

# Presheaves as Kripke frames

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*Kripke frames* (directed graphs) are the main ingredient of the most popular semantics for modal logics [3]. Together with *p-morphisms* (functions  $f$  satisfying  $f(v^\uparrow) = f(v)^\uparrow$ , for each vertex  $v$ ), they form the category  $\mathbf{KFr}$ .  $\mathbf{KFr}_{lf}$ , the class of *locally finite* Kripke frames (for each vertex  $v$ , the set of endpoints of directed paths starting from  $v$  is finite), has some nice categorical properties. It is cocomplete and complete, being the Ind-completion (see [4]) of  $\mathbf{KFr}_f$ , and the forgetful functor  $\mathbf{KFr}_{lf} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is co-monadic. All these properties are due to semantic reasons, namely the closure of  $\mathbf{KFr}_{lf}$  under the standard truth-preserving operations of taking generated subframes, p-morphic images and disjoint unions. As a consequence, any subclass  $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbf{KFr}_{lf}$  closed under the aforementioned operations enjoys the same categorical properties (see [2] for a complete overview).

It is natural to ask, assuming that all the Kripke frames in  $\mathcal{C}$  are transitive (so that  $\mathcal{C}$  uniquely corresponds to some normal modal logic containing  $\mathbf{K4}$  and with the finite model property), whether  $\mathcal{C}$  is a regular category or not. It turns out that  $\mathcal{C}$  is regular if and only if  $\mathcal{C}_f$  has the co-amalgamation property. In the case of preorders, with techniques similar to those used in [5], it is possible to exclude regularity for every but 49 cases.

Barr exactness can be characterized, at least in the cases of preorders and of strict preorders, by describing products in  $\mathcal{C}$  by means of the *universal model construction* (well known in the modal logic literature [1]). Moreover, exactness is sufficient for  $\mathcal{C}$  to be a Grothendieck topos (Giraud's characterization).

Vice versa, there is a canonical way to see presheaves as Kripke frames. Given a small category  $\mathcal{D}$ , and a presheaf  $F$  in  $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathcal{D}^{op}}$ , we can consider the slice category  $\mathcal{D}/F$ . The objects of  $\mathcal{D}/F$  are natural transformations  $x: D \rightarrow F$ , with  $D$  in  $\mathcal{D}$  (identifying  $D$  in  $\mathcal{D}$  with the representable presheaf  $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\_, D)$ ); morphisms  $y \rightarrow x$  in  $\mathcal{D}/F$  are given by arrows  $a: E \rightarrow D$  in  $\mathcal{D}$  such that  $y = x \circ a$ . We can then consider the preorder  $K_{\mathcal{D}}(F)$ , with underlying set  $\mathcal{D}/F$ , obtained by setting  $x \leq y$  iff  $y = x \circ a$  for some  $a: E \rightarrow D$  in  $\mathcal{D}$ . A natural transformation  $\alpha: F \rightarrow F'$  in  $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathcal{D}^{op}}$  induces a functor between the corresponding slices, by composition. As a function  $K_{\mathcal{D}}(F) \rightarrow K_{\mathcal{D}}(F')$ , it is a p-morphism. Putting everything together,  $K_{\mathcal{D}}$  defines a faithful functor from  $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathcal{D}^{op}}$  to  $\mathbf{KFr}$ . Its image, contained in the class of preorders, is closed under generated subframes and disjoint unions. We will characterize those  $\mathcal{D}$  for which  $K_{\mathcal{D}}$  is an equivalence with a class  $\mathcal{C}$  of locally finite Kripke frames having all the closure properties we want.

## References

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