

# Dependable Atomicity in Type Theory

**Andreas Nuyts**<sup>1</sup>, Dominique Devriese<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>KU Leuven, Belgium

<sup>2</sup>Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

TYPES '19

Oslo, Norway

June 14, 2019

**Presheaf semantics** can model:

- **Parametricity** (preservation of **relations**),
- **HoTT** (preservation of **equivalences**),
- **Directed TT** (preservation of **homomorphisms**).

Operators for using the power of presheaves **within type theory**?

- Cubical HoTT: [Glue](#),
- NVD17, ND18 (parametricity): [Glue](#), [Weld](#)  
→ seems to lack expressive power,
- Moulin16 (PhD on internal param'ty):  
 $\Psi$  (relativity),  $\Phi$  (functional relativity)  
→ requires substructural (affine-like) interval variables,
- LOPS18 (internal universes):  $\surd$ ,  
→ based on awkward postulates.

## Conjecture

The following should suffice:

- **Dependable atomicity**,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness axiom**.

**Presheaf semantics** can model:

- **Parametricity** (preservation of **relations**),
- **HoTT** (preservation of **equivalences**),
- **Directed TT** (preservation of **homomorphisms**).

Operators for using the power of presheaves **within type theory**?

- Cubical HoTT: **Glue**,
- NVD17, ND18 (parametricity): **Glue**, **Weld**  
→ seems to lack expressive power,
- Moulin16 (PhD on internal param'ty):  
 **$\Psi$**  (relativity),  **$\Phi$**  (functional relativity)  
→ requires substructural (affine-like) interval variables,
- LOPS18 (internal universes):  **$\checkmark$** ,  
→ based on awkward postulates.

## Conjecture

The following should suffice:

- **Dependable atomicity**,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness axiom**.

**Presheaf semantics** can model:

- **Parametricity** (preservation of **relations**),
- **HoTT** (preservation of **equivalences**),
- **Directed TT** (preservation of **homomorphisms**).

Operators for using the power of presheaves **within type theory**?

- Cubical HoTT: **Glue**,
- NVD17, ND18 (parametricity): **Glue, Weld**  
→ seems to lack expressive power,
- Moulin16 (PhD on internal param'ty):  
 $\Psi$  (relativity),  $\Phi$  (functional relativity)  
→ requires substructural (affine-like) interval variables,
- LOPS18 (internal universes):  $\checkmark$ ,  
→ based on awkward postulates.

## Conjecture

The following should suffice:

- **Dependable atomicity**,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness axiom**.

**Presheaf semantics** can model:

- **Parametricity** (preservation of **relations**),
- **HoTT** (preservation of **equivalences**),
- **Directed TT** (preservation of **homomorphisms**).

Operators for using the power of presheaves **within type theory**?

- Cubical HoTT: **Glue**,
- NVD17, ND18 (parametricity): **Glue, Weld**  
→ seems to lack expressive power,
- Moulin16 (PhD on internal param'ty):  
 **$\Psi$  (relativity),  $\Phi$  (functional relativity)**  
→ requires substructural (affine-like) interval variables,
- LOPS18 (internal universes):  **$\checkmark$** ,  
→ based on awkward postulates.

## Conjecture

The following should suffice:

- **Dependable atomicity**,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness axiom**.

**Presheaf semantics** can model:

- **Parametricity** (preservation of **relations**),
- **HoTT** (preservation of **equivalences**),
- **Directed TT** (preservation of **homomorphisms**).

Operators for using the power of presheaves **within type theory**?

- Cubical HoTT: **Glue**,
- NVD17, ND18 (parametricity): **Glue, Weld**  
→ seems to lack expressive power,
- Moulin16 (PhD on internal param'ty):  
 **$\Psi$  (relativity),  $\Phi$  (functional relativity)**  
→ requires substructural (affine-like) interval variables,
- LOPS18 (internal universes):  **$\checkmark$** ,  
→ based on awkward postulates.

## Conjecture

The following should suffice:

- **Dependable atomicity**,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness axiom**.

**Presheaf semantics** can model:

- **Parametricity** (preservation of **relations**),
- **HoTT** (preservation of **equivalences**),
- **Directed TT** (preservation of **homomorphisms**).

Operators for using the power of presheaves **within type theory**?

