

Encoding predicate subtyping in Dedukti

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Predicate subtyping

In Dedukti

Automation for subtyping

Predicate subtyping

is STT + a few things

$$t ::= x \mid tt \mid f \mid \lambda x : t, t \mid \Pi x : t, t$$

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Predicate subtyping

makes maths easy

$$\Gamma \vdash \exp\left(\frac{2i\pi}{3}\right) : \{z : \mathbf{C} \mid \exists n. z^n = 1\}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \exp\left(\frac{2i\pi}{3}\right) : \mathbf{C}}{\Gamma \vdash \exp\left(\frac{2i\pi}{3}\right) : \{z : \mathbf{C} \mid \exists n. z^n = 1\}}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{exp} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \quad \Gamma \vdash \frac{2i\pi}{3} : \mathbf{C}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{exp}\left(\frac{2i\pi}{3}\right) : \mathbf{C}}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{exp} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \quad \Gamma \vdash \frac{2i\pi}{3} : \mathbf{C}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{exp}\left(\frac{2i\pi}{3}\right) : \mathbf{C} \quad \Gamma \vdash \exists n. \left(\text{exp}\left(\frac{2i\pi}{3}\right)\right)^n = 1}$$
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{exp}\left(\frac{2i\pi}{3}\right) : \{z : \mathbf{C} \mid \exists n. z^n = 1\}}$$

Predicate subtyping

makes safe programming easy

`incrHd([3; 4]) = [4; 4]`

`incrHd(s) = push(top(s) + 1, tail(s))`

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`\vdash incrHd : $\Pi (s : \{s : \text{stk} \mid \neg \text{empty}(s)\})$,`

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`⊢ incrHd : Π (s : {s : stk | ¬empty(s)}), {r : stk | ¬empty(r) ∧ top(r) > top(s)}`

Predicate subtyping

is actually used!

In PVS

```
{ x : reals | x > 0 }
```

In F*

```
x : reals { x > 0 }
```

Predicate subtyping

In Dedukti

Automation for subtyping

Simple type theory

remember Gilles' talk?

$\mathbf{El} : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{TYPE}; \quad \mathbf{Prf} : (\mathbf{El} \circ) \rightarrow \mathbf{TYPE}; \quad \mathbf{N} : \mathbf{Set}$

$[-] : \mathbf{STT} \rightarrow \mathbf{Lp}[\mathbf{STT}]$

Simple type theory

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► $[\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \mathbf{N}, x : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}] = \Delta \vdash \lambda x : (\mathbf{El} \ \mathbf{N}), x : (\mathbf{El} (\mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}))$

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- ▶ $[\Gamma \vdash \forall_{\mathbf{N}} x. P : o] = \Delta \vdash (\forall \ \mathbf{N} \ [P]) : (\mathbf{El} \circ)$

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- ▶ $[\Gamma \vdash \forall_{\mathbf{N}} x. P : o] = \Delta \vdash (\forall \mathbf{N} [P]) : (\mathbf{El} \circ)$
- ▶ $[\Gamma \vdash \lambda h, h : P \Rightarrow P] = \Delta \vdash \lambda h : (\mathbf{Prf} [P]), h : (\mathbf{Prf} ([P] \Rightarrow [P]))$

Predicate subtyping

Dedukti likes predicates, but not subtyping

```
psub :  
(psub      ) :
```

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`psub : $\prod T : \text{Set},$
(psub N) :`

Predicate subtyping

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$$\text{psub} : \prod T : \text{Set}, (\text{El } (T \rightarrow \circ)) \rightarrow$$
$$(\text{psub } \mathbf{N} (\lambda x, x > 0)) :$$

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$$\lambda x : (\text{El } (\text{psub } \mathbf{N} \text{posp})), x : \text{El } ((\text{psub } \mathbf{N} \text{posp}) \rightarrow (\text{psub } \mathbf{N} \text{posp}))$$

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Unicity of types in Dedukti (modulo \simeq):

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- ▶ either $\vdash \exp\left(\frac{2i\pi}{3}\right) : \text{El } (\text{psub } \mathbf{C} (\exists n, \dots))$

