Extensional concepts in intensional type theory, revisited

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– 😤 – Background

Hofmann, Martin. Extensional constructs in intensional type theory. PhD thesis, 1995.

Kapulkin, Krzysztof and Lumsdaine, Peter LeFanu. The homotopy theory of type theories. Advances in Mathematics, 2018.

Isaev, Valery. Morita equivalences between algebraic dependent type theories. arXiv:1804.05045, 2020.

🖌 – Main result

Kapulkin, Krzysztof and Li, Yufeng. Extensional concepts in intensional type theory, revisited. Theoretical Computer Science, 2025.

Definitional	Propositional
$\vdash a_1 = a_2 : A$	$\vdash p: Id_{A}(a_{1}, a_{2})$

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$\vdash a_1 = a_2 : A$	$\vdash p: Id_{\mathcal{A}}(a_1, a_2)$

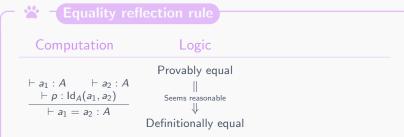
😤 – Equality reflection rule

Computation

$$\vdash a_1 : A \qquad \vdash a_2 : A \\ \vdash p : \mathsf{Id}_A(a_1, a_2) \\ \vdash a_1 = a_2 : A$$

Adding equality reflection gives extensional type theory (ETT).

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ComputationLogicTopologyLogicTopologyProvably equalProvably equa

Adding equality reflection gives extensional type theory (ETT).

_	*	- Substitution vs.	transport
		Definitional	Propositional
		t=t'	p: Id(t, t')
		$B(t)=B(t^{\prime})$	$B(t) \xrightarrow{p_*} B(t')$

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- Changing terms between types indexed by definitionally equal terms is proof-independent.
- Changing terms between types indexed by propositionally equal terms depends on the proof of equality.

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \vdash p, p' : \mathrm{Id}_A(a_1, a_2) \\ \hline \cup \mathsf{UIP}(p, p') : \mathrm{Id}(p, p') \end{array} & \mathsf{Uniqueness of identity} \\ proofs \end{array}$

Homotopically discrete space



a₂) A

$$\begin{array}{c} & \underset{i}{\leftarrow} \text{Theorem (Hofmann 1995)} \\ \text{ETT is conservative over ITT+UIP.} \\ & \underset{i}{\leftarrow} p, p': \mathsf{Id}_A(a_1, a_2) \\ & \underset{i}{\leftarrow} \mathsf{UIP}(p, p'): \mathsf{Id}(p, p') & \longleftrightarrow & \underset{i}{\leftarrow} p: \mathsf{Id}_A(a_1, a_2) \\ & \underset{i}{\leftarrow} a_1 = a_2 \end{array}$$



– 🎽 – Theorem (Hofmann 1995) –

ETT is conservative over ITT+UIP.

$$\frac{\vdash p, p' : \mathsf{Id}_A(a_1, a_2)}{\vdash \mathsf{UIP}(p, p') : \mathsf{Id}(p, p')} \longleftrightarrow \frac{\vdash p : \mathsf{Id}_A(a_1, a_2)}{\vdash a_1 = a_2 : A}$$

Limitation. Syntactic result did not account for extensions.

🝽 – Definition

Two rings R and S are Morita equivalent iff $Mod_R \simeq Mod_S$.

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😤 – Need to Determine

- 1. What is a model of a type theory?
- 2. A suitable notion of equivalence between categories of models?

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Grading

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Grading Truncation

$$\operatorname{ob} \mathbb{C} = \coprod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \operatorname{ob}_n \mathbb{C} \quad \operatorname{ob}_{n+1} \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{ft}} \operatorname{ob}_n \mathbb{C}$$

Notation. If ft $A = \Gamma$ we write $A = \Gamma.A$.

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Projection

$$\Gamma.A \xrightarrow{\pi} \Gamma$$

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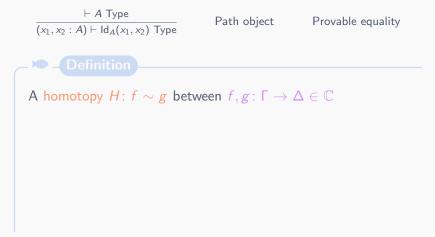
Grading Truncation $ob \mathbb{C} = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} ob_n \mathbb{C}$ $ob_{n+1} \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{ft} ob_n \mathbb{C}$ Projection

