

Thesis

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1 Introduction

This is an introduction, welcome!

Introduce notation which will be used in text. A list of notation and description would be nice, so that the reader might scroll back up if something is unclear.

2 Triangulated Categories

Probably introduce this section, what is happening and what will be done etc. I can maybe say something about algebraic triangulated categories and topological triangulated categories, and explaining the name cone, fiber and cofiber.

2.1 Definition and First Properties

In this section \mathcal{T} denotes an additive category and $T : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is an additive autoequivalence of \mathcal{T} , which is often called translation or suspension functor.

Definition 2.1. A candidate triangle is a collection (A, B, C, a, b, c) of objects $A, B, C \in \mathcal{T}$ and morphisms $a : A \rightarrow B$, $b : B \rightarrow C$, $c : C \rightarrow TA$. These candidate triangles can be drawn as diagrams in the following way:

$$A \xrightarrow{a} B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{c} TA$$

A morphism between candidate triangles is a triple of morphism (α, β, γ) , where $\alpha : A \rightarrow A'$, $\beta : B \rightarrow B'$ and $\gamma : C \rightarrow C'$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\ \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma & & \downarrow T\alpha \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA' \end{array}$$

The naming convention of the candidate triangles isn't standardized, some literatures calls the candidate triangles for triangles instead; see [1]. This name arises from an alternate description of the diagrams given above. To remove confusion about the domain or codomain of the arrows, one arrow of the triangle is decorated with " T ". This decorator means that the functor T has to be applied to the corresponding edge of the arrow. Thus the c arrow points to TA , not A .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\ T \uparrow & & \downarrow c \\ C & \xleftarrow{b} & A \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{\phi_a} & A' & & & & \\ T \uparrow & \searrow a & & \swarrow a' & & T \uparrow & \\ & B & \xrightarrow{\phi_b} & B' & & & \\ & \swarrow b & & \searrow b' & & & \\ C & \xleftarrow{\phi_c} & C' & & & & \end{array}$$

A triangulated category is an additive category together with a translation functor T and a triangulation Δ consisting of candidate triangles. When a candidate triangle is an element

of Δ it is usually called a triangle, an exact triangles or just a triangle. Note that if the candidate triangles are referred to as triangles it is common to either call the elements of Δ for triangles or exact triangles. As this is not the case for this thesis these objects will be referred to as triangles.

Definition 2.2. A triangulation of an additive category \mathcal{T} with translation T is a collection Δ of triangles consisting of candidate triangles in \mathcal{T} satisfying the following axioms:

1. (TR1) Formation axiom

- (a) A candidate triangle isomorphic to a triangle is a triangle.
- (b) Every morphism $a : A \rightarrow B$ can be embedded into a triangle (A, B, C, a, b, c) :

$$A \xrightarrow{a} B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{c} TA$$

- (c) For every object A there is a triangle $(A, A, 0, id_A, 0, 0)$:

$$A \xrightarrow{id_A} A \xrightarrow{0} 0 \xrightarrow{0} TA$$

2. (TR2) Rotation axiom

For every triangle (A, B, C, a, b, c) there is a triangle (B, C, TA, b, c, Ta)

$$A \xrightarrow{a} B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{c} TA \implies B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{c} TA \xrightarrow{-Ta} TB$$

3. (TR3) Morphism axiom

Given the two triangles (A, B, C, a, b, c) (1) and (A', B', C', a', b', c') (2)

$$(1) \quad A \xrightarrow{a} B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{c} TA \quad (2) \quad A' \xrightarrow{a'} B' \xrightarrow{b'} C' \xrightarrow{c'} TA'$$

and morphisms $\phi_A : A \rightarrow A'$ and $\phi_B : B \rightarrow B'$ such that the square (1) commutes, then there is a morphism $\phi_C : C \rightarrow C'$ (not necessarily unique) such that (ϕ_A, ϕ_B, ϕ_C) is a morphism of triangles (2).

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\ \downarrow \phi_A & & \downarrow \phi_B \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' \end{array} \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\ \downarrow \phi_A & & \downarrow \phi_B & & \downarrow \phi_C & & \downarrow T\phi_A \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA' \end{array}$$

4. (TR4) Octahedron axiom

Given the triangles (A, B, C', a, x, x') (1), (B, C, A', b, y, y') (2) and $(A, C, B', b \circ a, z, z')$ (3)

$$(1) \quad A \xrightarrow{a} B \xrightarrow{x} C' \xrightarrow{x'} TA$$

$$(2) \quad B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{y} A' \xrightarrow{y'} TB$$

$$(3) \quad A \xrightarrow{b \circ a} C \xrightarrow{z} B' \xrightarrow{z'} TA$$

then there exist morphisms $f : C' \rightarrow B'$ and $g : B' \rightarrow A'$, the following diagram commutes and the third row is a triangle:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
T^{-1}B' & \xrightarrow{T^{-1}z'} & A & \xlongequal{id_A} & A & & \\
\downarrow T^{-1}g & & \downarrow a & & \downarrow b \circ a & & \\
T^{-1}A' & \xrightarrow{T^{-1}y'} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{y} & A' \xrightarrow{y'} TB \\
& & \downarrow x & & \downarrow z & & \parallel id_{A'} \downarrow Tx' \\
& & C' & \xrightarrow{f} & B' & \xrightarrow{g} & A' \xrightarrow{Ti \circ y'} TC' \\
& & \downarrow x' & & \downarrow z' & & \\
& & TA & \xlongequal{id_{TA}} & TA & &
\end{array}$$

A triangulated category is denoted as (\mathcal{T}, T, Δ) , where \mathcal{T} is the additive category, T is the translation and Δ is the triangulation. When \mathcal{T} is called a triangulated category, it should be understood as the triple given above.

