

Every Modality is a Relative Right Adjoint

Andreas Nuyts¹ and Josselin Poiret²

¹KU Leuven, Belgium

²ENS de Lyon, France

EuroProofNet WG6 Meeting

Vienna, Austria

April 24, 2023

Let $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor.

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma' @ \mathcal{C}}{R\tau : R\Gamma \rightarrow R\Gamma' @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash RT \text{ type } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash Rt : RT @ \mathcal{D}}$$

Ok, so how do we check

$$\frac{?}{\Delta \vdash RT \text{ type}}$$

We check $\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}$ and substitute with $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$.

BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize Γ and σ .

$\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$ should be the **universal** context Γ such that $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$ exists.

I.e. if $\sigma' : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma'$ then we should have $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$.

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

Let $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a CwF morphism.

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma' @ \mathcal{C}}{R\tau : R\Gamma \rightarrow R\Gamma' @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash RT \text{ type } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash Rt : RT @ \mathcal{D}}$$

Ok, so how do we check

$$\frac{?}{\Delta \vdash RT \text{ type}}$$

We check $\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}$ and substitute with $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$.

BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize Γ and σ .

$\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$ should be the **universal** context Γ such that $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$ exists.

I.e. if $\sigma' : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma'$ then we should have $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$.

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

Let $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a CwF morphism.

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma' @ \mathcal{C}}{R\tau : R\Gamma \rightarrow R\Gamma' @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash RT \text{ type } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash Rt : RT @ \mathcal{D}}$$

Ok, so how do we check

$$\frac{?}{\Delta \vdash RT \text{ type}}$$

We check $\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}$ and substitute with $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$.

BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize Γ and σ .

$\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$ should be the **universal** context Γ such that $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$ exists.

I.e. if $\sigma' : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma'$ then we should have $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$.

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

Let $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a CwF morphism.

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma' @ \mathcal{C}}{R\tau : R\Gamma \rightarrow R\Gamma' @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash RT \text{ type } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash Rt : RT @ \mathcal{D}}$$

Ok, so how do we check

$$\frac{?}{\Delta \vdash RT \text{ type}}$$

We check $\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}$ and substitute with $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$.

BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize Γ and σ .

$\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$ should be the **universal** context Γ such that $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$ exists.
I.e. if $\sigma' : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma'$ then we should have $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$.

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

Let $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a CwF morphism.

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma' @ \mathcal{C}}{R\tau : R\Gamma \rightarrow R\Gamma' @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash RT \text{ type } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash Rt : RT @ \mathcal{D}}$$

Ok, so how do we check

$$\frac{?}{\Delta \vdash RT \text{ type}}$$

We check $\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}$ and substitute with $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$.

BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize Γ and σ .

$\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$ should be the **universal** context Γ such that $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$ exists.

i.e. if $\sigma' : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma'$ then we should have $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$.

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

Let $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a CwF morphism.

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma' @ \mathcal{C}}{R\tau : R\Gamma \rightarrow R\Gamma' @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash RT \text{ type } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash Rt : RT @ \mathcal{D}}$$

Ok, so how do we check

$$\frac{?}{\Delta \vdash RT \text{ type}}$$

We check $\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}$ and substitute with $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$.

BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize Γ and σ .

$\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$ should be the **universal** context Γ such that $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$ exists.

I.e. if $\sigma' : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma'$ then we should have $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$.

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

Let $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a CwF morphism.

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma' @ \mathcal{C}}{R\tau : R\Gamma \rightarrow R\Gamma' @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash RT \text{ type } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash Rt : RT @ \mathcal{D}}$$

Ok, so how do we check

$$\frac{?}{\Delta \vdash RT \text{ type}}$$

We check $\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}$ and substitute with $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$.

BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize Γ and σ .

$\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$ should be the **universal** context $L\Delta$ such that $\eta_\Delta : \Delta \rightarrow RL\Delta$ exists.
I.e. if $\sigma' : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma'$ then we should have $L\Delta \rightarrow \Gamma'$.

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

Let $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a CwF morphism.

