Cardinals in Higher-Order Logic

Jasmin Blanchette, Andrei Popescu and Dmitriy Traytel

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- Motivation
- Confession
- Formalization



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initial if it is both quasi initial and weakly initial

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- 1. Obtain h from weak initiality of (A, s)
- 2. $s \circ h = id$ from quasi initiality of (A, s)
- 3. $h \circ s = \text{Fmap } s \circ \text{Fmap } h = \text{Fmap } (s \circ h) = \text{Fmap id} = \text{id}$
- 4. From 2 and 3: h is the inverse of s

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Lemma: Any algebra (A, s) has a subalgebra that is quasi initial, namely its minimal subalgebra minSub $(A, s) = (A_0, s)$ where $A_0 \equiv \bigcap \{B \subseteq A \mid \text{alg } (B, s)\}$. HOL with impredicative polymorphism is inconsistent Lambek's Lemma: For any initial algebra (A, s), the function

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Corollary: The minimal subalgebra of any weakly initial algebra (A, s) is an initial algebra.

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Corollary: The minimal subalgebra of any weakly initial algebra (A,s) is an initial algebra.

Proof. Uniqueness from the lemma.

Existence from weak initiality of (A, s): $F A_0 \xrightarrow{s} A_0$



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with Application to Modular (Co)datatypes

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By transfinite induction, $\forall i < \mathsf{Fbd}$. $|B_i| \leq \mathsf{Fbd}$. Hence, by cardinal arithmetic, $|A_0| \leq \mathsf{Fbd}$. QED

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2. Take (I_0, s_0) to be the minimal subalgebra of (P_0, s_0) .

3. By Lambek, s_0 is a bijection between I_0 and F I_0 , contradicting our assumption about F.

- 1. Build a weakly initial algebra as the product (P_0, s_0) of all minimal representatives $P_0 \equiv \prod(A, s) \in \text{Algs}_{\text{Field Fbd}}$. A where $\text{Algs}_{\alpha} = \{(A, s) \in \alpha \text{ set} \times (\alpha \text{ F} \rightarrow \alpha) \mid \text{alg } (A, s)\}$ $s_0 x \equiv \lambda(A, s)$. s (Fmap $(\lambda p. p (A, s)) x$)
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- 2. Take (I_0, s_0) to be the minimal subalgebra of (P_0, s_0) .

3. By Lambek, s_0 is a bijection between I_0 and F I_0 , contradicting our assumption about F. Fatms no longer bounded!



Failed to prove inconsistency of predicative HOL $\hfill \ensuremath{\textcircled{\sc blue}}$



Failed to prove inconsistency of predicative HOL OBut did construct the initial algebra abstractly for α F



Failed to prove inconsistency of predicative HOL But did construct the initial algebra abstractly for α F with impredicativity, suffices natural functor (Fatms, Fmap)

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Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)

Failed to prove inconsistency of predicative HOL (:)But did construct the initial algebra abstractly for α F with impredicativity, suffices natural functor (Fatms, Fmap) without impredicativity, also need boundedness (Fbd) Bounded Natural Functor (BNF) Modular, Open-Ended (Co)datatypes in Isabelle/HOL (dual construction yields final coalgebra)

datatype α list = Nil | Cons α (α list)

datatype α list = Nil | Cons α (α list) α list = lfp ($\lambda\beta$. unit + $\alpha \times \beta$)

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datatype \alpha list = Nil | Cons \alpha (\alpha list)
\alpha list = lfp (\lambda\beta. unit + \alpha \times \beta)
codatatype \alpha tree = Node \alpha (\alpha tree list)
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datatype α list = Nil | Cons α (α list) α list = lfp ($\lambda\beta$. unit + $\alpha \times \beta$) codatatype α tree = Node α (α tree list) α tree = gfp ($\lambda\beta$. $\alpha \times \beta$ list)

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datatype α list = Nil | Cons α (α list) α list = lfp ($\lambda\beta$. unit + $\alpha \times \beta$) codatatype α tree = Node α (α tree finite_set) α tree = gfp ($\lambda\beta$. $\alpha \times \beta$ list)

datatype α list = Nil | Cons α (α list) α list = lfp ($\lambda\beta$. unit + $\alpha \times \beta$) codatatype α tree = Node α (α tree countable_set) α tree = gfp ($\lambda\beta$. $\alpha \times \beta$ list)

datatype α list = Nil | Cons α (α list) α list = lfp ($\lambda\beta$. unit + $\alpha \times \beta$) codatatype α tree = Node α (α tree bag) α tree = gfp ($\lambda\beta$. $\alpha \times \beta$ list)

datatype α list = Nil | Cons α (α list) α list = lfp ($\lambda\beta$. unit + $\alpha \times \beta$) codatatype α tree = Node α (α tree ?) – you name it α tree = gfp ($\lambda\beta$. $\alpha \times \beta$ list)

On the way, formalized rich theory of ordinals and cardinals

On the way, formalized rich theory of ordinals and cardinals ordinal arithmetic

On the way, formalized rich theory of ordinals and cardinals $% \left({{{\left({{{\left({{{\left({{{c}}} \right)}} \right)}_{i}}} \right)}_{i}}} \right)$

ordinal arithmetic

customized ordinal induction and recursion

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cofinalities, regular cardinals

On the way, formalized rich theory of ordinals and cardinals ordinal arithmetic customized ordinal induction and recursion cardinal arithmetic cofinalities, regular cardinals Major HOL limitation: no class of all ordinals/cardinals

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Major HOL limitation: no class of all ordinals/cardinals Everything needs to be localized

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Major HOL limitation: no class of all ordinals/cardinals Everything needs to be localized

• OK for our (co)datatype constructions

On the way, formalized rich theory of ordinals and cardinals

ordinal arithmetic

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cofinalities, regular cardinals

Major HOL limitation: no class of all ordinals/cardinals Everything needs to be localized

- OK for our (co)datatype constructions
- not OK for proving fancier results about cardinals

Related Work

Related Work

- Paulson and Grabczewski (1996) in Isabelle/ZF: Ordinals and Cardinals
- Harrison in HOL Light: Cardinality Reasoning
- Huffman (2004) in Isabelle/HOL: Countable Ordinals
- Norrish and Huffman (2014) in HOL4: Ordinals



Impredicative polymorphism is not set-theoretic (Reynolds) hence inconsistent in HOL (Coquand)



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Predicative polymorphism + formalized cardinals are fruitfully category-theoretic in HOL



Impredicative polymorphism is not set-theoretic (Reynolds) hence inconsistent in HOL (Coquand)

However

Predicative polymorphism + formalized cardinals are fruitfully category-theoretic in HOL ... and probably even more so in HOL $_{\omega}$, Coq, etc.

Cardinals in Higher-Order Logic with Application to Modular (Co)Datatypes

Jasmin Blanchette, Andrei Popescu and Dmitriy Traytel

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