

15-819 Homotopy Type Theory

Lecture Notes

Matthew Maurer and Stefan Muller

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1 Contents

2 Recap

Recall from last week the construction of the suspension of a type. Note that we are using different notation from the book, namely $\mathbf{Susp}(A)$ as opposed to ΣA . The suspension $\mathbf{Susp}(A)$ of A contains two 0-cells:

$$N : \mathbf{Susp}(A)$$

$$S : \mathbf{Susp}(A)$$

and paths $\mathit{merid}(a)$ between N and S , where $a : A$.

$$\mathit{merid} : \Pi x : A. N =_{\mathbf{Susp}(A)} S$$

$$x : \mathbf{Susp}(A) \vdash B(X) : \mathcal{U}$$

We also defined recursion and induction on $\mathbf{Susp}(A)$:

$$\frac{n : B \quad s : B \quad x : A \vdash m(x) : n =_B s}{z : \mathbf{Susp}(A) \vdash \mathit{rec}[B](n; s; x.m) : B}$$

$$\frac{z : \mathbf{Susp}(A) \vdash B(z) : \mathcal{U} \quad n : B(N) \quad s : B(S) \quad x : A \vdash m(x) : n \underset{\mathit{merid}(x)}{=}^z B s}{z : \mathbf{Susp}(A) \vdash \mathit{ind}[B](n; s; x.m) : B(z)}$$

3 Equivalence of $\text{Susp}(2)$ and \mathbb{S}^1

Proposition 1.

$$\text{Susp}(2) \simeq \mathbb{S}^1$$

Proof.

$$f : \text{Susp}(2) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$$

defined by

$$N \mapsto \text{base}$$

$$S \mapsto \text{base}$$

On the higher order part of the suspension, we define what the behavior of the one-cells should be, e.g. how ap would act.

$$\text{merid}(tt) \mapsto \text{loop}$$

$$\text{merid}(ff) \mapsto \text{refl}(\text{base})$$

To show equivalence, we now define a quasinverse of f

$$g : \text{Susp}(2) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$$

where we send base is arbitrary but must be consistent

$$\text{base} \mapsto N$$

$$\text{loop} \mapsto \text{merid}(tt) \cdot \text{merid}(ff)^{-1}$$

Now need to prove these are inverses

$$\alpha : \prod x : \text{Susp}(2). g(f(x)) = x$$

By induction

$$\begin{aligned} (x = N) \quad & \text{refl}(N) : N = N \\ (x = S) \quad & \text{merid}(ff) : N = S \\ \text{merid}(y) \quad & ? : \text{refl}(N) \underset{\text{merid}(y)}{=} \overset{z.f(g(z))=z}{=} \text{merid}(ff) \end{aligned}$$

We can case out on this,

$$\text{ap}_g(\text{ap}_f(\text{merid}(tt))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl}(N) \cdot \text{merid}(tt)) = \text{merid}(ff)$$

$$\text{ap}_g(\text{ap}_f(\text{merid}(ff))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl}(N) \cdot \text{merid}(ff)) = \text{merid}(ff)$$

stepping evaluation,

$$\text{ap}_g(\text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{merid}(tt) = \text{merid}(ff)$$

$$(\text{merid}(tt) \cdot \text{merid}(ff)^{-1})^{-1} \cdot \text{merid}(ff) = \text{merid}(ff)^{-1-1} \cdot \text{merid}(tt)^{-1} \cdot \text{merid}(tt) = \text{merid}(ff)$$

Our other proof of inversion

$$\beta : \prod x : \mathbb{S}^1 . f(g(x)) = x$$

proceeds by induction on \mathbb{S}^1

$$\begin{aligned} (x = \text{base}) \quad & \text{refl}(\text{base}) : f(g(\text{base})) = \text{base} \\ (x = \text{loop}) \quad & \text{ap}_f(\text{ap}_g(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl}(\text{base}) = \text{refl}(\text{base}) \end{aligned}$$

□

4 Pointed Type

A pointed type is one with an example inhabitant. If A is a pointed type, then, in our notation, we have $a_0 : A$.