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \text{ ctx } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma' @ \mathcal{C}}{R\tau : R\Gamma \rightarrow R\Gamma' @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash RT \text{ type } @ \mathcal{D}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T @ \mathcal{C}}{R\Gamma \vdash Rt : RT @ \mathcal{D}}$$

Ok, so how do we check

$$\frac{?}{\Delta \vdash RT \text{ type}}$$

We check $\Gamma \vdash T \text{ type } @ \mathcal{C}$ and substitute with $\sigma : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma$.

BUT: Don't bother the user. Synthesize Γ and σ .

$\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$ should be the **universal** context $L\Delta$ such that $\eta_\Delta : \Delta \rightarrow RL\Delta$ exists.
I.e. if $\sigma' : \Delta \rightarrow R\Gamma'$ then we should have $L\Delta \rightarrow \Gamma'$.

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

MTT [GKNB21] is parametrized by a **2-category**:

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ctx} @ q}{\Gamma, \mu \text{ctx} @ p}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mu \vdash T \text{type} @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mu \mid T \rangle \text{type} @ q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mu \vdash t : T @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ q}$$

- (2-cells $\alpha : \mu \Rightarrow \nu$).

Semantics:

- $\llbracket p \rrbracket$ is a (often presheaf) category modelling all of DTT,
- $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$ is a (weak) dependent right adjoint (DRA) [BCMMPS20] to $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$,

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

MTT [GKNB21] is parametrized by a **2-category**:

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ctx} @ q}{\Gamma, \mu \text{ctx} @ p}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mu \vdash T \text{type} @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mu \mid T \rangle \text{type} @ q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mu \vdash t : T @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ q}$$

- (2-cells $\alpha : \mu \Rightarrow \nu$).

Semantics:

- $\llbracket p \rrbracket$ is a (often presheaf) category modelling all of DTT,
- $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$ is a (weak) dependent right adjoint (DRA) [BCMMPS20] to $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$,

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

MTT [GKNB21] is parametrized by a **2-category**:

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ctx} @ q}{\Gamma, \mu \text{ctx} @ p}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mu \vdash T \text{type} @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mu \mid T \rangle \text{type} @ q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mu \vdash t : T @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ q}$$

- (2-cells $\alpha : \mu \Rightarrow \nu$).

Semantics:

- $\llbracket p \rrbracket$ is a (often presheaf) category modelling all of DTT,
- $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$ is a (weak) dependent right adjoint (DRA) [BCMMPS20] to $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$,

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

MTT [GKNB21] is parametrized by a **2-category**:

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ctx} @ q}{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \text{ctx} @ p} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash T \text{type} @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mu \mid T \rangle \text{type} @ q} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : T @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ q}$$

- (2-cells $\alpha : \mu \Rightarrow \nu$).

Semantics:

- $\llbracket p \rrbracket$ is a (often presheaf) category modelling all of DTT,
- $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$ is a (weak) dependent right adjoint (DRA) [BCMMPS20] to $\llbracket \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket$,

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

MTT [GKNB21] is parametrized by a **2-category**:

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ctx} @ q}{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \text{ctx} @ p} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash T \text{type} @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mu \mid T \rangle \text{type} @ q} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : T @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ q}$$

- (2-cells $\alpha : \mu \Rightarrow \nu$).

Semantics:

- $\llbracket p \rrbracket$ is a (often presheaf) category modelling all of DTT,
- $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$ is a (weak) dependent right adjoint (DRA) [BCMMPS20] to $\llbracket \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket$,

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

MTT [GKNB21] is parametrized by a **2-category**:

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \text{ctx} @ q}{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \text{ctx} @ p} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash T \text{type} @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mu \mid T \rangle \text{type} @ q} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : T @ p}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ q}$$

- (2-cells $\alpha : \mu \Rightarrow \nu$).

