

# The Torus $T^2$ Is Equivalent to The Product $S^1 \times S^1$ of Two Circles

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## Recursion and Induction Principles for $T^2$

The torus  $T^2$  is a higher inductive type generated by a point  $b : T^2$ , two paths  $p : b = b$ ,  $q : b = b$ , and a 2-path  $t : p \cdot q = q \cdot p$ . The recursion principle thus says that given  $C : \mathcal{U}$ , for a function  $f : T^2 \rightarrow C$  we require

- a point  $b' : C$ ,
- a path  $p' : b' = b'$ ,
- a path  $q' : b' = b'$ , and
- a 2-path  $t' : p' \cdot q' = q' \cdot p'$ .

The recursor  $f : T^2 \rightarrow C$  then has the property that  $f(b) \equiv b'$ . Furthermore, there exist terms  $\beta : f(p) = p'$  and  $\gamma : f(q) = q'$  such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 f(p \cdot q) & \xrightarrow{\text{ap}_{\text{ap}_f}(t)} & f(q \cdot p) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 f(p) \cdot f(q) & = & f(q) \cdot f(p) \\
 \text{via } \beta, \gamma \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{via } \beta, \gamma \\
 p' \cdot q' & \xrightarrow{t'} & q' \cdot p'
 \end{array}$$

The induction principle is more complicated; it says that given a family  $P : T^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ , for a section  $f : \prod_{(x:T^2)} P(x)$  we require

- a point  $b' : P(b)$ ,
- a path  $p' : p_*(b') = b'$ ,
- a path  $q' : q_*(b') = b'$ , and
- a 2-path  $t'$  witnessing the equality of the following two paths from  $(q \cdot p)_*(b')$  to  $b'$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{ap}_{\alpha \mapsto \alpha_*(b')}(t))^{-1} \cdot (\text{happly}_{\mathcal{I}_P(p,q)}(b') \cdot \text{ap}_{q_*}(p') \cdot q') \\
 & \text{happly}_{\mathcal{I}_P(q,p)}(b') \cdot \text{ap}_{p_*}(q') \cdot p'
 \end{aligned}$$

where for any type family  $B : A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$  and paths  $\alpha : x =_A y$  and  $\alpha' : y =_A z$ , the path

$$\mathcal{I}_E(\alpha, \alpha') : (\alpha \cdot \alpha')_* = \lambda(u : B(x)). \alpha'_*(\alpha_*(u))$$

is obtained by a path induction on  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha'$ .

The inductor  $f : \prod_{(x:T^2)} P(x)$  then has the property that  $f(b) \equiv b'$ . Furthermore, there exist terms  $\beta : \text{apd}_f(p) = p'$  and  $\gamma : \text{apd}_f(q) = q'$  such that the 2-path

$$\text{apd}_{\text{apd}_f}(t) : \text{transport}^{\alpha \mapsto \alpha_*(b')=b'}(t, \text{apd}_f(p \cdot q)) = \text{apd}_f(q \cdot p)$$

is equal to the 2-path

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{transport}^{\alpha \mapsto \alpha_*(b')=b'}(t, \text{apd}_f(p \cdot q)) \\ & \quad \Big| \mathcal{T}_{\alpha \mapsto \alpha_*(b')}^{b'}(t, \text{apd}_f(p \cdot q)) \\ & (\text{ap}_{\alpha \mapsto \alpha_*(b')}(t))^{-1} \cdot \text{apd}_f(p \cdot q) \\ & \quad \Big| \text{via } \mathcal{D}_f(p, q) \\ & (\text{ap}_{\alpha \mapsto \alpha_*(b')}(t))^{-1} \cdot (\text{happly}_{\mathcal{I}_P(p,q)}(b') \cdot \text{ap}_{q_*}(\text{apd}_f(p)) \cdot \text{apd}_f(q)) \\ & \quad \Big| \text{via } \beta, \gamma \\ & (\text{ap}_{\alpha \mapsto \alpha_*(b')}(t))^{-1} \cdot (\text{happly}_{\mathcal{I}_P(p,q)}(b') \cdot \text{ap}_{q_*}(p') \cdot q') \\ & \quad \Big| t' \\ & \text{happly}_{\mathcal{I}_P(q,p)}(b') \cdot \text{ap}_{p_*}(q') \cdot p' \\ & \quad \Big| \text{via } \beta^{-1}, \gamma^{-1} \\ & \text{happly}_{\mathcal{I}_P(q,p)}(b') \cdot \text{ap}_{p_*}(\text{apd}_f(q)) \cdot \text{apd}_f(p) \\ & \quad \Big| \mathcal{D}_f(q, p)^{-1} \\ & \text{apd}_f(q \cdot p) \end{aligned}$$

where for any  $g : A \rightarrow B$ ,  $c : B$ ,  $\alpha : a =_A a'$  and  $u : g(a) =_B c$ , the path

$$\mathcal{T}_g^c(\alpha, u) : \text{transport}^{x \rightarrow g(x)=c}(\alpha, u) = g(\alpha)^{-1} \cdot u$$

is obtained by a straightforward path induction on  $\alpha$ . Similarly, for any  $g : \prod_{(x:A)} B(x)$  and paths  $\alpha : x =_A y$ ,  $\alpha' : y =_A z$ , the path

$$\mathcal{D}_g(\alpha, \alpha') : \text{apd}_g(\alpha \cdot \alpha') = \text{happly}_{\mathcal{I}_B(\alpha, \alpha')}(g(x)) \cdot \text{ap}_{\alpha'_*}(\text{apd}_g(\alpha)) \cdot \text{apd}_g(\alpha')$$

is obtained by a path induction on  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha'$ .