- Cubical HoTT: **Glue**,
- NVD17, ND18 (parametricity): **Glue, Weld**  
→ seems to lack expressive power,
- Moulin16 (PhD on internal param'ty):  
 **$\Psi$  (relativity),  $\Phi$  (functional relativity)**  
→ requires substructural (affine-like) interval variables,
- LOPS18 (internal universes):  **$\checkmark$** ,  
→ based on awkward postulates.

## Conjecture

The following should suffice:

- **Dependable atomicity**,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness axiom**.

# What's the Power of Presheaves

## Theorem

*Every presheaf category is a model of DTT...*

**... with extra tools!**



Presheaf categories model:

- **Prop** (subobject classifier),
- Definitional **extension types**  $A[\varphi ? a]$ ,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness** axiom (rephrased):

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbf{Prop} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \\ \Gamma \vdash B : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash i : A \cong B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash A' : \mathcal{U}[\varphi ? A] \quad \Gamma \vdash i' : (A' \cong B)[\varphi ? i]}$$

Orton, Pitts (2018)

- **Glue** (definable from strictness), Orton, Pitts (2018)
- **Weld** (definable from strictness and pushouts along  $A \times \varphi \rightarrow A$ ),
- *(mill definable from  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ )*,
- $\Psi$  (relativity) and sometimes  $\Phi$  (func. rel.), Moulin's PhD (2016)
- **Atomicity** (a.k.a. tinyness) via  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ . Licata, Orton, Pitts, Spitters (2018)

Presheaf categories model:

- **Prop** (subobject classifier),
- Definitional **extension types**  $A[\varphi ? a]$ ,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness** axiom (rephrased):

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbf{Prop} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \\ \Gamma \vdash B : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash i : A \cong B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash A' : \mathcal{U}[\varphi ? A] \quad \Gamma \vdash i' : (A' \cong B)[\varphi ? i]}$$

Orton, Pitts (2018)

- **Glue** (definable from strictness), Orton, Pitts (2018)
- **Weld** (definable from strictness and pushouts along  $A \times \varphi \rightarrow A$ ),
- *(mill definable from  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ )*,
- $\Psi$  (relativity) and sometimes  $\Phi$  (func. rel.), Moulin's PhD (2016)
- **Atomicity** (a.k.a. tinyness) via  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ . Licata, Orton, Pitts, Spitters (2018)

Presheaf categories model:

- **Prop** (subobject classifier),
- Definitional **extension types**  $A[\varphi ? a]$ ,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness** axiom (rephrased):

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbf{Prop} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \\ \Gamma \vdash B : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash i : A \cong B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash A' : \mathcal{U}[\varphi ? A] \quad \Gamma \vdash i' : (A' \cong B)[\varphi ? i]}$$

Orton, Pitts (2018)

- **Glue** (definable from strictness), Orton, Pitts (2018)
- **Weld** (definable from strictness and pushouts along  $A \times \varphi \rightarrow A$ ),
- *(mill definable from  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ )*,
- $\Psi$  (relativity) and sometimes  $\Phi$  (func. rel.), Moulin's PhD (2016)
- **Atomicity** (a.k.a. tinyness) via  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ . Licata, Orton, Pitts, Spitters (2018)

Presheaf categories model:

- **Prop** (subobject classifier),
- Definitional **extension types**  $A[\varphi ? a]$ ,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness** axiom (rephrased):

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbf{Prop} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \\ \Gamma \vdash B : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash i : A \cong B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash A' : \mathcal{U}[\varphi ? A] \quad \Gamma \vdash i' : (A' \cong B)[\varphi ? i]}$$

Orton, Pitts (2018)

- **Glue (definable from strictness)**, Orton, Pitts (2018)
- **Weld** (definable from strictness and pushouts along  $A \times \varphi \rightarrow A$ ),
- *(mill definable from  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ )*,
- $\Psi$  (relativity) and sometimes  $\Phi$  (func. rel.), Moulin's PhD (2016)
- **Atomicity (a.k.a. tinyness) via  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$** . Licata, Orton, Pitts, Spitters (2018)

Presheaf categories model:

- **Prop** (subobject classifier),
- Definitional **extension types**  $A[\varphi ? a]$ ,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness** axiom (rephrased):

