Interpreting Cubical Type Theory in Appropriate Presheaf Toposes

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Cubical Type Theory

- CTT: Extension of dependent type theory (with Σ, Π-types and a universe) by an **interval**, a **lattice of faces**, **path types** and certain operations for type families (**composition** and **glueing**).
- Devised by Bezem, Cohen, Coquand, Huber and Mörtberg [BCH14, CCHM16] in 2014-2016 as an intensional type theory which validates Voevodsky's **Univalence Axiom** and has **computational meaning**.
- Further developments by Orton and Pitts [OP16] as well as Birkedal, Bizjak, Clouston, Gratwohl, Spitters and Vezzosi [BBCGSV16] in 2016.
- **Goal of this talk:** Present semantics of CTT in $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ and $\mathcal{E}^{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$, with $\mathcal{E}$ a model of extensional type theory (ETT) and $\mathcal{C}$ a category internal to $\mathcal{E}$.

Interval and face lattice I

The **interval** is a pretype $\mathbb{I}$ with constants $0, 1 : \mathbb{I}$ and operations

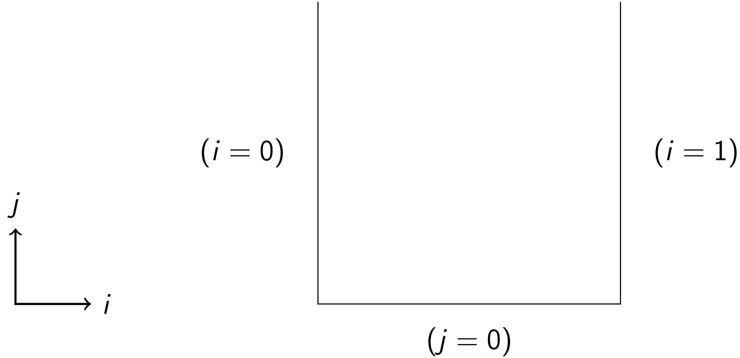
$$\sqcap, \sqcup : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{I},$$
$$1 - \cdot : \mathbb{I} \to \mathbb{I},$$

endowing $\mathbb{I}$ with the structure of a **de Morgan algebra** where 1 is indecomposable.

We obtain the **face lattice** $\mathbb{F}$ from $\mathbb{I}$ by factoring modulo $x \sqcap (1 - x) = 0$.

Interval and face lattice II

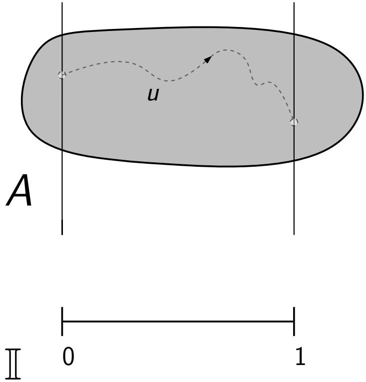
Example: $\varphi = (i = 0) \sqcup (i = 1) \sqcup (j = 0) : \mathbb{F}$



For $\Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbb{F}$, $\Delta \vdash \psi : \mathbb{F}$, ... we may form the **restricted contexts** (Γ, φ), (Δ, ψ), ...

Composition operation

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \varphi \qquad \Gamma, i : \mathbb{I} \vdash A \qquad \Gamma, \varphi, i : \mathbb{I} \vdash u : A \qquad \Gamma \vdash a_0 : A(i0)[\varphi \mapsto u(i0)]}{\Gamma \vdash a_1 = \mathsf{comp}^i(A, \varphi, u, a_0) : A(i1)[\varphi \mapsto u(i1)]}$$



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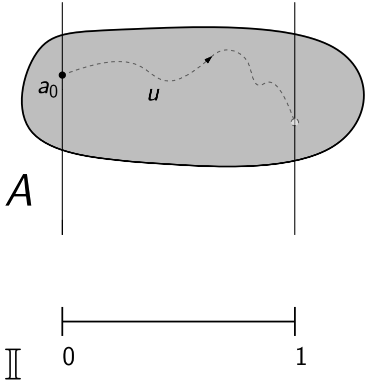

