# Every Modality is a Relative Right Adjoint 

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Let $R: \mathscr{C} \rightarrow \mathscr{D}$ be a functor.
$\frac{\Gamma \operatorname{ctx} @ \mathscr{C}}{R \Gamma \operatorname{ctx} @ \mathscr{D}} \quad \frac{\tau: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma^{\prime} @ \mathscr{C}}{R \tau: R \Gamma \rightarrow R \Gamma^{\prime} @ \mathscr{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text { type }}{R \Gamma \vdash R T \text { type }} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t: T Q}{R \Gamma \vdash R t: R T @}$

## Ok, so how do we check

## $\Delta \vdash R T$ type

## We check $\Gamma \vdash T$ type and substitute with $\sigma: \wedge \rightarrow R \Gamma$ <br> BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize $\Gamma$ and $\sigma$. <br> $\Gamma \in \mathscr{C}$ should be the universal context $\Gamma$ such that $\sigma: \Delta \rightarrow R \Gamma$ exists. I.e. if $\sigma^{\prime}: \Delta \rightarrow R \Gamma^{\prime}$ then we should have $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma^{\prime}$.

+ some sensible laws $\sim L \dashv R$.

Let $R: \mathscr{C} \rightarrow \mathscr{D}$ be a CwF morphism.
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## MTT [GKNB21] is parametrized by a 2-category:

- modes p, q, r,
- modalities $\mu: p \rightarrow q$



## Semantics: <br> - $\pi p \pi$ is a (often presheaf) category modelling all of DTT, <br> - $\llbracket \mu\rceil$ is a (weak) dependent right adjoint (DRA)

## Note: If codomain $\mathscr{D}$ is democratic, then DRA = right adjoint that is a CwF morphism.

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Note: If codomain $\mathscr{D}$ is democratic, then DRA $=$ right adjoint that is a CwF morphism.
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Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT):
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Categorically Adds locks to contexts cofreely.
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## Our solution (WIP)

Categorically Move to copresheaf category.
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## Great/Terrible!

## Presheaves:

$\operatorname{Psh}(\mathscr{C})=\left[\mathscr{C}^{\text {op }}\right.$, Set $]$

## Copresheaves: Copsh(C) $=$ Psh( $(\mathscr{C} \text { op })^{\text {op }}$

## Swap \& curry Hom : $\mathscr{C}$ op $\times \mathscr{C} \rightarrow$ Set <br> to get $\mathbf{y}: \mathscr{C} \rightarrow \operatorname{Psh}(\mathscr{C}): \Gamma \mapsto \operatorname{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

## Functor $F: \mathscr{C} \rightarrow \mathscr{D}$ yields

$F_{!} \dashv F^{*} \dashv F_{*}: \operatorname{Psh}(\mathscr{C}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Psh}(\mathscr{D})$
where $F_{\text {! }}$ extends $F$ :


Curry Hom ${ }^{\text {op }}: \mathscr{C} \times \mathscr{C}^{\text {op }} \rightarrow$ Set $^{\text {op }}$
to get $\mathbf{h}: \mathscr{C} \rightarrow \operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C}): \Gamma \mapsto \operatorname{Hon}(\Gamma,-)$
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sending $\Gamma$ to its copresheaf of continuations.

Functor $F: \mathscr{C} \rightarrow \mathscr{D}$ yields
$F_{\circ} \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_{?}: \operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{D})$
where $F_{\text {? }}$ extends $F$

## Presheaves:

$\operatorname{Psh}(\mathscr{C})=\left[\mathscr{C}^{\text {op }}\right.$, Set $]$

## Copresheaves:

$\operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C})=\operatorname{Psh}\left(\mathscr{C}^{\mathrm{op}}\right)^{\mathrm{Op}}$
$=[\mathscr{C}, \text { Set }]^{\text {op }}=\left[\mathscr{C}\right.$ op, Set $\left.^{\text {op }}\right]$
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## Every functor is a left/right-relative left/right adjoint

## Presheaves:

## Copresheaves:

$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathscr{D}}(F \Delta, \Gamma)$
yF $\triangle$
$F_{!} y \Delta$
$\mathrm{y} \Delta \rightarrow F^{*} \mathrm{y} \mid$
$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathscr{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathscr{D}}(F-, \Gamma)$

## This is a left-relative adjunction

Every functor is a left/right-relative left/right adjoint

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## Copresheaves:

```
\(\mathbf{h} \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h F} \Delta\)
```

