# ON DECIDING TYPING IN BIDIRECTIONAL MARTIN-LÖF TYPE THEORY

MAKING TYPE-CHECKERS COMPLETE BY CONSTRUCTION

Neel Krishnaswami, **Meven Lennon-Bertrand** Types – June 12<sup>th</sup> 2023



Department of Computer Science and Technology

Elaboration, unification, etc. are nice, but fundamentally **incomplete**.

Elaboration, unification, etc. are nice, but fundamentally incomplete.

Hundreds of papers on conversion... but not so much about decidability of type-checking.

#### Elaboration, unification, etc. are nice, but fundamentally incomplete.

Hundreds of papers on conversion... but not so much about decidability of type-checking.

Bad news: type-checking for general dependent types is undecidable (Dowek, 2001).

> Solution 1: Annotations

 $\lambda x: A. t$ Coq, Lean...

All terms infer

Solution 1:	Solution 2:	
Annotations	Restricted terms	
$\lambda x: A. t$	$\lambda x. t$	
Coq, Lean	Agda	
All terms infer	Neutrals infer Normal forms check	

Solution 1:	Solution 2:	Solution 3:
Annotations	Restricted terms	Free-standing annotations
$\lambda x: A. t$	$\lambda x. t$	$\lambda x. t$ and $t :: A$
Coq, Lean	Agda	McBride, RED* family
All terms infer	Neutrals infer Normal forms check	Inferring terms Checking terms

Solution 1:	Solution 2:	Solution 3:
Annotations	Restricted terms	Free-standing annotations
$\lambda x: A. t$	$\lambda x. t$	$\lambda x. t$ and $t :: A$
Coq, Lean	Agda	McBride, RED* family
All terms infer	Neutrals infer Normal forms check	Inferring terms Checking terms

Our goal: unified setting & completeness proof, formalized.

```
c, A, B ::= \underline{i} \mid \Box_k \mid \Pi x : A . B \mid \lambda x. c
```

```
i ::= c :: A \mid x \mid i c \mid \lambda x: A. i
```

#### INFERRING AND CHECKABLE TERMS, IN THE SYNTAX







```
c, A, B ::= \underline{i} \mid \Box_k \mid \Pi x: A.B \mid \lambda x. c
```

```
i ::= c :: A \mid x \mid i c \mid \lambda x: A. i
```

 $(\lambda x. c) u$  is not even valid syntax!

```
c, A, B ::= \underline{i} \mid \Box_k \mid \Pi x: A.B \mid \lambda x. ci ::= c :: A \mid x \mid i c \mid \lambda x: A. i
```



```
c, A, B ::= \underline{i} | \Box_k | \Pi x: A.B | \lambda x. ci ::= c :: A | x | i c | \lambda x: A. i
```



Complete, by construction.

 $c, A, B ::= \underline{i} \mid \Box_k \mid \Pi x: A.B \mid \lambda x. c \qquad |\Sigma x: A.B \mid \langle c, c \rangle \mid \mathbf{W} x: A.B \mid \sup(c, c)$  $i ::= c :: A \mid x \mid ic \mid \lambda x: A.i \qquad |i._1 \mid i._2 \mid \langle i, c \rangle_{x.B} \mid \operatorname{ind}_{\mathbf{W}}(i; x.A; c) \mid \sup_{x.B}(i, c)$ 

$$(\lambda x. c) u \text{ is not even valid syntax!} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \triangleleft \qquad \Gamma, x: A \vdash t \triangleright B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x: A. t \triangleright \Pi x: A.B} \qquad \Gamma \vdash u \triangleleft A}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x: A. t) u \triangleright B[u:: A]}$$

Complete, by construction.

## **REDUCTION AND CONVERSION**

Beware of substitutions!

 $(\lambda x: A. t) u \to t[u] \quad X$ 

## **REDUCTION AND CONVERSION**

Beware of substitutions!

 $(\lambda x: A. t) u \to t[u:: A]$ 

Beware of substitutions!

 $(\lambda x: A. t) u \to t[u:: A]$ 

Annotations reduce, type-directed (see observational equality, gradual cast calculus...):  $((\lambda x. t) :: \Pi x: A.B) u \rightarrow (\lambda x: A. (t :: B)) u \rightarrow (t[u :: A]) :: B[u :: A]$  Beware of substitutions!