For example, $\Omega(A, a_0) = (a_0 =_A a_0)$, “the loop space”, is pointed by $\text{refl}(a_0)$. $\text{Susp}(A)$ pointed by N (or S) is another example of a pointed type.

Pointed maps, also known as strict maps, are maps between two pointed types which map the well-known point of one to the well known point of the other, as in

$$(X, x_0) \multimap (Y, y_0) := \Sigma f : X \rightarrow Y . f(x_0) = y_0$$

We set out to prove

Proposition 2.

$$\text{Susp}(A) \multimap B \simeq (A \multimap \Omega B)$$

Proof. Given $f : \text{Susp}(A) \multimap B$, define $g : A \multimap \Omega B$ as

$$g(a) = p_0^{-1} \cdot \text{ap}_f(\text{merid}(a) \cdot \text{merid}(a_0)^{-1}) \cdot p_0$$

where f_0 is the raw map, and p_0 is a proof of distinguished point preservation, e.g. $p_0 : f_0(N) = b_0$, and $f = \langle f_0, p_0 \rangle$

$$q = \text{refl}(b_0)$$

On the other side, given $g : A \multimap \Omega B$, define $f : \text{Susp}(A) \multimap B$

$$f_0(N) = b_0$$

$$f_0(S) = b_0$$

We again define the behavior of the one-cell in the HIT

$$\text{ap}_f(\text{merid}(a)) = g_0(a)$$

where g_0 is the raw map, and q_0 is a proof of distinguished point preservation, e.g. $q_0 : g_0(N) = b_0$ and $f = \langle g_0, q_0 \rangle$ \square

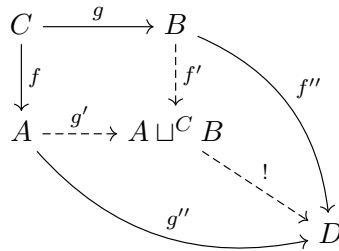
5 Pushouts

We temporarily return to conventional set math to define a pushout, which is dual to a pullback, which is an equationally constrained subset of a product. On the other hand, a pushout is essentially a disjoint union of two sets with some of the elements “glued” together. Specifically, assume we have sets A , B and C with maps f and g from C to A and B respectively. The pushout $A \sqcup^C B$ is the disjoint union of A and B with the images $f(C)$ and $g(C)$ merged by merging $f(c)$ and $g(c)$ together for all $c \in C$. In the notation of type theory, we denote the disjoint union of A and B as $A + B$ and use the maps $\text{inl} : A \rightarrow A + B$ and $\text{inr} : B \rightarrow A + B$. We can then define the pushout as

$$A \sqcup^C B = (A + B)/R$$

where R is the least equivalence relation containing $\forall c \in C. R(\text{inl}(f(c)), \text{inr}(g(c)))$

$A \sqcup^C B$ is the “least such” object in the sense that it has a unique map to any other object D with the same properties:



where f' and g' are identified by f and g .

5.1 Pushouts of $A \xleftarrow{f} C \xrightarrow{g} B$

Moving back to HoTT, we can define pushouts as a higher inductive type, whose elements are those of the disjoint sum $A + B$, generated by mapping A and B to the pushout $A \sqcup^C B$ by inl and inr , respectively

$$\text{inl} : A \rightarrow A \sqcup^C B$$

$$\text{inr} : B \rightarrow A \sqcup^C B$$

and whose 1-cells connect $\text{inl}(f(c))$ and $\text{inr}(g(c))$ for every element c of C .

$$\text{glue} : \Pi c : C. \text{Id}_{A \sqcup^C B}(\text{inl}(f(c)), \text{inr}(g(c)))$$

As usual, we can define a recursor $\text{rec}[D](\dots) : A \sqcup^C B \rightarrow D$ (the map implied by the diagram above.) Note that for every element u of C , the recursor requires that there exist a path witnessing the equality of $[f(u)/x]l$ and $[g(u)/y]r$, representing the action of the recursor on glue and ensuring that the images of elements “glued together” in the pushout are also glued together in D .

$$\frac{x : A \vdash l : D \quad y : B \vdash r : D \quad u : C \vdash q : [f(u)/x]l =_D [g(u)/y]r}{z : A \sqcup^C B \vdash \text{rec}[D](x.l; y.r; u.q)(z) : D}$$

We have the usual β rules.