## Equivalence between $S^1 \times S^1$ and $T^2$

### Logical equivalence between $S^1 \times S^1$ and $T^2$

We define a function  $f : S^1 \rightarrow T^2$  by circle recursion, mapping base  $\mapsto b$  and loop  $\mapsto p$ . We define a function  $F^\rightarrow : S^1 \rightarrow S^1 \rightarrow T^2$  again by circle recursion, mapping base  $\mapsto f$  and loop  $\mapsto \text{funext}(H)$ , where  $H : \prod_{(x:S^1)} f(x) = f(x)$  is defined by circle induction as follows. We map base to  $q$  and loop to the path

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{transport}^{z \mapsto f(z)=f(z)}(\text{loop}, q) \\ \left| \mathcal{T}_1(\text{loop}, q) \right. \\ f(\text{loop})^{-1} \cdot (q \cdot f(\text{loop})) \\ \left| \mathcal{I}_1(\delta) \right. \\ q \end{array}$$

where for any  $\alpha : x =_{S^1} y$ , and  $u : f(x) = f(y)$ , the path

$$\mathcal{T}_1(\alpha, u) : \text{transport}^{z \mapsto f(z)=f(z)}(\alpha, u) = f(\alpha)^{-1} \cdot u \cdot f(\alpha)$$

is obtained by a straightforward path induction on  $\alpha$ . For any  $u : a =_A b$ ,  $v : b =_A d$ ,  $w : a =_A c$ ,  $z : c =_A d$ , we have functions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_1 : (u \cdot v = w \cdot z) &\rightarrow (u^{-1} \cdot w \cdot z = v) \\ \mathcal{I}_1^{-1} : (u^{-1} \cdot w \cdot z = v) &\rightarrow (u \cdot v = w \cdot z) \end{aligned}$$

defined by path induction on  $u$  and  $z$ , which form a quasi-equivalence. Finally,  $\delta$  is the path

$$\begin{array}{c} f(\text{loop}) \cdot q \\ \left| \text{via } \beta_f \right. \\ p \cdot q \\ \left| t \right. \\ q \cdot p \\ \left| \text{via } \beta_f \right. \\ q \cdot f(\text{loop}) \end{array}$$

where  $\beta_f : f(\text{loop}) = p$  witnesses the second computation rule for the circle.

Having defined a function  $F^\rightarrow : S^1 \rightarrow S^1 \rightarrow T^2$ , it is now straightforward to define a function  $F^\times : S^1 \times S^1 \rightarrow T^2$ . For the other direction, we define  $G : T^2 \rightarrow S^1 \times S^1$  by torus recursion as follows. We map  $b \mapsto (\text{base}, \text{base})$ ,  $p \mapsto \text{pair}^-(\text{refl}_{\text{base}}, \text{loop})$ ,  $q \mapsto \text{pair}^-(\text{loop}, \text{refl}_{\text{base}})$ , and  $t \mapsto \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}$ , where for  $\alpha : x =_A x'$  and  $\alpha' : y =_A y'$ ,

$$\Phi_{\alpha, \alpha'} : \left( \text{pair}^-(\text{refl}_x, \alpha') \cdot \text{pair}^-(\alpha, \text{refl}_{y'}) \right) = \left( \text{pair}^-(\alpha, \text{refl}_y) \cdot \text{pair}^-(\text{refl}_{x'}, \alpha') \right)$$

is defined by induction on  $\alpha'$ .

This completes the definition of a logical equivalence between  $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$  and  $T^2$ . Before we proceed to show that it is in fact a quasi-equivalence, we note a few key properties of the functions  $H, F^\times, G$  constructed above.

The 1-path computation rule for  $F^\rightarrow$  gives us a term

$$\beta_{F^\rightarrow} : F^\rightarrow(\text{loop}) = \text{funext}(H)$$

The 1-path computation rules for  $G$  give us terms

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_G : G(p) &= \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}_{\text{base}}, \text{loop}) \\ \gamma_G : G(q) &= \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}_{\text{base}}) \end{aligned}$$

The 2-path computation rule for  $G$  gives us the following commuting diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G(p \cdot q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & G(q \cdot p) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G(p) \cdot G(q) & \quad (1) \quad & G(q) \cdot G(p) \\ \text{via } \beta_G, \gamma_G \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{via } \beta_G, \gamma_G \\ \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}} & \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \end{array}$$

For any  $\alpha : x =_{T^2} x'$  and  $\alpha' : y =_{T^2} y'$ , we have path families

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\alpha') : F^\times(\text{pair}^=(\text{refl}_x, \alpha')) &= F^\rightarrow(x)(\alpha') \\ \nu(\alpha) : F^\times(\text{pair}^=(\alpha, \text{refl}_y)) &= \text{happly}_{F^\rightarrow(\alpha)}(y) \end{aligned}$$

defined by path induction on  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha'$ .