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbf{Prop} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \\ \Gamma \vdash B : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash i : A \cong B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash A' : \mathcal{U}[\varphi ? A] \quad \Gamma \vdash i' : (A' \cong B)[\varphi ? i]}$$

Orton, Pitts (2018)

- **Glue** (definable from strictness), Orton, Pitts (2018)
- **Weld** (definable from strictness and pushouts along  $A \times \varphi \rightarrow A$ ),
- *(mill definable from  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ )*,
- $\Psi$  (relativity) and sometimes  $\Phi$  (func. rel.), Moulin's PhD (2016)
- **Atomicity** (a.k.a. tinyness) via  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ . Licata, Orton, Pitts, Spitters (2018)

Presheaf categories model:

- **Prop** (subobject classifier),
- Definitional **extension types**  $A[\varphi ? a]$ ,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness** axiom (rephrased):

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbf{Prop} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \\ \Gamma \vdash B : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash i : A \cong B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash A' : \mathcal{U}[\varphi ? A] \quad \Gamma \vdash i' : (A' \cong B)[\varphi ? i]}$$

Orton, Pitts (2018)

- **Glue** (definable from strictness), Orton, Pitts (2018)
- **Weld** (definable from strictness and pushouts along  $A \times \varphi \rightarrow A$ ),
- (**mill** definable from  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ ),
- $\Psi$  (relativity) and sometimes  $\Phi$  (func. rel.), Moulin's PhD (2016)
- **Atomicity** (a.k.a. tinyness) via  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ . Licata, Orton, Pitts, Spitters (2018)

Presheaf categories model:

- **Prop** (subobject classifier),
- Definitional **extension types**  $A[\varphi ? a]$ ,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness** axiom (rephrased):

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbf{Prop} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \\ \Gamma \vdash B : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash i : A \cong B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash A' : \mathcal{U}[\varphi ? A] \quad \Gamma \vdash i' : (A' \cong B)[\varphi ? i]}$$

Orton, Pitts (2018)

- **Glue** (definable from strictness), Orton, Pitts (2018)
- **Weld** (definable from strictness and pushouts along  $A \times \varphi \rightarrow A$ ),
- (**mill** definable from  $\surd$ ),
- **$\Psi$  (relativity) and sometimes  $\Phi$  (func. rel.)**, Moulin's PhD (2016)
- **Atomicity** (a.k.a. **tinyness**) via  $\surd$ . Licata, Orton, Pitts, Spitters (2018)

Presheaf categories model:

- **Prop** (subobject classifier),
- Definitional **extension types**  $A[\varphi ? a]$ ,
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness** axiom (rephrased):

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \varphi : \mathbf{Prop} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \\ \Gamma \vdash B : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, \varphi \vdash i : A \cong B \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash A' : \mathcal{U}[\varphi ? A] \quad \Gamma \vdash i' : (A' \cong B)[\varphi ? i]}$$

Orton, Pitts (2018)

- **Glue** (definable from strictness), Orton, Pitts (2018)
- **Weld** (definable from strictness and pushouts along  $A \times \varphi \rightarrow A$ ),
- (**mill** definable from  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ ),
- **$\Psi$  (relativity) and sometimes  $\Phi$  (func. rel.)**, Moulin's PhD (2016)
- **Atomicity** (a.k.a. tinyness) via  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ . Licata, Orton, Pitts, Spitters (2018)



## Definition

$T$  is **atomic** if  $T \rightarrow -$   
has a right adjoint  $\sqrt{\quad}$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are atomic.*

## Example

If  $T$  is atomic, then

$$(T \rightarrow A \uplus B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$A \uplus B \rightarrow \sqrt{(T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)}$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times (B \rightarrow \sqrt{(T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)})$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times ((T \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

## Corollary

**Bool** is not atomic.

## Definition

$T$  is **atomic** if  $T \rightarrow -$   
has a right adjoint  $\sqrt{\quad}$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are atomic.*

## Example

If  $T$  is atomic, then

$$(T \rightarrow A \uplus B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$A \uplus B \rightarrow \sqrt{(T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)}$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times (B \rightarrow \sqrt{(T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)})$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times ((T \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

