Two-dimensional Kripke Semantics II. Stability and Completeness

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Kripke semantics vs. type theory

Modal logic is important in Computer Science:

- temporal logic
- epistemic logic
- dynamic logic
- Hennessy-Milner logic

In most cases, it is given a Kripke semantics.

But in type theory proofs are important (Curry-Howard-Lambek).

Type-theoretic **modalities** arise *everywhere*:

- 'logical' time
- proof-irrelevance
- globality
- information flow

How can we connect these two worlds?



$$w \vDash \bot \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{never}$$
$$w \vDash \varphi \to \psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall v. \ w \sqsubseteq v \text{ and } v \vDash \varphi \text{ imply } v \vDash \psi$$

Monotonicity: $w \vDash \varphi$ and $w \sqsubseteq v$ imply $v \vDash \varphi$











Prime algebraic lattices: from space to algebra

Let (W, \sqsubseteq) be a **Kripke frame**, and $2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{0 \sqsubseteq 1\}$.

[W, 2] (= monotone maps $W \rightarrow 2$) has many curious properties:

- $[W, 2] \cong Up(W)$ where the order is inclusion
- It is a complete Heyting algebra (arbitrary joins and meets)
- ► The **principal upper set** embedding $\uparrow : W^{op} \rightarrow [W, 2]$ given by $w \mapsto \{v \mid w \sqsubseteq v\}$ preserves meets and exponentials.
- ▶ An element is a **prime** ($p \sqsubseteq \bigsqcup_i d_i \Rightarrow \exists i. p \sqsubseteq d_i$) iff it is $\uparrow w$.
- Every upper set *S* is a join of primes:

$$S = \bigsqcup \{ P \mid P \text{ prime}, P \subseteq S \} = \bigsqcup \{ \uparrow w \mid w \in S \}$$

In short: [W, 2] is a prime algebraic lattice [Win09].

There is a **duality**: $Pos^{op} \simeq PrAlgLatt$.

Intuitionistic logic: from space to category

Play the same trick as before, but replace 2 by Set [Law73].

The category $[\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]$ of presheaves $\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}$:

- ► is a (co)complete cartesian closed category
- ► The Yoneda embedding y : C^{op} → [C, Set] given by y(w) ^{def} Hom(w, -) preserves products and exponentials.
- ► A presheaf P is tiny just if Hom(P, -) preserves colimits. All representables are tiny [and vice versa if C is Cauchy-complete].
- Every presheaf $P : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a colimit of tiny objects:

$$P = \varinjlim_{(w,x) \in \text{el } P} \mathbf{y}(w)$$

There is a duality: $Cat_{cc}^{op} \simeq PshCat$ (Bunge's theorem).

2D Kripke semantics = semantics in [C, Set].

Extensions

Let W' be a **complete lattice**, and let $f : W \to W'$ be monotone.



 f_1 : the **unique join-preserving** map satisfying $f_1(\uparrow w) = f(w)$.

$$f_!(S) \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \bigsqcup \{f(w) \mid w \in S\}$$

As both lattices are complete, this has a right adjoint f^* . Explicitly:

$$f^{\star}(w') \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \{w \mid f(w) \sqsubseteq w'\}$$

Then

$$f_!(S) \sqsubseteq w' \iff S \subseteq f^*(w')$$

Bimodules and Extensions

Let (W, \sqsubseteq) be a Kripke frame. $R \subseteq W \times W$ is a **bimodule** just if

$$w' \sqsubseteq w R v \sqsubseteq v' \Longrightarrow w' R v'$$

Equivalently: $R: W^{op} \times W \to 2$. Now extend $\Lambda R: W^{op} \to [W, 2]$:



Concretely: $\begin{cases} \blacklozenge_R(S) \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \{ w \in W \mid \exists v. \ v \ R \ w \text{ and } v \in S \} \\ \Box_R(S) \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \{ w \in W \mid \forall v. \ w \ R \ v \text{ implies } v \in S \} \end{cases}$

Every such adjunction on [W, 2] corresponds to a bimodule! Duality: **EBimod**^{op} \simeq **PrAlgLattO**.

Lifting to categories

Replace bimodules by profunctors

► Use **left Kan extension** along Yoneda This leads to a duality **EProf**^{op}_{cc} ~ **PshCatO**.