$\mathrm{h} \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{F}_{7} \mathrm{~h} \Delta$

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## Copresheaves:

```
Homg(\Gamma,F\Delta)
h\Gamma }->\mathrm{ F>h }
```

```
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& \mathrm{~h} \Gamma \rightarrow F \cdot \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~h} \triangle
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \frac{\mathbf{h} \Gamma, \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_{\mu} \vdash t:\langle\mathbf{h} \mid T\rangle @ \operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \bmod _{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t:\langle\mu \mid T\rangle @ \mathscr{D}} \\
& \text { where } \llbracket \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_{\mu} \rrbracket=\llbracket \mu \rrbracket^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

## As of this point, things are going downhill.

Thoughts \& ideas appreciated.

So surely, h is well-behaved?

$$
\frac{\mathbf{h} \Gamma, \overline{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{\mu} \vdash t:\langle\mathbf{h} \mid T\rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \bmod _{\mu}^{\mathrm{h}} t:\langle\mu \mid T\rangle}
$$

## To use a variable:



In non-pathological situations:

## we need

- $\mathbf{h}$ is never a DRA,
- h never preserves limits,
$\mu^{\circ} \mathbf{h} \nu \rightarrow \mathbf{h}$
$\langle\mathbf{h} \mid A \times B\rangle \xrightarrow{\neq}\langle\mathbf{h} \mid A\rangle \times\langle\mathbf{h} \mid B\rangle$
$\mathbf{h}$ is an MTT-unsupportive sediment.

which is clean.

$$
\frac{\mathbf{h} \Gamma, \overline{\mathbf{\Xi}}_{\mu} \vdash t:\langle\mathbf{h} \mid T\rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \bmod _{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t:\langle\mu \mid T\rangle}
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- $h$ is never applicative.
$\langle\mathbf{h} \mid A\rangle \times\langle\mathbf{h} \mid A \rightarrow C\rangle \rightarrow\langle\mathbf{h} \mid A \times(A \rightarrow C)\rangle$

$$
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$$

To use a variable:

$$
\frac{\mathbf{h}(\Gamma, v \mid x: T), \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_{\mu} \vdash ?:\langle\mathbf{h} \mid T\rangle}{\Gamma, v \mid x: T \vdash \bmod _{\mu}^{h} ?:\langle\mu \mid T\rangle}
$$

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we need

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mu^{\circ} \mathbf{h} v \rightarrow \mathbf{h} \\
\cong & \mathbf{h} v \rightarrow \mu_{?} \mathbf{h} \\
\cong & \mathbf{h} v \rightarrow \mathbf{h} \mu \\
\cong & v \rightarrow \mu,
\end{aligned}
$$

which is clean.

So surely, Copsh( $\mathscr{C})$ is well-behaved?
$\operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C})$ is a CwF.
Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMPS20]
Every category $\mathscr{D}$ with $\top$ and pullbacks is a CwF

```
However, Copsh(\mathscr{C}) has:
    * No П-types!
    So no library functions!
Possible solution:
Move to Psh(Copsh(\mathscr{C})).
() This is 2LTT for Copsh(\mathscr{C )}
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Possible solution: Move to Psh(Copsh(C))
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\section*{- Context extension}
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\(\operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C})\) is a CwF.
Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMPS20]
Every category \(\mathscr{D}\) with \(\top\) and pullbacks is a CwF:
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\section*{It doesn't have to be a relative right adjoint along h.}

\(\operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C})}(L d, \mathbf{h} c) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathscr{D}}(d, R c)\)
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Container functors \(\subseteq\) PRAs \(\subseteq\) Right multi-adjoints \(\subseteq\) Relative right adjoints


\section*{Right multi-adjoint}
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We want MTT for non-right-adjoint modalities:
- Shulman has a (categorified) syntactic solution for limit-preserving modalities.
- There may be a semantic solution via \(\operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C})\) or \(\operatorname{Psh}(\operatorname{Copsh}(\mathscr{C}))\).
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\section*{Questions?}
[ACKS17/23] Danil Annenkov, Paolo Capriotti, Nicolai Kraus, Christian Sattler: Two-Level Type Theory and Applications, https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.03307
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[^0]:    (2) $\Rightarrow$ We can still internally prove that $\langle\mu \mid-\rangle$ preserves limits. This is also assumed in the mode

