

On the Decidability of Conversion in Type Theory

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Introduction

We present a proof of the following theorem

Theorem

Let $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ and $\Gamma \vdash u : A$. It is decidable whether $\Gamma \vdash t = u : A$.

- Proof by Kripke logical relations defined on weak head reduction.
- Two logical relations.
 - Π injectivity.
 - Conversion.

Syntax

- Language

$$t, u, A, B := x \mid U \mid N \mid \Pi(x : A)B \mid \lambda x.t \mid t u \mid 0 \mid S t \mid \text{natrec } (\lambda x.A) t u$$

- Neutral terms

$$k := x \mid S k \mid k u \mid \text{natrec } (\lambda x.A) c_z g k$$

Typed Weak Head Reduction

- One step weak head reduction

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow t' : \Pi(x:A)B \quad \Gamma \vdash a : A}{\Gamma \vdash t a \rightarrow t' a : B[a]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:A \vdash t : B \quad \Gamma \vdash a : A}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.t) a \rightarrow t[a/x] : B[a]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow u : A \quad \Gamma \vdash A = B}{\Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow u : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow B : U}{\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow B}$$

- Define \rightarrow^* the reflexive transitive closure of \rightarrow

1st Logical Relation

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow^* K \quad K \text{ neutral}}{\Gamma \Vdash A}$$

- $\Gamma \Vdash A = B$ if
 $\Gamma \vdash B \rightarrow^* L$ with L neutral and
 $\Gamma \vdash K = L$.
- $\Gamma \Vdash t : A$ if $\Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow^* l : A$ with l neutral.
- $\Gamma \Vdash t = u : A$ if
 $\Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow^* l : A$ with l neutral and
 $\Gamma \vdash u \rightarrow^* k : A$ with k neutral and
 $\Gamma \vdash l = k : A$.

1st Logical Relation

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow^* \Pi(x:F)G \quad \Gamma \Vdash F \\ (\forall \Delta \leq \Gamma)(\Delta \Vdash a : F \Rightarrow \Delta \Vdash G[a]) \\ (\forall \Delta \leq \Gamma)(\Delta \Vdash a = b : F \Rightarrow \Delta \Vdash G[a] = G[b]) \end{array}}{\Gamma \Vdash A}$$

■ $\Gamma \Vdash A = B$ if

$\Gamma \Vdash B$ with $\Gamma \vdash B \rightarrow^* \Pi(x:H)E$ and

$\Gamma \Vdash F = H$ and

for all $\Delta \leq \Gamma$, $(\Delta \Vdash a : F) \Rightarrow (\Delta \Vdash G[a] = E[a])$

1st Logical Relation

- $\Gamma \Vdash f : A$ if $\Gamma \vdash f : A$ and for all $\Delta \leq \Gamma$,
 $(\Delta \Vdash a : F) \Rightarrow (\Delta \Vdash f a : G[a])$ and
 $(\Delta \Vdash a = b : F) \Rightarrow (\Delta \Vdash f a = f b : G[a])$
- $\Gamma \Vdash f = g : A$ if
 $\Gamma \Vdash f : A$ and $\Gamma \Vdash g : A$ and
for all $\Delta \leq \Gamma$, $(\Delta \Vdash a : F) \Rightarrow (\Delta \Vdash f a = g a : G[a])$

1st Logical Relation

- Straightforward from the definition

Lemma If $\Gamma \Vdash J$ then $\Gamma \vdash J$.

- Completeness (By induction on the type system)

Lemma If $\Gamma \vdash J$ then $\Gamma \Vdash J$

- Corollaries

- If $\Gamma \vdash \Pi(x:F)G = B$ then $\Gamma \vdash B \rightarrow^* \Pi(x:H)E$ and $\Gamma \vdash F = H$ and $\Gamma, x:F \vdash G = E$.
- If $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.t : \Pi(x:F)G$ then $\Gamma, x:F \vdash t : G$.
- If t is neutral and $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ and $\Gamma \vdash t : B$ then $\Gamma \vdash A = B$.
- If $\vdash t : N$ then $\vdash t \rightarrow^* S^m 0 : N$.

Conversion

$$\frac{x : A \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x \sim x}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash k \sim l \quad \Gamma \vdash k : \Pi(x : F)G \quad \Gamma \vdash t \text{ conv } v : F}{\Gamma \vdash kt \sim lv}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash k \sim l \quad \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow^* M \quad \Gamma \vdash k : A}{\Gamma \vdash k \text{ conv } l : A} \quad M \text{ neutral or base type}$$

Conversion

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash F \text{ conv } H \quad \Gamma, x : F \vdash G[x] \text{ conv } E[x]}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi(x : F)G \text{ conv } \Pi(x : H)E}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash f : \Pi(x : F)G \quad \Gamma \vdash g : \Pi(x : F)G \quad \Gamma, x : F \vdash f x \text{ conv } g x : G[x]}{\Gamma \vdash f \text{ conv } g : \Pi(x : F)G}$$

Conversion

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow^* A' \quad \Gamma \vdash B \rightarrow^* B' \quad \Gamma \vdash A' \text{ conv } B'}{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ conv } B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow^* B \quad \Gamma \vdash a \rightarrow^* a' : B \quad \Gamma \vdash b \rightarrow^* b' : B \quad \Gamma \vdash a' \text{ conv } b' : B}{\Gamma \vdash a \text{ conv } b : A}$$

Lemma

Let $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ and $\Gamma \vdash u : A$. It is decidable whether $\Gamma \vdash t \text{ conv } u : A$.

Straightforward from the definition we have

- If $\Gamma \vdash a \text{ conv } b : A$ then $\Gamma \vdash a = b : A$

2nd Logical Relation

Except for neutral types and terms the logical relation remain the same.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow^* K \quad K \text{ neutral} \quad \Gamma \vdash K \text{ conv } K}{\Gamma \Vdash A}$$

- $\Gamma \Vdash A = B$ if $A \text{ conv } B$.
- $\Gamma \Vdash t : A$ if $\Gamma \vdash t \text{ conv } t : A$.
- $\Gamma \Vdash t = u : A$ if
 $\Gamma \Vdash t : A$ and $\Gamma \Vdash u : A$ and
 $\Gamma \Vdash t \text{ conv } u : A$.

2nd Logical Relation

- Easy direction

Lemma If $\Gamma \Vdash a = b : A$ then $\Gamma \vdash a \text{ conv } b : A$.

- Completeness (By induction on the type system)

Lemma If $\Gamma \vdash J$ then $\Gamma \Vdash J$.

Theorem

If $\Gamma \vdash a : A$ and $\Gamma \vdash b : A$ then $\Gamma \vdash a = b : A$ iff $\Gamma \vdash a \text{ conv } b : A$.

That is, it is decidable whether $\Gamma \vdash a = b : A$.