Remark. The third object in a triangle is usually called cone, fiber, cofiber. These names are more historic than describing what these objects are, as the prototypes for these categories used these names for the third object. In this thesis it will be referred to as cone.

Remark. The rotation axiom has a dual, and it can be thought of as a rotation in the opposite direction. This dual can be proved by the other axioms, so it is here omitted as an axiom. The dual rotation axiom goes as:

Given a triangle $A \xrightarrow{a} B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{c} TA$, there is a triangle $T^{-1}C \xrightarrow{T^{-1}c} A \xrightarrow{a} B \xrightarrow{b} C$. To be able to prove this, some more lemmata are needed.

Remark. The final axiom is referred to as the octahedron axiom. By using the alternative description of the triangle diagram, it is possible to rewrite the diagram as an octahedron. The axiom can be restated as the following:

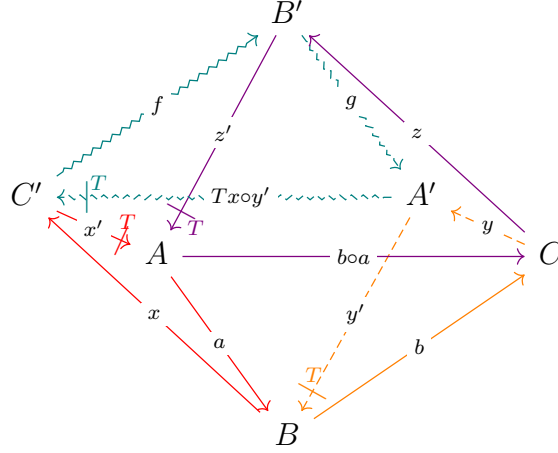
Given the triangles (A, B, C', a, x, x') (1), (B, C, A', b, y, y') (2) and $(A, C, B', b \circ a, z, z')$ (3)

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & A & \\ \uparrow T & \searrow a & \\ x' & & B \\ \downarrow x' & \swarrow x & \\ & C' & \end{array}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & B & \\ \uparrow T & \searrow b & \\ y' & & C \\ \downarrow y' & \swarrow y & \\ & A' & \end{array}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & A & \\ \uparrow T & \searrow b \circ a & \\ z' & & C \\ \downarrow z' & \swarrow z & \\ & B' & \end{array}$$

then there exists morphisms $f : C' \rightarrow B'$ and $g : B' \rightarrow A'$, the following diagram commutes and the squiggly teal back face is a triangle.

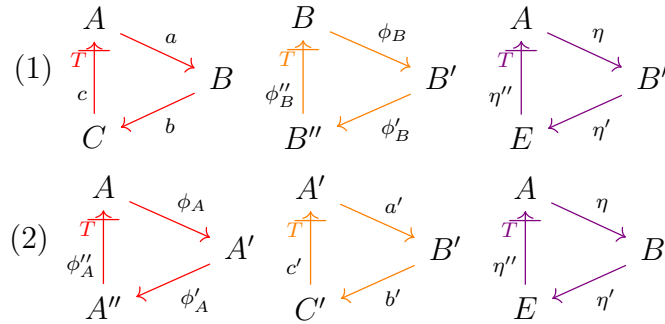


Proposition 2.1. *The axiom TR3 can be proven from TR1 and TR4.*

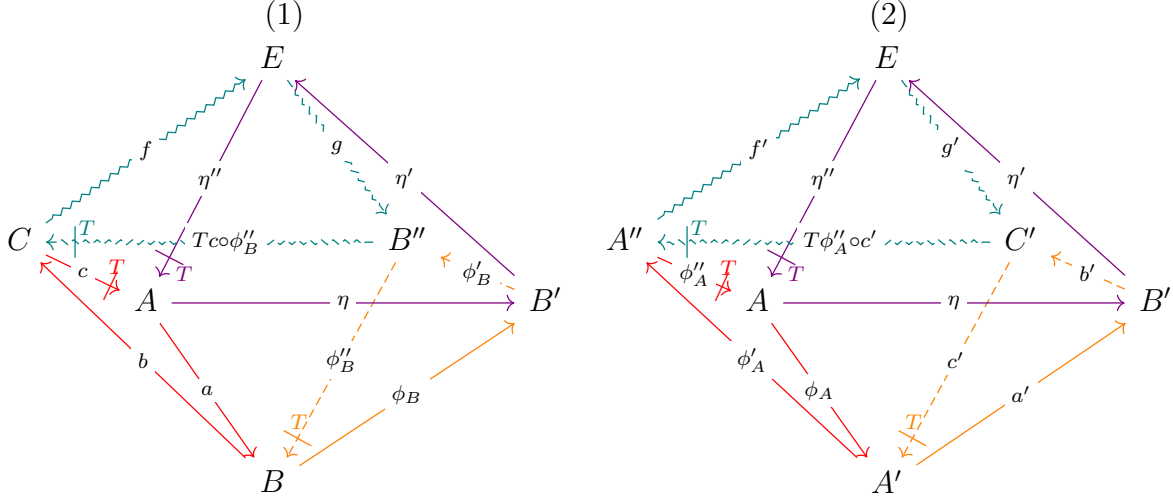
Proof. Suppose that there are two triangles and a commutative square as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\
 \downarrow \phi_A & \searrow \eta & \downarrow \phi_B \\
 A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B'
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\
 \downarrow \phi_A & & \downarrow \phi_B & & & & \downarrow T\phi_A \\
 A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA'
 \end{array}$$

Now we are able to use the Octahedron axiom twice after the square has been completed to triangles in the following sense. The upper commutative simplex and the lower commutative simplex form the following diagrams, and thus the following octahedra:



By



following the blue squiggly lines there is a morphism $g'f : C \rightarrow C'$, it remains to see that this fits into the triangle morphism. By chasing the different paths in the octahedra and combining diagrams we get that the following diagrams are commutative, which is exactly the requirement for the collection $(\phi_A, \phi_B, g'f)$ to be a morphism of triangles.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & & \\
 \downarrow \phi'_B & & \downarrow f & \searrow c & \\
 B' & \xrightarrow{\eta'} & E & \xrightarrow{\eta''} & TA \\
 & \searrow b' & \downarrow g' & & \downarrow T\phi_A \\
 & & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA'
 \end{array}$$

Har jeg glemt å bruke TR2 et sted? Er octahedra for vanskelig å bruke ettersom det skjuler hvordan ting er rotert? Eller er det dette aksiomet som er litt sterkere enn Verdier sitt axiom?

