

crude but
effective
stratification

mcbride
strathclyde

Hotel Erica, Bergen Dal, 2002

Peter Aczel reminds us of
the joyful innocence of

Set : Set

ID : Set

ID = $(X : \text{Set}) \rightarrow X \rightarrow X$

id : ID

id = $\lambda X \rightarrow \lambda x \rightarrow x$

id ID id : ID

uniformity is the virtue purchased by invariance

- use same machinery for Sets and values

$\text{zipWith} : (\text{Ss} : \text{List Set}) \rightarrow (\text{T} : \text{Set}) \rightarrow$
 $(\text{Ss} \rightarrow \text{T}) \rightarrow$
 $(\text{map List Ss} \rightarrow \text{List T})$

$_ \rightarrow _ : \text{List Set} \rightarrow \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$[\] \rightarrow \text{T} = \text{T}$

$(\text{S} \# \text{Ss}) \rightarrow \text{T} = \text{S} \rightarrow (\text{Ss} \rightarrow \text{T})$

uniformity is the virtue purchased by involutions

- use same machinery for Sets and values

$$\text{zipWith} : (\text{Ss} : \overset{\text{big}}{\text{List Set}}) \rightarrow (\text{T} : \text{Set}) \rightarrow$$
$$(\text{Ss} \rightarrow \text{T}) \rightarrow$$
$$(\overset{\text{big}}{\text{map}} \text{ List Ss} \rightarrow \overset{\text{big}}{\text{List T}})$$
$$_ \rightarrow _ : \overset{\text{big}}{\text{List Set}} \rightarrow \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$[] \rightarrow \text{T} = \text{T}$$
$$(\text{S} \# \text{Ss}) \rightarrow \text{T} = \text{S} \rightarrow (\text{Ss} \rightarrow \text{T})$$

- can we pay for uniformity with less?

'Levitation' negotiates with the serpent

$$[_] : \text{Desc } I \rightarrow (I \rightarrow \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$\mu : (F : I \rightarrow \text{Desc } I) \rightarrow I \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$\langle _ \rangle : [_ F i] (\mu F) \rightarrow \mu F i$$
$$\text{DESC} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Desc } 1$$
$$\text{Desc} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$\text{Desc} = \lambda I \rightarrow \mu (\lambda _ \rightarrow \text{DESC } I) _$$

'Levitation' negotiates with the serpent

$$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : \text{Desc } I \rightarrow (I \rightarrow \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$\mu : (F : I \rightarrow \text{Desc } I) \rightarrow I \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$\langle _ \rangle : \llbracket F i \rrbracket (\mu F) \rightarrow \mu F i$$

$$\text{DESC} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Desc } 1$$

$$\text{Desc} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$\text{Desc} = \lambda I \rightarrow \mu (\lambda _ \rightarrow \text{DESC } I) _$$

- the circle is a coil

requirements

- $\text{Set}^i : \text{Set}^j$ when $i < j$
- $\uparrow_i^j : \text{Set}^i \hookrightarrow \text{Set}^j$ when $i \leq j$ 'embed'
- $t : T : \text{Set}^i$

 $\uparrow_i^j t : \uparrow_i^j T : \text{Set}^j$ when $i \leq j$ 'enbiggeren'
- **embedding** keeps **small** things **small**
but views them from **further away**
- **enbiggering** makes the **big** version
of a **small** thing

embedding is rife

$$ID = (X: \text{Set}) \rightarrow \uparrow X \rightarrow \uparrow X$$

└──────────┘ shift X
to Set's level

- how to hide \uparrow ?
 - cumulativity $\text{Set}^i \subseteq \text{Set}^j$ if $i \leq j$?
 - PTS-flexibility $(i, j, i \sqcup j) \in \Pi\text{-RULES}$

a bidirectional approach

- ask not the type of a canonical thing
- ask which canonical things a type has
- observations have types
- subtyping answers
 - 'is the type we've got good for the type we want?'

$$j > i$$

$$\text{Set}^i \ni \text{Set}^i$$

$$\text{Set}^i \ni S \quad S \Downarrow S' \quad S' \rightarrow \text{Set}^i \ni T$$

$$\text{Set}^i \ni \Pi S T$$

$$x : S \vdash \{ T \cdot \underline{x} \Rightarrow T'; T' \ni t \}$$

$$\Pi S T \ni \lambda x \rightarrow t$$

$$t \in S \quad S \leq T$$

$$T \ni \underline{t}$$

$$x : S$$

$$x \in S$$

$$f \in \Pi S T$$

$$S \ni s$$

$$S \Downarrow S'$$

$$T \cdot s' \Rightarrow T'$$

$$f s \in T'$$

$j > i$

'bigger than' not 'suc of'

evaluation

$$\text{Set}^i \ni \text{Set}^i$$

$$\text{Set}^i \ni s \quad s \Downarrow s' \quad s' \rightarrow \text{Set}^i \ni T$$

$$\text{Set}^i \ni \Pi S T \quad \text{no using}$$

$$x : S \vdash \{ T \cdot \underline{x} \Rightarrow T' ; T' \ni t \}$$

$$\Pi S T \ni \lambda x \rightarrow t$$

$$t \in S \quad S \leq T$$

$$T \ni \underline{t}$$

value application

$$\frac{x : S}{x \in S}$$

$$f \in \Pi S T$$

$$S \ni s$$

$$s \Downarrow s'$$

$$T \cdot s' \Rightarrow T'$$

$$\frac{f s \in T'$$

$$i \leq j$$

$$\text{Set}^i \leq \text{Set}^j$$

$$S' \leq S$$

$$x: S' \vdash \{ T \cdot x \rightarrow U \\ T' \cdot x \rightarrow U' \\ U \leq U' \}$$