The function  $H$  is a homotopy between  $f$  and  $f$ . As such, for any path  $\alpha : x =_{\mathbb{S}^1} y$ , there exists a 2-path

$$\text{nat}_H(\alpha) : f(\alpha) \cdot H(y) = H(x) \cdot f(\alpha)$$

defined by induction on  $\alpha$ . In the case when  $\alpha : \equiv \text{loop}$ , we can show that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(\text{loop}) \cdot q & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f} & p \cdot q \\ \text{nat}_H(\text{loop}) \downarrow & \quad (2) \quad & \downarrow t \\ q \cdot f(\text{loop}) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f} & q \cdot p \end{array}$$

To show this, we note that for any  $\alpha : x =_{\mathbb{S}^1} y$ , applying  $\mathcal{I}_1^{-1}$  to the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
f(\alpha)^{-1} \cdot H(x) \cdot f(\alpha) \\
\left| \mathcal{T}_1(\alpha, H(x))^{-1} \right. \\
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto f(z)=f(z)}(\alpha, H(x)) \\
\left| \text{apd}_H(\alpha) \right. \\
H(y)
\end{array}$$

yields precisely  $\text{nat}_H(\alpha)$  (by a simple path induction on  $\alpha$ ). The second computation rule for  $H$  tells us that  $\text{apd}_H(\text{loop}) = \mathcal{T}_1(\text{loop}, q) \cdot \mathcal{I}_1(\delta)$ . Thus

$$\text{nat}_H(\text{loop}) = \mathcal{I}_1^{-1}(\mathcal{T}_1(\text{loop}, q)^{-1} \cdot \text{apd}_H(\text{loop})) = \delta$$

which proves the commutativity of (2).

### Equivalence between $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ and $T^2$

**Left-to-right** We need to show that for any  $x, y : \mathbb{S}^1$  we have  $G(F^\times(x, y)) = (x, y)$ . To use the circle induction, we first define a path family  $\epsilon : \prod_{(y:\mathbb{S}^1)} G(f(y)) = (\text{base}, y)$ . The definition of  $\epsilon$  itself proceeds by circle induction: we map  $\text{base}$  to the path  $\text{refl}_{(\text{base}, \text{base})}$  and  $\text{loop}$  to the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto G(f(z))=(\text{base}, z)}(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
\left| \mathcal{T}_2(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right. \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
\left| \mathcal{I}_1(\kappa) \right. \\
\text{refl}
\end{array}$$

where for any  $\alpha : x =_{\mathbb{S}^1} y$  and  $u : G(f(x)) = (\text{base}, x)$ , the path

$$\mathcal{T}_2(\alpha, u) : \text{transport}^{z \mapsto G(f(z))=(\text{base}, z)}(\alpha, u) = G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot u \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha)$$

is defined by path induction on  $\alpha$ . Finally,  $\kappa$  is the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(f(\text{loop})) \cdot \text{refl} \\
\left| \right. \\
G(f(\text{loop})) \\
\left| \text{via } \beta_f, \beta_G \right. \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
\left| \right. \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})
\end{array}$$

This finishes the definition of  $\epsilon$ . As before, for any  $\alpha : x =_{S^1} y$  we have a 2-path

$$\text{nat}_\epsilon(\alpha) : G(f(\alpha)) \cdot \epsilon(y) = \epsilon(x) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha)$$

defined by induction on  $\alpha$ . In the case  $\alpha \equiv \text{loop}$ , the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G(f(\text{loop})) \cdot \text{refl} & \text{—————} & G(f(\text{loop})) \\ \text{nat}_\epsilon(\text{loop}) \Big| & (3) & \Big| \text{via } \beta_f, \beta_G \\ \text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) & \text{————} & \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \end{array}$$

To show this, we note that for any  $\alpha : x =_{S^1} y$ , applying  $\mathcal{I}_1^{-1}$  to the path

$$\begin{array}{c} G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot \epsilon(x) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha) \\ \Big| \mathcal{T}_2(\alpha, \epsilon(x))^{-1} \\ \text{transport}^{z \mapsto G(f(z)) = (\text{base}, z)}(\alpha, \epsilon(x)) \\ \Big| \text{apd}_\epsilon(\alpha) \\ \epsilon(y) \end{array}$$

yields precisely  $\text{nat}_\epsilon(\alpha)$  (by a simple path induction on  $\alpha$ ). The second computation rule for  $\epsilon$  tells us that  $\text{apd}_\epsilon(\text{loop}) = \mathcal{T}_2(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \mathcal{I}_1(\kappa)$ . Thus

$$\text{nat}_\epsilon(\text{loop}) = \mathcal{I}_1^{-1}(\mathcal{T}_2(\text{loop}, \text{refl})^{-1} \cdot \text{apd}_\epsilon(\text{loop})) = \kappa$$

which proves the commutativity of (3).

All that remains now is to prove that

$$\text{transport}^{x \mapsto \prod_{(y:S^1)} G(F^\times(x,y)) = (x,y)}(\text{loop}, \epsilon) = \epsilon$$

The left endpoint can be expressed explicitly as the function

$$y \mapsto G(\text{happly}_{F \rightarrow (\text{loop})}(y))^{-1} \cdot \epsilon(y) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})$$

as a generalization of  $\text{loop}$  to an arbitrary  $\alpha$  and a subsequent path induction on  $\alpha$  shows. By function extensionality it thus suffices to show that for any  $y : S^1$ , we have

$$G(\text{happly}_{F \rightarrow (\text{loop})}(y))^{-1} \cdot \epsilon(y) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) = \epsilon(y)$$

The left endpoint can be simplified using  $\beta_{F \rightarrow}$  and the fact that  $\text{happly}$  and  $\text{funext}$  form a quasi-inverse:

$$G(H(y))^{-1} \cdot \epsilon(y) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) = \epsilon(y)$$

Showing the above is the same as showing

$$G(H(y)) \cdot \epsilon(y) = \epsilon(y) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})$$

for any  $y : S^1$ . We proceed yet again by circle induction. We map  $\text{base}$  to the path  $\eta$  below:

