

Proof. By Proposition 4.4, there exists a split ξ -complete resolution $\mathbf{S} \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathbf{P} \xrightarrow{\pi} M$ of M such that μ_i is an isomorphism for each $i \geq m$. Thus \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{S} are homotopy equivalences by Lemma 4.5, and hence $H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, N)) \cong H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{T}, N))$ for any integer n . Next we show that $\widetilde{\xi\text{xt}}_{\mathcal{P}}^n(M, N) \cong H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, N))$ for any integer n .

Note that $\mathbf{S} \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathbf{P} \xrightarrow{\pi} M$ is a split ξ -complete resolution. Then we have a sequence $\mathbf{X} \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathbf{S} \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathbf{P}$ of complexes such that $X_i \xrightarrow{\lambda_i} S_i \xrightarrow{\mu_i} P_i \xrightarrow{\delta_i} 0$ is a split \mathbb{E} -triangle for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\rho : \mathbf{Q} \longrightarrow N$ be a ξ -projective resolution of N . Applying the functor $\mathcal{C}(-, \mathbf{Q})$ to the sequence above, we have the following commutative diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Q}) & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Q}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0.
\end{array}$$

Since \mathbf{X} is bounded above, $\overline{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Q}) = \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Q})$. For each integer $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$H^n(\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})) \cong H^n(\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q})).$$

Note that \mathbf{S} is a ξ -exact complex such that $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, Q)$ is exact for all $Q \in \mathcal{P}(\xi)$. Then $\overline{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q})$ is exact by [14, Proposition A.2(b)]. Thus

$$H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q})) \cong H^n(\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q})), \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Note that $\rho : \mathbf{Q} \longrightarrow N$ is a ξ -projective resolution of N . Then for any ξ -projective object P , $\mathcal{C}(P, \rho) : \mathcal{C}(P, \mathbf{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(P, N)$ is a quasi-isomorphism. It is not hard to check that the morphism $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, \rho) : \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, N)$ is a quasi-isomorphism and the proof is similar to that of Lemma 3.8(1). So

$$H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q})) \cong H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, N)), \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Hence for each integer n , we have

$$H^n(\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})) \cong H^n(\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q})) \cong H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{Q})) \cong H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, N)).$$

So $\widetilde{\xi\text{xt}}_{\mathcal{P}}^n(M, N) \cong H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{S}, N)) \cong H^n(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{T}, N))$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 4.7. Assume that \mathcal{C} is a triangulated category and ξ is a proper class of triangles which is closed under suspension (see [7, Section 2.2]). Let M be an object in \mathcal{C} with finite ξ - \mathcal{G} -projective dimension and N an object in \mathcal{C} . By Theorem 4.6, one can check that for any integer

