

Type Theory for Weak ω -categories

Samuel Mimram, Eric Finster, Thibaut Benjamin

Ecole Polytechnique

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The Catt prover : Motivations

- ▶ Describing the theory of weak ω -categories is very difficult : infinitely many operations and axiomes
- ▶ Catt is a prover for this theory. It is a typechecker : terms are operations, they typecheck if and only if they are well defined.
- ▶ Many examples will be shown both as illustration of the theory and to explain the syntax

Outline

Weak ω -categories their proof theory

Type theory for weak ω -categories

Categories

A category \mathcal{C} is

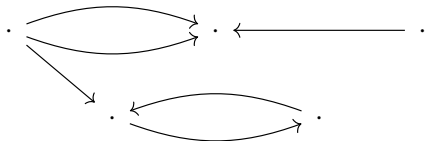
- ▶ A set of points $\mathcal{C}_0 = \{A, B, \dots\}$

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$$\mathcal{C}_0 \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{t} \\ \xleftarrow{s} \end{array} \mathcal{C}_1$$



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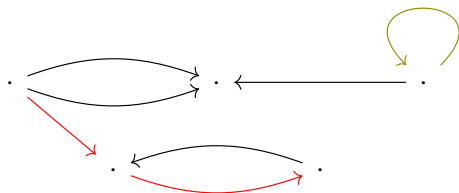
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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{composition} \quad \circ : \{g, f \in \mathcal{C}_1, t(f) = s(g)\} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1 \\ \text{identities} \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{C}_0, \text{id}_A \in \mathcal{C}_1 \end{array} \right.$$



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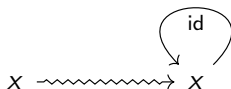
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coh $\text{id} (x : *) : * \mid x \rightarrow x$



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coh **comp** $(x : *) (y : *) (f : * \mid x \rightarrow y)$
 $(z : *) (g : * \mid y \rightarrow z) : * \mid x \rightarrow z$

$$x \xrightarrow{f} y \xrightarrow{g} z \rightsquigarrow x \xrightarrow{\text{comp}} z$$

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$$x \xrightarrow{f} y$$

$$z \xrightarrow{g} t$$

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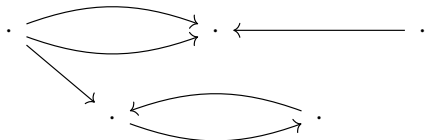
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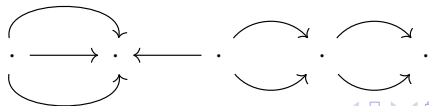
- ▶ Satisfying $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{associativity} \quad h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f \\ \text{unit law} \quad f \circ \text{id} = \text{id} \circ f = f \end{array} \right.$



2-categories

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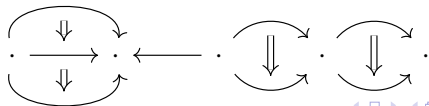
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- ▶ A category $\mathcal{C}_0 \begin{matrix} \xleftarrow{t} \\ \xrightarrow{s} \end{matrix} \mathcal{C}_1$
- ▶ A set of 2-arrows \mathcal{C}_2 , having as source and target a pair of *parallel* morphisms in $\mathcal{C}_1 : \mathcal{C}_1 \begin{matrix} \xleftarrow{t} \\ \xrightarrow{s} \end{matrix} \mathcal{C}_2$

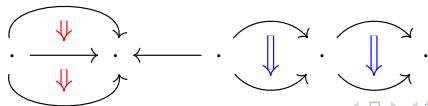


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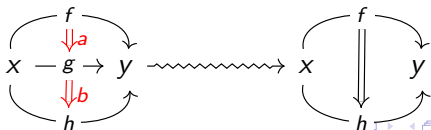
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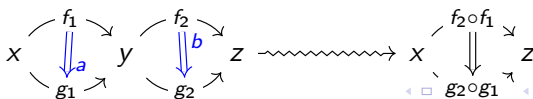
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 $: * | x \rightarrow z | \text{comp } [x \ y \ f1 \ z \ f2] \rightarrow \text{comp } [x \ y \ g1 \ z \ g2]$



