

Proof Search in Cartesian Cubical Type Theory

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Proof Search

```
def refl $\equiv$ p $\circ$ p-1 (A : type) (p : I  $\rightarrow$  A)
  : path {path A {p 0} {p 0}}
        {refl A {p 0}}
        {trans A p {symm A p}} :=
```



Proof Search

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def refl≡p∘p-1 (A : type) (p : I → A)
  : path {path A {p 0} {p 0}}
        {refl A {p 0}}
        {trans A p {symm A p}} :=
k i =>
hcom A 0 1 {i=0 v i=1 v k=0 v k=1} {j =>
  [ j=0 v i=0 => p i
  | i=1 v k=0 => lemma1 A p j i
  | k=1       => lemma2 A p {lemma3 A p} j i
  ]
}
```

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Proof Search

- Automatically find a proof term
- Save time and effort
- Lower the barrier for beginners

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  [ j=0 v i=0 => p1 i
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```

Automatic hcomp in Cubical Agda

Maximilian Doré, *Automating an composition*¹

An external tool for Cubical Agda

¹<https://europroofnet.github.io/assets/wg6/stockholm-kickoff-slides/dore-europroofnet-stockholm-slides.pdf>

Automatic hcomp in Cubical Agda

Maximilian Doré, *Automating an composition*¹

An external tool for Cubical Agda

Generate hcomp with only paths and intervals with \vee and \wedge .

$x, y, z, \dots,$

$p\ 0, p\ 1, p\ i, p\ j, p\ (i \vee j), p\ (i \wedge j), \dots,$

$\alpha\ 0\ 0, \alpha\ 0\ 1, \alpha\ i\ i, \alpha\ i\ j, \alpha\ (i \vee j)\ j, \alpha\ (i \vee j)\ (i \wedge j), \dots,$

Then solve a constraint satisfaction problem to check the boundaries are compatible.

¹<https://europroofnet.github.io/assets/wg6/stockholm-kickoff-slides/dore-europroofnet-stockholm-slides.pdf>

Automatic hcom in cooltt (Ideas)

- De Morgan \rightarrow Cartesian
 - No connectives!
- Internal in cooltt
 - Reuse core language, type checker
- Heuristic for path generation
 - let-bindings
 - Parameters
 - User hints
- Checking constraints when picking paths

Automatic hcom?

```
def refl = p ∘ p-1 (A : type) (p : I → A)
  : path {path A {p 0} {p 0}}
        {refl A {p 0}}
        {trans A p {symm A p}} :=
```

```
k i =>
```

```
hcom A 0 1 {i=0 v i=1 v k=0 v k=1} {j =>
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  [ j=0 v i=0 => p1 i
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Automatic hcom?

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}
```

“Trivial” Proof Search

```
def funext (A : type) (B : type)
  (f : (x : A) → B) (g : (x : A) → B)
  (h : (x : A) → path B {f x} {g x})
  : path {(x : A) → B} f g :=
  i x => h x i
```

“Trivial” Proof Search

```
def funext (A : type) (B : type)
  (f : (x : A) → B) (g : (x : A) → B)
  (h : (x : A) → path B {f x} {g x})
  : path {(x : A) → B} f g :=
  i x => h x i
```

- Hard and undecidable
- Naive search for (partial) elements
- Limited to local definitions and user hints
- Try without unification

Missing Pieces

```
def refl $\equiv$ p $\circ$ p-1 (A : type) (p :  $\mathbb{I} \rightarrow A$ )
  : path {path A {p 0} {p 0}}
        {refl A {p 0}}
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k i =>
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hcom A 0 1 {i=0 v i=1 v k=0 v k=1} {j =>
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}
```

Conclusion

To bring proof search to Cartesian cubical type theory in cooltt

Extensions:

- Diagonals
- Other composition operations
- Investigate different cubical type theories
- Unification