Semantics:

- $\llbracket p \rrbracket$ is a (often presheaf) category modelling all of DTT,
- $\llbracket \mu \rrbracket$ is a (weak) dependent right adjoint (DRA) [BCMMPS20] to $\llbracket \mathbf{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket$,

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

*“A more serious and mathematical issue is that **MTT requires all modalities to be right adjoints**, semantically, because you have to have some operation to interpret the locking functors on contexts. (And FitchTT even requires those left adjoints to themselves be (parametric) right adjoints.) This seems a **serious restriction on the kinds of situations we can model**.”*

— Mike Shulman, HoTT mailing list, Dec 1, 2022 (emphases are ours)

- Valid concern: We can **internally** prove that MTT modalities preserve limits, e.g. $\langle \mu \mid A \times B \rangle \cong \langle \mu \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mu \mid B \rangle$.
- User-friendly solution space seems empty: We **need** the left adjoint.

*“A more serious and mathematical issue is that **MTT requires all modalities to be right adjoints**, semantically, because you have to have some operation to interpret the locking functors on contexts. (And FitchTT even requires those left adjoints to themselves be (parametric) right adjoints.) This seems a **serious restriction on the kinds of situations we can model**.”*

— Mike Shulman, HoTT mailing list, Dec 1, 2022 (emphases are ours)

- Valid concern: We can **internally** prove that MTT modalities preserve limits, e.g. $\langle \mu \mid A \times B \rangle \cong \langle \mu \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mu \mid B \rangle$.
- User-friendly solution space seems empty: We **need** the left adjoint.

*“A more serious and mathematical issue is that **MTT requires all modalities to be right adjoints**, semantically, because you have to have some operation to interpret the locking functors on contexts. (And FitchTT even requires those left adjoints to themselves be (parametric) right adjoints.) This seems a **serious restriction on the kinds of situations we can model**.”*

— Mike Shulman, HoTT mailing list, Dec 1, 2022 (emphases are ours)

- Valid concern: We can **internally** prove that MTT modalities preserve limits, e.g. $\langle \mu \mid A \times B \rangle \cong \langle \mu \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mu \mid B \rangle$.
- User-friendly solution space seems empty: We **need** the left adjoint.

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT):

[Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.

These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ **In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:**

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT):

[Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.
These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ **In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:**

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT):

[Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.

These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT):

[Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.

These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT): [Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.
These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT): [Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.
These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT):

[Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.

These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT): [Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.
These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT):

[Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.

These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ **In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:**

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Multimodal Adjoint Type Theory (MATT):

[Shulman, March 2023]

Categorically Adds locks to contexts
cofreely.

Morally Defines locks by induction on
syntactic context formation.

These **approximate** the left
adjoint.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ need not be a DRA.

☺ Subsumes MTT without
modifications.

☹ \Rightarrow We can still **internally** prove
that $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ preserves limits.
This is also assumed in the
model.

[Shu23, assumption 4.1]

Our solution (WIP):

Categorically Move to **copresheaf** category.

Morally Move to **metaprogramming
with continuations**.

☺ $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ does not need to:

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

☹ **Modifies MTT.**

☹ **In particular, $\langle \mu \mid - \rangle$ may not:**

- be a DRA,
- preserve limits,
- or even be applicative.

Great/Terrible!

Presheaves:

$$\mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$$

Swap & curry $\text{Hom} : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
to get $\mathbf{y} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) : \Gamma \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields
 $F_! \dashv F^* \dashv F_* : \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D})$
where $F_!$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{y} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_!} & \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) &= \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \\ &= [\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]^{\text{op}} = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}] \end{aligned}$$

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

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields
 $F_! \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_? : \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D})$
where $F_?$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_?} & \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Presheaves:

$$\mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) = [\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$$

Swap & curry $\mathrm{Hom} : \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
 to get $\mathbf{y} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) : \Gamma \mapsto \mathrm{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields
 $F_! \dashv F^* \dashv F_* : \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D})$
 where $F_!$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{y} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_!} & \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) &= \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}})^{\mathrm{op}} \\ &= [\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]^{\mathrm{op}} = [\mathbf{Set}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{C}] \end{aligned}$$

