

# A Formalisation of a Dependently Typed Language as an Inductive-Recursive Family

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# Introduction

- ▶ Abstract syntax data type for dependently typed language.
- ▶ No raw terms.
- ▶ Full normalisation (NBE).
- ▶ Equality checker.
- ▶ Type checker.
- ▶ Structurally recursive.

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# Meta language

- ▶ AgdaLight (Ulf Norell).
- ▶ Inductive-recursive families, implicit arguments.
- ▶ “Epigram with Haskell-like syntax.”

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# Object language

- ▶ Variant of Martin-Löf's logical framework.
- ▶ Explicit substitutions.
- ▶ de Bruijn indices.
- ▶ Almost all definitions are mutually recursive.

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# Contexts

**data** *Ctxt* : Set **where**

$\varepsilon$  : *Ctxt*

$(\triangleright) : (\Gamma : \textit{Ctxt}) \rightarrow \textit{Ty} \Gamma \rightarrow \textit{Ctxt}$

$$\frac{}{\varepsilon \textit{ context}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \textit{ context} \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau \textit{ type}}{\Gamma \triangleright \tau \textit{ context}}$$

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# Types

**data**  $Ty : Ctxt \rightarrow Set$  where

$\star : Ty \Gamma$

$El : \Gamma \vdash \star \rightarrow Ty \Gamma$

$\Pi : (\tau : Ty \Gamma) \rightarrow Ty (\Gamma \triangleright \tau) \rightarrow Ty \Gamma$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \star \text{ type}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \star}{\Gamma \vdash El t \text{ type}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \text{ type} \quad \Gamma \triangleright \tau_1 \vdash \tau_2 \text{ type}}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi \tau_1 \tau_2 \text{ type}}$$

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# Types

**data**  $Ty : Ctxt \rightarrow Set$  where

$\star : Ty \Gamma$

$El : \Gamma \vdash \star \rightarrow Ty \Gamma$

$\Pi : (\tau : Ty \Gamma) \rightarrow Ty (\Gamma \triangleright \tau) \rightarrow Ty \Gamma$

$(/) : Ty \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow Ty \Delta$

$\star \quad / \rho = \star$

$El \ t \quad / \rho = El (t \ / \vdash \rho)$

$\Pi \ \tau_1 \ \tau_2 \ / \rho = \Pi (\tau_1 \ / \rho) (\tau_2 \ / \rho \uparrow \tau_1)$

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# Terms

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash v : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{var } v : \tau} \quad \frac{\Gamma \triangleright \tau_1 \vdash t : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda t : \Pi \tau_1 \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \Pi \tau_1 \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 @ t_2 : \tau_2} / \text{sub } t_2$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau_1 \quad \text{eq} : \tau_1 =_* \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash t ::_{\vdash}^{\equiv} \text{eq} : \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau \quad \rho : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Delta \vdash t /_{\vdash} \rho : \tau / \rho}$$

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# Terms

**data**  $(\vdash) : (\Gamma : \text{Ctx}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$  **where**

$\text{var}$	$: \Gamma \ni \tau$	$\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \tau$
$\lambda$	$: \Gamma \triangleright \tau_1 \vdash \tau_2$	$\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \Pi \tau_1 \tau_2$
$(@)$	$: \Gamma \vdash \Pi \tau_1 \tau_2 \rightarrow (t_2 : \Gamma \vdash \tau_1) \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \tau_2 / \text{sub } t_2$	
$(::\equiv)$	$: \Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 =_{\star} \tau_2 \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \tau_2$	
$(/)$	$: \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightarrow (\rho : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta) \rightarrow \Delta \vdash \tau / \rho$	

$(::\vdash) : \Gamma_1 \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 =_{\star} \tau_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2 \vdash \tau_2$

- Note that  $(\vdash)$  is indexed by  $\text{Ty}$ .