Modalities on presheaves $P : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}$:

$$(\blacklozenge P)(w) = \int_{v \in \mathcal{C}}^{v \in \mathcal{C}} R(v, w) \times P(v)$$
$$(\Box P)(w) = \int_{v \in \mathcal{C}} R(w, v) \to P(v) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{[\mathcal{C}, \operatorname{Set}]}(R(w, -), \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket)$$

Theorem

A two-dimensional Kripke semantics over C uniquely corresponds to





$$w \vDash \bot \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{never}$$
$$w \vDash \varphi \to \psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall v. \ w \sqsubseteq v \text{ and } v \vDash \varphi \text{ imply } v \vDash \psi$$

Monotonicity: $w \vDash \varphi$ and $w \sqsubseteq v$ imply $v \vDash \varphi$

Completeness?

The developments so far only prove relative completeness:

- Suppose a formula is valid in all Heyting algebras.
- ▶ Then it is valid in all prime algebraic lattices.
- Then it is valid in all Kripke semantics
- \therefore the algebraic semantics is as complete as the Kripke semantics.

How to get the opposite direction?

The classic proof (Gehrke and van Gool [Gv24, §4.4]):

• Make a Kripke frame of **prime filters** of the algebra.

Show relative completeness with respect to that.

For this logic: Dzik, Järvinen, and Kondo [DJK10, §5].

But this is non-constructive, and also not very nice.

Stable semantics

Replace

- the poset of worlds by a **distributive lattice** (W, \sqsubseteq)
- upper sets by (non-prime) filters
- $F \subseteq W$ is a **filter** just if it is an upper set and

$$I \in F$$
, $x \in F$ and $y \in F$ imply $x \land y \in F$

$$w \vDash p \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} w \in V(p) \in \text{Filt}(W)$$

$$w \vDash \bot \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (1 \le w) \qquad (i.e. \ w = 1)$$

$$w \vDash \varphi \land \psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} w \vDash \varphi \text{ and } v \vDash \psi$$

$$w \vDash \varphi \lor \psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists v_1, v_2. \ v_1 \land v_2 \sqsubseteq w \text{ and } v_1 \vDash \varphi, v_2 \vDash \psi$$

$$w \vDash \varphi \rightarrow \psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall v. \ w \sqsubseteq v \text{ and } v \vDash \varphi \text{ imply } v \vDash \psi$$

This semantics is also sound and complete for intuitionistic logic!

Spectral locales: from space to algebra

Let (W, \sqsubseteq) be a **distributive lattice**, and $2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{0 \sqsubseteq 1\}$.

 $[W, 2]_{\wedge}$ (= \wedge -preserving $W \rightarrow 2$) has many curious properties:

- $[W, 2]_{\wedge} \cong \operatorname{Filt}(W)$ where the order is inclusion
- It is a complete Heyting algebra (arbitrary joins and meets)
- The principal filter embedding ↑ : W^{op} → [W, 2]_∧ preserves finite meets, finite joins, and exponentials. Hence for any Heyting algebra H

$$H \hookrightarrow [H^{\mathrm{op}}, 2]_{\wedge}$$

An elt. is compact (*p* ⊑ □[↑] *X* ⇒ ∃*d* ∈ *X*. *p* ⊑ *d*) iff it is ↑ *w*.
Every filter *F* is a directed supremum of compact ones:

$$F = \bigsqcup^{\uparrow} \{ S \mid S \text{ compact}, S \subseteq F \} = \bigsqcup^{\uparrow} \{ \uparrow w \mid w \in F \}$$

In short: [W, 2] is a **spectral locale** (or a **coherent frame**) (= algebraic cHA whose compact elts form a sub-lattice).

Prime algebraic lattices: from space to algebra

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Dualities and modalities

The main duality is now

$Stable^{op} \simeq Coh$

between

- ▶ distributive lattices and stable (= ∧-preserving) maps
- ► coherent frames and Scott-continuous, ¬-preserving maps (not the usual category from Stone duality)

Then

The stable semantics and the Heyting algebra semantics are **equi-complete**, **constructively**.

All previous work on modalities carries through, nearly verbatim.

Categorifying the stable semantics

Let C be a category with finite products and coproducts, which is also a **co-distributive category**: $a + (c \times d) \cong (a + c) \times (a + d)$.

A two-dimensional stable semantics is a categorical semantics in a **category of algebras**.

Why? Because 'filters' are product-preserving presheaves over C!

Seeing C as a Lawvere theory, the category of **product-preserving presheaves** $[C, \mathbf{Set}]_{\times} \cong \operatorname{Sind}(\mathcal{C}^{\operatorname{op}})$ is that of **algebras over** C.

Fact: C is co-distributive iff $[C, Set]_{\times}$ is cartesian closed.

For any bi-ccc C we have a bi-ccc functor $C \hookrightarrow [C^{op}, \mathbf{Set}]_{\times}$. Hence

Theorem

The category $[\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]_{\times}$ of product-preserving presheaves over a co-distributive \mathcal{C} is complete for typed λ -calculus with sums.

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