

# Morphisms between Dedukti theories

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## Interoperability between proof systems

- The  $\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo rewriting [Cousineau and Dowek, 2007]
  - LF (=  $\lambda$ -calculus + dependent types) + rewrite rules
  - Implemented in Dedukti [Saillard, 2015, Assaf et al, 2016]

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**Goal: apply theory morphisms to translate between Dedukti theories**

# The $\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo rewriting

## ■ Syntax

*Objects*

$$M, N ::= c \mid x \mid \lambda x : A. M \mid M N$$

*Types*

$$A, B ::= a \mid \Pi x : A. B \mid \lambda x : A. B \mid A M$$

*Kinds*

$$K ::= \text{Type} \mid \Pi x : A. K$$

*Terms*

$$t, u ::= M \mid A \mid K \mid \text{Kind}$$

*Theories*

$$\mathbb{T} ::= \emptyset \mid \mathbb{T}, c : A \mid \mathbb{T}, a : K \mid \mathbb{T}, M \hookrightarrow N \mid \mathbb{T}, A \hookrightarrow B$$

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## ■ Terms considered modulo the **conversion** $\equiv_{\beta\mathcal{R}}$

- Generated by  $\beta$ -reduction and rewrite rules
- Reflexive, symmetric and transitive

# Outline

## Theory Morphisms

### Case study: Sort-Erasure Translations

### Implementation

### Conclusion

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- Translation  $\mu$

$\mu(x)$	$=$	$x$	$\mu(\lambda x : A. M)$	$=$	$\lambda x : \mu(A). \mu(M)$
$\mu(c)$	$=$	$\mu_c$ (parameter)	$\mu(\lambda x : A. B)$	$=$	$\lambda x : \mu(A). \mu(B)$
$\mu(a)$	$=$	$\mu_a$ (parameter)	$\mu(\Pi x : A. B)$	$=$	$\Pi x : \mu(A). \mu(B)$
$\mu(M N)$	$=$	$\mu(M) \mu(N)$	$\mu(\Pi x : A. K)$	$=$	$\Pi x : \mu(A). \mu(K)$
$\mu(A M)$	$=$	$\mu(A) \mu(M)$	$\mu(\text{Kind})$	$=$	Kind
$\mu(\text{Type})$	$=$	Type			

## Definition

### ■ In LF

$\mu$  is a **theory morphism** from  $\mathbb{S}$  to  $\mathbb{T}$  when

1. for every  $c : A \in \mathbb{S}$ , there exists a term  $\mu_c$  such that  $\vdash_{\mathbb{T}} \mu_c : \mu(A)$
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### ■ In the $\lambda\pi$ -calculus modulo rewriting

Additionally, for every  $\ell \hookrightarrow r \in \mathbb{S}$ , we require in  $\mathbb{T}$

- ✗ The rewrite rule  $\mu(\ell) \hookrightarrow \mu(r)$
- ✗ The rewriting  $\mu(\ell) \hookrightarrow_{\beta\mathcal{R}}^* \mu(r)$
- ✓ The conversion  $\mu(\ell) \equiv_{\beta\mathcal{R}} \mu(r)$

## Results

- **Convertibility is preserved** by theory morphisms

1. If  $A \equiv_{\beta\mathcal{R}} B$  in  $\mathbb{S}$  then  $\mu(A) \equiv_{\beta\mathcal{R}} \mu(B)$  in  $\mathbb{T}$
2. If  $K \equiv_{\beta\mathcal{R}} K'$  in  $\mathbb{S}$  then  $\mu(K) \equiv_{\beta\mathcal{R}} \mu(K')$  in  $\mathbb{T}$

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## ■ Preservation theorem

1. If  $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbb{S}} M : A$  then  $\mu(\Gamma) \vdash_{\mathbb{T}} \mu(M) : \mu(A)$
2. If  $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbb{S}} A : K$  then  $\mu(\Gamma) \vdash_{\mathbb{T}} \mu(A) : \mu(K)$
3. If  $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbb{S}} K : \text{Kind}$  then  $\mu(\Gamma) \vdash_{\mathbb{T}} \mu(K) : \text{Kind}$

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$\forall : \prod a : Set. (El a \rightarrow Prop) \rightarrow Prop$

$\text{all}_i : \prod a : Set. \prod p : El a \rightarrow Prop. (\prod x : El a. Prf (p x)) \rightarrow Prf (\forall a p)$

$\text{all}_e : \prod a : Set. \prod p : El a \rightarrow Prop. Prf (\forall a p) \rightarrow \prod x : El a. Prf (p x)$

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$\forall : \Pi a : Set. (\Pi x : tm. x \# a \rightarrow Prop) \rightarrow Prop$

$Prf (\forall a p) \hookrightarrow \Pi x : tm. \Pi h : x \# a. Prf (p \times h)$

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- Theory morphism:

$$\mu(EI) = \lambda a : \text{Set. pair } a$$

$$\mu(\forall) = \lambda a : \text{Set. } \lambda p : \text{pair } a \rightarrow \text{Prop. } \forall a (\lambda x. \lambda h. p (\text{mk\_pair } a x h))$$

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- **Remark:** we cannot define the morphism if  $\forall$  is defined with a rewrite rule in HFOL

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## From SFOL to UFOL

- **Intuition:** transforming sorts into sort predicates

$$\mu(\text{Set}) = \text{tm} \rightarrow \text{Prop}$$

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- We have  $\mu(\text{Prf } (\forall a p)) \equiv_{\beta\mathcal{R}} \mu(\Pi x : \text{tm}. \Pi h : x \# a. \text{Prf } (p x h))$  in UFOL

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- All the **results and proofs** of the source theory are now expressed in the target theory

## In practice

- Available online

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**Thank you!**