

# Metric Models for Type Theory

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# Type Theory

Type Theory is an alternative foundation for mathematics

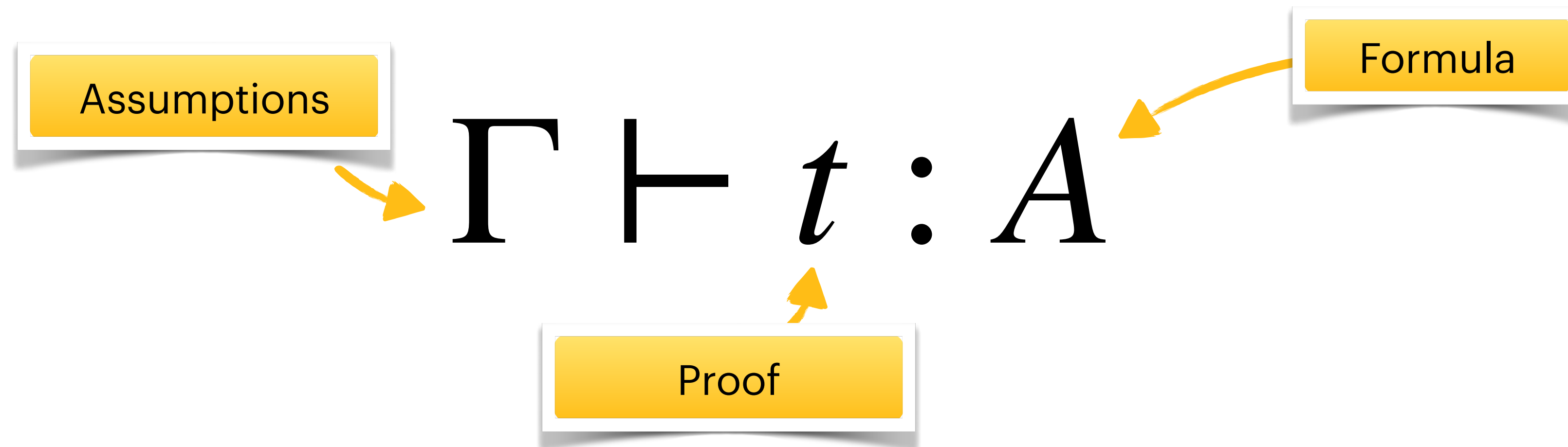
- Implementations



- **Used for machine-assisted theorem proving** e.g. the Four Colour Theorem, Fermat's Last Theorem, (ongoing), mathlib...

