

Induction-induction Part 1

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Indexed Inductive Types

- ▶ Provers like Lean & Coq are built on *indexed inductive Types* (e. g. Vec)
- ▶ Easy to reduce *mutual inductive Types* to this class of Types:

mutual inductive even, odd

with even : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Prop}$

| even_zero : even 0

| even_odd : $\Pi n, \text{odd } n \rightarrow \text{even } (n + 1)$

with odd : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Prop}$

| odd_even : $\Pi n, \text{even } n \rightarrow \text{odd } (n + 1)$

Indexed Inductive Types

- ▶ Provers like Lean & Coq are built on *indexed inductive Types* (e. g. `Vec`)
- ▶ Easy to reduce *mutual inductive Types* to this class of Types:

```
inductive par : bool → ℕ → Prop  
| even_zero : par ff 0  
| even_odd  : Π n, par tt n → par ff (n + 1)  
| odd_even  : Π n, par ff n → par tt (n + 1)
```

```
def even := par ff
```

```
def odd  := par tt
```

Example: Dense Completion

(due to Fredrik Nordvall Forsberg)

Given a type $A : \mathcal{U}$ and a relation $< : A \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ on it, the *free dense completion* is a new set A' together with a relation $<'$ on A' that contains $<$ which is *dense*:

For each $x, y : A'$ with $x <' y$, there is a point $\text{mid} : A'$ such that $x <' \text{mid}(x, y) <' y$.

Example: Dense Completion

parameters (A : **Type**) (lt : A → A → **Type**)

inductive A', lt'

with A' : **Type**

| $\iota_A : A \rightarrow A'$

| $\text{mid} : \Pi (x\ y : A') (p : \text{lt}'\ x\ y), A'$

with lt' : A' → A' → **Type**

| $\iota_{\text{lt}} : \Pi (x\ y : A), \text{lt}\ x\ y \rightarrow \text{lt}' (\iota_A\ x) (\iota_A\ y)$

| $\text{mid}_l : \Pi (x\ y : A') (p : \text{lt}'\ x\ y), \text{lt}'\ x\ (\text{mid}\ x\ y\ p)$

| $\text{mid}_r : \Pi (x\ y : A') (p : \text{lt}'\ x\ y), \text{lt}'\ (\text{mid}\ x\ y\ p)\ y$

Example: Dense Completion

Consider the *category of algebras* for the type:

```
structure Alg :=  
  (A'   : Type u)  
  (lt'  : A' → A' → Type u)  
  (ιA  : A → A')  
  (mid  : Π x y, lt' x y → A')  
  (ιlt  : Π a b, lt a b → lt' (ιA a) (ιA b))  
  (midl : Π x y p, lt' x (mid x y p))  
  (midr : Π x y p, lt' (mid x y p) y)
```

```
structure Alg.m (M N : Alg) :=  
  (A' : M.A' → N.A')  
  (lt' : Π x y, M.lt' x y → N.lt' (A' x) (A' y))  
  (ιA : Π a, A' (M.ιA a) = N.ιA a)  
  ...
```

We want to construct an initial object in this category to get the correct elimination principle!

Example: Dense Completion

We will construct this algebra and prove its initiality in eight steps:

1. Erase the typing relation
2. Construct the initial pre-algebra
3. Construct a welltypedness predicate
4. Define the initial algebra
5. Relate objects of the pre-algebra to arbitrary algebras
6. Show right-uniqueness of the relation
7. Show left-totality of the relation
8. Extract the eliminators from the relation

Example: Dense Completion

Step 1: Erasure of the typing relation:

structure Pre :=

(A' : **Type** u)

(lt' : **Type** u)

(ι_A : A \rightarrow A')

(mid : Π (x y : A') (p : lt'), A')

(ι_{lt} : Π (a b : A) (p : lt a b), lt')

(mid_l : Π (x y : A') (p : lt'), lt')

(mid_r : Π (x y : A') (p : lt'), lt')

These *pre-algebras* form a category as well.

Example: Dense Completion

Step 2: The initial object of these is just a mutual inductive definition!

mutual inductive A', lt'

with $A' : \mathbf{Type} \ u$

| $\iota_A : A \rightarrow A'$

| $\text{mid} : \Pi (x \ y : A') (p : lt'), A'$

with $lt' : \mathbf{Type} \ u$

| $\iota_{lt} : \Pi (a \ b : A) (p : lt \ a \ b), lt'$

| $\text{mid}_l : \Pi (x \ y : A') (p : lt'), lt'$

| $\text{mid}_r : \Pi (x \ y : A') (p : lt'), lt'$

But the typing information of lt' is missing.

Example: Dense Completion

Step 3: Adding a welltypedness predicate:

mutual inductive $w_{A'}$, $w_{lt'}$

with $w_{A'} : A' \rightarrow \mathbf{Prop}$

| $l_A : \Pi a, w_{A'} (A'.l_A a)$

| $mid : \Pi \{x y p\}, w_{A'} x \rightarrow w_{A'} y \rightarrow w_{lt'} x y p \rightarrow w_{A'} (A'.mid x y p)$

with $w_{lt'} : A' \rightarrow A' \rightarrow lt' \rightarrow \mathbf{Prop}$

| $l_{lt'} : \Pi a b p, w_{lt'} (A'.l_A a) (A'.l_A b) (lt'.l_{lt'} a b p)$

| $mid_l : \Pi \{x y p\}, w_{A'} x \rightarrow w_{A'} y \rightarrow w_{lt'} x y p$

→ $w_{lt'} x (A'.mid x y p) (lt'.mid_l x y p)$

...