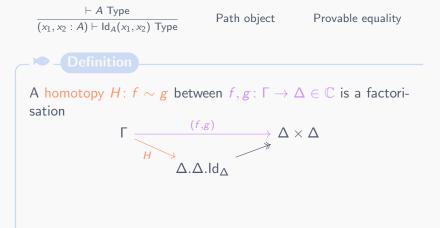
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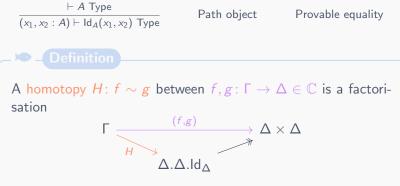
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Substitutions

$$\begin{array}{c} \Delta . f^* A \xrightarrow{f.A} \Gamma. A \\ \pi \downarrow & \downarrow \pi \\ \Delta \xrightarrow{f} \Gamma \end{array}$$







Homotopy equivalences $w \colon \Gamma \to \Delta$ are those maps admitting left and right homotopy inverses.

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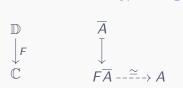
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$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\mathbb{D} & \overline{A} \\
\downarrow_{F} & \downarrow \\
\mathbb{C} & F\overline{A} & - \xrightarrow{\simeq} & A
\end{array}$$

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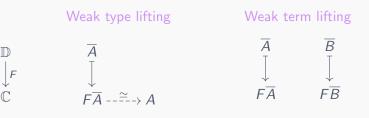






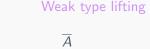
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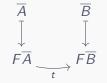
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 $F\overline{\Delta} = \widetilde{-} \Delta$

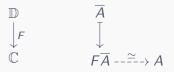




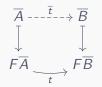
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Weak type lifting



Weak term lifting

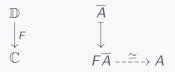


🖌 – Theorem (Kapulkin–Lumsdaine 2018)

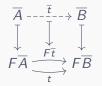
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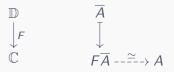


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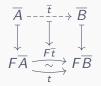
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Two type theories $\mathbb{T}_1, \mathbb{T}_2$ extending ITT are Morita equivalent if there is a Quillen equivalence $\mathsf{CxlCat}_{\mathbb{T}_1} \xleftarrow{} \mathsf{CxlCat}_{\mathbb{T}_2}$.

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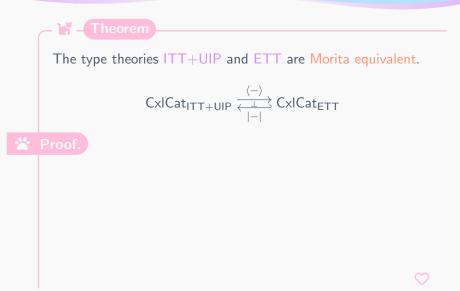
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Example (Isaev 2020). The type theories ITT+Unit and ITT+Contr are Morita equivalent.



🔓 🗕 Theorem The type theories ITT+UIP and ETT are Morita equivalent. $\mathsf{CxlCat}_{\mathsf{ITT}+\mathsf{UIP}} \xleftarrow{\langle -\rangle}{\leftarrow \bot} \mathsf{CxlCat}_{\mathsf{ETT}}$ Proof. All models of ETT also are also models of ITT + UIP, so there is an inclusion |-|: CxlCat_{FTT} \hookrightarrow CxlCat_{ITT+UP}.

<mark>רא</mark> – Theorem

The type theories ITT+UIP and ETT are Morita equivalent.

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$$\mathsf{CxlCat}_{\mathsf{ITT}+\mathsf{UIP}} \xleftarrow{\langle -\rangle}{\leftarrow \perp} \mathsf{CxlCat}_{\mathsf{ETT}}$$

Proof. All models of ETT also are also models of ITT + UIP, so there is an inclusion $|-|: CxlCat_{ETT} \hookrightarrow CxlCat_{ITT+UIP}$. By cocompleteness, it has a left adjoint $\langle - \rangle$.

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It suffices to check $\mathbb{C} \to |\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle|$ is a weak equivalence when $\mathbb{C} \in Cx|Cat_{\mathsf{ITT}+\mathsf{UIP}}$ is a cell-complex of the generating left class.

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It suffices to check $\mathbb{C} \to |\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle|$ is a weak equivalence when $\mathbb{C} \in Cx|Cat_{ITT+UIP}$ is a cell-complex of the generating left class. The cells are "syntactic": obtained by freely adding types and terms but no definitional equalities. This makes it tractable to explicitly construct $\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle \in Cx|Cat_{ETT}$.