 $(\lambda x: A. t) u \to t[u:: A]$ 

Annotations reduce, type-directed (see observational equality, gradual cast calculus...):  $((\lambda x. t) :: \Pi x: A.B) u \rightarrow (\lambda x: A. (t :: B)) u \rightarrow (t[u :: A]) :: B[u :: A]$ 

Conversion, too, is bidirectional (Abel et al., 2018):

 $\Gamma \vdash A \cong A'$  and  $\Gamma \vdash c \cong c' \triangleleft A$  but  $\Gamma \vdash n \approx n' \triangleright A$ 

Beware of substitutions!

 $(\lambda x: A. t) u \to t[u:: A]$ 

Annotations reduce, type-directed (see observational equality, gradual cast calculus...):  $((\lambda x. t) :: \Pi x: A.B) u \to (\lambda x: A. (t :: B)) u \to (t[u :: A]) :: B[u :: A]$ 

Conversion, too, is bidirectional (Abel et al., 2018):

 $\Gamma \vdash A \cong A' \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma \vdash c \cong c' \triangleleft A \quad \text{but} \quad \Gamma \vdash n \approx n' \triangleright A$ (Stuck) annotations should be ignored (TT<sup>obs</sup> again):  $\frac{\Gamma \vdash n \approx n' \triangleright A}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{n} :: A' \approx n' \triangleright A'}$  Annotation-free terms are **exactly** the normal/neutral forms:

 $c, A, B ::= \underline{i} \mid \Box_k \mid \Pi x: A.B \mid \lambda x. c \mid \Sigma x: A.B \mid \langle c, c \rangle \mid \mathbf{W} x: A.B \mid \sup(c, c)$  $i ::= c :: A \mid x \mid i c \mid \lambda x: A.i \mid i._1 \mid i._2 \mid \langle i, c \rangle_{x.B} \mid \operatorname{ind}_{\mathbf{W}}(i; x.A; c) \mid \sup_{x.B}(i, c)$ 

Why?

Annotation-free terms are exactly the normal/neutral forms:

 $c, A, B ::= \underline{i} \mid \Box_k \mid \Pi x: A.B \mid \lambda x. c \mid \Sigma x: A.B \mid \langle c, c \rangle \mid \mathbf{W} x: A.B \mid \sup(c, c)$  $i ::= c :: A \mid x \mid ic \mid \lambda x: A.i \mid \underline{i._1} \mid \underline{i._2} \mid \langle i, c \rangle_{x.B} \mid \operatorname{ind}_{\mathbf{W}}(\underline{i}; x.A; c) \mid \sup_{x.B}(i, c)$ 

Why work hard to maintain annotations we know will disappear?

Annotation-free terms are exactly the normal/neutral forms:

 $c, A, B ::= \underline{i} \mid \Box_k \mid \Pi x: A.B \mid \lambda x. c \mid \Sigma x: A.B \mid \langle c, c \rangle \mid \mathbf{W} x: A.B \mid \sup(c, c)$  $i ::= c :: A \mid x \mid ic \mid \lambda x: A.i \mid \underline{i._1} \mid \underline{i._2} \mid \langle i, c \rangle_{x.B} \mid \operatorname{ind}_{\mathbf{W}}(\underline{i}; x.A; c) \mid \sup_{x.B}(i, c)$ 

Why work hard to maintain annotations we know will disappear?

- Typable intermediate computation steps are nice...
- but if we only care about fast comparison, we should not bother.

The plan is laid out... and the formalization is ongoing.



The plan is laid out... and the formalization is ongoing.

Luckily, we already have formalized logical relations for ~Solution 1, in Coq. Listen to Kenji at 15:00!



# THANK YOU!

 $c, A, B ::= \underline{i} \mid \Box_k \mid \Pi x: A.B \mid \lambda x. c \mid \Sigma x: A.B \mid \langle c, c \rangle \mid \mathbf{W} x: A.B \mid \sup(c, c)$  $i ::= c :: A \mid x \mid i c \mid \lambda x: A.i \mid i._1 \mid i._2 \mid \langle i, c \rangle_{x.B} \mid \operatorname{ind}_{\mathbf{W}}(i; x.A; c) \mid \sup_{x.B}(i, c)$ 

- Gilles Dowek. "Chapter 16 Higher-Order Unification and Matching". In: Handbook of Automated Reasoning. Ed. by Alan Robinson and Andrei Voronkov. Handbook of Automated Reasoning. North-Holland, 2001, pp. 1009–1062. DOI: 10.1016/B978-044450813-3/50018-7.
- [2] Andreas Abel, Joakim Öhman, and Andrea Vezzosi. "Decidability of Conversion for Type Theory in Type Theory". In: Proc. ACM Program. Lang. (Jan. 2018). DOI: 10.1145/3158111.