□

Lemma 2.2. *Let (A, B, C, a, b, c) be a triangle, then $b \circ a = 0$*

Proof. By TR2 the triangle (A, B, C, a, b, c) can be rotated to (B, C, TA, b, c, Ta) .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\
 \uparrow T & & \uparrow T \\
 c \downarrow & & -Ta \downarrow \\
 C & \xleftarrow{b} & TA
 \end{array}
 \implies
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 B & \xrightarrow{b} & C \\
 \uparrow T & & \uparrow T \\
 -Ta \downarrow & & -Ta \downarrow \\
 TA & \xleftarrow{c} & TA
 \end{array}$$

The triangle exists $(C, C, 0, id_C, 0, 0)$ by TR1 and TR3 says there exists a morphism from TA to 0 making the diagram below commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA & \xrightarrow{-Ta} & TB \\
\downarrow b & & \downarrow id_C & & \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow Tb \\
C & \xrightarrow{id_C} & C & \xrightarrow{0} & 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & TC
\end{array}$$

Thus $0 = Tb \circ -Ta = T(-ba) \implies b \circ a = 0$ as T is a translation. \square

Definition 2.3. An additive functor between triangulated categories $F : (\mathcal{T}, T, \Delta) \rightarrow (\mathcal{R}, R, \Gamma)$ is called exact or triangulated if there exist a natural isomorphisms $\alpha : FT \rightarrow RF$ such that $F(\Delta) \subseteq \Gamma$.

A functor $F : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ is called a triangle-equivalence if it is triangulated and an equivalence of categories. In this case \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{R} are called triangle-equivalent.

Definition 2.4. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{A} be an abelian category. A covariant functor $H : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is called a homological functor if $\forall(A, B, C, a, b, c) : \Delta$ there is a long exact sequence in \mathcal{A} .

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\
\uparrow T & & \\
c \downarrow & & \\
C & \xleftarrow{b} &
\end{array}
\end{array}
\implies
\begin{array}{c}
\cdots \longrightarrow H(T^i A) \xrightarrow{H(T^i a)} H(T^i B) \xrightarrow{H(T^i b)} H(T^i C) \longrightarrow \\
\hspace{10em} \xrightarrow{H(T^i c)} \hspace{1em} \\
\hspace{10em} \longleftarrow H(T^{i+1} A) \xrightarrow{H(T^{i+1} a)} H(T^{i+1} B) \xrightarrow{H(T^{i+1} b)} H(T^{i+1} C) \longrightarrow \cdots
\end{array}$$

Dually, a contravariant functor $H : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is called cohomological if $\forall(A, B, C, a, b, c) : \Delta$ there is a long exact sequence in \mathcal{A} .

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\
\uparrow T & & \\
c \downarrow & & \\
C & \xleftarrow{b} &
\end{array}
\end{array}
\implies
\begin{array}{c}
\cdots \longleftarrow H(T^{i-1} A) \xleftarrow{H(T^{i-1} a)} H(T^{i-1} B) \xleftarrow{H(T^{i-1} b)} H(T^{i-1} C) \longleftarrow \\
\hspace{10em} \xleftarrow{H(T^{i-1} c)} \hspace{1em} \\
\hspace{10em} \longleftarrow H(T^i A) \xleftarrow{H(T^i a)} H(T^i B) \xleftarrow{H(T^i b)} H(T^i C) \longleftarrow \cdots
\end{array}$$

Lemma 2.3. Let $M : \mathcal{T}$ be any object of \mathcal{T} , then the represented functors $\mathcal{T}(M, -)$ is homological and $\mathcal{T}(-, M)$ is cohomological.

Proof. Only the covariant case needs to be proved, as the contravariant case is dual. For $\mathcal{T}(M, -)$ to be homological, it has to create long exact sequences for every triangle in Δ . Let $(A, B, C, a, b, c) : \Delta$ be a triangle, then there can be extracted sequences in Ab for any $i : \mathbb{N}$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\
\uparrow T & & \\
c \downarrow & & \\
C & \xleftarrow{b} &
\end{array}
\end{array}
\implies
\mathcal{T}(M, T^i A) \xrightarrow{T^i a_*} \mathcal{T}(M, T^i B) \xrightarrow{T^i b_*} \mathcal{T}(M, T^i C)$$

Observe that it is enough to prove that these types of diagrams are exact, as the other diagrams can be obtained by the rotation axiom, thus reducing it to same case.

