



An Inductive Universe for Setoids

The Setoid Model

Hofmann's PhD thesis: two translations from CC to CC

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \vdash \llbracket t \rrbracket : \llbracket A \rrbracket \\ \Gamma \vdash t \equiv u : A \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \vdash \llbracket t \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket u \rrbracket : \llbracket A \rrbracket \end{array}$$

They validate

- ▶ function extensionality
- ▶ proposition extensionality
- ▶ quotient types

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BUT:

- ▶ First model: no true dependent types
- ▶ Second model: missing definitional equations

The Setoid Model, again

Altenkirch '99 adds definitional proof irrelevance

```
Setoid ::= {  
  A      : Type  
  ~_A    : A → A → SProp  
  refl   : x ~_A x  
  sym    : x ~_A y → y ~_A x  
  trans  : x ~_A y → y ~_A z → x ~_A z  
}
```

→ true dependent types

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```

→ true dependent types

+ Universe of non-dependent types

An Inductive-Recursive Universe

Inductive U \equiv

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} N : U \\ \Pi : (A : U) (P : \mathbf{El} A \rightarrow U) (P_e : a \mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{A} a' \rightarrow P a \sim_U P a') \rightarrow U \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathbf{El} N \quad \equiv \quad \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{El} (\Pi A P P_e) &\equiv (f : (a : \mathbf{El} A) \rightarrow \mathbf{El} (P a)) \\ &\quad \times (f_e : a \mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{A} a' \rightarrow f a \mathbf{P} a \sim \mathbf{P} a' f a') \end{aligned}$$

$$N \sim_U N \quad \equiv \quad \top$$

$$\Pi A P P_e \sim_U \Pi B Q Q_e \quad \equiv \quad (A \sim_U B) \times (a \mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{B} b \rightarrow P a \sim_U Q b)$$

$$- \sim_U - \quad \equiv \quad \perp$$

$$n \mathbf{N} \sim \mathbf{N} m \quad \equiv \quad (* \text{ inductive def of equality } *)$$

$$\langle f, f_e \rangle \Pi A P P_e \sim \Pi B Q Q_e \langle g, g_e \rangle \quad \equiv \quad a \mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{B} b \rightarrow f a \mathbf{P} a \sim \mathbf{Q} b g b$$

$$x _ \sim _ y \quad \equiv \quad \perp$$

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- ▶ encoding as an inductive-inductive family

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Altenkirch, Boulier, Kaposi, Sattler and Sestini '21: we can do better

- ▶ encoding as an inductive-inductive family
- ▶ encoding as an inductive family in a theory with a $SProp$ -valued equality with large elimination

I.

An Inductive Universe

Let's just hack our way through it

Inductive U \equiv

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} N : U \\ \Pi : (A : U) \\ \quad (P : \text{El } A \rightarrow U) \\ \quad (P_e : a \sim_A a' \rightarrow P a \sim_U P a') \rightarrow U \end{array} \right.$$

$\text{El} : U \rightarrow \text{Type}$

$\text{El } N \quad \equiv \quad \mathbb{N}$

$\text{El } (\Pi A P P_e) \equiv (f : (a : \text{El } A) \rightarrow \text{El } (P a))$
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(* Definition of equalities *)

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Inductive U \equiv

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} N : U \\ \Pi : (A : U) (A_ = : A \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{SProp}) \\ \quad (P : \text{El } A \rightarrow U) (P_ = : P a \rightarrow P a' \rightarrow \text{SProp}) \rightarrow U \end{array} \right.$$

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 $\Pi : (A : U) (A_ = : A \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{SProp})$
 $(P : \text{El } A \rightarrow U) (P_ = : P a \rightarrow P a' \rightarrow \text{SProp}) \rightarrow U$

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} small IR

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(* Definition of equalities without using $A_ =$ or $P_ =$ *)

Let's just hack our way through it

Inductive $U_e : U \rightarrow \text{Type} \equiv$

$N_e : U_e N$

$\Pi_e : (A : U) (A_e : U_e A)$

$(P : \text{El } A \rightarrow U) (P_e : (a : A) \rightarrow U_e (P a))$

$(P_{\text{ext}} : a \underset{A \sim A}{\sim} a' \rightarrow P a \underset{U}{\sim} P a')$

$\rightarrow U_e (\Pi A (- \underset{A \sim A}{\sim} -) P (\lambda a a' . - \underset{P a \sim P a'}{\sim} -))$

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$$U' = (A : U) \times (U_e A)$$

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- ▶ a universe of propositions with Propext,
- ▶ universe embeddings.

Syntactic translation of **MLTT+funext+propext+UIP+quotients** into **MLTT + SProp** which preserves conversion.

II.

Proof-relevant setoids

Choice issues

When working with setoids, we encounter **choice issues**

Computational data and equality proofs live in different worlds

→ difference between Σ and \exists

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Computational data and equality proofs live in different worlds

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$$(x : A) \rightarrow \Sigma(y : B). R a b \quad \rightarrow \quad \Sigma(f : A \rightarrow B).(x : A) \rightarrow R x f(x)$$

$$(x : A) \rightarrow \exists(y : B). R a b \quad \rightarrow \quad \exists(f : A \rightarrow B).(x : A) \rightarrow R x f(x)$$

Review of universes

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Impredicative Set

Impredicative, proof-relevant, weird, large elim only allowed for small inductives

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Type

Predicative hierarchy, proof-relevant, large elim allowed

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Varieties of setoids

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SProp setoids

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Prop setoids

Large elimination of accessibility $\rightarrow \Sigma_1^0$ -choice

Type-valued setoids

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Countable and dependent choice

Since the setoid equality on \mathbb{N} coincides with the meta-equality, every function out of \mathbb{N} is automatically a setoid morphism.

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Choice for higher order types

For the setoid equality on $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ to coincide with the meta-equality, we need function extensionality in the meta...

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What a coincidence! We have a translation that does just that 😊
Type-valued setoids **inside the SProp-valued setoid model** have choice for all Martin-Löf types

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Type-valued setoids **inside the `SProp`-valued setoid model** have choice for all Martin-Löf types

(cf. Rathjen, Choice principles in constructive and classical set theories)

What about Impredicative Set?

idk, Impredicative-Set-valued setoids seem to sit somewhere inbetween Prop-valued and Type-valued setoids

Universes for proof-relevant setoids

Take the universe construction from earlier, and substitute **SProp** for your favourite universe. It just works!

A syntactic model?

Can we get the ultimate setoid translation out of this?

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Substitution don't go under binders: $(\lambda x. t)[\sigma] \neq \lambda x. t[\sigma^\uparrow]$
Barras, Coquand, Huber, "A Generalization of Takeuti–Gandy Interpretation"

Questions

- ▶ Can we derive a systematic encoding of double induction-recursion from this hack?
- ▶ Can we find a nice-ish syntax for the "proof-relevant observational type theory" of this weak model?



Thank you!