

Morphisms between Dedukti theories

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Interoperability between proof systems

- The **$\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo rewriting** [Cousineau and Dowek, 2007]
 - LF (= λ -calculus + dependent types) + rewrite rules
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 - Extended to Dedukti [Felicissimo, 2022]

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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 β -reduction and rewrite rules
 - Reflexive, symmetric and transitive

Outline

Theory Morphisms

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Translation

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■ Translation μ

$\mu(x)$	$=$	x	$\mu(\lambda x : A. M)$	$=$	$\lambda x : \mu(A). \mu(M)$
$\mu(c)$	$=$	μ_c (parameter)	$\mu(\lambda x : A. B)$	$=$	$\lambda x : \mu(A). \mu(B)$
$\mu(a)$	$=$	μ_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

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

1. for every $c : A \in \mathbb{S}$, there exists a term μ_c such that $\vdash_{\mathbb{T}} \mu_c : \mu(A)$
2. for every $a : K \in \mathbb{S}$, there exists a term μ_a such that $\vdash_{\mathbb{T}} \mu_a : \mu(K)$

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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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Terms are sorted with the typing relation of the framework (Church encoding)

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$Prf (p \Rightarrow q) \hookrightarrow Prf p \rightarrow Prf q$

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

$all_i : \Pi a : Set. \Pi p : El a \rightarrow Prop. (\Pi x : El a. Prf (p x)) \rightarrow Prf (\forall a p)$

$all_e : \Pi a : Set. \Pi p : El a \rightarrow Prop. Prf (\forall a p) \rightarrow \Pi x : El a. Prf (p x)$

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

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- Theory morphism:

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

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

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

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

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 - The conditions on constants are checked automatically
 - The conditions on rewrite rules have to be checked by the user
- All the **results and proofs** of the source theory are now expressed in the target theory

In practice

- Available online

`https://github.com/Deducteam/TranslationTemplates`

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- **Theory morphisms** for the $\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo rewriting
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Thank you!