# Type Theory

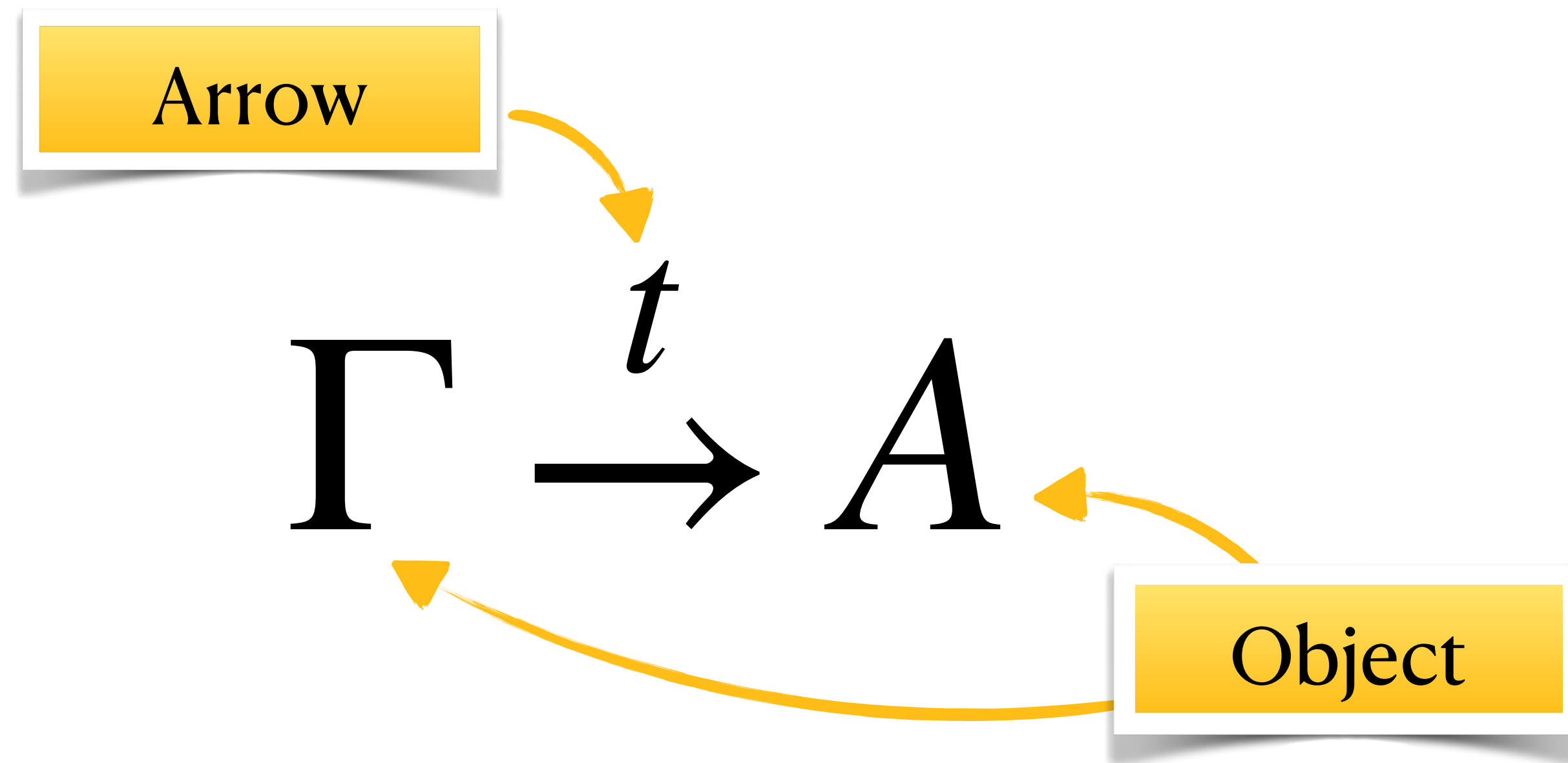
Agda is based on Martin L of type theory



The **type**  $A$  is a **formula** and the **program**  $t$  of that type is the constructive **proof** of the corresponding formula.

# Categorical Models of Type Theory

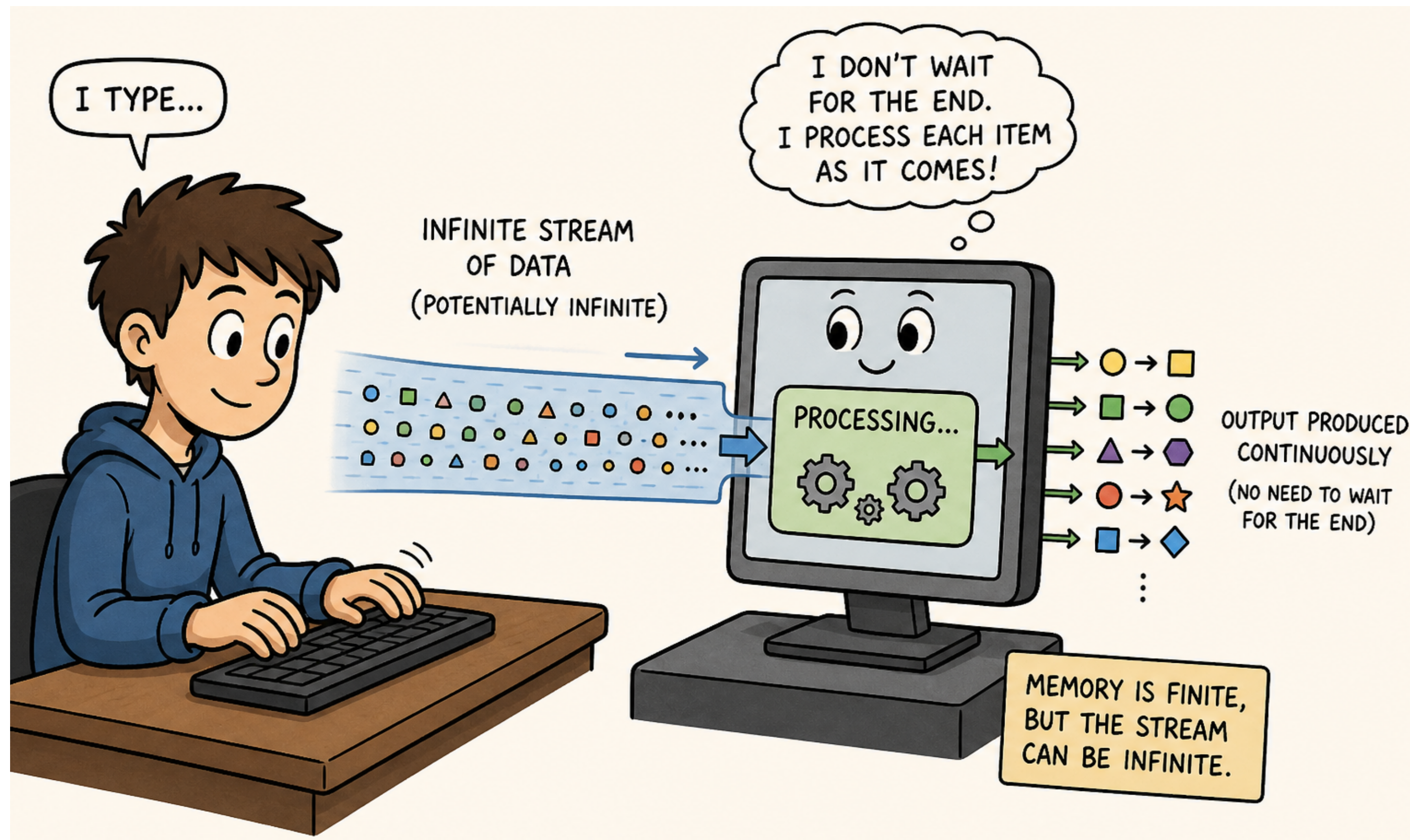
The program  $t$  is an arrow between objects  $\Gamma$  and  $A$