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but not both

Interpretation of subtyping through coercions

Interpreting subtyping

Dedukti wants everything explained

$$\frac{\vdash e : (\mathbf{El} (\mathbf{psub} \ T \ P))}{\vdash (\quad e) : (\mathbf{El} \ T)};$$

$$\frac{\vdash e : (\mathbf{El} \ T) \quad \vdash \quad : (\mathbf{Prf} \ (P \ e))}{\vdash (\quad e) : (\mathbf{El} (\mathbf{psub} \ T \ P))}$$

Interpreting subtyping

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$$\frac{\vdash e : (\mathbf{El} (\mathbf{psub} \ T \ P))}{\vdash (\mathbf{fst} \ e) : (\mathbf{El} \ T)} ; \quad \frac{\vdash e : (\mathbf{El} \ T) \quad \vdash : (\mathbf{Prf} \ (P \ e))}{\vdash (\quad e \) : (\mathbf{El} (\mathbf{psub} \ T \ P))}$$

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► $\mathbf{pair} : \Pi t : \mathbf{Set}, \Pi p : (\mathbf{El} (t \rightarrow o)),$

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- ▶ $\mathbf{pair} : \Pi t : \mathbf{Set}, \Pi p : (\mathbf{El} (t \rightarrow \mathbf{o})), \Pi m : (\mathbf{El} \ t), (\mathbf{Prf} (p \ m)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{El} (\mathbf{psub} \ t \ p))$
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- ▶ $\mathbf{pair} : \Pi t : \mathbf{Set}, \Pi p : (\mathbf{El} (t \rightarrow o)), \Pi m : (\mathbf{El} \ t), (\mathbf{Prf} (p \ m)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{El} (\mathbf{psub} \ t \ p))$
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- ▶ $\mathbf{fst} : \Pi t : \mathbf{Set}, \Pi p : (\mathbf{El} (t \rightarrow o)), (\mathbf{El} (\mathbf{psub} \ t \ p)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{El} \ t)$

Proofs don't matter

Assume

$\vdash h_1 : (\text{Prf } (\text{posp2})); \quad \vdash h_2 : (\text{Prf } (\text{posp2}));$

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Assume

$$\vdash h_1 : (\text{Prf } (\text{posp2})); \quad \vdash h_2 : (\text{Prf } (\text{posp2})); \quad h_1 \neq h_2$$

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$\vdash h_1 : (\text{Prf } (\text{posp2})); \quad \vdash h_2 : (\text{Prf } (\text{posp2})); \quad h_1 \neq h_2$

$(\text{pair } \mathbf{N} \text{posp2 } h_1) \quad (\text{pair } \mathbf{N} \text{posp2 } h_2) \quad : \text{El } (\text{psub } \mathbf{N} \text{posp})$

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Assume

$\vdash h_1 : (\text{Prf } (\text{posp2})); \quad \vdash h_2 : (\text{Prf } (\text{posp2})); \quad h_1 \neq h_2$

$(\text{pair } \mathbf{N} \text{posp2 } h_1) \quad \simeq \quad (\text{pair } \mathbf{N} \text{posp2 } h_2) \quad : \text{El } (\text{psub } \mathbf{N} \text{posp})$

$\swarrow \quad \nwarrow$

$(\text{pair}^\dagger \mathbf{N} \text{posp2})$

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Assume

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$(\text{pair } \mathbf{N} \text{posp2 } h_1) \quad \simeq \quad (\text{pair } \mathbf{N} \text{posp2 } h_2) \quad : \text{El } (\text{psub } \mathbf{N} \text{posp})$

$(\text{pair}^\dagger \mathbf{N} \text{posp2})$

Proof Irrelevance

Proofs don't matter

or do they?

What about $(\text{pair}^\dagger \mathbf{N}_{\text{posp}0})$?

Proofs don't matter

or do they?

What about ($\text{pair}^\dagger \mathbf{N}_{\text{posp}0}$)?

Symbol protection

Proofs don't matter

or do they?

What about $(\text{pair}^\dagger \mathbf{N}_{\text{posp0}})$?

Symbol protection

- ▶ pair^\dagger not typable in foreign modules

Proofs don't matter

or do they?

What about $(\text{pair}^\dagger \mathbf{N}_{\text{posp0}})$?