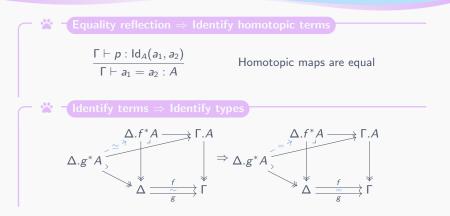


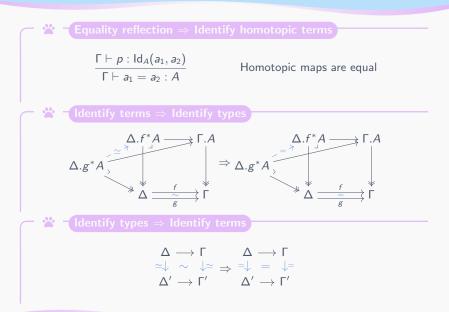


$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash p : \mathsf{Id}_A(a_1, a_2)}{\Gamma \vdash a_1 = a_2 : A}$$

Homotopic maps are equal

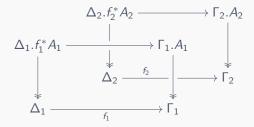
From $\mathbb{C} \in CxlCat_{ITT+UIP}$ to $\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle \in CxlCat_{ETT}$





💥 – Repeatedly identify terms and types

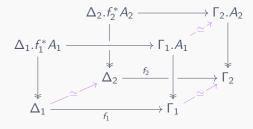
Inductively collapse a wide subcategory of maps in \mathcal{W}_{ETT} to identities.



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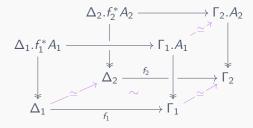
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• The solid maps above are in W_{ETT} ; and

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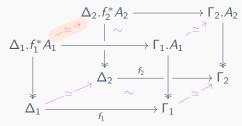


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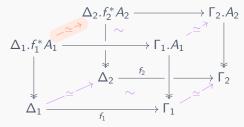
The induced map is in \mathcal{W}_{ETT} whenever:

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This covers the freely-added base types $(\vec{x} : \Gamma) \vdash A(\vec{x})$.

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– 😤 – Identify types \Rightarrow Identify type formers

Suppose $w : \Gamma.A.B \simeq \Gamma'.A'.B' \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathsf{ETT}}.$

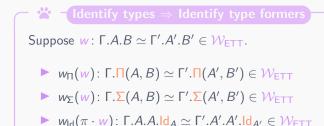
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✓ W Identify types ⇒ Identify type formers Suppose w: Γ.A.B ≃ Γ'.A'.B' ∈ W_{ETT} . • w_Π(w): Γ.Π(A, B) ≃ Γ'.Π(A', B') ∈ W_{ETT} • w_Σ(w): Γ.Σ(A, B) ≃ Γ'.Σ(A', B') ∈ W_{ETT}

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T Example (Hofmann 1995). In the syntactic model of ITT + UIP, Hofmann calls $co = W_{ETT}$.

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Construction

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15/21

• Maps mor \mathbb{C}/\equiv , where

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By construction, $\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle$ is extensional.

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f Example (Hofmann 1995). If S is the syntactic model, $\langle S \rangle = \mathbb{Q}$ as from Hofmann.

Role of the UIP Axiom



$$\begin{pmatrix} \Gamma \xrightarrow{f} \Delta \\ \equiv \\ \Gamma' \xrightarrow{f'} \Delta' \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \exists_{\Delta \simeq \Delta'}^{\Gamma \simeq \Gamma'}, \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathsf{ETT}} \text{ st. } \xrightarrow{\simeq \downarrow} \xrightarrow{r'} \xrightarrow{\phi} \xrightarrow{\sim} \downarrow_{\simeq} \\ \Gamma' \xrightarrow{f'} \Delta' \end{pmatrix}$$

🖌 – Lemma

Define composition in $\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle$ and show well-definedness.

😤 Proof. Replicate Hofmann's approach.

Role of the UIP Axiom

– 📩 – Lemma





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😤 Proof. Replicate Hofmann's approach.

 $\Gamma \xrightarrow{f} \Delta_1 \qquad \Delta_2 \xrightarrow{g} \Theta$ $\Gamma' \xrightarrow{f'} \Delta'_1 \qquad \Delta'_2 \xrightarrow{g'} \Theta'$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Gamma \xrightarrow{f} \Delta \\ \equiv \\ \Gamma' \xrightarrow{f'} \Delta' \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \exists_{\Delta}^{\Gamma} \simeq \Gamma', \\ \Box \simeq \Delta' \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathsf{ETT}} \text{ st. } \xrightarrow{\simeq \downarrow} \sim \xrightarrow{\downarrow} \simeq \\ \Gamma' \xrightarrow{r'} \Delta' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overset{\mathsf{lemma}}{\overset{\mathsf{Define composition in } \langle \mathbb{C} \rangle \text{ and show well-definedness.}}$$
Proof. Replicate Hofmann's approach.

$$\Gamma \stackrel{f}{\longrightarrow} \Delta_1 \stackrel{\simeq}{\longrightarrow} \Delta_2 \stackrel{g}{\longrightarrow} \Theta$$

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 \heartsuit

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Proof. Replicate Hofmann's approach. Need to show $f \equiv f'$ and $g \equiv g'$ composable then $gf \equiv g'f'$. Amounts to showing the middle square commutes up to homotopy.