$$\Pi S T \leq \Pi S' T'$$

$$S \cong T \in \text{Set}^i$$

$$\underline{S} \leq \underline{T}$$

$$i \leq j$$

nonstrict order induces embedding

$$\text{Set}^i \leq \text{Set}^j$$

$$S' \leq S$$

contravariant

$$x: S' \vdash \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \cdot x \Rightarrow U \\ T' \cdot x \Rightarrow U' \\ U \leq U' \end{array} \right\}$$

ok, because of ↷

covariant

$$\Pi S T \leq \Pi S' T'$$

$$S \equiv T \in \text{Set}^i$$

$$\underline{S} \leq \underline{T}$$

for noncanonical types,
degenerate to equality

definitional equality is also bidirectional

$$\frac{j \geq i}{\text{Set}^j \ni \text{Set}^i \equiv \text{Set}^i}$$

$$\text{Set}^j \ni S \equiv S'$$

$$x: S' \vdash \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \cdot x \rightarrow U \\ T' \cdot x \rightarrow U' \\ \text{Set}^j \ni U \equiv U' \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Set}^j \ni \Pi S T \equiv \Pi S' T'$$

$$x: S \vdash \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \cdot x \rightarrow U' \\ f \cdot x \rightarrow t \\ f' \cdot x \rightarrow t' \\ U \ni t \equiv t' \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Pi S T \ni f \equiv f'$$

$$t \equiv t' \in S \quad S \in T$$

$$\underline{T} \ni \underline{t} \equiv \underline{t'}$$

reconstructing types for observations

$$\frac{x:S}{x \equiv x \in S}$$

$$x \equiv x \in S$$

$$\frac{f \equiv f' \in \Pi S T \quad S \ni s \equiv s' \quad T \cdot s \Rightarrow U}{f s \equiv f' s' \in U}$$

$$f s \equiv f' s' \in U$$

$$\frac{\text{Set} \downarrow \text{Set}}{\text{Set} \downarrow \text{Set}}$$

$$\frac{S \downarrow S' \quad T \downarrow T'}{\Pi S T \downarrow \Pi S' T'}$$

$$\frac{x \vdash t \downarrow_{\sigma} [x \mapsto x] t'}{\lambda x \rightarrow t \downarrow \lambda x \rightarrow t'}$$

$$\lambda x \rightarrow t \downarrow \lambda x \rightarrow t'$$

$$\frac{t \downarrow v}{t \downarrow v}$$

$$\frac{t \downarrow v}{x \downarrow_{\sigma} \sigma(x)}$$

$$x \downarrow_{\sigma} \sigma(x)$$

$$\frac{f \downarrow_{\sigma} f' \quad s \downarrow_{\sigma} s' \quad f \cdot s' \Rightarrow v}{f s \downarrow_{\sigma} v}$$

$$f s \downarrow_{\sigma} v$$

$$t \downarrow_{\sigma} [x \mapsto s] v$$

$$\frac{t \downarrow_{\sigma} [x \mapsto s] v}{(\lambda x \rightarrow t) \cdot s \Rightarrow v}$$

$$\frac{f \cdot s \Rightarrow v}{f s \Rightarrow v}$$

pause for thought (I)

- we have **cumulativity** for **embedding** \uparrow
- **levels** are explicit — no **typical ambiguity**
- checking is decidable if $\downarrow, \cdot \Rightarrow$ terminate
(and they should, if $<$ is well-founded)
- so far, no story about **universe polymorphism**
or **embiggening** \uparrow

pause for thought (II)

- so far, the only explicit **levels** are superscripts on **Set**
- **levels** are compared only with $<$, \leq and are not specified **absolutely** in any rule
- derivability preserved by any **strictly monotone operator** on **levels**
- that gives us a way to manage **embiggening**

global definitions

- let us choose a bunch of strictly monotone operators on levels, LOp , closed under identity & composition (e.g. $\{(n+)\mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ if levels are in \mathbb{N})
- let us allow top level (unfinished) definitions
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f =_i s : S \\ h =_i ? : S \end{array} \right\} \text{ where } s, S \text{ closed } \begin{array}{l} \text{Set}^i \ni S \\ S \ni s \end{array}$$
- let us invoke definitions, f°, h° , with $\circ \in LOp$ (a blank \circ is the identity)

monotone shifting

- $\overline{f^\circ \in S^\circ} \quad \overline{f^\circ \downarrow_r s^\circ} \quad \text{if } f \equiv_r s : S$

- $\overline{h^\circ \in S^\circ} \quad \overline{h^\circ \downarrow \underline{h}^\circ} \quad \text{if } h \equiv_i ? : S$

- the action of \circ on terms is structural,

except $(\text{Set}^i)^\circ = \text{Set}^{\circ i}$

$$(f^{\circ'})^\circ = f^{\circ \circ'}$$

$$(h^{\circ'})^\circ = h^{\circ \circ'}$$

- build stuff on the ground, then shift it high!

ID : Set

ID = $(X : \text{Set}) \rightarrow X \rightarrow X$

id : ID

id = $\lambda X \rightarrow \lambda x \rightarrow x$

id^{*}ID id : ID

discussion

- yes cumulativity (silent)
- yes level polymorphism (explicit)
- no typical ambiguity (levels explicit)
- no \perp
- no constraint-solving (and before you get tempted to add some, think about what \leq does to argument synthesis)
- need to prove some theorems (build model?)
- need to roll out to more canonical types