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

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields
 $F_! \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_? : \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D})$
 where $F_?$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_?} & \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Presheaves:

$$\mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$$

Swap & curry $\text{Hom} : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
 to get $\mathbf{y} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) : \Gamma \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields
 $F_! \dashv F^* \dashv F_* : \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D})$
 where $F_!$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{y} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_!} & \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) &= \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \\ &= [\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]^{\text{op}} = [\mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{C}] \end{aligned}$$

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

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields
 $F_! \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_? : \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D})$
 where $F_?$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_?} & \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Presheaves:

$$\mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$$

Swap & curry $\text{Hom} : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
to get $\mathbf{y} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) : \Gamma \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^* \dashv F_* : \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_!$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{y} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_!} & \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) &= \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \\ &= [\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]^{\text{op}} = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}}] \end{aligned}$$

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

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_? : \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_?$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_?} & \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Presheaves:

$$\mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$$

Swap & curry $\text{Hom} : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
to get $\mathbf{y} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) : \Gamma \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^* \dashv F_* : \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_!$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{y} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_!} & \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) &= \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \\ &= [\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]^{\text{op}} = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}}] \end{aligned}$$

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

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_? : \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_?$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_?} & \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Presheaves:

$$\mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$$

Swap & curry $\text{Hom} : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
to get $\mathbf{y} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) : \Gamma \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^* \dashv F_* : \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_!$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{y} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_!} & \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) &= \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \\ &= [\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]^{\text{op}} = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}}] \end{aligned}$$

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

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_? : \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_?$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_?} & \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Presheaves:

$$\mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$$

Swap & curry $\text{Hom} : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
to get $\mathbf{y} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) : \Gamma \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^* \dashv F_* : \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_!$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{y} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_!} & \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) &= \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \\ &= [\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]^{\text{op}} = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}}] \end{aligned}$$

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

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_? : \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_?$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_?} & \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Presheaves:

$$\mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$$

Swap & curry $\text{Hom} : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
 to get $\mathbf{y} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) : \Gamma \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, \Gamma)$

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_! \dashv F^* \dashv F_* : \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_!$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{y} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_!} & \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) &= \mathbf{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \\ &= [\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set}]^{\text{op}} = [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}}] \end{aligned}$$

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

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ yields

$$F_{\circ} \dashv F^{\circ} \dashv F_? : \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D})$$

where $F_?$ extends F :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ \mathbf{h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{F_?} & \mathbf{Copsh}(\mathcal{D}) \end{array}$$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \quad F_! \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^* \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
= & \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
\cong & \quad F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
= & \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

$$\text{where } \llbracket \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\ \cong & \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\ \cong & F!\mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\ \cong & \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^*\mathbf{y}\Gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^*\mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\ \cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\ \cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_?\mathbf{h}\Delta \\ \cong & F^\circ\mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ\mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

where $\llbracket \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
 \cong & \quad \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
 \cong & \quad F!\mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
 \cong & \quad \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^*\mathbf{y}\Gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^*\mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
 \cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
 \cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_?\mathbf{h}\Delta \\
 \cong & \quad F^\circ\mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ\mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

where $\llbracket \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\ \cong & \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\ \cong & F!\mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\ \cong & \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^*\mathbf{y}\Gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^*\mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\ \cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\ \cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_?\mathbf{h}\Delta \\ \cong & F^\circ\mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ\mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

where $\llbracket \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
\cong & \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & F!\mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^*\mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
= & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F \mathbf{y} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
\cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
\cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
\cong & F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
= & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

$$\text{where } \llbracket \bar{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \quad F_! \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^* \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
= & \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
\cong & \quad F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
= & \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \overline{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

$$\text{where } \llbracket \overline{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
 \cong & \quad \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
 \cong & \quad F_! \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
 \cong & \quad \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^* \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
 = & \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)
 \end{aligned}$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
 \cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
 \cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
 \cong & \quad F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
 = & \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)
 \end{aligned}$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \overline{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

where $\llbracket \overline{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \quad F_! \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^* \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
= & \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
\cong & \quad F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
= & \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

$$\text{where } \llbracket \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
\cong & \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & F_! \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^* \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
= & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
\cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
\cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
\cong & F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
= & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

$$\text{where } \llbracket \bar{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
\cong & \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & F_! \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^* \mathbf{y}\Gamma
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
\cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
\cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
\cong & F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

where $\llbracket \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \quad F_! \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^* \mathbf{y}\Gamma
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
\cong & \quad \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
\cong & \quad F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \overline{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

where $\llbracket \overline{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\
\cong & \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & F_! \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
\cong & \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^* \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\
= & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^* \mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\
\cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\
\cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_? \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
\cong & F^\circ \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \\
= & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ \mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \overline{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

$$\text{where } \llbracket \overline{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$$