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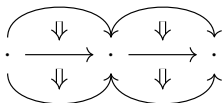
parallel morphisms in $\mathcal{C}_1 : \mathcal{C}_1 \xrightleftharpoons[s]{t} \mathcal{C}_2$

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- ▶ exchange law $(\alpha \star \beta) \circ (\gamma \star \delta) = (\alpha \circ \gamma) \star (\beta \circ \delta)$



Climbing in dimension

- ▶ ω -categories are obtained by adding 3-morphisms between the 2-morphisms, then 4-morphisms between the 3-morphisms, and so on

Climbing in dimension

- ▶ ω -categories are obtained by adding 3-morphisms between the 2-morphisms, then 4-morphisms between the 3-morphisms, and so on
- ▶ Every time, there are parallelism conditions, compositions and axioms

Weak ω -categories

- ▶ How to encode the axioms of an ω -category internally?

Weak ω -categories

- ▶ How to encode the axioms of an ω -categor internally?
- ▶ $n + 1$ -morphisms are very natural candidates to encode axioms concerning n -morphisms

Example :

associativity : there exists an invertible 2-morphism $h \circ (g \circ f) \Rightarrow (h \circ g) \circ f$

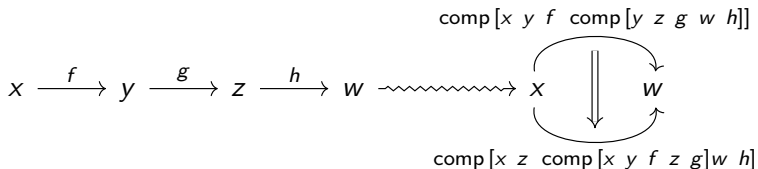
$$x \xrightarrow{f} y \xrightarrow{g} z \xrightarrow{h} w \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} & \text{comp}[x \ y \ f \ \text{comp}[y \ z \ g \ w \ h]] & \\ & \downarrow & \\ & \text{comp}[x \ z \ \text{comp}[x \ y \ f \ z \ g]w \ h] & \end{array}$$

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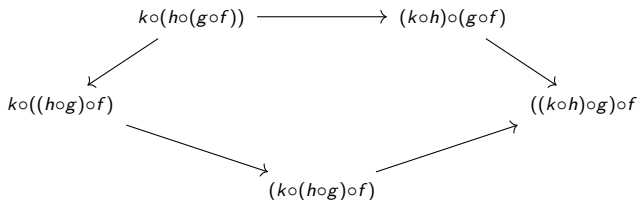
coh assoc (x : *) (y : *) (f : * | x -> y)
 (z : *) (g : * | y -> z)
 (w : *) (h : * | z -> t)
: * | x -> t | comp[x y f w comp[y z g w h]] ->
 comp[x z comp[x y f z g] w h]



Weak ω -categories

- ▶ How to encode the axioms of an ω -categor internally?
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- ▶ We then have to encode the coherences between these coherences

Example MacLane's Pentagon



Weak ω -categories

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- ▶ $n + 1$ -morphisms are very natural candidates to encode axioms concerning n -morphisms
- ▶ We then have to encode the coherences between these coherences
- ▶ We get the weak ω -categories

Adding all compositions

Key idea : do the compositions in the most general way possible

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Examples :

```
coh comp3 (x : *) (y : *) (f : * | x -> y)
           (z : *) (g : * | y -> z)
           (w : *) (h : * | z -> w)
           : * | x -> w
```

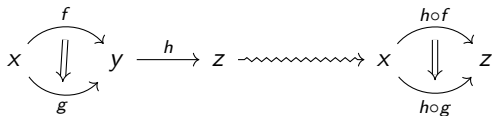
$$x \xrightarrow{f} y \xrightarrow{g} z \xrightarrow{h} w \rightsquigarrow x \longrightarrow w$$

