

Internalising modified realisability in constructive type theory

Erik Palmgren
Uppsala University
Department of Mathematics

TYPES meeting in Nottingham
April 19, 2006

Modified realisability

- ▶ Modified realisability interpretation : constructive interpretation of logical system into a *simple* type structure
- ▶ Used in Minlog and Coq for extracting programs from proofs.

Modified realisability

- ▶ Modified realisability interpretation : constructive interpretation of logical system into a *simple* type structure
- ▶ Used in Minlog and Coq for extracting programs from proofs.
- ▶ Extracted programs are to a large extent free from the computationally irrelevant parts that might be present in programs arising from direct interpretations into constructive type theory (CTT).

Modified realisability

- ▶ Modified realisability interpretation : constructive interpretation of logical system into a *simple* type structure
- ▶ Used in Minlog and Coq for extracting programs from proofs.
- ▶ Extracted programs are to a large extent free from the computationally irrelevant parts that might be present in programs arising from direct interpretations into constructive type theory (CTT).
- ▶ The interpretation requires a separate proof of correctness, usually left unformalised.

- ▶ We present a completely formalised modified realisability interpretation carried out in the proof support system Agda/Alfa.

- ▶ We present a completely formalised modified realisability interpretation carried out in the proof support system Agda/Alfa.
- ▶ We use *modified realisability with truth* which has the property that anything realised is also true in CTT. This makes it possible to use and reason about extracted programs in CTT.

- ▶ We present a completely formalised modified realisability interpretation carried out in the proof support system Agda/Alfa.
- ▶ We use *modified realisability with truth* which has the property that anything realised is also true in CTT. This makes it possible to use and reason about extracted programs in CTT.
- ▶ A difference from interpretations as for Minlog, is that the logic interpreted goes beyond first order logic: it is a (constructively) infinitary logic, which arises naturally from the type-theoretic notion of universe.

- ▶ We present a completely formalised modified realisability interpretation carried out in the proof support system Agda/Alfa.
- ▶ We use *modified realisability with truth* which has the property that anything realised is also true in CTT. This makes it possible to use and reason about extracted programs in CTT.
- ▶ A difference from interpretations as for Minlog, is that the logic interpreted goes beyond first order logic: it is a (constructively) infinitary logic, which arises naturally from the type-theoretic notion of universe.
- ▶ Our extension to infinitary logic seems to be a novel result.

Method of type universes

Use first two levels of the type hierarchy in Agda

$$\text{Set} \subseteq \text{Type} \subseteq \dots$$

Define inductively a type $\text{SP} : \text{Type}$ of *Simple Propositions*

1. If $A : \text{Set}$, then $\text{atom}(A) : \text{SP}$.
2. $\perp : \text{SP}$.
3. If $P, Q : \text{SP}$, then $P \wedge Q, P \vee Q, P \rightarrow Q : \text{SP}$.
4. If $A : \text{Set}$ and $P : A \rightarrow \text{SP}$, then $\forall(A, P), \exists(A, P) : \text{SP}$.

Method of type universes

Use first two levels of the type hierarchy in Agda

$$\text{Set} \subseteq \text{Type} \subseteq \dots$$

Define inductively a type $\text{SP} : \text{Type}$ of *Simple Propositions*

1. If $A : \text{Set}$, then $\text{atom}(A) : \text{SP}$.
2. $\perp : \text{SP}$.
3. If $P, Q : \text{SP}$, then $P \wedge Q, P \vee Q, P \rightarrow Q : \text{SP}$.
4. If $A : \text{Set}$ and $P : A \rightarrow \text{SP}$, then $\forall(A, P), \exists(A, P) : \text{SP}$.

Due to (4) the formulae may be infinitary. Set could also be replaced by a suitably closed universe.