## Corollary

**Bool** is not atomic.

## Definition

$T$  is **atomic** if  $T \rightarrow -$  has a right adjoint  $\sqrt{T}-$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ ) are atomic.*

## Example

If  $T$  is atomic, then

$$(T \rightarrow A \uplus B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$A \uplus B \rightarrow \sqrt{T}((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times (B \rightarrow \sqrt{T}((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)))$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times ((T \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

## Corollary

**Bool** is not atomic.

## Definition

$T$  is **atomic** if  $T \rightarrow -$   
has a right adjoint  $\sqrt{T}-$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are atomic.*

## Example

If  $T$  is atomic, then

$$(T \rightarrow A \uplus B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$A \uplus B \rightarrow \sqrt{T}((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times \left( B \rightarrow \sqrt{T}((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)) \right)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times ((T \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

## Corollary

**Bool** is not atomic.

## Definition

$T$  is **atomic** if  $T \rightarrow -$  has a right adjoint  $\sqrt{T-}$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ ) are atomic.*

## Example

If  $T$  is atomic, then

$$(T \rightarrow A \uplus B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$A \uplus B \rightarrow \sqrt{T((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))}$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times \left( B \rightarrow \sqrt{T((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))} \right)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times ((T \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

## Corollary

**Bool** is not atomic.

## Definition

$T$  is **atomic** if  $T \rightarrow -$   
has a right adjoint  $\sqrt{T-}$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are atomic.*

## Example

If  $T$  is atomic, then

$$(T \rightarrow A \uplus B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$A \uplus B \rightarrow \sqrt{T((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))}$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times (B \rightarrow \sqrt{T((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))})$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times ((T \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

## Corollary

**Bool** is not atomic.

## Definition

$T$  is **atomic** if  $T \rightarrow -$  has a right adjoint  $\sqrt{T-}$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ ) are atomic.*

## Example

If  $T$  is atomic, then

$$(T \rightarrow A \uplus B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B)$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$A \uplus B \rightarrow \sqrt{T((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))}$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times (B \rightarrow \sqrt{T((T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))})$$

$\parallel \wr$

$$\dots \times ((T \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow A) \uplus (T \rightarrow B))$$

## Corollary

**Bool** is not atomic.

## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \checkmark - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

## In cartesian settings

$(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) = ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn$   
 $\dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} = (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \checkmark \sqcup)$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash a : \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \checkmark A) \rightarrow A.$$



## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \check{\Downarrow} - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

In cartesian settings

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) &= ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn \\ \dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} &= (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \check{\Downarrow} \sqcup)\end{aligned}$$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash A \mathbf{type}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash i \check{\Downarrow} A \mathbf{type}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash a : A \mathbf{type}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \check{\Downarrow} A \mathbf{type}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \check{\Downarrow} A) \rightarrow A.$$

## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \checkmark - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

## In cartesian settings

$(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) = ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn$   
 $\dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} = (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \checkmark \sqcup)$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash A \mathbf{type}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash i \checkmark A \mathbf{type}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash a : A \mathbf{type}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \checkmark A \mathbf{type}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \checkmark A) \rightarrow A.$$

## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \checkmark - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

## In cartesian settings

$(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) = ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn$   
 $\dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} = (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \checkmark \sqcup)$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash a : \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \checkmark A) \rightarrow A.$$

## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \checkmark - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

## In cartesian settings

$(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) = ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn$   
 $\dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} = (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \checkmark \sqcup)$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash a : \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \checkmark A) \rightarrow A.$$

## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \check{\Downarrow} - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

## In cartesian settings

$(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) = ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn$   
 $\dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} = (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \check{\Downarrow} \sqcup)$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash A \mathbf{type}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash i \check{\Downarrow} A \mathbf{type}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash a : A \mathbf{type}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \check{\Downarrow} A \mathbf{type}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \check{\Downarrow} A) \rightarrow A.$$

## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \check{\Downarrow} - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

## In cartesian settings

$(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) = ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn$   
 $\dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} = (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \check{\Downarrow} \sqcup)$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash i \check{\Downarrow} \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta \ i \vdash a : \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta \ i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \check{\Downarrow} \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \check{\Downarrow} A) \rightarrow A.$$

## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \checkmark - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

## In cartesian settings

$(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) = ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn$   
 $\dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} = (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \checkmark \sqcup)$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta i \vdash \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta i \vdash i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta i \vdash a : \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \checkmark A) \rightarrow A.$$

## Definition

$T$  is **dependably atomic** if  
 $(x : T) \rightarrow - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma)$   
has a right adjoint “**transpension**”  
 $x \checkmark - : \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ty}(\Gamma, x : T)$ .