Adding all compositions

Key idea : do the compositions in the most general way possible

Examples :

coh whisker $(x : *) (y : *) (f : * | x \rightarrow y)$
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Type theory for weak ω -categories

type theory for globular sets

- ▶ The combinatorics of points, arrows and higher dimensional arrows

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- ▶ Typing rules :

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash}{\Gamma \vdash \star}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash x : A \quad \Gamma \vdash y : A}{\Gamma \vdash x \xrightarrow[A]{} y}$$

type theory for globular sets

- ▶ The combinatorics of points, arrows and higher dimensional arrows
- ▶ Typing rules :

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash}{\Gamma \vdash \star} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash x : A \quad \Gamma \vdash y : A}{\Gamma \vdash x \xrightarrow[A]{y}}$$

Examples :

- ▶ $\emptyset \vdash \star$

Objects defined without any assumption

- ▶ $(x : \star, y : \star) \vdash x \xrightarrow[\star]{y}$

Morphisms defined between any two objects

- ▶ $(x : \star, y : \star, f : x \xrightarrow[\star]{y}, g : x \xrightarrow[\star]{y}) \vdash f \xrightarrow[x \xrightarrow[\star]{y}]{g}$

2-morphisms defined between any two parallel morphisms

- ▶ No derivation for 2-morphisms between two non-parallel morphisms

Pasting schemes

- ▶ Pasting schemes : a way to index all operations and axioms of weak ω -categories
They are configurations of points and morphisms that can be composed altogether

Examples :



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Examples :



Counter-examples :



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Examples :



- ▶ Pasting also have **sources** and **targets**

Pasting schemes

- ▶ Pasting schemes : a way to index all operations and axioms of weak ω -categories
They are configurations of points and morphisms that can be composed altogether

Examples :



- ▶ Pasting also have sources and targets
- ▶ In type theory :
Judgement $\Gamma \vdash_{ps}$ holding if and only if the diagram corresponding to Γ is a pasting scheme. Source and target computables

Adding the compositions...

Compositions are handled with new term constructor

Adding the compositions...

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{ps}} \quad \Gamma \vdash t \xrightarrow[A]{} u \quad \partial^- \Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \partial^+ \Gamma \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{coh}_{\Gamma, A} : t \xrightarrow[A]{} u}$$

$$\text{whenever } \begin{cases} \text{Var}(t) = \text{Var}(\partial^-(\Gamma)) \\ \text{Var}(u) = \text{Var}(\partial^+(\Gamma)) \end{cases}$$

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Examples :

- ▶ The composition of morphisms

$$(x : \star, y : \star, f : x \xrightarrow[\star]{} y, z : \star, g : y \xrightarrow[\star]{} z) \vdash \text{comp} : x \xrightarrow[\star]{} z$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{comp} \\ \curvearrowright \\ x \xrightarrow{f} y \xrightarrow{g} z \end{array}$$

... And the axioms

Axioms are morphisms too! They are handled by term constructor

... And the axioms

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{ps}} \quad \Gamma \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{coh}_{\Gamma, t \xrightarrow[A]{} u} : t \xrightarrow[A]{} u}$$

$$\text{whenever } \begin{cases} \text{Var}(t) = \text{Var}(\Gamma) \\ \text{Var}(u) = \text{Var}(\Gamma) \end{cases}$$

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Examples :

▶ associativity

$$\Gamma = (x : \star, y : \star, f : x \xrightarrow[\star]{} y, z : \star, g : y \xrightarrow[\star]{} z, w : \star, h : z \xrightarrow[\star]{} w)$$

$$\Gamma : \quad x \xrightarrow{f} y \xrightarrow{g} z \xrightarrow{h} w$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{ass} : \text{comp}[x \ y \ f \ w \ \text{comp}[y \ z \ g \ w \ h]] \xrightarrow[x \xrightarrow[\star]{} w]{} \text{comp}[x \ z \ \text{comp}[x \ y \ f \ z \ g] \ w \ h]$$