SP	Tp (type of BHK-proofs)	Cr (crude type of realisers)
\perp	\emptyset	Unit
$\text{atom}(A)$	A	Unit
$P \wedge Q$	$\text{Tp}(P) \times \text{Tp}(Q)$	$\text{Cr}(P) \times \text{Cr}(Q)$
$P \vee Q$	$\text{Tp}(P) + \text{Tp}(Q)$	$\text{Cr}(P) + \text{Cr}(Q)$
$P \rightarrow Q$	$\text{Tp}(P) \rightarrow \text{Tp}(Q)$	$\text{Cr}(P) \rightarrow \text{Cr}(Q)$
$\forall(A, R)$	$(\Pi x : A) \text{Tp}(R(x))$	$(\Pi x : A) \text{Cr}(R(x))$
$\exists(A, R)$	$(\Sigma x : A) \text{Tp}(R(x))$	$(\Sigma x : A) \text{Cr}(R(x))$

SP	Tp (type of BHK-proofs)	Cr (crude type of realisers)
\perp	\emptyset	Unit
$\text{atom}(A)$	A	Unit
$P \wedge Q$	$\text{Tp}(P) \times \text{Tp}(Q)$	$\text{Cr}(P) \times \text{Cr}(Q)$
$P \vee Q$	$\text{Tp}(P) + \text{Tp}(Q)$	$\text{Cr}(P) + \text{Cr}(Q)$
$P \rightarrow Q$	$\text{Tp}(P) \rightarrow \text{Tp}(Q)$	$\text{Cr}(P) \rightarrow \text{Cr}(Q)$
$\forall(A, R)$	$(\Pi x : A) \text{Tp}(R(x))$	$(\Pi x : A) \text{Cr}(R(x))$
$\exists(A, R)$	$(\Sigma x : A) \text{Tp}(R(x))$	$(\Sigma x : A) \text{Cr}(R(x))$

For $P : \text{SP}$ and $s : \text{Cr}(P)$ the predicate $\text{MR}(P, s) : \text{Type}$ is defined by recursion on P and expresses that s is a realiser for P .

Soundness and conservativity

Soundness Theorem: The axioms and rules of infinitary first logic (with atomic absurdity rule), using sorts in Set, are MR-realised.

Soundness and conservativity

Soundness Theorem: The axioms and rules of infinitary first logic (with atomic absurdity rule), using sorts in \mathbf{Set} , are MR-realised.

Mathematical axioms: N -induction and constructive choice for types are MR-realised.

Soundness and conservativity

Soundness Theorem: The axioms and rules of infinitary first logic (with atomic absurdity rule), using sorts in Set , are MR-realised.

Mathematical axioms: N -induction and constructive choice for types are MR-realised.

Conservativity Theorem: If $\text{MR}(P, r)$ holds, then $\text{Tp}(P)$ is true.

Soundness and conservativity

Soundness Theorem: The axioms and rules of infinitary first logic (with atomic absurdity rule), using sorts in \mathbf{Set} , are MR-realised.

Mathematical axioms: N -induction and constructive choice for types are MR-realised.

Conservativity Theorem: If $\mathbf{MR}(P, r)$ holds, then $\mathbf{Tp}(P)$ is true.

Remark: The full absurdity rule can be realised with a slight increase in the complexity of the interpretation.

Uses of the interpretation

- ▶ Eliminate type dependencies in extracted programs by proving existence in the first order part of the logic. No need to go outside the proof support system.
- ▶ Programs from proofs in the infinitary part still has less type dependencies than BHK-programs.
- ▶ Only toy examples tested so far. Limitation in the normalisation algorithm for Agda.

References

U Berger, W Buchholz and H Schwichtenberg. *Refined Program Extraction from Classical Proofs* **Annals of Pure and Applied Logic**, 114(2002), 3 – 25.

E Palmgren. *Internalising modified realisability in constructive type theory*. **Logical Methods in Computer Science**. Iss. 2, vol. 1(2005), 1–7. URL: www.lmcs-online.org/