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \\
\downarrow \\
G(q) \\
\downarrow \gamma_G \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
\downarrow \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

Now it remains to show that

$$\text{transport}^{z \mapsto G(H(z)) \cdot \epsilon(z) = \epsilon(z) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})}(\text{loop}, \eta) = \eta$$

For any  $u : a =_A b$ ,  $v : b =_A d$ ,  $w : a =_A c$ ,  $z : c =_A d$ , we have functions

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{I}_2 &: (u \cdot v = w \cdot z) \rightarrow (v \cdot z^{-1} = u^{-1} \cdot w) \\
\mathcal{I}_2^{-1} &: (v \cdot z^{-1} = u^{-1} \cdot w) \rightarrow (u \cdot v = w \cdot z)
\end{aligned}$$

defined by induction on  $u$  and  $z$ , which form a quasi-equivalence. For any  $\alpha : x =_{\mathcal{S}^1} y$ , let  $\delta^*(\alpha)$  be the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(f(\alpha)) \cdot G(H_y) \\
\downarrow \\
G(f(\alpha) \cdot H_y) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \text{nat}_H(\alpha) \\
G(H_x \cdot f(\alpha)) \\
\downarrow \\
G(H_x) \cdot G(f(\alpha))
\end{array}$$

Given any  $\alpha : x =_{\mathcal{S}^1} y$  and  $\eta' : G(H(x)) \cdot \eta(x) = \eta(x) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})$ , we can now express the path  $\text{transport}^{z \mapsto G(H(z)) \cdot \epsilon(z) = \epsilon(z) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})}(\alpha, \eta')$  explicitly as the following path:

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(H_y) \cdot \epsilon_y \\
| \\
G(H_y) \cdot \left( G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\alpha)) \right) \cdot \epsilon_y \\
| \\
\left( G(H_y) \cdot G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \right) \cdot \left( G(f(\alpha)) \cdot \epsilon_y \right) \\
| \text{ via } \mathcal{I}_2(\delta^*(\alpha)) \\
\left( G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot G(H_x) \right) \cdot \left( G(f(\alpha)) \cdot \epsilon_y \right) \\
| \text{ via } \text{nat}_\epsilon(\alpha) \\
\left( G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot G(H_x) \right) \cdot \left( \epsilon_x \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha) \right) \\
| \\
G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot \left( G(H_x) \cdot \epsilon_x \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha) \\
| \text{ via } \eta' \\
G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot \left( \epsilon_x \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha) \\
| \\
\left( G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot \epsilon_x \right) \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha) \right) \\
| \text{ via } \Phi_{\text{loop}, \alpha}^{-1} \\
\left( G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot \epsilon_x \right) \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
| \\
G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot \left( \epsilon_x \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \alpha) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \text{ via } \text{nat}_\epsilon(\alpha)^{-1} \\
G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot \left( G(f(\alpha)) \cdot \epsilon_y \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\left( G(f(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\alpha)) \right) \cdot \left( \epsilon_y \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
| \\
\epsilon_y \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

In the case  $\alpha \equiv \text{loop}$  and  $\eta' \equiv \eta$  we thus have:



$$\begin{array}{c}
G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \\
| \\
G(q) \cdot \left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \right) \cdot \text{refl} \\
| \\
\left( G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \right) \cdot \left( G(f(\text{loop})) \cdot \text{refl} \right) \\
| \text{ via } \mathcal{I}_2(\delta^*(\text{loop})) \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(q) \right) \cdot \left( G(f(\text{loop})) \cdot \text{refl} \right) \\
| \text{ via } \text{nat}_\epsilon(\text{loop}) \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(q) \right) \cdot \left( \text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \\
| \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \left( G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \text{ via } \eta \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \right) \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \\
| \text{ via } \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}^{-1} \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \right) \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
| \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \text{ via } \text{nat}_\epsilon(\text{loop})^{-1} \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \left( G(f(\text{loop})) \cdot \text{refl} \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \right) \cdot \left( \text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
| \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

We can now use the commutativity of (3) and get rid of the extraneous identity paths to obtain:

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \\
| \\
G(q) \\
| \\
G(q) \cdot \left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \right) \\
| \\
\left( G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \right) \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \\
| \text{ via } \mathcal{I}_2(\delta^*(\text{loop})) \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(q) \right) \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \\
| \text{ via } \beta_f, \beta_G \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(q) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \text{ via } \gamma_G \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \\
| \text{ via } \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}^{-1} \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
| \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \text{ via } \beta_G^{-1}, \beta_f^{-1} \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

or equivalently:

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \\
\downarrow \\
G(q) \\
\downarrow \\
G(q) \cdot \left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \right) \\
\downarrow \\
\left( G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \right) \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \mathcal{I}_2(\delta^*(\text{loop})) \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(q) \right) \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \beta_f, \beta_G \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(q) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \gamma_G \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
\downarrow \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}^{-1} \\
G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
\downarrow \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \beta_f, \beta_G \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
\downarrow \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
\downarrow \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

After some rearranging we get:

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \\
| \\
G(q) \\
| \\
G(q) \cdot \left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \right) \\
| \\
\left( G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \right) \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \\
| \text{ via } \beta_f, \beta_G \\
\left( G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \text{ via } \mathcal{I}_2(\delta^*(\text{loop})) \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(q) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \text{ via } \gamma_G \\
\left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \text{ via } \beta_f, \beta_G \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \\
| \text{ via } \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}^{-1} \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
| \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