*“A type is a formula and the program of that type is the constructive proof of the corresponding formula.”*

# Streams (Coinductive Types)

A **stream** is an infinite sequence of values that have to be processed as the data comes in



# Streams in Type Theory

Mathematically, a stream is an infinite sequence of values in a type  $A$

$$\mathbb{N} \rightarrow A$$

Productive

- $\text{repeat } x = x :: \text{repeat } x$  ✓
- $\text{bad } x = \text{bad } x$  ✗
- $\text{nats } x = 0 :: \text{map } (+1) \text{ nats } x$  ✓

Not Productive

# Metric Models of Streams

We equip the set of streams with a bisected ultrametric

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = y \\ 2^{-n} & \text{where } n \text{ is the first index where } x_n \neq y_n \end{cases}$$

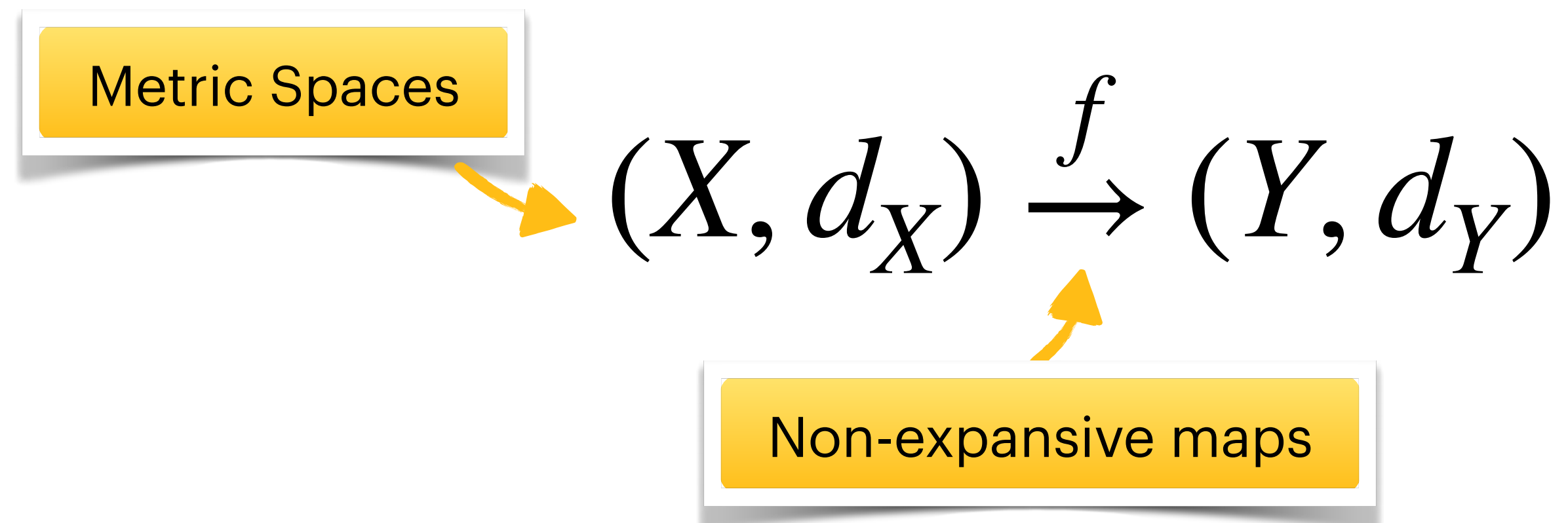
## Properties of Ultrametrics

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- All triangles are isosceles with the two longer sides equal
- Balls are nested or disjoint
- Every point inside an open ball is at its center

# Categories of Metric Spaces

Objects are bisected ultrametric spaces and arrows are non-expansive functions



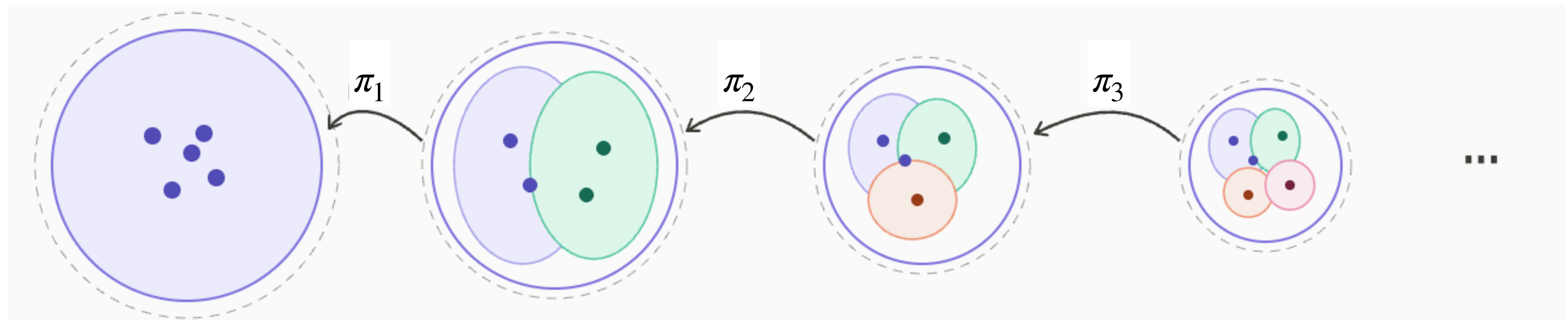
## Properties

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- Non-expansive programs are **productive**
- Contractive programs are **causal**

# Metrics into Presheaves

A bisected ultrametric space  $(M, d)$  induces to the sequence  $\{M/ \equiv^n\}_{n \in \omega}$



At level  $n$ , equivalence classes are  $2^{-n}$ -balls

$$[x]_n = \{y \in M \mid d(x, y) \leq 2^{-n}\}$$

Restrictions forget last refinement:  
merge sub-balls into their parent ball

$$\pi_n : M/ \equiv^n \rightarrow M/ \equiv^{n-1}$$

# Metrics and the Categories of Presheaves

There is an adjunction between the category of metric spaces and the category of presheaves over  $\omega$

$$\text{Model of type theory} \rightarrow \mathbf{PSh}(\omega) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{F} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{G} \end{array} \mathbf{BiUlt}$$

**F:** Every bisected ultrametric space  $(M, d)$  induces a sequence

**G:** The limit of every sequence is a metric space

# What about Hilbert spaces?

**Definition.** The set of streams  $x$  satisfying  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^2 < \infty$  is a Hilbert space called  $\ell^2$ .

**Simple Question.** Can we do something with it?

**Don't have answers, only more problems:**

- all streams do not form a Hilbert space.
- the inner product is very likely not an ultrametric.