## Theorem

*Yoneda-embeddings (e.g.  $\mathbb{I}$ )  
are dependably atomic.*

## In cartesian settings

$(\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \sqcup) = ((i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \sqcup) \circ wkn$   
 $\dashv \sqrt{\sqcup} = (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i \checkmark \sqcup)$

## Typing rules

(Natural in  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ )

Formation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta i \vdash \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta i \vdash i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Introduction:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap \Delta i \vdash a : \mathbf{Atype}}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, \Delta i \vdash \mathbf{merid} \ a \ i : i \checkmark \mathbf{Atype}}$$

Elimination (simplified):

$$\mathbf{unmerid} : ((i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap i \checkmark A) \rightarrow A.$$



## Claim

The type  $i \wr A$  looks a bit like (≠) the HIT with constructors:

- **north** :  $0 \wr A$ ,
- **south** :  $1 \wr A$ ,
- **merid** :  $A \rightarrow (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow i \wr A$   
[ $i = 0 ?$  **north** |  $i = 1 ?$  **south**].

Moulin's  $\Psi$  (relativity) can be built from  $- \wr -$  and strictness.

**merid** from introduction rule.

**north**:

$$\frac{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, i = 0 \vdash \_ : i \wr A}{\Gamma \vdash \_ : 0 \wr A}$$

Rules invertible in the model  
 $\Rightarrow 0 \wr A$  is a singleton.

Corresp. **dependent eliminator**:

- is not always sound for all motives,
- is probably equivalent to **Moulin's  $\Phi$**  (func. relativity).

## Claim

The type  $i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$  looks a bit like (≠) the HIT with constructors:

- **north** :  $0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$ ,
- **south** :  $1 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$ ,
- **merid** :  $A \rightarrow (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$   
[ $i = 0 ? \text{north} \mid i = 1 ? \text{south}$ ].

Moulin's  $\Psi$  (relativity) can be built from  $- \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } -$  and strictness.

**merid** from introduction rule.

north:

$$\frac{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, i = 0 \vdash \_ : i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A}{\Gamma \vdash \_ : 0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A}$$

Rules invertible in the model  
 $\Rightarrow 0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$  is a singleton.

Corresp. **dependent eliminator**:

- is not always sound for all motives,
- is probably equivalent to **Moulin's  $\Phi$**  (func. relativity).

## Claim

The type  $i \heartsuit A$  looks a bit like (≠) the HIT with constructors:

- **north** :  $0 \heartsuit A$ ,
- **south** :  $1 \heartsuit A$ ,
- **merid** :  $A \rightarrow (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow i \heartsuit A$   
[ $i = 0 ?$  **north** |  $i = 1 ?$  **south**].

Moulin's  $\Psi$  (relativity) can be built from  $- \heartsuit -$  and strictness.

**merid** from introduction rule.

**north**:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow (i = 0) \vdash \_ : A}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, i = 0 \vdash \_ : i \heartsuit A} \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \_ : 0 \heartsuit A$$

Rules invertible in the model  
 $\Rightarrow 0 \heartsuit A$  is a singleton.

Corresp. **dependent eliminator**:

- is not always sound for all motives,
- is probably equivalent to **Moulin's  $\Phi$**  (func. relativity).

## Claim

The type  $i \checkmark A$  looks a bit like (≠) the HIT with constructors:

- **north** :  $0 \checkmark A$ ,
- **south** :  $1 \checkmark A$ ,
- **merid** :  $A \rightarrow (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow i \checkmark A$   
[ $i = 0 ?$  **north** |  $i = 1 ?$  **south**].

Moulin's  $\Psi$  (relativity) can be built from  $- \checkmark -$  and strictness.