Composition operation

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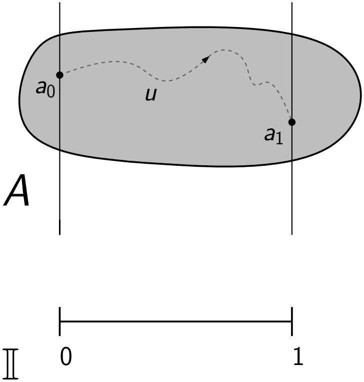
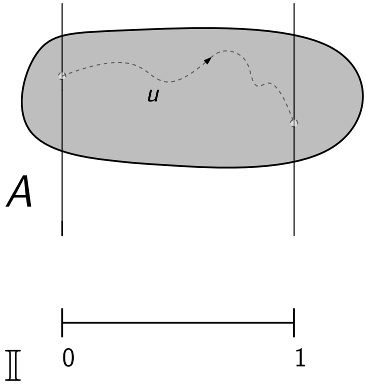


Composition operation

Composition is actually equivalent to **filling**:



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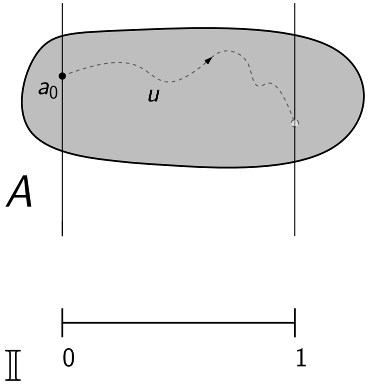
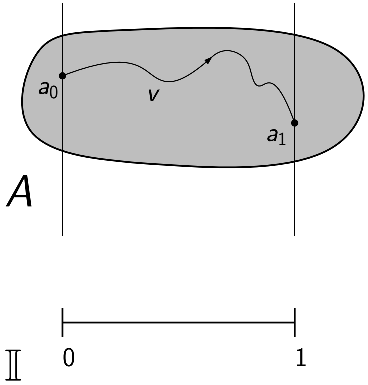


Composition operation

Composition is actually equivalent to **filling**:
$\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I} \vdash v = \mathsf{fill}^i(A, \varphi, u, a_0)$



Glueing operation I

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \qquad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash T \qquad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash w : T \to A}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{Glue}_\Gamma(\varphi, T, A, w)}$$

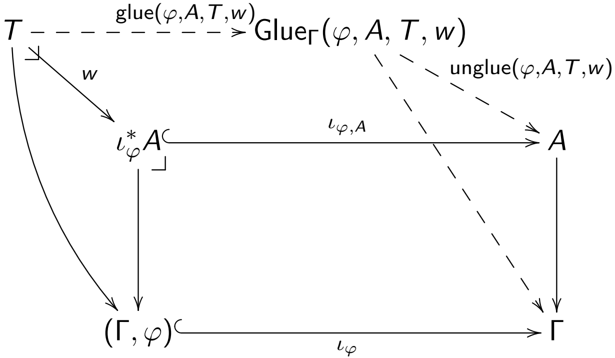
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathsf{Glue}_\Gamma(\varphi, T, A, w)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{unglue}(b) : A[\varphi \mapsto w(b)]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \varphi \vdash w : T \to A \qquad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash t : T \qquad \Gamma \vdash a : A[\varphi \mapsto w(t)]}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{glue}(\varphi, t, a) : \mathsf{Glue}_\Gamma(\varphi, T, A, w)}$$

s.t. **judgmentally**:

$$\mathsf{Glue}_\Gamma(1, T, A, w) = T \qquad \mathsf{unglue}(\mathsf{glue}(\varphi, t, a)) = a$$
$$\mathsf{glue}(1, t, a) = t \qquad \mathsf{glue}(\varphi, b, \mathsf{unglue}(b)) = b$$

Glueing operation II



s.t. **judgmentally**:

$$\mathsf{Glue}_\Gamma(1, T, A, w) = T$$
$$\mathsf{glue}(1, T, A, w)(t) = t$$

Cubical sets

Let $\mathbb{C}$ be a category such that:

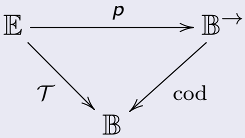
1. $\mathbb{C}$ has finite products.
2. $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ has an **interval object** $\mathbb{I}$ which is **representable**.
3. The weakening morphism $\mathbb{F} \to \mathbb{F}^{\mathbb{I}}$ has a right adjoint $\forall \colon \mathbb{F}^{\mathbb{I}} \to \mathbb{F}$.