We now observe the following:

- For any paths  $\alpha_u : u_1 =_{a=Ab} u_2$ ,  $\alpha_v : v_1 =_{b=Ad} v_2$ ,  $\alpha_w : w_1 =_{a=Ac} w_2$ ,  $\alpha_z : z_1 =_{c=Ad} z_2$  and  $\phi : u_1 \cdot v_1 = w_1 \cdot z_1$ ,  $\phi' : u_2 \cdot v_2 = w_2 \cdot z_2$ , we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} u_1 \cdot v_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_v} & u_1 \cdot v_2 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_u} & u_2 \cdot v_2 \\ \phi \Big| & & & & \Big| \phi' \\ w_1 \cdot z_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_z} & w_1 \cdot z_2 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_w} & w_2 \cdot z_2 \end{array} =$$

if and only if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} v_1 \cdot z_1^{-1} & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_z} & v_1 \cdot z_2^{-1} & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_v} & v_2 \cdot z_2^{-1} \\ \mathcal{I}_2(\phi) \Big| & & & & \Big| \mathcal{I}_2(\phi') \\ u_1^{-1} \cdot w_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_w} & u_1^{-1} \cdot w_2 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_u} & u_2^{-1} \cdot w_2 \end{array} =$$

This follows at once by path induction on  $\alpha_u, \alpha_v, \alpha_w, \alpha_z$  and the fact that  $\mathcal{I}_2$  is an equivalence.

Next we want to show that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G(f(\text{loop})) \cdot G(q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f, \beta_G, \gamma_G} & \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\ \delta^*(\text{loop}) \Big| & (4) & \Big| \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}} \\ G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f, \beta_G, \gamma_G} & \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \end{array}$$

This is the same as saying that the outer rectangle in the diagram below commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G(f(\text{loop})) \cdot G(q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f} & G(p) \cdot G(q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_G, \gamma_G} & \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\ \Big| & & \Big| & & \Big| \\ \text{nat}_H(\text{loop}) \Big| & \text{A} & & & \Big| \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}} \\ G(f(\text{loop}) \cdot q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f} & G(p \cdot q) & & \\ \Big| & \text{B} & \Big| \text{via } t & \text{D} & \\ G(q \cdot f(\text{loop})) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f} & G(q \cdot p) & & \\ \Big| & \text{C} & \Big| & & \\ G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f} & G(q) \cdot G(p) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_G, \gamma_G} & \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \end{array}$$

But this is clear: A and C obviously commute, B is precisely the diagram (2), and D is the diagram (1).

Since (4) commutes, by our earlier observation the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \beta_f, \beta_G, \gamma_G} & \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \\
 \mathcal{I}_2(\delta^*(\text{loop})) \Big| & & \Big| \mathcal{I}_2(\Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}) \\
 G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \gamma_G, \beta_f, \beta_G} & \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
 \end{array}$$

Our path can now be equivalently stated as:

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \\
\downarrow \\
G(q) \\
\downarrow \\
G(q) \cdot \left( G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \right) \\
\downarrow \\
\left( G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \right) \cdot G(f(\text{loop})) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \beta_f, \beta_G \\
\left( G(q) \cdot G(f(\text{loop}))^{-1} \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \beta_f, \beta_G \\
\left( G(q) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \gamma_G \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \mathcal{I}_2(\Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}) \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
\downarrow \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \\
\downarrow \text{ via } \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}^{-1} \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
\downarrow \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
\downarrow \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
\downarrow \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

which is equal to:

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \\
| \\
G(q) \\
| \text{ via } \gamma_G \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \\
| \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \text{ via } \mathcal{I}_2(\Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}) \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \\
| \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \\
| \text{ via } \Phi_{\text{loop}, \text{loop}}^{-1} \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \right) \\
| \\
\left( \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop})^{-1} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}) \right) \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

We now make the following observation:

- For any paths  $u : a =_A b$ ,  $v : b =_A d$ ,  $w : a =_A c$ ,  $z : c =_A d$  and  $\phi : u \cdot v = w \cdot z$ , the path



$$\begin{array}{c}
v \\
| \\
v \cdot (z^{-1} \cdot z) \\
| \\
(v \cdot z^{-1}) \cdot z \\
| \text{ via } \mathcal{I}_2(\phi) \\
(u^{-1} \cdot w) \cdot z \\
| \\
u^{-1} \cdot (w \cdot z) \\
| \phi^{-1} \\
u^{-1} \cdot (u \cdot v) \\
| \\
(u^{-1} \cdot u) \cdot v \\
| \\
v
\end{array}$$

is equal to the identity path at  $v$ . This follows by path induction on  $u$  and  $z$ .

Using the above observation, we can express our path simply as

$$\begin{array}{c}
G(q) \cdot \text{refl} \\
| \\
G(q) \\
| \text{ via } \gamma_G \\
\text{pair}^= (\text{loop}, \text{refl}) \\
| \\
\text{refl} \cdot \text{pair}^= (\text{loop}, \text{refl})
\end{array}$$

which is precisely  $\eta$ .