The goal is then to prove that $Im(T^i a_*) = Ker(T^i b_*)$. Since $ba = 0$ it follows that $Im(T^i a_*) \subseteq Ker(T^i b_*)$. Assume that $f : Ker(T^i b_*)$, that is $f : M \rightarrow T^i B$ such that $b_*(f) = 0$. The current goal is to show that f factors through $T^i A$, as this means that $Ker(T^i b_*) \subseteq Im(T^i a_*)$. Note that since T is a translation, it is necessarily a right adjoint to the inverse translation; thus $\mathcal{T}(M, T^i B) \simeq \mathcal{T}(T^{-i} M, B)$, and by this assertion it suffices to assume that $f : T^{-i} M \rightarrow B$ such that $b \circ f = 0$. By TR1 and TR2 there exists triangles $(T^{-i} M, 0, T^{-i+1} M, 0, 0, -T^{-i+1} id)$ and $(B, C, TA, b, c, -Ta)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} T^{-i} M & \xrightarrow{0} & 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & T^{-i+1} M & \xrightarrow{-T^{-i+1} id} & T^{-i+1} M \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow Tf \\ B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA & \xrightarrow{-Ta} & TB \end{array}$$

The left square commutes by the assumption, thus the morphism g exist by TR3, such that $-Ta \circ h = -Tf \circ T^{-i+1} id = -Tf \implies Ta \circ h = Tf$, thus $f = a \circ T^{-1} h$ asserting that f factors through A . \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let $(\phi_A, \phi_B, \phi_C) : (A, B, C, a, b, c) \rightarrow (A', B', C', a', b', c')$ be a morphism of triangles. If 2 of the maps are isomorphisms, then the last one is an isomorphism as well.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\ \wr \downarrow \phi_A & & \wr \downarrow \phi_B & & \wr \downarrow \phi_C & & \wr \downarrow T\phi_A \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA' \end{array}$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume that ϕ_A and ϕ_B are the isomorphisms. This can be done as the rotation axiom reduce the other cases to this case. Then we have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\ \wr \downarrow \phi_A & & \wr \downarrow \phi_B & & \downarrow \phi_C & & \wr \downarrow T\phi_A \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA' \end{array}$$

By applying the functor $\mathcal{T}(C', -)$ we get the following diagram in Ab:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{T}(C', A) & \xrightarrow{a_*} & \mathcal{T}(C', B) & \xrightarrow{b_*} & \mathcal{T}(C', C) & \xrightarrow{c_*} & \mathcal{T}(C', TA) \xrightarrow{Ta_*} \mathcal{T}(C', TB) \\ \wr \downarrow (\phi_A)_* & & \wr \downarrow (\phi_B)_* & & \downarrow (\phi_C)_* & & \wr \downarrow (\phi_{TA})_* \\ \mathcal{T}(C', A') & \xrightarrow{a'_*} & \mathcal{T}(C', B') & \xrightarrow{b'_*} & \mathcal{T}(C', C') & \xrightarrow{c'_*} & \mathcal{T}(C', TA') \xrightarrow{Ta'_*} \mathcal{T}(C', TB) \end{array}$$

By the 5-lemma, we get that $(\phi_C)_*$ is an isomorphisms, i.e. $(\phi_C)_*$ is both mono and epi. Thus for some unique s in $\mathcal{T}(C', C)$, $\phi_{C*}(s) = id_{C'}$.

By applying the functor $\mathcal{T}(-, C)$ we get the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \mathcal{T}(A, C) & \xleftarrow{a^*} & \mathcal{T}(B, C) & \xleftarrow{b^*} & \mathcal{T}(C, C) & \xleftarrow{c^*} & \mathcal{T}(TA, C) & \xleftarrow{Ta^*} & \mathcal{T}(TB, C) \\ (\phi_A)^* \uparrow \wr & & (\phi_B)^* \uparrow \wr & & (\phi_C)^* \uparrow & & (\phi_{TA})^* \uparrow \wr & & (\phi_{TB})^* \uparrow \wr \\ \mathcal{T}(A', C) & \xleftarrow{a'^*} & \mathcal{T}(B, C) & \xleftarrow{b'^*} & \mathcal{T}(C', C) & \xleftarrow{c'^*} & \mathcal{T}(TA', C) & \xleftarrow{Ta'^*} & \mathcal{T}(TB', C) \end{array}$$

By the 5-lemma, we get that $(\phi_C)^*$ is an isomorphisms. By the same argument $id_C = s' \circ \phi_C$ for some unique s' . ϕ_C is both split mono and split epi, which means it is an isomorphism. \square

Corollary 2.4.1. $(A, B, 0, a, 0, 0)$ is a triangle if and only if a is an isomorphism.

Proof. Assume that a is an isomorphism. Then it is seen that $(a, id_B, 0)$ is an isomorphism of triangles.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{0} & 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & TA \\ \wr \downarrow a & & \wr \downarrow id_B & & \wr \downarrow 0 & & \wr \downarrow Ta \\ B & \xrightarrow{id_B} & B & \xrightarrow{0} & 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & TB \end{array}$$

Converesly, assume that $(A, B, 0, a, 0, 0)$ is a triangle. Then the same diagram as above can be constructed, and by the 2 out of 3 property, a has to be an isomorphism. \square

Lemma 2.5. For a triangle (A, B, C, a, b, c) the following are equivalent:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & & \\ \uparrow T & \searrow a & \\ C & & B \\ \downarrow c & \swarrow b & \end{array}$$

- a is split mono
- b is split epi
- $c = 0$

Proof. The proof has two parts. First assume that a is split mono, and prove that b is split epi, and $c = 0$. By duality, it is then known that b being split epi implies that a is split mono and $c = 0$. The final part is to assume that $c = 0$, and prove either a is split mono or b is split epi.