We call $\mathbb{C}$ “the” **category of cubes** and $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ “the” **category of cubical sets**.

Modelling CTT in presheaves I

Definition (Type category)

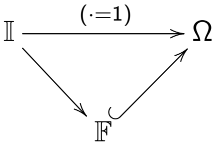
A **type category** consists of categories $\mathbb{B}$ and $\mathbb{E}$ with a discrete Grothendieck fibration $\mathcal{T}\colon \mathbb{E} \to \mathbb{B}$ and a functor $p\colon \mathbb{E} \to \mathbb{B}^{\to}$ mapping $\mathcal{T}$-cartesian morphisms in $\mathbb{E}$ to morphisms in $\mathbb{B}^{\to}$ which are pullbacks in $\mathbb{B}$, such that:



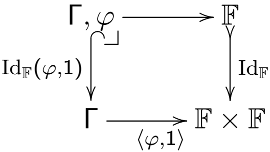
Set $\mathbb{B} = \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and $\mathbb{E}_\Gamma = \widehat{\int_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma} \simeq \widehat{\mathbb{C}}/\Gamma$ for $\Gamma \in \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$.

Modelling CTT in presheaves II

- Consider the classifying map $(\cdot = 1)\colon \mathbb{I} \to \Omega$ of the global element 1 of $\mathbb{I}$. Interpret the face lattice as $\mathbb{F} := \mathrm{im}(\cdot = 1)$:



- Consider $\varphi\colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{F}$. Restricted contexts arise as pullbacks



and we write $[\varphi] := \mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{F}}(\varphi, 1)$.

Universe of pretypes

Construct generic family $E \to U$ in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ à la [HS97, Str05]:

- $\mathcal{U}$ Grothendieck universe hosting the category $\mathbb{C}$
- Define $U \in \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ by

$$U(I) := \mathcal{U}^{(\mathbb{C}/I)^{\mathrm{op}}} \quad \text{for} \quad I \in \mathbb{C},$$
$$U(u : J \to I)(A) := A \circ (\Sigma_u)^{\mathrm{op}} \quad \text{for} \quad u : J \to I.$$

- Define E over U as the presheaf

$$E(\langle I, A \rangle) := A(\mathrm{id}_I),$$
$$E(u : \langle J, u^* A \rangle \to \langle I, A \rangle)(a) := A(u : u \to \mathrm{id}_I)(a).$$

- **N.B.:** We get Ω when choosing $\mathcal{U} = \{0, 1\}$.

Fibrations

Definition (Composition structure (cf. [CCHM16], [OP16]))

Define the family $\mathsf{Comp} : \mathcal{T}(U^{\mathbb{I}})$ of **composition structures** as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{Comp}(A : U^{\mathbb{I}}) \quad := \quad & (\Pi \varphi : \mathbb{F})(\Pi p : [\varphi] \to (\Pi i{:}\mathbb{I})A(i)) \\ & \{a \in A(0) \mid \forall u{:}[\varphi].p(u)(0) = a\} \\ & \to \{a \in A(1) \mid \forall u{:}[\varphi].p(u)(1) = a\}.\end{aligned}$$

Externally composition structures “put lids on open boxes”.

Definition (Fibration structure (cf. [CCHM16], [OP16]))

For any context Γ define the family $\mathsf{Fib}_\Gamma : \mathcal{T}(U^{\Gamma})$ of **fibration structures** as

$$\mathsf{Fib}_\Gamma(A) := (\Pi p{:}\Gamma^{\mathbb{I}})\mathsf{Comp}(A \circ p).$$

