

# Towards dependent combinator calculus

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# Why combinators?

- Eliminating variables.
- Eliminating schematic definitions.

## deBruijn combinators

**data** Tm : Con  $\rightarrow$  Ty  $\rightarrow$  Type

**data** Tm **where**

zero : Tm ( $\Gamma \triangleright \tau$ )  $\tau$

suc : Tm  $\Gamma$   $\sigma \rightarrow$  Tm ( $\Gamma \triangleright \tau$ )  $\sigma$

lam : Tm ( $\Gamma \triangleright \tau$ )  $\sigma \rightarrow$  Tm  $\Gamma$  ( $\tau \Rightarrow \sigma$ )

\_ $\$$ \_ : Tm ( $\tau \Rightarrow \sigma$ )  $\rightarrow$  Tm  $\tau \rightarrow$  Tm  $\sigma$

\_ $[_]$ \_ : Tm  $\Gamma$   $\tau \rightarrow$  Sub  $\Delta$   $\Gamma \rightarrow$  Tm  $\Delta$   $\tau$

- Cheating, better define suc via substitution and app as inverse of lam.
- Add equations (QIIT)
- Generalizes to dependent types (Initial CwF).

# Schönfinkel-Curry combinators

**data** Tm : Ty → Type **where**

K : Tm ( $\tau \Rightarrow \sigma \Rightarrow \tau$ )

S : Tm ( $((\tau \Rightarrow \sigma \Rightarrow \delta) \Rightarrow (\tau \Rightarrow \sigma) \Rightarrow \tau \Rightarrow \delta)$ )

\_\$\_ : Tm ( $\tau \Rightarrow \sigma$ ) → Tm  $\tau$  → Tm  $\sigma$

...

I : Tm ( $\tau \Rightarrow \tau$ )

I = S \$ K \$ K

## Bracket abstraction

$$\text{lam} : \text{Tm } (\Gamma \triangleright \tau) \sigma \rightarrow \text{Tm } \Gamma (\tau \Rightarrow \sigma)$$
$$\text{lam zero} = \text{I}$$
$$\text{lam (suc } t) = \text{K } \$ t$$
$$\text{lam (} t \$ u) = \text{S } \$ (\text{lam } t) \$ (\text{lam } u)$$
$$\text{lam K} = \text{K } \$ \text{K}$$
$$\text{lam S} = \text{K } \$ \text{S}$$

## Extensionality ?

- Add equations

$$K\beta : K \ \$ x \ \$ y \equiv x$$

$$S\beta : S \ \$ x \ \$ y \ \$ z \equiv x \ \$ z \ \$ (y \ \$ z)$$

- lam doesn't preserve equality!
- We need to add extensionality equations!
- Purely algebraic proof.

### FSCD 23 paper

A., Kaposi, Šinkarovs, Véghe; *Combinatory logic and lambda calculus are equal, algebraically*

## Dependent combinators

$$K : \{A : \text{Set}\} \{B : A \rightarrow \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (a : A) \rightarrow B a \rightarrow A$$
$$\begin{aligned} S &: \{A : \text{Set}\} \{B : A \rightarrow \text{Set}\} \{C : (a : A) \rightarrow B a \rightarrow \text{Set}\} \\ &\rightarrow ((a : A) (b : B a) \rightarrow C a b) \\ &\rightarrow (g : (a : A) \rightarrow (B a)) \\ &\rightarrow (a : A) \rightarrow C a (g a) \end{aligned}$$

- Bracket abstraction fails:  $\text{lam } K = K \$ K$  because the type may still depend on the variable.

## Dependent combinators with a universe

$Ty : Set$

$Tm : Ty \rightarrow Set$

$U : Ty$

$\Pi : (A : Ty) (B : Tm A \rightarrow Ty) \rightarrow Ty$

with the equation  $Tm U = Ty$  ( $Type : Type$ )

$K : (A : Ty) (B : Tm A \rightarrow Ty)$

$\rightarrow (a : Tm A) \rightarrow Tm (B a) \rightarrow Tm A$

$S :$

$\lambda (x : C) \rightarrow K = K K\text{-Type} (K C) K$



## Deriving non-dependent combinators

- Can we derive the non-dependent combinator

$$K_0 : (A B : Ty) \rightarrow Tm A \rightarrow Tm B \rightarrow Tm A$$

- The obvious definition ends up using  $K_0$  again!

$$K_0 A B = K A (K_0 U B)$$

- We can add both dependent and non-dependent combinators.
- But this seems a undesirable duplication.
- Alternative: just add  $I$ :

$$I : (A : Ty) \rightarrow Tm A \rightarrow Tm A$$

$$K_0 A B = K (K (K (K (I u) u) A) B)$$

## Where is Mönchhausen?

- We want

$$\Pi : \text{Tm} (\Pi U (\lambda A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow U) \rightarrow U))$$

- This can be resolved using preterms (standard approach to very dependent types).
- We avoid preterms by defining  $\Pi$  in stages, using forward declarations.
- E.g. we define

$$\_ \Rightarrow_0 \_ : \text{Ty} \rightarrow \text{Ty} \rightarrow \text{Ty}$$

$$\_ \$\$_0 \_ : \text{Tm} (A \Rightarrow_0 B) \rightarrow \text{Tm} A \rightarrow \text{Tm} B$$

$$\Pi_0 : (A : \text{Ty}) (B : \text{Tm} (A \Rightarrow_0 U)) \rightarrow \text{Ty}$$

$$\_ \$\$_0 \_ : \text{Tm} (\Pi_0 A B) \rightarrow (a : \text{Tm} A) \rightarrow \text{Tm} (B \$\$_0 a)$$

$$A \Rightarrow_0 B = \Pi_0 A (\text{KK}_0 \$\$_0 B)$$

## To do

- Complete the definition of combinatory models for dependent types.
- Add the extensionality axioms as for the simply typed case and show equivalence to CWFs with  $\Pi$ -types.
- Understand the semantics of using Mönchhausen (forward declarations) in Type Theory.