**Right-to-left** We need to show that for any  $x : T^2$  we have  $F^\times(G(t)) = t$ . We use torus induction, with  $b' := \text{refl}_b$ . We let  $p'$  be the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(p, \text{refl}) \\
\left| \mathcal{T}_3(p, \text{refl}) \right. \\
F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot p \\
\left| \zeta_p \right. \\
\text{refl}
\end{array}$$

where for any  $\alpha : x =_{T^2} y$  and  $u : F^\times(G(x)) = x$ , the path

$$\mathcal{T}_3(\alpha, u) : \text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha, u) = F^\times(G(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot u \cdot \alpha$$

is defined by path induction on  $\alpha$  and  $\zeta_p$  is the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot p \\
\left| \right. \\
F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot p \\
\left| \text{via } \beta_G \right. \\
F^\times(\text{pair}=(\text{refl}, \text{loop}))^{-1} \cdot p \\
\left| \text{via } \mu(\text{loop}) \right. \\
f(\text{loop})^{-1} \cdot p \\
\left| \text{via } \beta_f \right. \\
p^{-1} \cdot p \\
\left| \right. \\
\text{refl}
\end{array}$$

Similarly, let  $q'$  be the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(q, \text{refl}) \\
\left| \mathcal{T}_3(q, \text{refl}) \right. \\
F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot q \\
\left| \zeta_q \right. \\
\text{refl}
\end{array}$$

where  $\zeta_q$  is the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot q \\
\downarrow \\
F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot q \\
\downarrow \text{via } \gamma_G \\
F^\times(\text{pair}^=(\text{loop}, \text{refl}))^{-1} \cdot q \\
\downarrow \text{via } \nu(\text{loop}) \\
\text{happly}_{F \rightarrow (\text{loop})}(\text{base})^{-1} \cdot q \\
\downarrow \text{via } \beta_{F \rightarrow} \\
\text{happly}_{\text{funext}(H)}(\text{base})^{-1} \cdot q \\
\downarrow \text{via } \text{happly-funext-inv}(H) \\
q^{-1} \cdot q \\
\downarrow \\
\text{refl}
\end{array}$$

All that remains now is to show that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(p \cdot q, \text{refl}) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & \text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(q \cdot p, \text{refl}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(q, \text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(p, \text{refl})) & & \text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(p, \text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(q, \text{refl})) \\
\downarrow \text{via } p' & & \downarrow \text{via } q' \\
\text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(q, \text{refl}) & & \text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(p, \text{refl}) \\
& \swarrow q' \quad \searrow p' & \\
& \text{refl} &
\end{array}$$

We make the following observation:

- For any  $\alpha : x =_{T^2} y$ ,  $\alpha' : y =_{T^2} z$ ,  $u_x : F^\times(G(x)) = x$ ,  $u_y : F^\times(G(y)) = y$ ,  $u_z : F^\times(G(z)) = z$ , and  $\eta_y : F^\times(G(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot u_x \cdot \alpha = u_y$ ,  $\eta_z : F^\times(G(\alpha'))^{-1} \cdot u_y \cdot \alpha' = u_z$ , the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha \cdot \alpha', u_x) \\
\left| \right. \\
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha', \text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha, u_x)) \\
\left| \right. \text{via } \mathcal{T}_3(\alpha, u_x) \\
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha', F^\times(G(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot u_x \cdot \alpha) \\
\left| \right. \text{via } \eta_y \\
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha', u_y) \\
\left| \right. \mathcal{T}_3(\alpha', u_y) \\
F^\times(G(\alpha'))^{-1} \cdot u_y \cdot \alpha' \\
\left| \right. \eta_z \\
u_z
\end{array}$$

can be equivalently expressed as the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{transport}^{z \mapsto F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha \cdot \alpha', u_x) \\
\left| \right. \mathcal{T}_3(\alpha \cdot \alpha', u_x) \\
F^\times(G(\alpha \cdot \alpha'))^{-1} \cdot u_x \cdot (\alpha \cdot \alpha') \\
\left| \right. \\
F^\times(G(\alpha'))^{-1} \cdot \left( F^\times(G(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot u_x \cdot \alpha \right) \cdot \alpha' \\
\left| \right. \text{via } \eta_y \\
F^\times(G(\alpha'))^{-1} \cdot u_y \cdot \alpha' \\
\left| \right. \eta_z \\
u_z
\end{array}$$

To prove this, it suffices to show that the outer rectangle in the diagram below commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha \cdot \alpha', u_x) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}_3(\alpha \cdot \alpha', u_x)} & F^\times(G(\alpha \cdot \alpha'))^{-1} \cdot u_x \cdot (\alpha \cdot \alpha') \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha', \text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha, u_x)) & \text{A} & \\
\downarrow \text{via } \mathcal{T}_3(\alpha, u_x) & & \downarrow \\
\text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha', F^\times(G(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot u_x \cdot \alpha) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}_3(\alpha', F^\times(G(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot u_x \cdot \alpha)} & F^\times(G(\alpha'))^{-1} \cdot (F^\times(G(\alpha))^{-1} \cdot u_x \cdot \alpha) \cdot \alpha' \\
\downarrow \text{via } \eta_y & \text{B} & \downarrow \text{via } \eta_y \\
\text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(\alpha', u_y) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}_3(\alpha', u_y)} & F^\times(G(\alpha'))^{-1} \cdot u_y \cdot \alpha'
\end{array}$$

Both of the rectangles A and B are easily shown to commute by a suitable path induction.