Universe of types

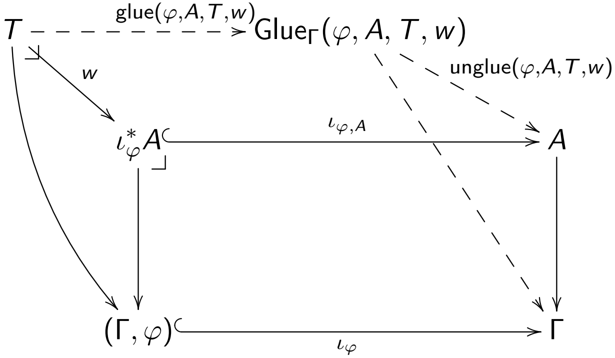
- Define $U_f \in \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ by

$$U_f(I) := \{A = \langle |A|, \mathrm{fib}(A) \rangle \mid |A| \colon I \to U,\ \mathrm{fib}(A) : \mathrm{Fib}_I(|A|)\}.$$

- The **universe** $E_f \to U_f$ **of fibrant types** is obtained from $E \to U$ by pulling back along the forgetful map $U_f \to U$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_f & \longrightarrow & E \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ U_f & \longrightarrow & U \end{array}$$

Interpreting glueing I



Strictness: $\mathrm{Glue}_\Gamma(1, A, T, w) = T$ and $\mathrm{glue}(1, A, T, w) = \mathrm{id}_T$

Interpreting glueing II

Strictness issue: difficult in general toposes, cf. [OP16]. But can be achieved in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$, cf. [CCHM16], as follows. Write $G := \mathrm{Glue}_\Gamma(\varphi, A, T, w)$ and for $I \in \mathbb{C}$, $\gamma \in \Gamma(I)$ let

$$G(I,\gamma) := \begin{cases} T(I, \langle \gamma, * \rangle) & \text{if } \varphi_I(\gamma) = 1 \\ \{\langle t, a\rangle \mid a \in A(I,\gamma), t\colon [\varphi]_I(\gamma) \to T, \\ \qquad a_{|\varphi_I(\gamma)} = \iota_{\varphi,A} \circ w \circ t\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where $a_{|\varphi_I(\gamma)}$ is the restriction of a along the inclusion of $\varphi_I(\gamma)$ into $\mathbf{y}(I)$.

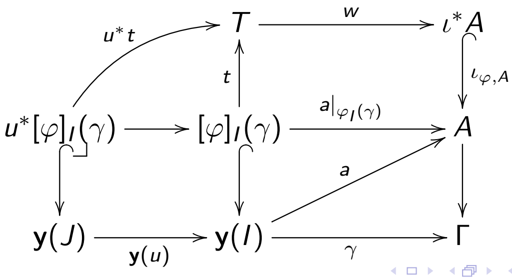
Interpreting glueing III

Reindexing: Let $u : J \to I$ in $\mathbb{C}$. Reindexing along $u : \langle J, u^*\gamma\rangle \to \langle I, \gamma\rangle$ is by case distinction:

$$\varphi_I(\gamma) = 1: \qquad T(I, \langle\gamma, *\rangle) \ni t \longmapsto u^*t \in T(J, \langle u^*\gamma, *\rangle)$$

$$\varphi_I(\gamma) \neq 1: \qquad \langle t, a\rangle \longmapsto \begin{cases} u^*t & \text{if } \varphi_J(u^*\gamma) = 1 \\ \langle u^*t, u^*a\rangle & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Here $u^*a = a \circ \mathbf{y}(u)$, and u^*t arises as in:



Interpreting glueing IV

- The map $\mathsf{glue}(\varphi, A, T, w) \colon T \to G$ is defined by:

$$\mathsf{glue}(\varphi, A, T, w)_{I,\gamma}(t) := \begin{cases} t & \varphi_I(\gamma) = 1 \\ \langle t, w_{I,\gamma}(t) \rangle & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- The map

$$\mathsf{unglue}(\varphi, A, T, w) \colon G \to A$$

over Γ is given by:

$$\mathsf{unglue}(\varphi, A, T, w)_{I,\gamma}(b) := \begin{cases} w_{I,\gamma}(b) & \varphi_I(\gamma) = 1 \\ \mathsf{pr}_2(b) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Composition for glueing I

