

# A Kleene realizability semantics for the minimalist foundation

**S.Maschio (joint work with M.E.Maietti)**

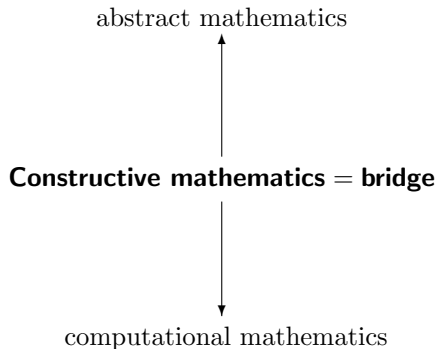


UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI PADOVA

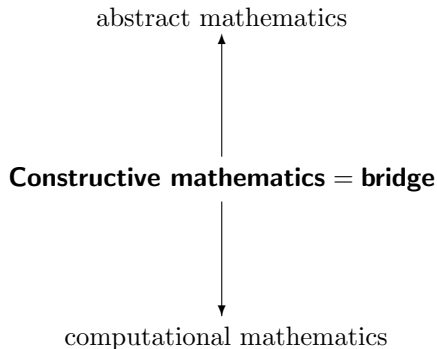
Department of Mathematics  
University of Padua

*TYPES 2014*  
Paris, May 12-15

# *A foundation for constructive mathematics*



# *A foundation for constructive mathematics*



Constructive mathematics = *implicit* computational mathematics!

Many foundations in (constructive) mathematics...

classical

ONE standard

constructive

NO standard

Many foundations in (constructive) mathematics...

	classical	constructive
	ONE standard	NO standard
impredicative	Zermelo-Fraenkel set theory	{ internal theory of topoi Coquand's Calculus of Constructions

## Many foundations in (constructive) mathematics...

	classical	constructive
	ONE standard	NO standard
impredicative	Zermelo-Fraenkel set theory	{ internal theory of topoi Coquand's Calculus of Constructions
predicative	Feferman's explicit maths	{ Aczel's CZF Martin-Löf's type theory Feferman's constructive expl. maths

Many foundations in (constructive) mathematics...

	classical	constructive
	ONE standard	NO standard
impredicative	Zermelo-Fraenkel set theory	{ internal theory of topoi Coquand's Calculus of Constructions
predicative	Feferman's explicit maths	{ Aczel's CZF Martin-Löf's type theory Feferman's constructive expl. maths

**Necessity of a common core: the minimalist foundation** (Maietti, Sambin 2005)

The formal system of the Minimalist Foundation (Maietti (2009)):



The formal system of the Minimalist Foundation (Maietti (2009)):

- 2-level theory based on versions of Martin-Löf Type Theory

The formal system of the Minimalist Foundation (Maietti (2009)):

- 2-level theory based on versions of Martin-Löf Type Theory  
+ a primitive notion of propositions

The formal system of the Minimalist Foundation (Maietti (2009)):

- 2-level theory based on versions of Martin-Löf Type Theory  
+ a primitive notion of propositions
- an intensional level (mTT): computational contents of proofs

The formal system of the Minimalist Foundation (Maietti (2009)):

- 2-level theory based on versions of Martin-Löf Type Theory  
+ a primitive notion of propositions
- an intensional level (mTT): computational contents of proofs
- an extensional level (emTT): where to develop ordinary mathematics.

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{N}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{N}$ ,

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{N}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{N}$ , all small propositions

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{N}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{N}$ , all small propositions and constructors  $\Pi$ ,  $\Sigma$ ,  $+$  and **list**;



The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{N}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{N}$ , all small propositions and constructors  $\Pi$ ,  $\Sigma$ ,  $+$  and **list**;
- **coll**: all sets,

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{N}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{N}$ , all small propositions and constructors  $\Pi$ ,  $\Sigma$ ,  $+$  and **list**;
- **coll**: all sets, all propositions,