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# Terms

**data**  $(\vdash) : (\Gamma : \text{Ctx}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set}$  **where**

$\text{var}$	$: \Gamma \ni \tau$	$\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \tau$
$\lambda$	$: \Gamma \triangleright \tau_1 \vdash \tau_2$	$\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \prod \tau_1 \tau_2$
$(@)$	$: \Gamma \vdash \prod \tau_1 \tau_2 \rightarrow (t_2 : \Gamma \vdash \tau_1) \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \tau_2 / \text{sub } t_2$	
$(::\equiv)$	$: \Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 =_{\star} \tau_2 \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \tau_2$	
$(/)$	$: \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightarrow (\rho : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta) \rightarrow \Delta \vdash \tau / \rho$	

$(::\vdash) : \Gamma_1 \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 =_{\star} \tau_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2 \vdash \tau_2$

- Note that  $(\vdash)$  is indexed by  $\text{Ty}$ .

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# Variables

**data**  $(\exists) : (\Gamma : \text{Ctxt}) \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Set where}$

$vz : \Gamma \triangleright \sigma \exists \sigma / wk \sigma$

$vs : \Gamma \exists \tau \rightarrow \Gamma \triangleright \sigma \exists \tau / wk \sigma$

$(::\equiv) : \Gamma \exists \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 =_{\star} \tau_2 \rightarrow \Gamma \exists \tau_2$

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# Substitutions

**data**  $(\Rightarrow) : \text{Ctxt} \rightarrow \text{Ctxt} \rightarrow \text{Set}$  **where**

$$\text{sub} : \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightarrow \Gamma \triangleright \tau \Rightarrow \Gamma$$

$$\text{wk} : (\sigma : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Gamma \triangleright \sigma$$

$$\text{id} : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Gamma$$

$$(\odot) : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow \Delta \Rightarrow X \rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow X$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\uparrow) : & (\rho : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta) \rightarrow (\sigma : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \\ & \rightarrow \Gamma \triangleright \sigma \Rightarrow \Delta \triangleright (\sigma / \rho) \end{aligned}$$

$$\emptyset : \varepsilon \Rightarrow \Delta$$

$$(\blacktriangleright) : (\rho : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta) \rightarrow \Delta \vdash \tau / \rho \rightarrow \Gamma \triangleright \tau \Rightarrow \Delta$$

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# Equality

- ▶  $\beta$ - and  $\eta$ -rules.
- ▶ Evaluation rules for  $(\lambda t)$ .
- ▶ Casts can be removed.
- ▶ Congruence.
- ▶ Heterogeneous.

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# Term equality

**data**  $(=_{\vdash}) : \Gamma_1 \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2 \vdash \tau_2 \rightarrow \text{Set}$  **where**

-- Equivalence.

$\text{refl}_{\vdash} : (t : \Gamma \vdash \tau) \rightarrow t =_{\vdash} t$

$\text{sym}_{\vdash} : t_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 \rightarrow t_2 =_{\vdash} t_1$

$\text{trans}_{\vdash} : t_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 \rightarrow t_2 =_{\vdash} t_3 \rightarrow t_1 =_{\vdash} t_3$

-- Congruence.

$\text{var}_{\text{Cong}} : v_1 =_{\exists} v_2 \rightarrow \text{var } v_1 =_{\vdash} \text{var } v_2$

$\lambda_{\text{Cong}} : t_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 \rightarrow \lambda t_1 =_{\vdash} \lambda t_2$

$(@_{\text{Cong}}) : t_1^1 =_{\vdash} t_1^2 \rightarrow t_2^1 =_{\vdash} t_2^2 \rightarrow t_1^1 @ t_2^1 =_{\vdash} t_1^2 @ t_2^2$

$(/_{\vdash}_{\text{Cong}}) : t_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 \rightarrow \rho_1 =_{\Rightarrow} \rho_2 \rightarrow t_1 /_{\vdash} \rho_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 /_{\vdash} \rho_2$

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# Term equality

**data**  $(=_{\vdash}) : \Gamma_1 \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2 \vdash \tau_2 \rightarrow \text{Set}$  **where**

-- Cast, beta and eta equality.