... And the axioms

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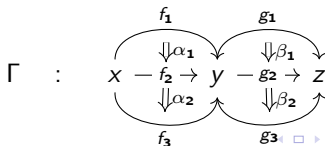
$$\text{whenever } \begin{cases} \text{Var}(t) = \text{Var}(\Gamma) \\ \text{Var}(u) = \text{Var}(\Gamma) \end{cases}$$

Examples :

- ▶ exchange law

$$\Gamma = (x : *, y : *, f_1 : x \xrightarrow{*} y, f_2 : x \xrightarrow{*} y, \alpha_1 : f_1 \xrightarrow{x \xrightarrow{*} y} f_2, f_3 : x \xrightarrow{*} y, \alpha_2 : f_2 \xrightarrow{x \xrightarrow{*} y} f_3,$$

$$z : *, g_1 : y \xrightarrow{*} z, g_2 : y \xrightarrow{*} z, \beta_1 : g_1 \xrightarrow{y \xrightarrow{*} z} g_2, g_3 : y \xrightarrow{*} z, \beta_2 : g_2 \xrightarrow{y \xrightarrow{*} z} g_3)$$



... And the axioms

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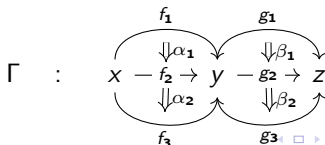
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- ▶ exchange law

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{hcomp}[x \ y \ f_1 \ f_3 \ \text{vcomp}[x \ y \ f_1 \ f_2 \ \alpha_1 \ f_3 \ \alpha_2] \ z \ g_1 \ g_3 \ \text{vcomp}[y \ z \ g_1 \ g_2 \ \beta_1 \ g_3 \ \beta_2]]$$

$$\text{comp}[x \ y \ f_1 \ z \ g_1] \xrightarrow[x \xrightarrow{*} z]{\rightarrow} \text{comp}[x \ y \ z \ f_3 \ z \ g_3]$$

$$\text{vcomp}[x \ z \ \text{comp}[x \ y \ f_1 \ z \ g_1] \ \text{comp}[x \ y \ f_2 \ z \ g_2]] \ \text{hcomp}[x \ y \ f_1 \ f_2 \ \alpha_1 \ z \ g_1 \ g_2 \ \beta_1] \\ \text{comp}[x \ y \ f_3 \ z \ g_3] \ \text{hcomp}[x \ y \ f_2 \ f_3 \ \alpha_2 \ g_2 \ g_3 \ \beta_2]]$$



Syntactic sugar

- ▶ Shortening types

Example :

$$(x : *, y : *) \vdash x \underset{*}{\rightarrow} y \rightsquigarrow (x : *, y : *) \vdash x \rightarrow y$$

Syntactic sugar

- ▶ Shortening types
- ▶ Implicit arguments

Remark : Many arguments are redundant. We can give fewer terms, and decide which ones to give

Example :

$$\Gamma = (x : \star, y : \star, f : x \rightarrow y, z : \star, g : y \rightarrow z, w : \star, h : z \rightarrow w)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{ass} : \text{comp}[x \ y \ f \ w \ \text{comp}[y \ z \ g \ w \ h]] \rightarrow \text{comp}[x \ z \ \text{comp}[x \ y \ f \ z \ g] \ w \ h]$$



$$\Gamma \vdash \text{ass} : \text{comp}[f \ \text{comp}[g \ h]] \rightarrow \text{comp}[\ \text{comp}[f \ g] \ h]$$

Syntactic sugar

- ▶ Shortening types
- ▶ Implicit arguments
- ▶ Parametricity by dimension

Remark : all operation and axiom is still valid if we increase all the dimensions of the arrow by the same number

Example :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x : \star) \vdash \text{id}_0 : x \rightarrow x \\ (x : \star, y : \star, f : x \rightarrow y) \vdash \text{id}_1 : f \rightarrow f \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} \rightsquigarrow (x : \star) \vdash \text{id} : x \rightarrow x$$

Try it yourself!

`https://github.com/ThiBen/catt`