Example: Dense Completion

Step 4: Define the initial object of the typed algebras as a subtype of the initial untyped algebra:

```
def S : Alg :=  
{ A' :=  $\Sigma'$  (x : A'), w_{A'} x ,  
  lt' :=  $\lambda$  x y,  $\Sigma'$  p, w_{lt'} x.1 y.1 p,  
  l_A :=  $\lambda$  x,  $\langle A'.l_A x, w_{A'}.l_A x \rangle$ ,  
  mid :=  $\lambda$  a b p,  $\langle A'.mid a.1 b.1 p.1, w_{A'}.mid a.2 b.2 p.2 \rangle$ ,  
  ... }
```

Are we done yet? Have to define the eliminator!

Example: Dense Completion

Step 5: For any algebra $M : \text{Alg}$, inductively define a relation that relates objects of the untyped $S' : \text{Alg}$ to those of M :

mutual inductive $r_{A'}, r_{\text{It}'}$

with $r_{A'} : A' \rightarrow M.A' \rightarrow \mathbf{Prop}$

| $\iota_A : \Pi x, r_{A'} (A'.\iota_A x) (M.\iota_A x)$

| $\text{mid} : \Pi x y p \alpha \beta \pi (x r : r_{A'} x \alpha) (y r : r_{A'} y \beta) (p r : r_{\text{It}'} p \pi),$
 $r_{A'} (A'.\text{mid } x y p) (M.\text{mid } \alpha \beta \pi)$

with $r_{\text{It}'} : \Pi (x : \text{It}') \{ \alpha \beta : M.A' \} (\pi : M.\text{It}' \alpha \beta), \mathbf{Prop}$

| $\iota_{\text{It}'} : \Pi a b p, r_{\text{It}'} (\text{It}'.\iota_{\text{It}'} a b p) (M.\iota_{\text{It}'} a b p)$

...

Example: Dense Completion

Step 6: Show, by induction on the untyped object, that the relation is right unique:

mutual def $r_unique_{A'}$, $r_unique_{lt'}$

with $r_unique_{A'} : \Pi \{x : A'\} \{\alpha \alpha' : M.A'\}$
 $(r\alpha : r_{A'} \times \alpha) (r\alpha' : r_{A'} \times \alpha'), \alpha = \alpha'$

...

with $r_unique_{lt'} : \Pi \{p : lt'\} \dots \{\pi : M.lt' \alpha \beta\} \{\pi' : M.lt' \alpha' \beta'\}$
 $(r\pi : r_{lt'} \ p \ \pi) (r\pi' : r_{lt'} \ p \ \pi'), \pi = \pi'$

...

Example: Dense Completion

Step 7: Show that the relation is left total on welltyped objects and thus a function:

mutual def $r_{\text{-ex}_{A'}}$, $r_{\text{-ex}_{\text{lt}'}}$

with $r_{\text{-ex}_{A'}} : \Pi (x : A'), w_{A'} x$
 $\rightarrow \Sigma' \alpha, r_{A'} x \alpha$

...

with $r_{\text{-ex}_{\text{lt}'}} : \Pi (x y : A') (p : \text{lt}'), w_{A'} x \rightarrow w_{A'} y \rightarrow w_{\text{lt}'} x y p$
 $\rightarrow \Sigma' \alpha \beta (\pi : \text{M.lt}' \alpha \beta), r_{A'} x \alpha \wedge r_{A'} y \beta \wedge r_{\text{lt}'} p \pi$

...

Example: Dense Completion

Step 8: From this, extract this actual eliminator, e. g.:

parameter (M : Alg)

def A'.elim : A' → M.A'

| ⟨x, xw⟩ := (r_ex_{A'} x xw).1

def lt'.elim : Π {x y}, lt' x y → M.lt' (A'.elim x) (A'.elim y) :=

...

theorem A'.mid.elim (x y : A') (p : lt' x y) :

A'.elim (S.mid x y p) = M.mid (A'.elim x) (A'.elim y) (lt'.elim p) :=

...

Inductive-Inductive Types

Define inductively:

- ▶ A number of sorts A, B, \dots where later sorts can depend on positively on earlier sorts (e. g. $A : \mathcal{U}, B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$),
- ▶ inductively, by giving constructors, such that constructors can positively refer to constructors of any sort.

Other important examples

- ▶ Syntax of a type theory (T.A., Ambrus Kaposi):

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Con} &: \mathcal{U}, \\ \text{Ty} &: \text{Con} \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \\ \text{Tm} &: \prod_{\Gamma: \text{Con}} \text{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Cauchy real numbers (cf. HoTT book):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{R} &: \mathcal{U}, \\ _ \sim _ &: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\end{aligned}$$

Specifying IITs

- ▶ What is a correct specification of an inductive-inductive Type?
- ▶ Go with the approach seen in the talk “Constructing inductive-inductive types using a domain-specific type theory” by András Kovács
- ▶ Define type erasure and welltypedness predicates as transformations of contexts

Lean

- ▶ The theorem prover Lean features a meta language used to define tactics and other user defined commands.
- ▶ We started to implement the approach.
- ▶ Done so far: Automatic generation of the initial object itself and of the relation needed to construct the eliminator.
- ▶ The kernel API for inductive types is likely to improve in future versions of the prover.
- ▶ Goal: Full automation of the construction, outside of the kernel, but mostly hidden from the user.