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

Presheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F\Delta, \Gamma) \\ \cong & \mathbf{y}F\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\ \cong & F!\mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{y}\Gamma \\ \cong & \mathbf{y}\Delta \rightarrow F^*\mathbf{y}\Gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(-, \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F-, \Gamma)$$

This is a left-relative adjunction:

$$F_{\mathbf{y}} \dashv F^*\mathbf{y}$$

Copresheaves:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F\Delta) \\ \cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}F\Delta \\ \cong & \mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow F_?\mathbf{h}\Delta \\ \cong & F^\circ\mathbf{h}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{h}\Delta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta, -) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\Gamma, F-)$$

This is a right-relative adjunction:

$$F^\circ\mathbf{h} \dashv_{\mathbf{h}} F$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle @ \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle @ \mathcal{D}}$$

$$\text{where } \llbracket \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mu} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mu \rrbracket^\circ$$

As of this point,
things are going downhill.

Thoughts & ideas appreciated.

So surely, h is well-behaved?

$$\frac{h\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_\mu \vdash t : \langle h \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_\mu^h t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

In non-pathological situations:

- h is **never** a DRA,
- h **never** preserves limits,

$$\langle h \mid A \times B \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle h \mid A \rangle \times \langle h \mid B \rangle$$

- h is **never** applicative.

$$\langle h \mid A \rangle \times \langle h \mid A \rightarrow C \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle h \mid A \times (A \rightarrow C) \rangle$$

$\leadsto h$ is an MTT-unsupportive sediment.

To use a variable:

$$\frac{h(\Gamma, v \mid x : T), \bar{\mu}_\mu \vdash ? : \langle h \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma, v \mid x : T \vdash \text{mod}_\mu^h ? : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

we need

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

which is clean.

So surely, \mathbf{h} is well-behaved?

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

In non-pathological situations:

- \mathbf{h} is **never** a DRA,
- \mathbf{h} **never** preserves limits,

$$\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times B \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid B \rangle$$

- \mathbf{h} is **never** applicative.

$$\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rightarrow C \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times (A \rightarrow C) \rangle$$

$\leadsto \mathbf{h}$ is an MTT-unsupportive sediment.

To use a variable:

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}(\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T), \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash ? : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} ? : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

we need

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

which is clean.

So surely, \mathbf{h} is well-behaved?

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

In non-pathological situations:

- \mathbf{h} is **never** a DRA,
- \mathbf{h} **never** preserves limits,

$$\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times B \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid B \rangle$$
- \mathbf{h} is **never** applicative.

$$\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rightarrow C \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times (A \rightarrow C) \rangle$$

$\leadsto \mathbf{h}$ is an MTT-unsupportive sediment.

To use a variable:

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}(\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T), \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash ? : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} ? : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

we need

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

which is clean.

So surely, \mathbf{h} is well-behaved?

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

In non-pathological situations:

- \mathbf{h} is **never** a DRA,
- \mathbf{h} **never** preserves limits,
 $\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times B \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid B \rangle$
- \mathbf{h} is **never** applicative.
 $\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rightarrow C \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times (A \rightarrow C) \rangle$

$\leadsto \mathbf{h}$ is an MTT-unsupportive sediment.

To use a variable:

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}(\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T), \bar{\mu}_{\mu} \vdash ? : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} ? : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

we need

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

which is clean.

So surely, \mathbf{h} is well-behaved?

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

In non-pathological situations:

- \mathbf{h} is **never** a DRA,
- \mathbf{h} **never** preserves limits,
 $\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times B \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid B \rangle$
- \mathbf{h} is **never** applicative.
 $\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rightarrow C \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times (A \rightarrow C) \rangle$

$\leadsto \mathbf{h}$ is an MTT-unsupportive sediment.