Assume that a is split mono, then there exist an a^{-1} such that $id_A = a^{-1}a$. Let $M : \mathcal{T}$ be any object, then we can make a long exact sequence:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & a_* & & & \\
& & & \curvearrowright & & & \\
\mathcal{T}(M, T^{-1}C) & \xrightarrow{T^{-1}c_*} & \mathcal{T}(M, A) & & \mathcal{T}(M, B) & \xrightarrow{b_*} & \mathcal{T}(M, C) \xrightarrow{c_*} \mathcal{T}(M, TA) \\
& & & \curvearrowleft & & & \\
& & & a_*^{-1} & & &
\end{array}$$

By assumption a_* is split mono, thus $T^{-1}c_* = 0$ and in particular $c = 0$. This implies that b_* is epi, making a split short exact sequence.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & a_* & & & b_* \\
& & & \curvearrowright & & & \curvearrowright \\
0 & \xrightarrow{0} & \mathcal{T}(M, A) & & \mathcal{T}(M, B) & & \mathcal{T}(M, C) \xrightarrow{0} 0 \\
& & & \curvearrowleft & & & \curvearrowleft \\
& & & a_*^{-1} & & & b_*^{-1}
\end{array}$$

This gives that b is split epi, completing the first part of the proof.

For the next part, assume that $c = 0$; then we can construct the following triangles.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\ T \uparrow & & \swarrow \\ 0 & & C \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ b \end{array} & \Rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{0} & TA \\ T \uparrow & & \swarrow \\ -Tb & & TB \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ -Ta \end{array} \\
(2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{id_A} & A \\ T \uparrow & & \swarrow \\ 0 & & 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ 0 \end{array} & \Rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & TA \\ T \uparrow & & \swarrow \\ 0 & & TA \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ -id_{TA} \end{array}
\end{array}$$

(1) is constructed by applying TR2 twice, while (2) is constructed with TR1 and TR2 twice. Observe that there is a commutative square between the triangles, allowing for TR3 to make a morphism of triangles.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
C & \xrightarrow{0} & TA & \xrightarrow{-Ta} & TB & \xrightarrow{-Tb} & TC \\
\downarrow 0 & & \parallel id_{TA} & & \downarrow Ta^{-1} & & \downarrow 0 \\
0 & \xrightarrow{0} & TA & \xrightarrow{-id_{TA}} & TA & \xrightarrow{0} & 0
\end{array}$$

Thus $T(a^{-1}a) = id_{TA} = T(id_A) \Rightarrow id_A = a^{-1}a$, making a split mono. \square

Lemma 2.6. *Given two triangles (A, B, C, a, b, c) and (A', B', C', a', b', c') the following are equivalent:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow h & & \downarrow Tf \\
A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA'
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{l}
1. (f, g, h) \text{ is a morphism of triangles} \\
2. \exists g : B \rightarrow B' \text{ such that } b'ga = 0
\end{array}$$

Moreover, if $\mathcal{T}(A, T^{-1}C') \simeq 0$, then f and h are unique.

Proof. 1. \implies 2. as the composition $ba = 0 = b'a'$, so assume 2. The existence of f and h is evident from the long exact sequence of the bottom triangle at the functor represented by A .

$$\mathcal{T}(A, T^{-1}C') \xrightarrow{T^{-1}c'_*} \mathcal{T}(A, A') \xrightarrow{a'_*} \mathcal{T}(A, B') \xrightarrow{b'_*} \mathcal{T}(A, C')$$

The morphism $ga : \mathcal{T}(A, B')$ such that $b'ga = b'_*(ga) = 0$, thus $ga : \text{Ker}(b'_*)$. By exactness $\exists f : \mathcal{T}(A, A')$ such that $a'_*f = ga$, and by TR3 $\exists h : C \rightarrow C'$ such that (f, g, h) is a morphism of triangles. Now assume that $\mathcal{T}(A, T^{-1}C') \simeq 0$. Exactness determines that a'_* is a monomorphism, and f is then unique. Since T is a translation, we have that $\mathcal{T}(A, T^{-1}C') \simeq \mathcal{T}(TA, C')$. By using the functor $\mathcal{T}(-, C')$ at the top triangle, we get that b^* is a monomorphism, and thus h is chosen uniquely. \square

Lemma 2.7. *If (A, B, C, a, b, c) is a triangle, then $(T^{-1}C, A, B, T^{-1}c, a, b)$ is a triangle.*

Proof. By TR2 we can construct a triangle.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\
\uparrow T & & \uparrow T \\
C & \xleftarrow{b} & TB
\end{array}
\quad \implies \quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\
\uparrow T & & \uparrow T \\
TB & \xleftarrow{Ta} & TC
\end{array}$$

By TR1 we can create a triangle $(T^{-1}C, A, B', T^{-1}c, a', b')$, and then use TR3 to find a morphism.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA & \xrightarrow{Ta'} & TB' & \xrightarrow{Tb'} & TC \\
\parallel id_C & & \parallel id_{TA} & & \downarrow h & & \parallel id_{TC} \\
C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA & \xrightarrow{Ta} & TB & \xrightarrow{Tb} & TC
\end{array}$$

By the 2 out of 3 property it is seen that h is an isomorphism, so the triple $(id_{T^{-1}C}, id_A, T^{-1}h)$ is an isomorphism of candidate triangles, and by TR1, is an isomorphism of triangles, asserting that $(T^{-1}C, A, B, T^{-1}c, a, b)$ is in fact a triangle. \square

Lemma 2.8. *Let (A, B, C, a, b, c) and (A', B', C', a', b', c') be two triangles, then the direct sum of these triangles is a triangle.*

Proof. Observe that for any functor $\mathcal{T}(K, -)$ there is still a long exact sequence of Hom(ology) since $\mathcal{T}(K, A \oplus A') \simeq \mathcal{T}(K, A) \oplus \mathcal{T}(K, A')$. Thus for the direct sum of the triangles we have the following.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
A \oplus A' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a' \end{pmatrix}} & B \oplus B' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & b' \end{pmatrix}} & C \oplus C' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} c & 0 \\ 0 & c' \end{pmatrix}} & TA \oplus TC \\
& & \downarrow & & & & \\
\cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}(K, A) \oplus \mathcal{T}(K, A') & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}(K, B) \oplus \mathcal{T}(K, B') & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
& & \searrow & & \searrow & & \\
& & \mathcal{T}(K, C) \oplus \mathcal{T}(K, C') & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}(K, TA) \oplus \mathcal{T}(K, TA') & \longrightarrow & \cdots
\end{array}$$