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{N}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{N}$ , all small propositions and constructors  $\Pi$ ,  $\Sigma$ ,  $+$  and **list**;
- **coll**: all sets, all propositions, the type of (codes for) small propositions  $\text{prop}_s$ ,

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0, \mathbf{N}_1, \mathbf{N}$ , all small propositions and constructors  $\Pi, \Sigma, +$  and **list**;
- **coll**: all sets, all propositions, the type of (codes for) small propositions  $\text{prop}_s, A \rightarrow \text{prop}_s$  with  $A$  set and constructor  $\Sigma$ ;

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0, \mathbf{N}_1, \mathbf{N}$ , all small propositions and constructors  $\Pi, \Sigma, +$  and **list**;
- **coll**: all sets, all propositions, the type of (codes for) small propositions  $\text{prop}_s, A \rightarrow \text{prop}_s$  with  $A$  set and constructor  $\Sigma$ ;
- **prop**:  $\perp$  and closed under connectives  $\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow$ , collection bounded quantifiers and **Id** in collections.

The intensional level has four sorts of types:

- **set**: basic  $\mathbf{N}_0, \mathbf{N}_1, \mathbf{N}$ , all small propositions and constructors  $\Pi, \Sigma, +$  and **list**;
- **coll**: all sets, all propositions, the type of (codes for) small propositions  $\text{prop}_s, A \rightarrow \text{prop}_s$  with  $A$  set and constructor  $\Sigma$ ;
- **prop**:  $\perp$  and closed under connectives  $\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow$ , collection bounded quantifiers and **Id** in collections.
- **prop<sub>s</sub>** is **prop** with only set bounded quantifiers and **Ids** relative to sets.

According to Sambin, *A minimalist foundation at work* (2011):

**A foundation of mathematics is a choice of what is considered relevant.**

## *Some relevant principles*

[M.E.Maietti, G. Sambin, *Toward a minimalist foundation for constructive mathematics* (2005)]



## *Some relevant principles*

[M.E.Maietti, G. Sambin, *Toward a minimalist foundation for constructive mathematics* (2005)]

**AC** (axiom of choice):

## Some relevant principles

[M.E.Maietti, G. Sambin, *Toward a minimalist foundation for constructive mathematics* (2005)]

**AC** (axiom of choice):

$$(\forall x : A)(\exists y : B)R(x, y) \rightarrow (\exists f : A \rightarrow B)(\forall x : A)R(x, \mathbf{App}(f, x))$$

## Some relevant principles

[M.E.Maietti, G. Sambin, *Toward a minimalist foundation for constructive mathematics* (2005)]

**AC** (axiom of choice):

$$(\forall x : A)(\exists y : B)R(x, y) \rightarrow (\exists f : A \rightarrow B)(\forall x : A)R(x, \mathbf{App}(f, x))$$

Every  $A$ -total relation admits a choice operation

## Some relevant principles

[M.E.Maietti, G. Sambin, *Toward a minimalist foundation for constructive mathematics* (2005)]

**AC** (axiom of choice):

$$(\forall x : A)(\exists y : B)R(x, y) \rightarrow (\exists f : A \rightarrow B)(\forall x : A)R(x, \mathbf{App}(f, x))$$

Every  $A$ -total relation admits a choice operation

**CT** (formal Church Thesis):

**CT** (formal Church Thesis):

$$(\forall f : N \rightarrow N)(\exists e : N)(\forall x : N)App(f, x) =_N \{e\}(x)$$

**CT** (formal Church Thesis):

$$(\forall f : N \rightarrow N)(\exists e : N)(\forall x : N)App(f, x) =_N \{e\}(x)$$

Every function between natural numbers is recursive.

**CT** (formal Church Thesis):

$$(\forall f : N \rightarrow N)(\exists e : N)(\forall x : N)App(f, x) =_N \{e\}(x)$$

Every function between natural numbers is recursive.