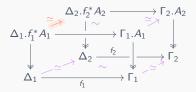
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$$\heartsuit$$



By UIP, if $w, w' : X \simeq X' \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathsf{ETT}}$ then $w \simeq w'$. Proof. Apply induction on $\mathcal{W}_{\mathsf{ETT}}$.

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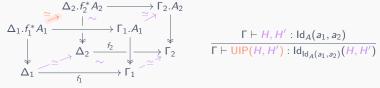


Suppose there are two homotopies H, H' making the bottom face commute up to homotopy.

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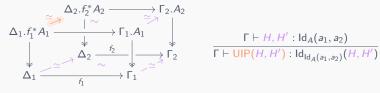
Suppose there are two homotopies H, H' making the bottom face commute up to homotopy. UIP says H and H' are homotopic.

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Suppose there are two homotopies H, H' making the bottom face commute up to homotopy. UIP says H and H' are homotopic. So the two dashed equivalences induced by H and H' are homotopic as well.

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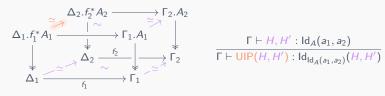


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This handles freely-added base types.

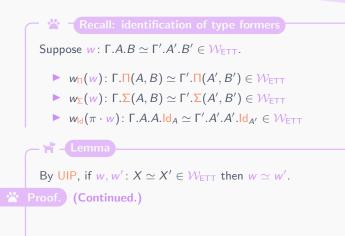
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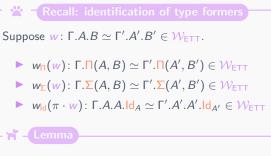


17/21

Suppose there are two homotopies H, H' making the bottom face commute up to homotopy. UIP says H and H' are homotopic. So the two dashed equivalences induced by H and H' are homotopic as well.

This handles freely-added base types. What about Σ, Π, Id -types?





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Proof. (Continued.) If $w \simeq w'$ then $w_{\Pi}(w) \simeq w_{\Pi}(w')$ and $w_{\Sigma}(w) \simeq w_{\Sigma}(w')$ and $w_{Id}(w) \simeq w_{Id}(w')$.

 \heartsuit



Suppose $w : \Gamma.A.B \simeq \Gamma'.A'.B' \in \mathcal{W}_{ETT}$.

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- $w_{\mathsf{Id}}(\pi \cdot w)$: $\Gamma.A.A.\mathsf{Id}_A \simeq \Gamma'.A'.A'.\mathsf{Id}_{A'} \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathsf{ETT}}$

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We are done if prove W_{ETT} cannot contain parallel maps between different type constructors (i.e. cases like $w_{\Sigma}(w)$: $\Gamma.\Pi(A, B) \simeq \Gamma'.\Pi(A', B') \in W_{ETT}$).

 \heartsuit



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 \heartsuit



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- No identification of types.



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🗕 🛃 – Proposition

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😤 🚽 Cellular models are syntactic

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19/21

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19/21

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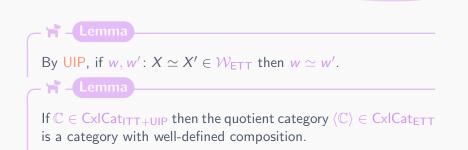
😤 Proof. By cellular filtration.



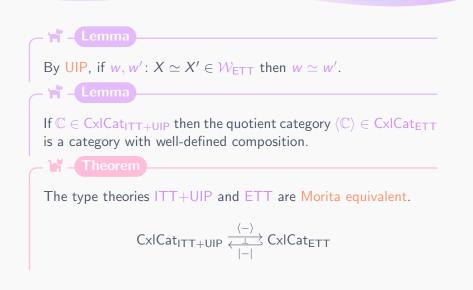


By UIP, if $w, w' \colon X \simeq X' \in \mathcal{W}_{ETT}$ then $w \simeq w'$.











– 😤 – Future directions

- Constructive proof of Hofmann's result.
- Encompassing internal universes.
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Thank you!