



Extensional concepts in intensional type theory, revisited



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

$$\vdash a_1 = a_2 : A$$

Propositional

$$\vdash p : \text{Id}_A(a_1, a_2)$$

Dependent type theory with **propositional equality** gives **intensional type theory (ITT)**.

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Equality reflection rule

Computation

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

Adding **equality reflection** gives **extensional type theory (ETT)**.

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Logic

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

Provably equal

\Downarrow

Seems reasonable

\Downarrow

Definitionally equal

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Logic

Provably equal
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Seems reasonable
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Topology

Contractible
 \Downarrow
Not true in general
 \Downarrow
Singleton

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Substitution vs. transport

Definitional

$$t = t'$$

$$B(t) = B(t')$$

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$$p : \text{Id}(t, t')$$

$$B(t) \xrightarrow{p_*} B(t')$$



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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**.

$$\frac{\vdash p, p' : \text{Id}_A(a_1, a_2)}{\vdash \text{UIP}(p, p') : \text{Id}(p, p')}$$

Uniqueness of identity
proofs

Homotopically discrete
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Theorem (Hofmann 1995)

ETT is conservative over ITT+UIP.

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

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Limitation. Syntactic result did not account for extensions.



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Two rings R and S are **Morita equivalent** iff $\text{Mod}_R \cong \text{Mod}_S$.



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(**Equivalence of type theories**) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Morita equivalence}$



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$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Equivalence of} \\ \text{type theories} \end{array} \right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Morita equivalence} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Equivalence between} \\ \text{categories of models} \end{array} \right)$



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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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Notation. If $\text{ft } A = \Gamma$ we write $A = \Gamma.A$.



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Substitutions

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

$$\frac{\vdash A \text{ Type}}{(x_1, x_2 : A) \vdash \text{Id}_A(x_1, x_2) \text{ Type}}$$

Path object

Provable equality



Definition

A **homotopy** $H: f \sim g$ between $f, g: \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta \in \mathbb{C}$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma & \xrightarrow{(f,g)} & \Delta \times \Delta \\ & \searrow H & \nearrow \\ & & \Delta.\Delta.\text{Id}_\Delta \end{array}$$

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



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Definition

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



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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**.

$$\mathbf{CxlCat}_{\mathbf{ITT+UIP}} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\langle - \rangle} \\ \xleftarrow{\perp} \\ \xrightarrow{|-|} \end{array} \mathbf{CxlCat}_{\mathbf{ETT}}$$



Proof.





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Proof. All models of ETT are also models of ITT + UIP, so there is an **inclusion** $| - | : \mathbf{CxlCat}_{\text{ETT}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{CxlCat}_{\text{ITT+UIP}}$.





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It suffices to check $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow |\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle|$ is a **weak equivalence** when $\mathbb{C} \in \mathbf{CxlCat}_{\text{ITT+UIP}}$ is a **cell-complex** of the generating left class.





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From $\mathbb{C} \in \text{CxlCat}_{\text{ITT}+\text{UIP}}$ to $\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle \in \text{CxlCat}_{\text{ETT}}$

12/21

Equality reflection \Rightarrow Identify homotopic terms

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

Homotopic maps are equal

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Identify terms \Rightarrow Identify types

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta.f^*A & \longrightarrow & \Gamma.A \\ \downarrow \text{J} & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \Delta.g^*A & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \Gamma \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ \Delta & \xrightarrow[f]{g} & \Gamma \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \Delta.f^*A & \longrightarrow & \Gamma.A \\ \downarrow \text{J} & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \Delta.g^*A & \xrightarrow{=} & \Gamma \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ \Delta & \xrightarrow[f]{g} & \Gamma \end{array}$$

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$$\Rightarrow$$

Identify types \Rightarrow Identify terms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma & \Rightarrow & \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma \\ \simeq \downarrow \sim \downarrow \simeq & & = \downarrow = \downarrow = \\ \Delta' \rightarrow \Gamma' & & \Delta' \rightarrow \Gamma' \end{array}$$



Repeatedly identify terms and types

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

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \Delta_2.f_2^* A_2 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_2.A_2 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \Delta_1.f_1^* A_1 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_1.A_1 & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & \Delta_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} & & \Gamma_2 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \Delta_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & \Gamma_1 & &
 \end{array}$$



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 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
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 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \Delta_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & \Gamma_1 & & \Gamma_2 \\
 & \nearrow \simeq & & & \nearrow \simeq \\
 & & \Delta_2 & \xrightarrow{f_2} & \Gamma_2
 \end{array}$$

- ▶ The solid maps above are in \mathcal{W}_{ETT} ; and



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 \Delta_2 & \xrightarrow{f_2} & \Gamma_2 & &
 \end{array}$$

The diagram shows a commutative square with a top row of two maps and a bottom row of two maps. The left vertical map is f_1 , and the right vertical map is f_2 . The top-left map is $\Delta_1.f_1^* A_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_1.A_1$, and the top-right map is $\Delta_2.f_2^* A_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2.A_2$. The bottom-left map is $\Delta_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_1$, and the bottom-right map is $\Delta_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$. There are also diagonal maps from Δ_1 to $\Gamma_1.A_1$ and from Δ_2 to $\Gamma_2.A_2$. The bottom face commutes up to homotopy, indicated by pink arrows with \simeq labels.

