

Eliminating finitary inductive-inductive types without K

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TYPES 2026, Göteborg

Example of an inductive-inductive type (IIT)

Con : Type

Ty : Con \rightarrow Type

nil : Con

ext : (Γ : Con) \rightarrow Ty Γ \rightarrow Con

univ : (Γ : Con) \rightarrow Ty Γ

el : (Γ : Con) \rightarrow Ty (ext Γ (univ Γ))

pi : (Γ : Con) \rightarrow (A : Ty Γ) \rightarrow Ty (ext Γ A) \rightarrow Ty Γ

The elimination principle of an IIT

Given

$$P : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Type}$$
$$Q : P \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Type}$$
$$z : P \text{ nil}$$
$$f : (x : P \Gamma) \rightarrow Q x A \rightarrow P (\text{ext } \Gamma A)$$
$$\vdots$$

The eliminator consists of

$$\text{elimCon} : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow P \Gamma$$
$$\text{elimTy} : (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow Q (\text{elimCon } \Gamma) A$$
$$\text{nil}\beta : \text{elimCon nil} = z$$
$$\text{ext}\beta : \text{elimCon} (\text{ext } \Gamma A) = f (\text{elimCon } \Gamma) (\text{elimTy } A)$$
$$\vdots$$

Related work

	general elimination?	without K?
Nordvall Forsberg (2013)	no	no
Hugunin (2019)	no	yes
Kaposi, Kovács & Lafont (2020)	yes	no
Sestini (2023)	yes	no
current work	yes	yes

K (or UIP) means all types are h-sets, incompatible with HoTT

The main idea

Con_1 : Type

nil_1 : Con_1

Con_2 : Type

nil_2 : Con_2

Ty_2 : $\text{Con}_1 \rightarrow \text{Type}$

univ_2 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_1) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_2 \Gamma$

Con_3 : Type

nil_3 : Con_3

Ty_3 : $\text{Con}_2 \rightarrow \text{Type}$

univ_3 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_2) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_3 \Gamma$

ext_3 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_1) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_2 \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}_3$

Con_4 : Type

nil_4 : Con_4

Ty_4 : $\text{Con}_3 \rightarrow \text{Type}$

univ_4 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_3) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_4 \Gamma$

ext_4 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_2) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_3 \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}_4$

el_4 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_1) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_4 (\text{ext}_3 \Gamma (\text{univ}_2 \Gamma))$

Con_5 : Type

nil_5 : Con_5

Ty_5 : $\text{Con}_4 \rightarrow \text{Type}$

univ_5 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_4) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_5 \Gamma$

ext_5 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_3) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_4 \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}_5$

el_5 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_2) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_5 (\text{ext}_4 \Gamma (\text{univ}_3 \Gamma))$

pi_5 : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_1) \rightarrow (A : \text{Ty}_2 \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_4 (\text{ext}_3 \Gamma A) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_5 \Gamma$

Con_∞ : Type

nil_∞ : Con_∞

Ty_∞ : $\text{Con}_\infty \rightarrow \text{Type}$

univ_∞ : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_\infty) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_\infty \Gamma$

ext_∞ : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_\infty) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_\infty \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Con}_\infty$

el_∞ : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_\infty) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_\infty (\text{ext}_\infty \Gamma (\text{univ}_\infty \Gamma))$

pi_∞ : $(\Gamma : \text{Con}_\infty) \rightarrow (A : \text{Ty}_\infty \Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_\infty (\text{ext}_\infty \Gamma A) \rightarrow \text{Ty}_\infty \Gamma$

Details

A shortcut to construct closed IITs

1. Construct the IIT using presyntax and well-formedness predicates
2. Define height functions by recursion on the presyntax
3. Construct the elimination principle bottom-up by induction on the heights

$$h_{\text{Con}}(\text{nil}) = 1$$

$$h_{\text{Con}}(\text{ext } \Gamma A) = h_{\text{Ty}}(A) + 1$$

$$h_{\text{Ty}}(\text{univ } \Gamma) = h_{\text{Con}}(\Gamma) + 1$$

$$h_{\text{Ty}}(\text{el } \Gamma) = h_{\text{Con}}(\Gamma) + 3$$

$$h_{\text{Ty}}(\text{pi } \Gamma A B) = h_{\text{Ty}}(B) + 1$$

The height-bounded eliminator

Given

$$P : \text{Con} \rightarrow \text{Type}$$
$$Q : P \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Ty } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Type}$$
$$z : P \text{ nil}$$
$$f : (x : P \Gamma) \rightarrow Q x A \rightarrow P (\text{ext } \Gamma A)$$
$$\vdots$$

An eliminator bounded by height $n : \mathbb{N}$ consists of

$$\text{elimCon}_n : (\Gamma : \text{Con}) \rightarrow \{\text{h}(\Gamma) \leq n\} \rightarrow P \Gamma$$
$$\text{elimTy}_n : (A : \text{Ty } \Gamma) \rightarrow \{\text{h}(A) \leq n\} \rightarrow Q (\text{elimCon}_n \Gamma) A$$
$$\text{nil}\beta_n : \{1 \leq n\} \rightarrow \text{elimCon}_n \text{ nil} = z$$
$$\text{ext}\beta_n : \{\text{h}(A) + 1 \leq n\} \rightarrow \text{elimCon}_n (\text{ext } \Gamma A) = f (\text{elimCon}_n \Gamma) (\text{elimTy}_n A)$$
$$\vdots$$

Defining height-bounded eliminators

Trivially, we have an eliminator bounded by 0

Given an eliminator bounded by n , we can define an eliminator bounded by $n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{elimCon}_{n+1} \text{ nil} &= x \\ \text{elimCon}_{n+1} (\text{ext } \Gamma A) &= f(\text{elimCon}_n \Gamma) (\text{elimTy}_n A) \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

Defining the eliminator

$$\begin{aligned}\text{elimCon } \Gamma &= \text{elimCon}_{h(\Gamma)} \Gamma \\ \text{elimTy } A &= \text{elimTy}_{h(A)} A \\ &\vdots\end{aligned}$$

Need to prove $\text{elimCon}_{h(A)} \Gamma = \text{elimCon}_{h(\Gamma)} \Gamma$, etc.

Conclusion

We constructed the example IIT

Beta rules for the eliminator only hold up to the identity type

Formalization in Cubical Agda with definitional irrelevance for $m \leq n$

Transport hell

Open IITs

More abstraction

IITs with recursively defined components:

- Syntax of the theory of IIT signatures
- Coherent syntax of axiomatic type theory
- Signatures for semisimplicial types

Coinductive-coinductive types