Thus the 2 out of 3 property holds for the direct sum. By TR1 there is a triangle

$$A \oplus A' \longrightarrow B \oplus B' \longrightarrow D \longrightarrow TA \oplus TA'$$

By TR3 there are morphisms from this triangle to the direct summands. Adding these maps together there is a map from this triangle to the direct sum, and by using the 2 out of 3 property this is an isomorphism of candidate triangles. Thus the direct sum is a triangle.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
A \oplus A' & \longrightarrow & B \oplus B' & \longrightarrow & D & \longrightarrow & TA \oplus TA' \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
A & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & TA \\
& & & & \& & \\
A \oplus A' & \longrightarrow & B \oplus B' & \longrightarrow & D & \longrightarrow & TA \oplus TA' \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
A' & \longrightarrow & B' & \longrightarrow & C' & \longrightarrow & TA' \\
& & & & \downarrow & & \\
A \oplus A' & \longrightarrow & B \oplus B' & \longrightarrow & D & \longrightarrow & TA \oplus TA' \\
\parallel & & \parallel & & \downarrow \wr & & \parallel \\
A \oplus A' & \longrightarrow & B \oplus B' & \longrightarrow & A'' \oplus B'' & \longrightarrow & TA \oplus TA'
\end{array}$$

□

Lemma 2.9. *The direct summands of a triangle is a triangle.*

Proof. The proof can be found in [2]

□

2.2 Mapping Cones, Homotopies and Contractibility

Remark. The observant reader might have seen that the Octahedron axiom have not jet been used once! A lot of the theory proven for triangulated categories work without this axiom, and this motivates the definition of a pre-triangulated category. This odd axiom might seem to be pointless, but it is one of the most fundamental axioms, as TR3 can be proven with TR1, TR2 and TR4; see [need sources here].

Definition 2.5. A pre-triangulation of an additive category \mathcal{T} with translation T is a collection Δ' of triangles consisting of candidate triangles in \mathcal{T} satisfying TR1, TR2 and TR3.

The category \mathcal{T} with the pre-triangulation Δ' is called a pre-triangulated category, and the candidate triangles in Δ' are called triangles. We will only use this notion of triangles in this subsection.

The main goal of this subsection is to see how we can find triangles, and when these are triangles. We will also look at triangulated functors and triangulated subcategories. For the rest of this subsection it is assumed that we work in a pre-triangulated category \mathcal{T} .

Definition 2.6. Suppose there is a morphism of candidate triangles $\phi : (A, B, C, a, b, c) \rightarrow (A', B', C', a', b', c')$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\ \downarrow \phi_A & & \downarrow \phi_B & & \downarrow \phi_C & & \downarrow T\phi_A \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA' \end{array}$$

We define the mapping cone to be the candidate triangle:

$$B \oplus A' \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -b & 0 \\ \phi_B & a' \end{pmatrix}} C \oplus B' \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -c & 0 \\ \phi_C & b' \end{pmatrix}} TA \oplus C' \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -Ta & 0 \\ T\phi_A & c' \end{pmatrix}} TB \oplus TA'$$

Definition 2.7. A morphism $\alpha : (A, B, C, a, b, c) \rightarrow (A', B', C', a', b', c')$ between candidate triangles is called null-homotopic if it factors through a homotopy. That is, there exists maps Θ, Φ, Ψ in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\ \downarrow \alpha_A & \swarrow \Theta & \downarrow \alpha_B & \swarrow \Phi & \downarrow \alpha_C & \swarrow \Psi & \downarrow T\alpha_A \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA' \end{array}$$

such that $\alpha_A = \Theta a + T^{-1}(c' \Psi)$, $\alpha_B = \Phi b + a' \Theta$ and $\alpha_C = \Psi c + b' \Phi$. Two maps are called homotopic if their difference is null-homotopic

Lemma 2.10. *The mapping cone only depends on morphisms up to homotopy. I.e. if two maps are homotopic, their mapping cones are isomorphic.*

Proof. Suppose that (f, g, h) and (f', g', h') are two homotopic morphisms of triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA' \end{array}$$

Let (Θ, Φ, Ψ) be the homotopy between the triangle morphisms. Then there is an isomorphism of triangles.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} B \oplus A' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -b & 0 \\ g & a' \end{pmatrix}} & C \oplus B' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -c & 0 \\ h & b' \end{pmatrix}} & TA \oplus C' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -Ta & 0 \\ Tf & c' \end{pmatrix}} & TB \oplus TA' \\ \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \Theta & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \Phi & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \Psi & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ T\Theta & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ B \oplus A' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -b & 0 \\ g' & a' \end{pmatrix}} & C \oplus B' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -c & 0 \\ h' & b' \end{pmatrix}} & TA \oplus C' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -Ta & 0 \\ Tf' & c' \end{pmatrix}} & TB \oplus TA' \end{array}$$

□

Lemma 2.11. *Let A denote the triangle (A, A', A'') and B denote (B, B', B'') . Suppose $\alpha, \beta : A \rightarrow B$ are two homotopic morphisms of candidate triangles. Then for any map $\gamma : \tilde{A} \rightarrow A$ and any map $\delta : B \rightarrow \tilde{B}$ the maps $\delta\alpha\gamma$ and $\delta\beta\gamma$ are homotopic as well.*

Proof. To prove this statement it is enough to prove that $\alpha\gamma$ is homotopic to $\beta\gamma$ due to the symmetry of the statement. The goal is then to show that $(\Theta\gamma', \Phi\gamma'', \Psi T\gamma)$ is the homotopy. This can be seen as

$$\alpha'\gamma' - \beta'\gamma' = (\alpha' - \beta')\gamma' = (b\Theta + \Phi a')\gamma' = b\Theta\gamma' + \Phi a'\gamma' = b(\Theta\gamma') + (\Phi\gamma'')\tilde{a}'$$

□

Definition 2.8. A candidate triangle A is called a contractible triangle if id_A is null-homotopic.