To use a variable:

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}(\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T), \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mu} \vdash ? : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} ? : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

we need

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

which is clean.

So surely, \mathbf{h} is well-behaved?

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}\Gamma, \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mu} \vdash t : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} t : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

In non-pathological situations:

- \mathbf{h} is **never** a DRA,
- \mathbf{h} **never** preserves limits,

$$\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times B \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid B \rangle$$
- \mathbf{h} is **never** applicative.

$$\langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rangle \times \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \rightarrow C \rangle \not\rightarrow \langle \mathbf{h} \mid A \times (A \rightarrow C) \rangle$$

$\leadsto \mathbf{h}$ is an MTT-unsupportive sediment.

To use a variable:

$$\frac{\mathbf{h}(\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T), \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mu} \vdash ? : \langle \mathbf{h} \mid T \rangle}{\Gamma, \mathbf{v} \mid x : T \vdash \text{mod}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{h}} ? : \langle \mu \mid T \rangle}$$

we need

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

which is clean.

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMP20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $\tau \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:



- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 No Π -types!
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 No universe?

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMP20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:



- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 No Π -types!
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 No universe?

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMPs20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Gamma.T & \Delta' \\ & & \downarrow \\ \Theta & \Gamma \longrightarrow & \Delta \end{array}$$

- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 No Π -types!
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 No universe?

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMP20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Gamma.T & & \Delta' \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Theta & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \Delta \end{array}$$

- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 No Π -types!
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 No universe?

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMP20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Gamma.T & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Delta' \\ & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ \Theta & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \Delta \end{array}$$

- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 No Π -types!
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 No universe?

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMPs20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Gamma.T & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Delta' \\ & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ \Theta & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \Delta \end{array}$$

- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 **No Π -types!**
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 **No universe?**

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMP20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Gamma.T & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Delta' \\ & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ \Theta & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \Delta \end{array}$$

- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 **No Π -types!**
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 **No universe?**

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMP20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Gamma.T & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Delta' \\ & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ \Theta & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \Delta \end{array}$$

- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 **No Π -types!**
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 **No universe?**

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMP20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma.T & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Delta' \\ \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ \Theta & \xrightarrow{\quad} \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\quad} \Delta \end{array}$$

- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 **No Π -types!**
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 **No universe?**

Possible solution:

Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

So surely, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is well-behaved?

$\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ is a CwF.

Giraud CwF structure [Gir65, BCMMP20]

Every category \mathcal{D} with \top and pullbacks is a CwF:

- Contexts and substitutions: \mathcal{D}
- $T \in \text{Ty}(\Gamma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Gamma.T & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Delta' \\ & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ \Theta & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \Delta \end{array}$$

- Substitution
- Context extension

However, $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ has:

- 💣 **No Π -types!**
So no library functions!
- 😐 (We have co-exponentials.)
 $(A_E \rightarrow B) \cong (A \rightarrow E \uplus B)$
- 😞 **No universe?**

Possible solution:

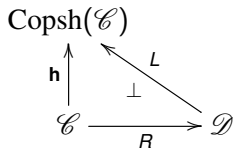
Move to $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.

(Is this getting out of hand?)

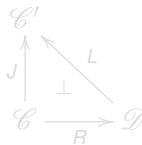
😊 This is 2LTT for $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$. [ACKS17/23]

We do not always need copresheaves.

It doesn't have to be a relative right adjoint along \mathbf{h} .



$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}(Ld, \mathbf{h}c) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$



$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

We do not always need copresheaves.
It doesn't have to be a relative right adjoint along \mathbf{h} .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}) & & \\
 \uparrow \mathbf{h} & \swarrow L & \\
 \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{R} & \mathcal{D}
 \end{array}
 \quad \perp$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})}(Ld, \mathbf{h}c) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{C}' & & \\
 \uparrow J & \swarrow L & \\
 \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{R} & \mathcal{D}
 \end{array}
 \quad \perp$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

Container functors \subseteq PRAs \subseteq Right multi-adjoints \subseteq Relative right adjoints

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$(X \rightarrow FY) \cong \Sigma(f : X \rightarrow S).((x : X) \times P(fx) \rightarrow Y)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

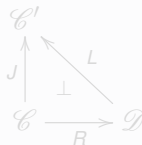
such that $F/\top : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY) &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F/\top Y) \\ &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \\ &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \end{aligned}$$

Right multi-adjoint

PRA without referring to \top .