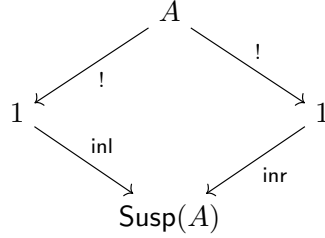
$$\text{rec}(x.l; y.r; u.q)(\text{inl}(a)) \equiv [a/x]l$$

$$\text{rec}(x.l; y.r; u.q)(\text{inr}(b)) \equiv [b/y]r$$

$$\text{ap}_{\text{rec}(x.l; y.r; u.q)}(\text{glue}(c)) = [c/u]q$$

The idea of gluing together elements of a higher inductive type with a path for each element of a given type seems very reminiscent of suspensions. In fact, suspensions can be defined as pushouts $A \sqcup^C B$ with the types A and B and the maps f and g trivial:

$$\text{Susp}(A) = 1 \sqcup^A 1$$



This immediately implies the following:

Corollary 1. *The pushout of two sets needn't be a set.*

This is true since $\mathbb{S}^1 = \text{Susp}(2)$, but \mathbb{S}^1 is known not to be a set.

6 Quotients as HITS

The set definition of pushouts is in terms of a quotient, so we might consider defining quotients of sets by props using HITS.

Consider the type-theoretic representation of A/R , a type A quotiented by the relation R . We define this type to have the normal properties of the quotient. We must be able to project an element of A into A/R , e.g. by computing its representative

$$q : A \rightarrow A/R$$

If we have two elements a and b of A that are related by R , that is, $R(a, b)$, then we must have a proof of equality

$$\text{wd} : \Pi a, b : A. R(a, b) \rightarrow q(a) = q(b)$$

The above are the expected properties. However, we also wish for A/R to be a set. This requires that all proofs of equality in A/R must themselves be equal. We truncate A/R to a set by adding the required proofs of equality for all paths p, q between elements x and y .

$$\text{trunc} : \Pi x, y : A/R. \Pi p, q : x =_{A/R} y. p = q$$

Saying there is a function from A/R to some type B is the same as saying there is a function from A to B that respects R by mapping related elements to elements that are (propositionally) equal in B .

Proposition 3.

$$(A/R) \rightarrow B \simeq \sum_{f:A \rightarrow B} \prod_{a,b:A} R(a,b) \rightarrow f(a) =_B f(b)$$

A proof appears in the textbook.

6.1 Example: \mathbb{Z}

We can represent integers as pairs of natural numbers (a, b) (representing the integer $a - b$). Since (infinitely) many pairs correspond to each integer, we quotient out by an appropriate relation.

$$\mathbb{Z} = (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})/R$$

where $R((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2))$ iff $a_1 + b_2 = a_2 + b_1$. This representation will be important in the proof that $\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ in Section 8.

7 Truncations as HITs

We have previously seen the propositional truncation $\|A\|$, which truncates the type A to a proposition by forcing proofs of equality for all values. We now redefine the propositional truncation as a higher inductive type. Since we will generalize this to truncations for all h-levels n , we now write propositional truncation as $\|A\|_{-1}$.

The higher inductive type $\|A\|_{-1}$ has a simple constructor

$$|-_{-1} : A \rightarrow \|A\|_{-1}$$

To add the 1-cells, `squash` produces a proof of equality for any two values of A .

$$\text{squash} : \prod_{a,b:\|A\|_{-1}} a =_{\|A\|_{-1}} b$$

The induction principle is as follows:

$$\frac{z : \|A\|_{-1} \vdash P(z) : \mathcal{U} \quad x : A \vdash p : P(|x|_{-1}) \quad x, y : \|A\|_{-1}, u : P(x), v : P(y) \vdash q : u \stackrel{z.P}{=} \text{squash}(x,y) v}{z : \|A\|_{-1} \vdash \text{ind}[z.P](x.p; x, y, u, v.q)(z) : P(z)}$$