**ECT** (Extended Church Thesis):

**ECT** (Extended Church Thesis):

$$(\forall x : N)(\exists y : N)R(x, y) \rightarrow (\exists e : N)(\forall x : N)R(x, \{e\}(x))$$

**ECT** (Extended Church Thesis):

$$(\forall x : N)(\exists y : N)R(x, y) \rightarrow (\exists e : N)(\forall x : N)R(x, \{e\}(x))$$

It is equivalent to **AC**<sub>N,N</sub> + **CT**

**EXT** (Extensionality of functions):

**EXT** (Extensionality of functions):

$$(\forall x : A) \text{Id}(B, b, c) \rightarrow \text{Id}((\Pi x : A)B, (\lambda x)b, (\lambda x)c)$$

**EXT** (Extensionality of functions):

$$(\forall x : A) \text{Id}(B, b, c) \rightarrow \text{Id}((\Pi x : A)B, (\lambda x)b, (\lambda x)c)$$

Equal terms in context give rise to equal functions

However it is well known that:

$$\mathbf{AC + CT + EXT} \vdash \perp$$

However it is well known that:

$$\mathbf{AC + CT + EXT} \vdash \perp$$

This is a reason for having 2 levels in the minimalist foundation!



However it is well known that:

$$\mathbf{AC} + \mathbf{CT} + \mathbf{EXT} \vdash \perp$$

This is a reason for having 2 levels in the minimalist foundation!

- 1 **mTT** should be consistent with **AC** and **CT**(proofs as programs) [this is work in progress]

However it is well known that:

$$\mathbf{AC} + \mathbf{CT} + \mathbf{EXT} \vdash \perp$$

This is a reason for having 2 levels in the minimalist foundation!

- 1 **mTT** should be consistent with **AC** and **CT**(proofs as programs) [this is work in progress]
- 2 in **emTT**, **EXT** must be provable (ordinary mathematics is extensional!)

However it is well known that:

$$\mathbf{AC} + \mathbf{CT} + \mathbf{EXT} \vdash \perp$$

This is a reason for having 2 levels in the minimalist foundation!

- 1 **mTT** should be consistent with **AC** and **CT**(proofs as programs) [this is work in progress]
- 2 in **emTT**, **EXT** must be provable (ordinary mathematics is extensional!)

# The Kleene realizability model for **mTT**.

Why a Kleene realizability model for the Minimalist Foundation?

# The Kleene realizability model for **mTT**.

Why a Kleene realizability model for the Minimalist Foundation?  
To prove the consistency of **emTT** + **ECT**

# The Kleene realizability model for **mTT**.

Why a Kleene realizability model for the Minimalist Foundation?

To prove the consistency of **emTT** + **ECT**

- 1 Extend the Kleene realizability model for **HA** to **mTT**,

# The Kleene realizability model for **mTT**.

Why a Kleene realizability model for the Minimalist Foundation?

To prove the consistency of **emTT** + **ECT**

- 1 Extend the Kleene realizability model for **HA** to **mTT**,
- 2 then extend this model to the extensional level following interpretation in [Maietti'09] with coherent isomorphisms and working in the extensional completion in [Maietti-Rosolini'13].

# The Kleene realizability model for **mTT**.

Why a Kleene realizability model for the Minimalist Foundation?

To prove the consistency of **emTT** + **ECT**

- 1 Extend the Kleene realizability model for **HA** to **mTT**,
- 2 then extend this model to the extensional level following interpretation in [Maietti'09] with coherent isomorphisms and working in the extensional completion in [Maietti-Rosolini'13].



Kleene realizability is

Kleene realizability is

- the main concrete instance of BHK;

Kleene realizability is

- the main concrete instance of BHK;
- based on the *double identity* of natural numbers: numbers and codes for recursive functions;

Kleene realizability is

- the main concrete instance of BHK;
- based on the *double identity* of natural numbers: numbers and codes for recursive functions;
- natural numbers are used as witnesses of the provability of formulas ( $n \Vdash \phi$ ).