Relative right adjoint



$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

Container functors \subseteq PRAs \subseteq Right multi-adjoints \subseteq Relative right adjoints

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$(X \rightarrow FY) \cong \Sigma(f : X \rightarrow S).((x : X) \times P(fx) \rightarrow Y)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

such that $F/\top : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY) &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F/\top Y) \\ &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y]) \end{aligned}$$

Right multi-adjoint

PRA without referring to \top .

Relative right adjoint



$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

Container functors \subseteq PRAs \subseteq Right multi-adjoints \subseteq Relative right adjoints

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$(X \rightarrow FY) \cong \Sigma(f : X \rightarrow S).((x : X) \times P(fx) \rightarrow Y)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

such that $F/\top : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY) &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F/\top Y) \\ &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y]) \end{aligned}$$

Right multi-adjoint

PRA without referring to \top .

Relative right adjoint



$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

Container functors \subseteq PRAs \subseteq Right multi-adjoints \subseteq Relative right adjoints

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$(X \rightarrow FY) \cong \Sigma(f : X \rightarrow S).((x : X) \times P(fx) \rightarrow Y)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

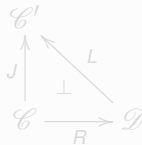
such that $F/\top : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY) &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F/\top Y) \\ &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y]) \end{aligned}$$

Right multi-adjoint

PRA without referring to \top .

Relative right adjoint



$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

Container functors \subseteq PRAs \subseteq Right multi-adjoints \subseteq Relative right adjoints

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$(X \rightarrow FY) \cong \Sigma(f : X \rightarrow S).((x : X) \times P(fx) \rightarrow Y)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

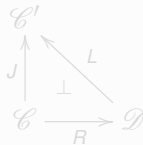
such that $F/\top : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY) &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F/\top Y) \\ &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y]) \end{aligned}$$

Right multi-adjoint

PRA without referring to \top .

Relative right adjoint



$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

Container functors \subseteq PRAs \subseteq Right multi-adjoints \subseteq Relative right adjoints

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$(X \rightarrow FY) \cong \Sigma(f : X \rightarrow S).((x : X) \times P(fx) \rightarrow Y)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

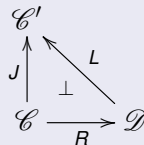
such that $F/\top : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY) &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F/\top Y) \\ &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y]) \end{aligned}$$

Right multi-adjoint

PRA without referring to \top .

Relative right adjoint



$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

Container functors \subseteq PRAs \subseteq Right multi-adjoints \subseteq Relative right adjoints

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$(X \rightarrow FY) \cong \Sigma(f : X \rightarrow S).((x : X) \times P(fx) \rightarrow Y)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

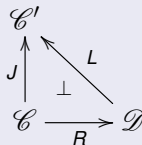
such that $F/\top : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY) &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F/\top Y) \\ &\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)).\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y]) \end{aligned}$$

Right multi-adjoint

PRA without referring to \top .

Relative right adjoint



$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(Ld, Jc) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, Rc)$$

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : S$$

$$\Gamma, p : Ps \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash (s, \lambda p. a) : \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow A)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

$$\text{Functor } F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

such that $F/\top : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F/\top Y)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y)$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y])$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : \langle F \mid \top \rangle$$

$$\Gamma/s \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_F(s, a) : \langle F \mid A \rangle$$

Inspired by, but different from [GCKGB22].

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : S$$

$$\Gamma, p : Ps \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash (s, \lambda p. a) : \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow A)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

$$\text{Functor } F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

such that $F^{\top} : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F^{\top}Y)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y)$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y])$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : \langle F \mid \top \rangle$$

$$\Gamma/s \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_F(s, a) : \langle F \mid A \rangle$$

Inspired by, but different from [GCKGB22].