We can now use the same methodology to define set truncation as a HIT:

$$|-_0 : A \rightarrow \|A\|_0$$

As in the definition of quotients, the set truncation provides proofs of equality for all paths.

$$x, y : ||A||_0, p, q : x =_{||A||_0} y \vdash \text{squash}(x, y, p, q) : p =_{x=y} q$$

And we state an induction principle:

$$\frac{z : ||A||_0 \vdash P : U \quad x : A \vdash g : P(|A|_0) \quad x, y : ||A||_0, z : P(x), w : P(y), p, q : x = y, r : z =_{\substack{z.P \\ p}} w, s : z =_{\substack{z.P \\ q}} w \vdash ip : p =_{\substack{z.P \\ \text{squash}(x,y,p,q)}} q}{z : ||A||_0 \vdash \text{ind}[z.P](x.g; x, y, z, w, p, q, r, s.ip)(z) : P(z)}$$

Proposition 4. *If A is a set, it is equivalent to its own set truncation, i.e.*

$$\text{isSet}(A) \rightarrow ||A||_0 \simeq A$$

8 Fundamental group of \mathbb{S}^1

Recall \mathbb{S}^1 is a HIT defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{base} &: \mathbb{S}^1 \\ \text{loop} &: \text{base} =_{\mathbb{S}^1} \text{base} \end{aligned}$$

Recall $\Omega(A, a_0) := (a_0 =_A a_0)$

The fundamental group of A at a_0 , $\pi_1(A, a_0)$, is defined to be $||\Omega(A, a_0)||_0$.

Theorem 1. *We want to show that*

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$$

Proof. Show $\Omega(\mathbb{S}^1, \text{base}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ (this suffices by Proposition 4.)

We define a map

$$\text{loop}^{(-)} : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \Omega(\mathbb{S}^1)$$

as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{loop}^{(0)} &= \text{refl}(\text{base}) \\ \text{loop}^{(-n)} &= \text{loop}^{(-n+1)} \cdot \text{loop}^{-1} \\ \text{loop}^{(+n)} &= \text{loop}^{(n-1)} \cdot \text{loop} \end{aligned}$$

This could be, for example, defined by the \mathbb{Z} recursor

$$\text{winding} : \Omega(\mathbb{S}^1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

We take that $\text{succ} : \mathbb{Z} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$, and $\text{pred} = \text{succ}^{-1}$, defined by shifting all the numbers up/down by one

So, we have

$$ua(\text{succ}) : \mathbb{Z} =_{\mathcal{U}} \mathbb{Z}$$

By the recursion principle (not induction)

$$\text{code} : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$$

$$\text{code}(\mathbf{base}) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{code}(\mathbf{loop}) = ua(\text{succ})$$

$$\mathbf{ap}_{\text{code}} : \Omega(\mathbb{S}^1) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{winding}(p) = \text{tr}[x.x](\mathbf{ap}_{\text{code}}(p))(0)$$

Proposition 5.

$$\prod_{n:\mathbb{Z}}.\text{winding}(\mathbf{loop}^{(n)}) =_{\mathbb{Z}} n$$

Proof. Straightforward by induction □

Proposition 6.

$$\prod_{l:\Omega(\mathbb{S}^1)}\mathbf{loop}^{\text{winding}(l)} =_{\Omega(\mathbb{S}^1)} l$$

We can't proceed by path induction on l , as the path is not free

$$\text{encode} : \prod_{x:\mathbb{S}^1}(\mathbf{base} = x) \rightarrow \text{code}(x)$$

$$\text{decode} : \prod_{x:\mathbb{S}^1}\text{code}(x) \rightarrow \mathbf{base} = x$$

$$\text{encode}(x, p) := \text{tr}[\text{code}](p)(o)$$

$$\text{decode}(x) := \text{rec}_{\mathbb{S}^1}[z.\text{code}(z) \rightarrow \mathbf{base} = z](\lambda z.\text{refl}(\mathbf{base}), \lambda n.\mathbf{loop}^{(n)})(x)$$

To complete the proof, you will need a path induction and a circle induction. □