For a type $p_A \colon A \to \Gamma$ let P_A be the **type of paths** in A interpreted as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P_A = A^{\mathbb{I}} & \xrightarrow{\langle A^0, A^1 \rangle} & A \times_\Gamma A \\ & {\scriptstyle (p_A)^{\Gamma^* \mathbb{I}}} \searrow \quad \swarrow & \\ & \Gamma & \end{array}$$

Define **weak equivalences** á la Voevodsky:

- **Contractibility:** $\mathrm{isContr}(A : U) := (\Sigma x : A)(\Pi y : A) P_A(x, y)$
- **Homotopy fiber:**
  $\mathrm{hfib}(A, B : U)(f : A \to B)(y : B) := (\Sigma x : A) P_B(f(x), y)$
- **Weak equivalences:** $\mathrm{isWeq}(A, B : U)(f : A \to B) := (\Pi y : B)\mathrm{isContr}(\mathrm{hfib}(A, B, f, y))$,
  $\mathrm{Weq}(A, B : U) := (\Sigma f : A \to B)\mathrm{isWeq}(A, B, f)$

Composition for glueing II

Theorem ([CCHM16], Sec. 6.2)

Let $\varphi\colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{F}$, $A \in \mathcal{T}(\Gamma \times \mathbb{I})$ *and* $T \in \mathcal{T}((\Gamma, \varphi) \times \mathbb{I})$ *have a composition structure, and* $w : \mathrm{Weq}(T, \iota_\varphi^* A)$*. Then* $G := \mathrm{Glue}_{\Gamma \times \mathbb{I}}(\varphi, A, T, w) \in \mathcal{T}(\Gamma \times \mathbb{I})$ *also has a composition structure.*

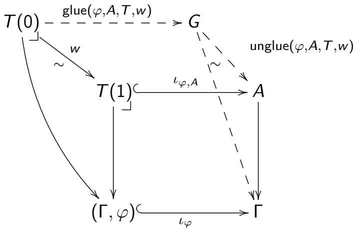
The proof makes crucial use of $\sqcap, \sqcup\colon \mathbb{I}^2 \to \mathbb{I}$ and the map $\forall\colon \mathbb{F}^{\mathbb{I}} \to \mathbb{F}$, which is right adjoint to weakening.

Composition for the universe

Theorem ([CCHM16], Sec. 7.1)

The universe U_f is fibrant.

Proof idea: Paths in the universe can be transformed into weak equivalences between their endpoints. Now given a partial path $T : (\Gamma, \varphi) \to U^{\mathbb{I}}$ and a total extension A of $T(1)$, by glueing we get a total type G which is a total extension of $T(0)$:



Concrete instances

Our (re)construction of the cubical set model has not required too much about the site $\mathbb{C}$ and the interval object $\mathbb{I}$. Nevertheless, the only known examples are the **algebraic theories** of **distributive lattices** and **de Morgan algebras**, resp.

Coquand has pointed out that in these particular cases the construction of the cubical set model can be performed in a fairly weak meta-theory, e.g. ETT with a sufficiently well-behaved universe.

This allows one to construct a whole bunch of new models replacing **Set** by models of sufficiently well-behaved models of ETT.

Modelling CTT in internal presheaves

Let $\mathcal{E}$ be a model of ETT with a universe $\mathcal{U}$ containing a natural numbers object (**nno**) and exact quotients of $\neg\neg$-closed equivalence relations.

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be the category internal to $\mathcal{E}$ which is the opposite of the category of finitely presented free de Morgan algebras and homomorphisms.

Then our interpretation of CTT carries over to the category of internal presheaves $\mathcal{E}^{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ since we have never made any substantial use of the subobject classifier in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$.

The universe U_f is impredicative in $\mathcal{E}^{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ whenever $\mathcal{U}$ is impredicative.

Realizability models for CTT

Thus, in particular, we can perform the construction of the cubical set model within $\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{Asm}(\mathcal{A})$ for any **pca** $\mathcal{A}$ instantiating $\mathcal{U}$ with the universe $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{A})$.

Since $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{A})$ is impredicative in $\mathcal{E}$ the ensuing universe $\mathcal{U}_f$ in $\mathcal{E}^{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ is impredicative as well (cf. also recent work by Awodey, Frey and Hofstra [Awo17, Fre17]).

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