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash s : S \\ \Gamma, p : Ps \vdash a : A \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash (s, \lambda p. a) : \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow A)}$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

Functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$
 such that $F^{\top} : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
 is right adjoint.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY) \\ & \cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F^{\top}Y) \\ & \cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y) \\ & \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash s : \langle F \mid \top \rangle \\ \Gamma/s \vdash a : A \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_F(s, a) : \langle F \mid A \rangle}$$

Inspired by, but different from [GCKGB22].

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : S$$

$$\Gamma, p : Ps \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash (s, \lambda p. a) : \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow A)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

$$\text{Functor } F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

such that $F^{\top} : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F^{\top}Y)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y)$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y])$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : \langle F \mid \top \rangle$$

$$\Gamma/s \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_F(s, a) : \langle F \mid A \rangle$$

Inspired by, but different from [GCKGB22].

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : S$$

$$\Gamma, p : Ps \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash (s, \lambda p. a) : \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow A)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

$$\text{Functor } F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

such that $F^{\top} : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F^{\top}Y)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y)$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y])$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : \langle F \mid \top \rangle$$

$$\Gamma/s \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_F(s, a) : \langle F \mid A \rangle$$

Inspired by, but different from [GCKGB22].

Container functor

$$FY = \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow Y)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : S$$

$$\Gamma, p : Ps \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash (s, \lambda p. a) : \Sigma(s : S).(Ps \rightarrow A)$$

Parametric right adjoint (PRA)

$$\text{Functor } F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

such that $F^{\top} : \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}/\top \rightarrow \mathcal{D}/F\top$
is right adjoint.

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, FY)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}/F\top}((X, f), F^{\top}Y)$$

$$\cong \Sigma(f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)). \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(L(X, f), Y)$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cart}(\mathcal{C})}(\prod_{f : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F\top)} [L(X, f)], [Y])$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s : \langle F \mid \top \rangle$$

$$\Gamma/s \vdash a : A$$

$$\hline \Gamma \vdash \text{mod}_F(s, a) : \langle F \mid A \rangle$$

Inspired by, but different from [GCKGB22].

Conclusion

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 $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ or $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.
- We **lack** guidance from **relevant examples** (most examples are at least PRAs).
 - Unclear if usable.
- **Does anyone need this generality?**

Thanks!

Questions?

Conclusion

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 $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ or $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.
- We **lack** guidance from **relevant examples** (most examples are at least PRAs).
 - Unclear if usable.
- **Does anyone need this generality?**

Thanks!

Questions?

Conclusion

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 $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ or $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.
- We **lack** guidance from **relevant examples** (most examples are at least PRAs).
 - Unclear if usable.
- Does anyone need this generality?

Thanks!

Questions?

Conclusion

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 $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ or $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.
- We **lack** guidance from **relevant examples** (most examples are at least PRAs).
 - Unclear if usable.
- **Does anyone need this generality?**

Thanks!

Questions?

Conclusion

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 $\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C})$ or $\text{Psh}(\text{Copsh}(\mathcal{C}))$.
- We **lack** guidance from **relevant examples** (most examples are at least PRAs).
 - Unclear if usable.
- **Does anyone need this generality?**

Thanks!

Questions?

- [ACKS17/23] Danil Annenkov, Paolo Capriotti, Nicolai Kraus, Christian Sattler: **Two-Level Type Theory and Applications**,
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.03307>
- [BCMMPS20] Lars Birkedal, Ranald Clouston, Bassel Manna, Rasmus Ejlers Møgelberg, Andrew M. Pitts, Bas Spitters: **Modal Dependent Type Theory and Dependent Right Adjoints**,
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960129519000197>
- [GCKGB22] Daniel Gratzer, Evan Cavallo, G. A. Kavvos, Adrien Guatto, Lars Birkedal: **Modalities and Parametric Adjoints**,
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0960129519000197>
- [Shu23] Michael Shulman: **Semantics of multimodal adjoint type theory**,
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.02572>