EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN TYPED AND UNTYPED ALGORITHMIC CONVERSION

Meven Lennon-Bertrand Types Conference – June 22nd 2022 A TALE OF TWO (OR FOUR) CONVERSIONS

Typed and Untyped Conversions, Declarative and Algorithmic

Typed and Untyped Conversion

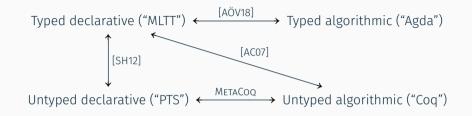
- Two traditions: MLTT (typed) vs PTS (untyped)
- \cdot Typed: good story for η laws
- \cdot Untyped: more efficient, thus used in CoQ

Typed and Untyped Conversion

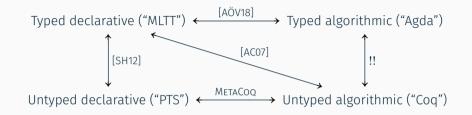
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Declarative and Algorithmic Conversion

- · Declarative: standard presentation, but no direct algorithm
- Algorithmic: easy to relate to an algorithm, but not a good specification



- [AC07], [AÖV18]: stronger logical power than the studied system
- [SH12], METACOQ: no η laws



- \cdot [AC07], [AÖV18]: stronger logical power than the studied system
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- !!: Can we do this? With a low logical power?

How do we do this?

SETTING DOWN THE SYSTEMS

Typed conversion: put bidirectional lenses on

- $\cdot \Gamma \vdash t \Leftrightarrow t': T$ with T as input, $\Gamma \vdash n \leftrightarrow n': T$ with T as output
- Motto: Conversion \Leftrightarrow checks, neutral comparison \leftrightarrow infers

 $\frac{\Gamma, x: A \vdash f \ x \Leftrightarrow g \ x: B}{\Gamma \vdash f \Leftrightarrow g: \Pi \ x: A. B}$

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Untyped conversion

- Same general structure: conversion + neutral comparison
- · Main difference: term-directed instead of type-directed

 $\frac{n \ x \Leftrightarrow t \qquad n \ \text{neutral}}{n \Leftrightarrow \lambda \ x: A. \ t} + \text{symmetric} \qquad \frac{t \Leftrightarrow t'}{\lambda \ x: A. \ t \Leftrightarrow \lambda \ x: A'. \ t'}$

Step 1: McBride's discipline

- Flow of well-formation information for well-behaved bidirectional rules
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Does it scale all the way to PCUIC?

THANK YOU!

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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