Kleene realizability is

- the main concrete instance of BHK;
- based on the *double identity* of natural numbers: numbers and codes for recursive functions;
- natural numbers are used as witnesses of the provability of formulas ( $n \Vdash \phi$ ).

Our interpretation

$$\mathbf{mTT} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$$

Our interpretation

$$\mathbf{mTT} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$$

$\hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$  predicative theory

Our interpretation

$$\mathbf{mTT} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$$

**$\hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$  predicative theory**

PA (Peano Arithmetic)  
+  
some (not necessarily least)  
fix points for positive arithmetical operators.



*A **type** (of any sort)*

*A* **type** (of any sort)

is interpreted as a pair

$$(\mathcal{J}(A), \cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)})$$

**A type** (of any sort)

is interpreted as a pair

$$(\mathcal{J}(A), \cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)})$$

where

- 1  $\mathcal{J}(A)$  is a definable class of  $\hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$ ;

**A type** (of any sort)

is interpreted as a pair

$$(\mathcal{J}(A), \cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)})$$

where

- 1  $\mathcal{J}(A)$  is a definable class of  $\hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$ ;
- 2  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)}$  is a definable equivalence relation on  $\mathcal{J}(A)$ ;

**A type** (of any sort)

is interpreted as a pair

$$(\mathcal{J}(A), \cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)})$$

where

- 1  $\mathcal{J}(A)$  is a definable class of  $\hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$ ;
  - 2  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)}$  is a definable equivalence relation on  $\mathcal{J}(A)$ ;
- according to Kleene Realizability.

**A type** (of any sort)

is interpreted as a pair

$$(\mathcal{J}(A), \cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)})$$

where

- 1  $\mathcal{J}(A)$  is a definable class of  $\hat{\mathbf{ID}}_1$ ;
- 2  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)}$  is a definable equivalence relation on  $\mathcal{J}(A)$ ;

according to Kleene Realizability.

Terms are interpreted as (codes for) recursive functions with domain given by the interpretation of the context.

Key points:

Key points:

④ for  $\phi$  proposition,



Key points:

• for  $\phi$  proposition,  $\mathcal{J}(\phi) := \{x \mid x \Vdash \phi\}$

Key points:

- for  $\phi$  proposition,  $\mathcal{J}(\phi) := \{x \mid x \Vdash \phi\}$  and  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(\phi)}$  is total (proof-irrelevance);

Key points:

- 1 for  $\phi$  proposition,  $\mathcal{J}(\phi) := \{x \mid x \Vdash \phi\}$  and  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(\phi)}$  is total (proof-irrelevance);
- 2 equality in  $\Pi$  sets is interpreted as extensional equality!

Key points:

- 1 for  $\phi$  proposition,  $\mathcal{J}(\phi) := \{x \mid x \Vdash \phi\}$  and  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(\phi)}$  is total (proof-irrelevance);
- 2 equality in  $\Pi$  sets is interpreted as extensional equality!
- 3 for basic sets  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)}$  is the numerical equality;

Key points:

- 1 for  $\phi$  proposition,  $\mathcal{J}(\phi) := \{x \mid x \Vdash \phi\}$  and  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(\phi)}$  is total (proof-irrelevance);
- 2 equality in  $\Pi$  sets is interpreted as extensional equality!
- 3 for basic sets  $\cong_{\mathcal{J}(A)}$  is the numerical equality;

Moreover  $\mathbf{prop}_s$  is interpreted as the class

Moreover  $\mathbf{prop}_s$  is interpreted as the class

$$\{x | \mathit{prop}_s(x)\}$$

Moreover  $\mathbf{prop}_s$  is interpreted as the class

$$\{x | \mathit{prop}_s(x)\}$$

where  $\mathit{prop}_s(x)$  is defined by using fix point formulas:



Moreover  $\mathbf{prop}_s$  is interpreted as the class

$$\{x \mid \mathit{prop}_s(x)\}$$

where  $\mathit{prop}_s(x)$  is defined by using fix point formulas:

$$\mathbf{Set}, t \in x, t \equiv_x s, t \notin x, t \not\equiv_x s$$

Moreover  $\mathbf{prop}_s$  is interpreted as the class

$$\{x | \mathit{prop}_s(x)\}$$

where  $\mathit{prop}_s(x)$  is defined by using fix point formulas:

$$\mathbf{Set}, t \in x, t \equiv_x s, t \notin x, t \not\equiv_x s$$

internalizations of being sets, membership, equality in sets and their negations.