Symbol protection

- ▶ pair^\dagger not typable in foreign modules
- ▶ unless in rewrite rule left-hand side

Safety nets for Dedukti users

```
psub.lp
```

```
protected constant symbol pair† (T : Set) (P : (El (T → o))) : (El (psub P))
```

Safety nets for Dedukti users

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```

```
symbol fill : El (stk → nestk) := λs, (pair† s);
```

Safety nets for Dedukti users

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```
symbol fill : El (stk → nestk) := λs, (pair† s);
```

```
rule (fill s) ⇔ (pair† s);
```

Safety nets for Dedukti users

```
psub.lp
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protected constant symbol pair† (T : Set) (P : (El (T → o))) : (El (psub P))
```

```
symbol fill : El (stk → nestk) := λs, (pair† s);
```

```
rule (fill s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (pair† s);
```

```
rule (concat s (pair† s))  $\longleftrightarrow$  (push ...);
```


Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;
```

Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;  
constant symbol empty : El stk;
```

Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;  
constant symbol empty : El stk;  
constant symbol nestkp (s : El stk) := s ≠ empty;
```

Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;  
constant symbol empty : El stk;  
constant symbol nestkp (s : El stk) := s ≠ empty;  
symbol nestk := psub stk nestkp;
```

Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;  
constant symbol empty : El stk;  
constant symbol nestkp (s : El stk) := s ≠ empty;  
symbol nestk := psub stk nestkp;  
constant symbol push : (El (N → stk → nestk));
```

Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;  
constant symbol empty : El stk;  
constant symbol nestkp (s : El stk) := s ≠ empty;  
symbol nestk := psub stk nestkp;  
constant symbol push : (El (N → stk → nestk));  
constant symbol pop : (El (nestk → stk));
```

Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;  
constant symbol empty : El stk;  
constant symbol nestkp (s : El stk) := s ≠ empty;  
symbol nestk := psub stk nestkp;  
constant symbol push : (El (N → stk → nestk));  
constant symbol pop : (El (nestk → stk));  
constant symbol top : (El (nestk → N));
```

Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;  
constant symbol empty : El stk;  
constant symbol nestkp (s : El stk) := s ≠ empty;  
symbol nestk := psub stk nestkp;  
constant symbol push : (El (N → stk → nestk));  
constant symbol pop : (El (nestk → stk));  
constant symbol top : (El (nestk → N));  
constant symbol pushTopPop : Prf
```


Let's try it out!