$\text{castEq}_{\vdash} : (t ::_{\vdash}^{\equiv} \text{eq}) =_{\vdash} t$

$\beta : (\lambda t_1)@t_2 =_{\vdash} t_1 /_{\vdash} \text{sub } t_2$

$\eta : \{t : \Gamma \vdash \prod \tau_1 \tau_2\}$   
 $\rightarrow \lambda ((t /_{\vdash} \text{wk } \tau_1)@var \text{vz}) =_{\vdash} t$

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# Term equality

**data**  $(=_{\vdash}) : \Gamma_1 \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2 \vdash \tau_2 \rightarrow \text{Set}$  **where**  
-- Substitution application axioms.

$$\lambda t \quad \quad \quad \vdash \rho \quad \quad \quad =_{\vdash} \lambda (t \vdash \rho \uparrow \tau_1)$$

$$(t_1 @ t_2) \quad \vdash \rho \quad \quad \quad =_{\vdash} (t_1 \vdash \rho) @ (t_2 \vdash \rho)$$

$$t \quad \quad \quad \vdash \text{id} \quad \quad \quad =_{\vdash} t$$

$$t \quad \quad \quad \vdash (\rho_1 \odot \rho_2) =_{\vdash} t \vdash \rho_1 \vdash \rho_2$$

$$\text{var } v \quad \quad \quad \vdash \text{wk } \sigma \quad \quad \quad =_{\vdash} \text{var } (vs v)$$

$$\text{var } vz \quad \quad \quad \vdash \text{sub } t \quad \quad \quad =_{\vdash} t$$

$$\text{var } (vs v) \quad \vdash \text{sub } t \quad \quad \quad =_{\vdash} \text{var } v$$

$$\text{var } vz \quad \quad \quad \vdash (\rho \uparrow \sigma) \quad \quad \quad =_{\vdash} \text{var } vz$$

$$\text{var } (vs v) \quad \vdash (\rho \uparrow \sigma) \quad \quad \quad =_{\vdash} \text{var } v \vdash \rho \vdash \text{wk } (\sigma / \rho)$$

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# Why heterogeneous equality?

- ▶  $var\ vz \ /_{\vdash} sub\ t =_{\vdash} t.$
- ▶  $\sigma \ /\ wk\ \sigma \ /\ sub\ t \stackrel{?}{=} \sigma.$
- ▶ With homogeneous equality:  
 $\sigma \ /\ wk\ \sigma \ /\ sub\ t =_{\star} \sigma$  proved or postulated.
- ▶ Not proved because:  
Very large mutually recursive definition.
- ▶ Not postulated because:  
 $\tau \ /\ \rho$  would not evaluate.

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# Why explicit substitutions?

- ▶ If  $(\cdot/\Gamma)$  were a function: similar problems.

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# Implicit substitutions

**data**  $Tm^- : \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightarrow Set$  **where**

$var^- : (v : \Gamma \ni \tau) \rightarrow Tm^- (var\ v)$

$\lambda^- : \{t : \Gamma \triangleright \tau_1 \vdash \tau_2\}$

$\rightarrow Ty^- \tau_1 \rightarrow Tm^- t$

$\rightarrow Tm^- (\lambda\ t)$

$(@^-) : Tm^- t_1 \rightarrow Tm^- t_2 \rightarrow Tm^- (t_1 @ t_2)$

$(::_{\vdash}^-) : Tm^- t_1 \rightarrow t_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 \rightarrow Tm^- t_2$

$tm^- ToTm : \{t : \Gamma \vdash \tau\} \rightarrow Tm^- t \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \tau$

$tm^- ToTmEq : (t^- : Tm^- t) \rightarrow tm^- ToTm t^- =_{\vdash} t$

$tm ToTm^- : (t : \Gamma \vdash \tau) \rightarrow Tm^- t$

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# Normal forms

**data**  $Atom : \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightarrow Set$  **where**

$var_{At} : (v : \Gamma \ni \tau) \rightarrow Atom (var v)$

$(@_{At}) : Atom t_1 \rightarrow NF t_2 \rightarrow Atom (t_1 @ t_2)$

$(::\equiv_{At}) : Atom t_1 \rightarrow t_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 \rightarrow Atom t_2$