Moreover  $\mathbf{prop}_s$  is interpreted as the class

$$\{x | \mathit{prop}_s(x)\}$$

where  $\mathit{prop}_s(x)$  is defined by using fix point formulas:

$$\mathbf{Set}, t \in x, t \equiv_x s, t \notin x, t \not\equiv_x s$$

internalizations of being sets, membership, equality in sets and their negations.

**REMARK!** Classical logic needed for fix points

**REMARK!** Classical logic needed for fix points  
to represent coding for family of small sets positively!

**REMARK!** Classical logic needed for fix points  
to represent coding for family of small sets positively!

$$\mathbf{Set}(a) \wedge \forall x(x \varepsilon a \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}(b))$$

**REMARK!** Classical logic needed for fix points  
to represent coding for family of small sets positively!

$$\mathbf{Set}(a) \wedge \forall x(x \varepsilon a \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}(b))$$

is classically equivalent to the positive formula:

**REMARK!** Classical logic needed for fix points  
to represent coding for family of small sets positively!

$$\mathbf{Set}(a) \wedge \forall x(x \in a \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}(b))$$

is classically equivalent to the positive formula:

$$\mathbf{Set}(a) \wedge \forall x(x \notin a \vee \mathbf{Set}(b))$$



**REMARK!** Classical logic needed for fix points  
to represent coding for family of small sets positively!

$$\mathbf{Set}(a) \wedge \forall x(x \in a \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}(b))$$

is classically equivalent to the positive formula:

$$\mathbf{Set}(a) \wedge \forall x(x \notin a \vee \mathbf{Set}(b))$$

We need to define  $\notin$  and  $\neq$  as primitives!

The model does not validate **full AC**

The model does not validate **full AC**  
a realizer for

$$(\forall x : A)(\exists y : B)R(x, y)$$

The model does not validate **full AC**  
a realizer for

$$(\forall x : A)(\exists y : B)R(x, y)$$

does not give a function  $f : A \rightarrow B$ :

The model does not validate **full AC**  
a realizer for

$$(\forall x : A)(\exists y : B)R(x, y)$$

does not give a function  $f : A \rightarrow B$ :  
the realizer doesn't need to preserve the equality in  $B$ .

The model validates  $\mathbf{AC}_{N,A}$

The model validates  $\mathbf{AC}_{N,A}$   
In  $N$  we have numerical equality!

The model validates  $\mathbf{AC}_{N,A}$   
In  $N$  we have numerical equality!  
The model validates unique choice  $\mathbf{AC}_1$ .



The model validates **CT**

The model validates **CT**  
this comes from proof-irrelevance!

The model validates **CT**  
this comes from proof-irrelevance!  
⇒ the model validates **ECT = CT + AC<sub>N,N</sub>**.

Finally the model validates **EXT** and the  $\xi$ -rule

Finally the model validates **EXT** and the  $\xi$ -rule  
Equality in  $\Pi$ -types is extensional!

# Conclusion

We proved the consistency of the Minimalist Foundation with **CT**, **AC**<sub>*N,N*</sub> and extensionality of functions

# Conclusion

We proved the consistency of the Minimalist Foundation with **CT**, **AC**<sub>*N,N*</sub> and extensionality of functions



the realizability model makes explicit how to extract programs from proofs in the Minimalist Foundation.

## Future work

- 1 to study the properties of the resulting model of the extensional level.
- 2 a realizability model for the intensional level validating **AC** and **CT**.