Using the above observation, it suffices to show that the outer part of the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(p \cdot q, \text{refl}) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & \text{transport}^{z \rightarrow F^\times(G(z))=z}(q \cdot p, \text{refl}) \\
\downarrow \mathcal{T}_3(p \cdot q, \text{refl}) & \text{A} & \downarrow \mathcal{T}_3(q \cdot p, \text{refl}) \\
F^\times(G(p \cdot q))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (p \cdot q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & F^\times(G(q \cdot p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (p \cdot q) \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} F^\times(G(q \cdot p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (q \cdot p) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot (F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot p) \cdot q & \text{B} & F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot (F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot q) \cdot p \\
\downarrow \text{via } \zeta_p & & \downarrow \text{via } \zeta_q \\
F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot q & & F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot q \\
& \searrow \zeta_q & \swarrow \zeta_p \\
& \text{refl} &
\end{array}$$

Since rectangle A clearly commutes, it suffices to prove that part B commutes.

We can equivalently express diagram B as

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
F^\times(G(p \cdot q))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (p \cdot q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & F^\times(G(q \cdot p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (p \cdot q) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & F^\times(G(q \cdot p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (q \cdot p) \\
\downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
(F^\times(G(p)) \cdot F^\times(G(q)))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (p \cdot q) & & & & (F^\times(G(q)) \cdot F^\times(G(p)))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (q \cdot p) \\
\downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot (F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot p) \cdot q & & & & F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot (F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot q) \cdot p \\
\downarrow \text{via } \zeta_p & & & & \downarrow \text{via } \zeta_q \\
F^\times(G(q))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot q & & & & F^\times(G(p))^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot q \\
\swarrow \zeta_q & & \text{refl} & & \searrow \zeta_p
\end{array}$$

We make the following observation:

- For any  $\alpha_u : u_1 =_{a=Ab} u_2$ ,  $\alpha_v : v_1 =_{b=Ac} v_2$ , the path

$$\begin{array}{c}
(u_1 \cdot v_1)^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot (u_2 \cdot v_2) \\
\downarrow \\
v_1^{-1} \cdot (u_1^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot u_2) \cdot v_2 \\
\downarrow \\
v_1^{-1} \cdot (u_1^{-1} \cdot u_2) \cdot v_2 \\
\downarrow \text{via } \alpha_u \\
v_1^{-1} \cdot (u_2^{-1} \cdot u_2) \cdot v_2 \\
\downarrow \\
v_1^{-1} \cdot \text{refl} \cdot v_2 \\
\downarrow \\
v_1^{-1} \cdot v_2 \\
\downarrow \text{via } \alpha_v \\
v_2^{-1} \cdot v_2 \\
\downarrow \\
\text{refl}
\end{array}$$

is equivalent to the path



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 u_1 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_u^2} & u_3 \\
 \alpha_u^1 \Big\downarrow & = & \Big\downarrow \alpha_u^3 \\
 u_2 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_u^4} & u_4
 \end{array}$$

the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 u_1^{-1} \cdot w \cdot v_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_u^2} & u_3^{-1} \cdot w \cdot v_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_v} & u_3^{-1} \cdot w \cdot v_2 \\
 \text{via } \alpha_u^1 \Big\downarrow & & & & \Big\downarrow \text{via } \alpha_u^3 \\
 u_2^{-1} \cdot w \cdot v_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_u^4} & u_4^{-1} \cdot w \cdot v_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \alpha_v} & u_4^{-1} \cdot w \cdot v_2
 \end{array}$$

This is clear by path induction on  $\alpha_v, \alpha_u^2, \alpha_u^4$ .

Using this observation, it suffices to show that the following diagram commutes:

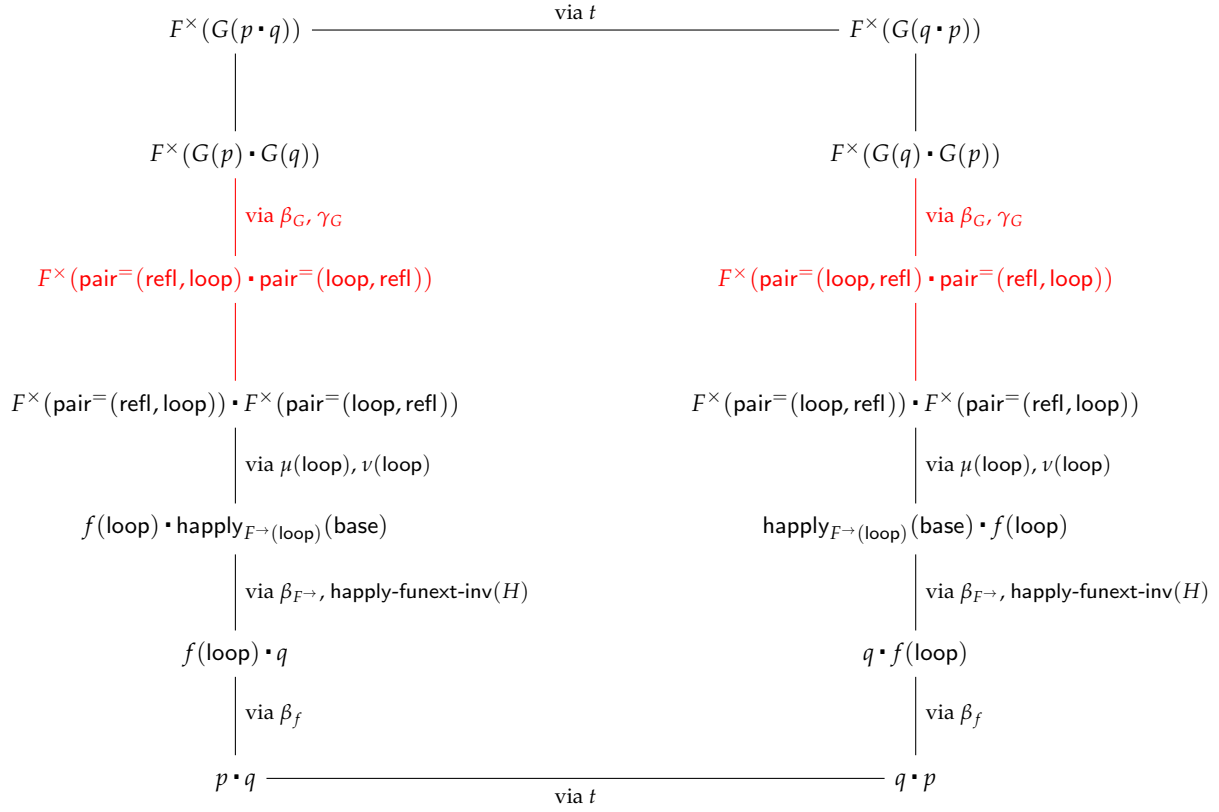
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F^\times(G(p \cdot q)) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & F^\times(G(q \cdot p)) \\
 \Big\downarrow & & \Big\downarrow \\
 F^\times(G(p)) \cdot F^\times(G(q)) & & F^\times(G(q)) \cdot F^\times(G(p)) \\
 \Big\downarrow \text{via } \beta_G, \mu(\text{loop}), \beta_f & \text{via } \gamma_G, \nu(\text{loop}), \beta_{F^\rightarrow}, \text{happy-funext-inv}(H) & \Big\downarrow \\
 p \cdot F^\times(G(q)) & & q \cdot F^\times(G(p)) \\
 \Big\downarrow \text{via } \gamma_G, \nu(\text{loop}), \beta_{F^\rightarrow}, \text{happy-funext-inv}(H) & \text{via } \beta_G, \mu(\text{loop}), \beta_f & \Big\downarrow \\
 p \cdot q & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & q \cdot p
 \end{array}$$