```
constant symbol stk : Set;  
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symbol nestk := psub stk nestkp;  
constant symbol push : (El (N → stk → nestk));  
constant symbol pop : (El (nestk → stk));  
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constant symbol pushTopPop : Prf  
  ∀ stk (λs,
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  ∀ stk (λs,
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constant symbol pop : (El (nestk → stk));
constant symbol top : (El (nestk → N));
constant symbol pushTopPop : Prf
  ∀ stk (λs,
    (nestkp s) ⇒
    ( (push (top ( s ))) (pop ( s )))) = s)
```

Let's try it out!

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constant symbol stk : Set;
constant symbol empty : El stk;
constant symbol nestkp (s : El stk) := s ≠ empty;
symbol nestk := psub stk nestkp;
constant symbol push : (El (N → stk → nestk));
constant symbol pop : (El (nestk → stk));
constant symbol top : (El (nestk → N));
constant symbol pushTopPop : Prf
  ∀ stk (λs,
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$$(\forall \text{stk} (\lambda s, (\text{nestkps } s) \Rightarrow (\text{fst } (\text{push } (\text{top } (\text{pair } s ?t)) (\text{pop } (\text{pair } s ?p))))) = s))$$

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▶ $\text{top} : \text{El } ((\text{psub } \text{stk } (\lambda x, x \neq \text{empty})) \rightarrow \mathbf{N})$

▶ $s : (\text{El } \text{stk}) \vdash ?t : (\text{Prf } (s \neq \text{empty}))$

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$$\frac{s : (\text{El } \text{stk})}{?x : (\text{Prf } (s \neq \text{empty}))}$$

Predicate subtypes inhabitants contain proofs

Let's recap

$$s : (\text{El stk}) \vdash (\text{nestkps } s) \Rightarrow (\text{fst } (\text{push } (\text{top } (\text{pair } s ?t)) (\text{pop } (\text{pair } s ?p)))) = s$$

with $\Rightarrow : \text{El } (o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o)$

Predicate subtypes inhabitants contain proofs

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with $\Rightarrow : \mathbf{El} (\circ \rightarrow \circ \rightarrow \circ)$

Dependent implication $\Rightarrow : \Pi p : (\mathbf{El\ o}), ((\mathbf{Prf\ p}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{El\ o})) \rightarrow (\mathbf{El\ o})$

Predicate subtypes inhabitants contain proofs

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$$\begin{aligned} (\text{nestkps } s) \Rightarrow \lambda h : \text{Prf } (\text{nestkps } s), \\ (\text{fst } (\text{push } (\text{top } (\text{pair } s ?t)) (\text{pop } (\text{pair } s ?p)))) = s \end{aligned}$$

Predicate subtypes inhabitants contain proofs

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Predicate subtyping

In Dedukti

Automation for subtyping

Dedukti is too rigid

$$s : \text{El stk} \vdash (\text{top } s) : \text{El N}$$

Dedukti is too rigid

$$\frac{s : \mathbf{El\ stk} \vdash \text{top} : \mathbf{El\ nestk} \rightarrow \mathbf{El\ N}}{s : \mathbf{El\ stk} \vdash (\text{top } s) : \mathbf{El\ N}}$$

Dedukti is too rigid

$$\frac{s : \mathbf{E1\ stk} \vdash \text{top} : \mathbf{E1\ nestk} \rightarrow \mathbf{E1\ N} \quad \overline{s : \mathbf{E1\ stk} \vdash s : \mathbf{E1\ nestk}}}{s : \mathbf{E1\ stk} \vdash (\text{top } s) : \mathbf{E1\ N}}$$

Dedukti is too rigid

$$\frac{s : \mathbf{E1\ stk} \vdash \text{top} : \mathbf{E1\ nestk} \rightarrow \mathbf{E1\ N} \quad \frac{(\mathbf{E1\ stk}) \simeq (\mathbf{E1\ nestk})}{s : \mathbf{E1\ stk} \vdash s : \mathbf{E1\ nestk}}}{s : \mathbf{E1\ stk} \vdash (\text{top } s) : \mathbf{E1\ N}}$$

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$$\frac{\vdash t : T \quad \vdash U : s \quad T \simeq U}{\vdash t : U}$$

Dedukti is too rigid

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$$\frac{\vdash t : T \quad \vdash U : s \quad T <: U}{\vdash t : U}$$

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$$\frac{\vdash t : T \quad \vdash U : s \quad T < U}{\vdash t : U}$$

$(\text{El stk}) < (\text{El } (\text{psub stk } (\lambda s, s \neq \text{empty})))?$

Lambdapi can be softened

with 'implicit' coercions

$$\Gamma \vdash t : T \triangleright t_0$$

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► $\llbracket T <: (\text{psub } T P) \rrbracket = \lambda x : \text{El } T, (\text{pair } T P x ?x)$

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- ▶ $\llbracket T <: (\text{psub } T P) \rrbracket = \lambda x : \text{El } T, (\text{pair } T P x ?x)$
- ▶ $\llbracket (\text{psub } T P) <: T \rrbracket = \lambda x : \text{El } (\text{psub } T P), (\text{fst } T P x)$

How to compute the subtyping derivation?

with rewrite rules, of course!

$(\llbracket \mathcal{D} :: U <: T \rrbracket x)$ replaced by

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- ▶ $(\kappa T (\text{psub } T P) X) \iff (\text{pair } T P X ? X)$

User-friendly stacks

`symbol` pushTopPop : Prf

\forall stk ($\lambda s,$

(nestkp s) \Rightarrow

$\lambda h, (\text{fst} (\text{push} (\text{top} (\text{pair } s h)) (\text{pop} (\text{pair } s h)))) = s);$

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pushTopPop : (Prf (\forall stk $\lambda s, ((\text{nestkp } s) \Rightarrow (\lambda h, (\text{push} (\text{top } s) (\text{pop } s))) = s)))$)

User-friendly stacks

```
symbol pushTopPop : Prf
```

```
  ∀ stk (λ s,  
    (nestkp s) ⇒  
    λ h, (fst (push (top (pair s h)) (pop (pair s h)))) = s);
```

```
symbol
```

```
pushTopPop : (Prf (∀ stk λ s, ((nestkp s) ⇒ (λ h, (push (top s) (pop s))) = s)))
```

```
begin
```

```
  assume h;
```

```
  refine h;
```

```
  refine h;
```

```
end;
```

Wrapping up

Prototypical!