Remark. If A is a contractible triangle and $F : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is an additive functor to an abelian category, then the identity of the cochain

$$\dots \longrightarrow F(A) \longrightarrow F(A') \longrightarrow F(A'') \longrightarrow F(TA) \longrightarrow \dots$$

is null-homotopic as well. Thus the homology of this sequence is 0, asserting that it is an exact sequence. The exactness of such sequences allow us to use the 2 out of 3 property on morphisms between contractible triangles.

Corollary 2.11.1. *If A is a contractible triangle, then any map in $\mathcal{T}(A, -)$ or $\mathcal{T}(-, A)$ is null-homotopic.*

Proof. Being null-homotopic is the same as that there is a homotopy between the map and the zero map. If $id_A \sim 0 \implies f \circ id_A = f \sim f \circ 0 = 0$. So any map f is null-homotopic. \square

Lemma 2.12. *A contractible triangle is a triangle.*

Proof. Let A be the triangle (A, A', A'') such that $id_A \sim 0$. This means that there is a homotopy

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & A'' & \xrightarrow{a''} & TA \\ \downarrow id_A & \swarrow \Theta & \downarrow id_{A'} & \swarrow \Phi & \downarrow id_{A''} & \swarrow \Psi & \downarrow id_{TA} \\ A & \xrightarrow{a} & A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & A'' & \xrightarrow{a''} & TA \end{array}$$

By using TR1 there is a triangle, and a long exact sequence.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & A' & \xrightarrow{e} & E & \xrightarrow{e'} & TA \\ & & & \downarrow & & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}(TA, A) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}(TA, A') & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}(TA, E) \xrightarrow{e'_*} \mathcal{T}(TA, TA) \xrightarrow{Ta_*} \dots \end{array}$$

Since the map $Ta \circ a''\Psi = 0$, the kernel $KerTa_* = Ime'_* \neq 0$. This means that there is a map $\Psi' : \mathcal{T}(TA, E)$ such that $e'\Psi' = a''\Psi$. Then the map $(id_A, id_{A'}, e\Theta + \Psi'a'')$ is a well defined map of candidate triangles. By the remark, we can use the 2 out of 3 properties to assert that the map found is an isomorphism, giving an isomorphism of triangles, asserting that the contractible triangle is a triangle. \square

Corollary 2.12.1. *The mapping cone of the zero map between triangles is a triangle.*

Proof. The mapping cone of the zero map can be seen to be the direct sum of two triangles. Thus it is a triangle. \square

Corollary 2.12.2. *The mapping cone of a null-homotopic map between triangles is a triangle.*

Remark. Suppose we have a morphism of triangles where one of the triangles are contractible, then the mapping cone is a triangle as well.

Definition 2.9. A morphism of triangles will be called good if the mapping cone of the morphism is a triangle.

Theorem 2.13. *A pre-triangulated category \mathcal{T} is triangulated if given two triangles (A, B, C, a, b, c) and (A', B', C', a', b', c') and diagram (1) commutes, then diagram (1) can be completed to diagram (2) such that ϕ is good. That is the mapping cone of ϕ is a triangle.*

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\ \downarrow \phi_A & & \downarrow \phi_B \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' \end{array} \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \xrightarrow{b} & C & \xrightarrow{c} & TA \\ \downarrow \phi_A & & \downarrow \phi_B & & \downarrow \phi_C & & \downarrow T\phi_A \\ A' & \xrightarrow{a'} & B' & \xrightarrow{b'} & C' & \xrightarrow{c'} & TA' \end{array}$$

Remark. This condition is equivalent to the Octahedron axiom.

Definition 2.10. A commutative square (1) is called homotopy cartesian if it arises from a triangle. That is, (2) is a triangle.

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} D & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner HO \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & C \end{array} \implies (2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} D & & \\ \uparrow T & \searrow & \\ C & & A \oplus B \end{array}$$

Remark. A way to construct homotopy cartesian squares is with homotopy pullbacks. That is to us TR1 on the following map to get a triangle.

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \downarrow a \\ B \xrightarrow{b} C \end{array} \implies A \oplus B \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \end{pmatrix}} C$$

$$\implies A \oplus B \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \end{pmatrix}} C \longrightarrow TD \longrightarrow TA \oplus TB \implies \begin{array}{ccc} D & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner HO \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & C \end{array}$$

Dually, one can use homotopy push-outs to get homotopy cartesian squares.

Remark. A remark about good maps and homotopy cartesian squares???