**data**  $NF : \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightarrow Set$  **where**

$atom_{NF}^* : \{t : \Gamma \vdash \star\} \rightarrow Atom t \rightarrow NF t$

$atom_{NF}^{El} : \{t : \Gamma \vdash El t'\} \rightarrow Atom t \rightarrow NF t$

$\lambda_{NF} : NF t \rightarrow NF (\lambda t)$

$(::\equiv_{NF}) : NF t_1 \rightarrow t_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 \rightarrow NF t_2$

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# Context extensions

**data**  $Ctxt^+$  ( $\Gamma : Ctxt$ ) : *Set* **where**

$\varepsilon^+ : Ctxt^+ \Gamma$

$(\triangleright^+) : (\Gamma' : Ctxt^+ \Gamma) \rightarrow Ty (\Gamma \# \Gamma') \rightarrow Ctxt^+ \Gamma$

$(\#) : (\Gamma : Ctxt) \rightarrow Ctxt^+ \Gamma \rightarrow Ctxt$

$\Gamma \# \varepsilon^+ = \Gamma$

$\Gamma \# (\Gamma' \triangleright^+ \tau) = (\Gamma \# \Gamma') \triangleright \tau$

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# Values

**data**  $Val : \Gamma \vdash \tau \rightarrow Set$  where

$(::_{Val}) : Val\ t_1 \rightarrow t_1 =_{\vdash} t_2 \rightarrow Val\ t_2$

$\star_{Val} : \{t : \Gamma \vdash \star\} \rightarrow Atom\ t \rightarrow Val\ t$

$El_{Val} : \{t : \Gamma \vdash El\ t'\} \rightarrow Atom\ t \rightarrow Val\ t$

$\Pi_{Val} : \{t_1 : \Gamma \vdash \Pi\ \tau_1\ \tau_2\}$

$\rightarrow (f : (\Gamma' : Ctxt^+ \Gamma))$

$\rightarrow \{t_2 : \Gamma \# \Gamma' \vdash \tau_1 / wk^* \Gamma'\}$

$\rightarrow (v : Val\ t_2)$

$\rightarrow Val\ ((t_1 /_{\vdash} wk^* \Gamma') @ t_2)$

$\rightarrow Val\ t_1$

$(@_{Val}) : Val\ t_1 \rightarrow Val\ t_2 \rightarrow Val\ (t_1 @ t_2)$

$wk^*_{Val} : Val\ t \rightarrow (\Gamma' : Ctxt^+ \Gamma) \rightarrow Val\ (t /_{\vdash} wk^* \Gamma')$

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# Environments

**data**  $Env : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow Set$  **where**

$\emptyset_{Env} : Env \emptyset$

$(\blacktriangleright_{Env}) : \{ \rho : \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \} \rightarrow \{ t : \Delta \vdash \sigma / \rho \}$   
 $\rightarrow Env \rho \rightarrow Val t \rightarrow Env (\rho \blacktriangleright t)$

$(::\equiv_{Env}) : Env \rho_1 \rightarrow \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \rightarrow Env \rho_2$

$lookup : (v : \Gamma \ni \tau) \rightarrow Env \rho \rightarrow Val (var v \ /_{\vdash} \rho)$