**merid** from introduction rule.

**north**:

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap (i = 0) \vdash \_ : A}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, i = 0 \vdash \_ : i \checkmark A}}{\Gamma \vdash \_ : 0 \checkmark A}}$$

Rules invertible in the model  
 $\Rightarrow 0 \checkmark A$  is a singleton.

Corresp. **dependent eliminator**:

- is not always sound for all motives,
- is probably equivalent to **Moulin's  $\Phi$**  (func. relativity).

## Claim

The type  $i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$  looks a bit like (≠) the HIT with constructors:

- **north** :  $0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$ ,
- **south** :  $1 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$ ,
- **merid** :  $A \rightarrow (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$   
[ $i = 0 ? \text{north} \mid i = 1 ? \text{south}$ ].

Moulin's  $\Psi$  (relativity) can be built from  $- \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } -$  and strictness.

**merid** from introduction rule.

**north**:

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap (i = 0) \vdash \_ : A}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, i = 0 \vdash \_ : i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A}}{\Gamma \vdash \_ : 0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A}}$$

Rules invertible in the model  
 $\Rightarrow 0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$  is a singleton.

Corresp. **dependent eliminator**:

- is not always sound for all motives,
- is probably equivalent to **Moulin's  $\Phi$**  (func. relativity).

## Claim

The type  $i \bowtie A$  looks a bit like (≠) the HIT with constructors:

- **north** :  $0 \bowtie A$ ,
- **south** :  $1 \bowtie A$ ,
- **merid** :  $A \rightarrow (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow i \bowtie A$   
[ $i = 0 ?$  **north** |  $i = 1 ?$  **south**].

Moulin's  $\Psi$  (relativity) can be built from  $- \bowtie -$  and strictness.

**merid** from introduction rule.

**north**:

$$\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap (i = 0) \vdash \_ : A}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, i = 0 \vdash \_ : i \bowtie A} \\ \Gamma \vdash \_ : 0 \bowtie A$$

Rules invertible in the model  
 $\Rightarrow 0 \bowtie A$  is a singleton.

Corresp. **dependent eliminator**:

- is not always sound for all motives,
- is probably equivalent to **Moulin's**  $\Phi$  (func. relativity).

## Claim

The type  $i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$  looks a bit like (≠) the HIT with constructors:

- **north** :  $0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$ ,
- **south** :  $1 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$ ,
- **merid** :  $A \rightarrow (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$   
[ $i = 0 ?$  **north** |  $i = 1 ?$  **south**].

Moulin's  $\Psi$  (relativity) can be built from  $- \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } -$  and strictness.

**merid** from introduction rule.

**north**:

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap (i = 0) \vdash \_ : A}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, i = 0 \vdash \_ : i \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A}}{\Gamma \vdash \_ : 0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A}}$$

Rules invertible in the model  
 $\Rightarrow 0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } A$  is a singleton.

Corresp. **dependent eliminator**:

- is not always sound for all motives,
- is probably equivalent to **Moulin's**  $\Phi$  (func. relativity).

## Claim

The type  $i \checkmark A$  looks a bit like (≠) the HIT with constructors:

- **north** :  $0 \checkmark A$ ,
- **south** :  $1 \checkmark A$ ,
- **merid** :  $A \rightarrow (i : \mathbb{I}) \rightarrow i \checkmark A$   
[ $i = 0 ?$  **north** |  $i = 1 ?$  **south**].

**Moulin's**  $\Psi$  (relativity) can be built from  $- \checkmark -$  and strictness.

**merid** from introduction rule.

**north**:

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, (i : \mathbb{I}) \multimap (i = 0) \vdash \_ : A}{\Gamma, i : \mathbb{I}, i = 0 \vdash \_ : i \checkmark A}}{\Gamma \vdash \_ : 0 \checkmark A}}$$

Rules invertible in the model  
 $\Rightarrow 0 \checkmark A$  is a singleton.

Corresp. **dependent eliminator**:

- is not always sound for all motives,
- is probably equivalent to **Moulin's**  $\Phi$  (func. relativity).



- Settle on typing rules,
- Support Transpension type in Menkar,
- Formal claims about its power.

## Conclusion

Looks like we can internalize presheaf semantics using:

- **Dependable atomicity** (transpension type),
- Orton and Pitts's **strictness axiom**.

**Thanks!**

**Questions?**