- ▶ The solid maps above are in \mathcal{W}_{ETT} ; and
- ▶ The bottom face commutes up to homotopy



Repeatedly identify terms and types

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

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \Delta_2.f_2^*A_2 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_2.A_2 \\
 & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\
 \Delta_1.f_1^*A_1 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_1.A_1 & & \\
 \downarrow \Downarrow & & \downarrow \Downarrow & & \downarrow \Downarrow \\
 \Delta_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & \Gamma_1 & & \\
 \uparrow \sim & & \uparrow \sim & & \\
 \Delta_2 & \xrightarrow{f_2} & \Gamma_2 & &
 \end{array}$$

The diagram shows a commutative square of maps between types and terms. The top row is $\Delta_2.f_2^*A_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2.A_2$. The middle row is $\Delta_1.f_1^*A_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_1.A_1$. The bottom row is $\Delta_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} \Gamma_1$. The rightmost column is $\Gamma_2.A_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$. The leftmost column is $\Delta_1.f_1^*A_1 \rightarrow \Delta_1$. The middle column is $\Delta_2.f_2^*A_2 \rightarrow \Delta_2$. The rightmost column is $\Gamma_2.A_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$. The bottom row is $\Delta_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} \Gamma_1$. The middle row is $\Delta_1.f_1^*A_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_1.A_1$. The top row is $\Delta_2.f_2^*A_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2.A_2$. The diagram is annotated with several symbols: a blue arrow labeled \sim points from $\Delta_2.f_2^*A_2$ to $\Gamma_1.A_1$; a blue arrow labeled \sim points from $\Gamma_1.A_1$ to $\Gamma_2.A_2$; a blue arrow labeled \sim points from $\Delta_2.f_2^*A_2$ to $\Gamma_2.A_2$; a blue arrow labeled \sim points from $\Delta_1.f_1^*A_1$ to $\Delta_2.f_2^*A_2$; a blue arrow labeled \sim points from $\Delta_1.f_1^*A_1$ to $\Gamma_1.A_1$; a blue arrow labeled \sim points from Δ_1 to Δ_2 ; a blue arrow labeled \sim points from Γ_1 to Γ_2 ; a blue arrow labeled \sim points from Δ_1 to Γ_1 ; a blue arrow labeled \sim points from Δ_2 to Γ_2 .

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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Example (Hofmann 1995). In the syntactic model of ITT + UIP, Hofmann calls $\text{co} = \mathcal{W}_{\text{ETT}}$.



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$\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle \in \text{CxlCat}_{\text{ETT}}$ is the category with



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By construction, $\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle$ is **extensional**. The quotient map $[-]: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow |\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle|$ has the **weak lifting** property for Morita equivalence.

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

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Lemma

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



Proof. Replicate **Hofmann's** approach.



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$$\Gamma \xrightarrow{f} \Delta_1 \qquad \Delta_2 \xrightarrow{g} \Theta$$

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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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Lemma

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



Proof. Apply **induction** on \mathcal{W}_{ETT} .



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 \Delta_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & \Gamma_1 & & \\
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Suppose there are two homotopies H, H' making the bottom face commute up to homotopy.



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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash H, H' : \text{Id}_A(a_1, a_2)}{\Gamma \vdash \text{UIP}(H, H') : \text{Id}_{\text{Id}_A(a_1, a_2)}(H, H')}$$

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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This handles **freely-added base types**.



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



Recall: identification of type formers

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

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Proof. (Continued.)





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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 $w_{\text{Id}}(w) \simeq w_{\text{Id}}(w')$.





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





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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 $w_{\text{Id}}(w) \simeq w_{\text{Id}}(w')$.

We are done if prove \mathcal{W}_{ETT} cannot contain parallel maps between **different type constructors** (i.e. cases like $w_{\Sigma}(w) : \Gamma.\Pi(A, B) \simeq \Gamma'.\Pi(A', B') \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{ETT}}$). Must prove that Π, Σ, Id -types are mutually distinct.





Recall: identification of type formers

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

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




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We are done if prove \mathcal{W}_{ETT} cannot contain parallel maps between **different type constructors** (i.e. cases like $w_{\Sigma}(w) : \Gamma.\Pi(A, B) \simeq \Gamma'.\Pi(A', B') \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{ETT}}$). Must prove that **Π, Σ, Id -types are mutually distinct**. In the **syntactical model** of **Hofmann's** proof, this is clear. 



Cellular models are syntactic



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- ▶ The generating left class **freely add** terms and types.



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Proof. By cellular filtration.





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If $\mathbb{C} \in \text{CxlCat}_{\text{TT}+\text{UIP}}$ then the quotient category $\langle \mathbb{C} \rangle \in \text{CxlCat}_{\text{ETT}}$ is a category with well-defined composition.



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Theorem

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

$$\text{CxlCat}_{\text{ITT}+\text{UIP}} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\langle - \rangle} \\ \xleftarrow{\perp} \\ \xrightarrow{|-|} \end{array} \text{CxlCat}_{\text{ETT}}$$



Future directions

- ▶ Constructive proof of Hofmann's result.
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Thank you!