References

- [1] L. Angeleri-Hügel, F.U. Coelho, Infinitely generated tilting modules of finite projective dimension, *Forum Math.* **13** (2001) 239-250.
- [2] J. Asadollahi, Sh. Salarian, Gorenstein objects in triangulated categories, *J. Algebra* **281** (2004) 264-286.
- [3] J. Asadollahi, Sh. Salarian, Tate cohomology and Gorensteinness for triangulated categories, *J. Algebra* **299** (2006) 480-502.
- [4] J. Asadollahi, Sh. Salarian, Cohomology theories for complexes, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **210** (2007) 771-787.
- [5] L.L. Avramov, H.-B. Foxby, S. Halperin, *Differential Graded Homological Algebra*, preprint, 2009.
- [6] L.L. Avramov, A. Martsinkovsky, Absolute, relative, and Tate cohomology of modules of finite Gorenstein dimension, *Proc. London Math. Soc.* **85** (3) (2002) 393-440.
- [7] A. Beligiannis, Relative homological algebra and purity in triangulated categories, *J. Algebra* **227** (1) (2000) 268-361.
- [8] A. Beligiannis, H. Krause, Thick subcategories and virtually Gorenstein algebras, *Illinois J. Math.* **52** (2008) 551-562.
- [9] A. Beligiannis, I. Reiten, *Homological and Homotopical Aspects of Torsion Theories*, Amer. Math. Soc., Rhode Island, 2007.
- [10] D.J. Benson, J.F. Carlson, Products in negative cohomology, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **82** (1992) 107-130.
- [11] D. Bravo, M.A. Pérez, Finiteness conditions and cotorsion pairs, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **221** (2017) 1249-1267.
- [12] T. Bühler, Exact categories, *Expo. Math.* **28** (2010) 1-69.
- [13] H. Cartan, S. Eilenberg, *Homological Algebra*, Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1956.
- [14] O. Celikbas, L. W. Christensen, L. Liang, G. Piepmeyer, Stable homology over associative rings, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **369** (2017) 8061-8086.
- [15] X.W. Chen, Homotopy equivalences induced by balanced pairs, *J. Algebra* **324** (2010) 2718-2731.
- [16] L.W. Christensen, A. Frankild, H. Holm, On Gorenstein projective, injective and flat dimensions- a functorial description with applications, *J. Algebra* **302** (2006) 231-279.
- [17] R. Colpi, J. Trlifaj, Tilting modules and tilting torsion theories, *J. Algebra* **178** (1995) 614-634.
- [18] E.E. Enochs, O.M.G. Jenda, *Relative Homological Algebra*, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin-New York, 2000.
- [19] S. Estrada, M.A. Pérez, H.Y. Zhu, Balanced pairs, cotorsion triplets and quiver representations, *Proc. Edinb. Math. Soc.* **63** (2020) 67-90.
- [20] F. Goichot, Homologie de Tate-Vogel équivariante, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **82** (1992) 39-64.
- [21] R. Göbel, J. Trlifaj, *Approximations and Endomorphism Algebras of Modules*, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin-New York, 2006.
- [22] H. Holm, Gorenstein homological dimensions, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **189** (2004) 167-193.
- [23] J.S. Hu, D.D. Zhang, P.Y. Zhou, Proper classes and Gorensteinness in extriangulated categories, *J. Algebra* **551** (2020) 23-60.
- [24] J.S. Hu, D.D. Zhang, P.Y. Zhou, Gorenstein homological dimensions for extriangulated categories (arXiv:1908.00931, 2019).
- [25] Z.Y. Huang, Generalized tilting modules with finite injective dimension, *J. Algebra* **311** (2007) 619-634.
- [26] H. Krause, Smashing subcategories and the telescope conjecture: An algebraic approach, *Invent. Math.* **139** (2000) 99-133.
- [27] F. Mantese, I. Reiten, Wakamatsu tilting modules, *J. Algebra* **278** (2004) 532-552.
- [28] G. Mislin, Tate cohomology for arbitrary groups via satellites, *Topology Appl.* **56** (1994) 293-300.
- [29] H. Nakaoka, Y. Palu, Extriangulated categories, Hovey twin cotorsion pairs and model structures, *Cahiers de Topologie et Geometrie Differentielle Categoriqes*, Volume LX-2 (2019) 117-193.
- [30] W. Ren, Z.K. Liu, Balance of Tate cohomology in triangulated categories, *Appl. Categ. Struct.* **23** (6) (2015) 819-828.
- [31] W. Ren, R.Y. Zhao, Z.K. Liu, Cohomology theoreies in triangulated categories, *Acta Math. Sin. Engl. Ser.* **32** (11) (2016) 1377-1390.
- [32] O. Veliche, Gorenstein projective dimension for complexes, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **358** (2006) 1257-1283.

- [33] T. Wakamatsu, Tilting modules and Auslander's Gorenstein property, *J. Algebra* **275** (2004) 3-39.
- [34] J. Wang, Y.X. Li, J.S. Hu, When the kernel of a complete hereditary cotorsion pair is the additive closure of a tilting module, *J. Algebra* **530** (2019) 94-113.
- [35] J.F. Wang, H.H. Li, Z.Y. Huang, Applications of exact structures in abelian categories, *Publ. Math. Debrecen* **88** (2016) 269-286.
- [36] J.Q. Wei, Auslander bounds and homological conjectures, *Rev. Mat. Iberoam.* **27** (2011) 871-884.
- [37] F. Zareh-Khoshchreh, M. Asgharzadeh, K. Divaani-Aazar, Gorenstein homology, relative pure homology and virtually Gorenstein rings, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **218** (12) (2018) 2356-2366.
- [38] P.Y. Zhou, B. Zhu, Triangulated quotient categories revisited, *J. Algebra* **502** (2018) 196-232.

Jiangsheng Hu

School of Mathematics and Physics, Jiangsu University of Technology, Changzhou 213001, China

E-mail: jiangshenghu@jsut.edu.cn

Dongdong Zhang

Department of Mathematics, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004, China

E-mail: zdd@zjnu.cn

Tiwei Zhao

School of Mathematical Sciences, Qufu Normal University, Qufu 273165, China

E-mail: tiweizhao@qfnu.edu.cn

Panyue Zhou

College of Mathematics, Hunan Institute of Science and Technology, Yueyang 414006, China

E-mail: panyuezhou@163.com