After some rearranging we get:



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
F^\times(G(p \cdot q)) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & F^\times(G(q \cdot p)) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F^\times(G(p) \cdot G(q)) & & F^\times(G(q) \cdot G(p)) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F^\times(G(p)) \cdot F^\times(G(q)) & & F^\times(G(q)) \cdot F^\times(G(p)) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \beta_G, \gamma_G & & \downarrow \text{via } \beta_G, \gamma_G \\
F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(\text{refl}, \text{loop})) \cdot F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(\text{loop}, \text{refl})) & & F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(\text{loop}, \text{refl})) \cdot F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(\text{refl}, \text{loop})) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \mu(\text{loop}), \nu(\text{loop}) & & \downarrow \text{via } \mu(\text{loop}), \nu(\text{loop}) \\
f(\text{loop}) \cdot \text{happly}_{F \rightarrow (\text{loop})}(\text{base}) & & \text{happly}_{F \rightarrow (\text{loop})}(\text{base}) \cdot f(\text{loop}) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \beta_{F \rightarrow}, \text{happly-funext-inv}(H) & & \downarrow \text{via } \beta_{F \rightarrow}, \text{happly-funext-inv}(H) \\
f(\text{loop}) \cdot q & & q \cdot f(\text{loop}) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \beta_f & & \downarrow \text{via } \beta_f \\
p \cdot q & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & q \cdot p
\end{array}$$

or equivalently:



Finally, this diagram can be viewed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
F^\times(G(p \cdot q)) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & F^\times(G(q \cdot p)) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F^\times(G(p) \cdot G(q)) & \text{A} & F^\times(G(q) \cdot G(p)) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \beta_G, \gamma_G & & \downarrow \text{via } \beta_G, \gamma_G \\
F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(refl, loop) \cdot \text{pair}^\text{=}(loop, refl)) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \Phi_{loop, loop}} & F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(loop, refl) \cdot \text{pair}^\text{=}(refl, loop)) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(refl, loop)) \cdot F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(loop, refl)) & \text{B} & F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(loop, refl)) \cdot F^\times(\text{pair}^\text{=}(refl, loop)) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \mu(loop), \nu(loop) & & \downarrow \text{via } \mu(loop), \nu(loop) \\
f(loop) \cdot \text{happy}_{F \rightarrow (loop)}(base) & \xrightarrow{\text{nat}_{\text{happy}_{F \rightarrow (loop)}}(loop)} & \text{happy}_{F \rightarrow (loop)}(base) \cdot f(loop) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \beta_{F \rightarrow}, \text{happy-funext-inv}(H) & \text{C} & \downarrow \text{via } \beta_{F \rightarrow}, \text{happy-funext-inv}(H) \\
f(loop) \cdot q & \xrightarrow{\text{nat}_H(loop)} & q \cdot f(loop) \\
\downarrow \text{via } \beta_f & \text{D} & \downarrow \text{via } \beta_f \\
p \cdot q & \xrightarrow{\text{via } t} & q \cdot p
\end{array}$$

where for any  $\alpha : x =_{S^1} y$ , the 2-path

$$\text{nat}_{\text{happy}_{F \rightarrow (loop)}}(\alpha) : f(\alpha) \cdot \text{happy}_{F \rightarrow (loop)}(y) = \text{happy}_{F \rightarrow (loop)}(x) \cdot f(\alpha)$$

is defined by induction on  $\alpha$ .

Now rectangles A and D commute by diagrams (1) and (2) respectively. Rectangles B and C commute by a suitable path induction.  $\square$