. universe.



3.6 Limitations

As per usual: no big elimination. Even if you omit higher universes, our encodings still cannot index type families.

Thank you!



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