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# Evaluation

$$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : Tm^- t \rightarrow Env \rho \rightarrow Val (t \vdash \rho)$$

$$\llbracket var^- v \rrbracket \gamma = lookup\ v\ \gamma$$

$$\llbracket t_1^- @ t_2^- \rrbracket \gamma = (\llbracket t_1^- \rrbracket \gamma @_{Val} \llbracket t_2^- \rrbracket \gamma) ::_{Val} \dots$$

$$\llbracket t^- ::=_{\vdash^-} eq \rrbracket \gamma = \llbracket t^- \rrbracket \gamma ::_{Val} \dots$$

$$\llbracket \lambda^- t_1^- \rrbracket \gamma = \Pi_{Val} (\backslash \Delta' v_2 \rightarrow \\ \llbracket t_1^- \rrbracket (wk_{Env}^* \gamma \Delta' \blacktriangleright_{Env} (v_2 ::_{Val} \dots)) \\ ::_{Val} \dots \beta \dots)$$

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# reify + reflect

$$\begin{aligned} \text{reify} &: (\tau : Ty \Gamma) \rightarrow \{t : \Gamma \vdash \tau\} \rightarrow Val\ t \rightarrow NF\ t \\ \text{reify} (\Pi \tau_1 \tau_2) (\Pi_{Val} f) &= \\ &\lambda_{NF} (\text{reify} (\tau_2 / - / -) \\ &\quad (f (\varepsilon^+ \triangleright^+ \tau_1) \\ &\quad\quad (\text{reflect} (\tau_1 / -) (\text{var}_{At} vZ) ::_{Val} \dots))) \\ &::_{NF} \dots \eta \dots \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{reflect} &: (\tau : Ty \Gamma) \rightarrow \{t : \Gamma \vdash \tau\} \rightarrow Atom\ t \rightarrow Val\ t \\ \text{reflect} (\Pi \tau_1 \tau_2) at &= \Pi_{Val} (\backslash \Gamma' v \rightarrow \\ &\quad \text{reflect} (\tau_2 / - / -) (\text{wk}_{At}^* at \Gamma' \textcircled{At} \text{reify} (\tau_1 / -) v)) \end{aligned}$$

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# Normalisation

$$id_{Env} : (\Gamma : Ctxt) \rightarrow Env (id \Gamma)$$
$$normalise : (t : \Gamma \vdash \tau) \rightarrow NF t$$
$$normalise t = reify \_ (\llbracket tmToTm^- t \rrbracket id_{Env} ::_{Val} \dots)$$
$$normaliseEq : (t : \Gamma \vdash \tau) \rightarrow nfToTm (normalise t) =_{\vdash} t$$
$$normaliseEq t = nfToTmEq (normalise t)$$

- ▶ The completeness proof is under way.

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# Equality

**NFs** Strip casts, check syntactic equality.

**Terms** Normalise, then check.

**Types** Check structurally.

```
data TyEq? (τ1 : Ty Γ1) (τ2 : Ty Γ2) : Set where  
  equalTy      : τ1 =* τ2 → TyEq? τ1 τ2  
  notEqualTy  : TyEq? τ1 τ2
```

```
(?=) : (τ1, τ2 : Ty Γ) → TyEq? τ1 τ2
```

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# Type checker

- ▶ Raw terms ( $RawTm$ ).
- ▶ Lambdas annotated with raw types.

**data**  $IsTm^-? (\Gamma : Ctxt) : RawTm \rightarrow Set$  **where**  
 $isTm : (\tau : Ty \Gamma) \rightarrow (t : \Gamma \vdash \tau) \rightarrow (t^- : Tm^- t)$   
 $\rightarrow IsTm^-? \Gamma (eraseTm^- t^-)$   
 $noTm (e : RawTm) : IsTm^-? \Gamma e$

$inferTm^- : (\Gamma : Ctxt) \rightarrow (e : RawTm) \rightarrow IsTm^-? \Gamma e$

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# Discussion

- ▶ Internal method advantage:  
Types give a lot of info.  
Example: No de Bruijn index arithmetic.
- ▶ Disadvantage:  
Sometimes things become very dependent  
on each other.

Meta  
language

Object  
language

Contexts

Types

Terms

Variables

Substitutions

Equality

Why ... ?

Implicit  
substitutions

Normalisation

Normal forms

Values

Environments

Evaluation

reify + reflect

Normalisation

Equality

Type  
checker