Lemma 2.14. *Suppose that there is a homotopy cartesian square (1). Then there are triangles and a triangle isomorphism as in (2).*

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} D & \xrightarrow{g'} & A \\ \downarrow f' \lrcorner HO \lrcorner & & \downarrow f \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \end{array} \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} D & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & TD \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f & & \parallel & & \downarrow Tf' \\ B & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & TB \end{array}$$

Proof. There is a commutative square which satisfies the requirements of the octahedron axiom.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
D & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} g' \\ f' \end{pmatrix}} & A \oplus B & & D & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} g' \\ f' \end{pmatrix}} & A \oplus B & & A \oplus B & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} & A & & D & \xrightarrow{f'} & A \\
\parallel & & \downarrow (1 \ 0) & & \uparrow T & & \downarrow (f \ g) & & \uparrow T & & \downarrow (f \ g) & & \uparrow T & & \downarrow & \\
D & \xrightarrow{g'} & A & & C & \xrightarrow{f} & A \oplus B & & TB & \xrightarrow{0} & A & & E & \xrightarrow{f'} & A \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & &
\end{array}$$

This setup shows that there is a triangle with a commutative square:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
C & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & TB & \longrightarrow & TC \\
& & & & & & \downarrow (f \ g) \\
& & & & & & C & \longrightarrow & E
\end{array}$$

. Since $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is a splitmono, we have that the following is a morphism of triangles.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
D & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & TD \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
B & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & TB
\end{array}$$

□

2.3 Calculus of Fractions and the Verdier Quotient

Localization is a method for adding formal inverses to a category. It is most notably known in commutative algebra where we can invert elements with respect to some ideal of the ring. The rational numbers can be shown to be a localization of the integers at every number except 0. The category gained from localizing at some set S of morphisms is the universal category where these morphisms are isomorphisms.

Definition 2.11. Let S be a collection of morphisms in the category \mathcal{C} . We say that the Localization of \mathcal{C} on S is the category $\mathcal{C}[S^{-1}]$ together with a functor $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}[S^{-1}]$ such that:

- $\forall s : S | q(s)$ is an isomorphism
- For any functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ such that $\forall s : S$ such that $F(s)$ is an isomorphism, then F factors through q . That is to say that there is a natural isomorphism $\eta : F \rightarrow F' \circ q$ so that $\mathcal{C}[S^{-1}]$ is the universal category where morphisms in S are isomorphisms.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D} \\ & \searrow q & \nearrow F' \\ & S^{-1}\mathcal{C} & \end{array}$$

Remark. Even though if we know that \mathcal{C} is locally small, then we cannot be sure that the category $\mathcal{C}[S^{-1}]$ is again locally small.

These categories are in general pretty hard to describe. When the set of morphisms is what we call a multiplicative system, we get the same calculus of fractions description of these localization the same style as for localizations of rings.

Definition 2.12. A set S of morphisms in a category \mathcal{C} is called right multiplicative if it satisfies the following conditions:

- S is closed under composition, i.e. if $f, g : S$ are composable then $gf : S$. Every identity morphism in \mathcal{C} is in S .
- (Right Ore condition) If $t : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism in S , then $\forall g : Z \rightarrow Y$ there is a commutative square (1) such that $f : W \rightarrow X$ and $s : W \rightarrow Z$ exists and $s : S$ as well.

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} W & \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} & X \\ \downarrow s & & \downarrow t \\ Z & \xrightarrow{\quad g \quad} & Y \end{array}$$

- (Left cancellation) Suppose $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ are parallel morphisms in \mathcal{C} , then 1. \implies 2.:
 1. $sf = sg$ for som $s : S$ starting at Y
 2. $ft = gt$ for som $t : S$ ending at X

Remark. The previous definition has a dual statement. We say that a set S of morphisms is a left multiplicative system if it satisfies:

- S is closed under composition, i.e. if $f, g : S$ are composable then $gf : S$. Every identity morphism in \mathcal{C} is in S .
- (Left Ore condition) If $s : Y \rightarrow Z$ is a morphism in S , then $\forall f : Y \rightarrow X$ there is a commutative square (1) such that $g : Z \rightarrow W$ and $t : X \rightarrow W$ exists and $t : S$ as well.

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} & X \\ \downarrow s & & \downarrow t \\ Z & \xrightarrow{\quad g \quad} & W \end{array}$$

- (Right cancellation) Suppose $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ are parallel morphisms in \mathcal{C} , then 1. \implies 2.:
 1. $sf = sg$ for som $s : S$ starting at Y
 2. $ft = gt$ for som $t : S$ ending at X

1. $ft = gt$ for som $t : S$ ending at X
2. $sf = sg$ for som $s : S$ starting at Y

If S is both right multiplicative and left multiplicative then we just say that it is multiplicative.

Prototype. Let R be a commutative integral domain, ... (look at Bacharaya and how they define the field of fractions, or ask Andreas if he have any good literature on this topic)

As with the definition of localization of rings, localization of a category \mathcal{C} at a multiplicative system will be defined with fractions. That is the morphisms will be "fractions" of morphisms. These morphisms will be described as diagrams over spans for right multiplicative systems (or dually cospans for left multiplicative systems), together with an equivalence relation.

Definition 2.13. A span is a diagram of the form:

$$\cdot \longleftarrow \cdot \longrightarrow \cdot$$

Definition 2.14. Let S be a right multiplicative system of morphisms in a category \mathcal{C} . Given a morphism $s : Y \rightarrow X$ in S and a morphism $t : Y \rightarrow Z$ we define the right fraction of s and t to be the span of the morphisms. That is s and t fit in the diagram:

$$X \xleftarrow{s} Y \xrightarrow{t} Z$$

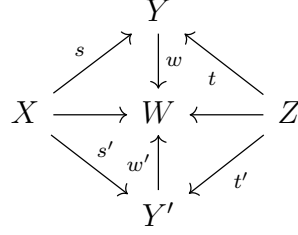
We denote the right fraction as ts^{-1} . Let \sim be the equivalence relation of right fractions given by the diagram (1) such that $ts^{-1} \sim t's'^{-1}$ if and only if $\exists w, w' : \mathcal{C}$ making the diagram commute and that the middle row is a right fraction.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & Y & & \\ & s \swarrow & \uparrow w & \searrow t & \\ X & \xleftarrow{\quad} & W & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Z \\ & s' \swarrow & \downarrow w' & \searrow t' & \\ & & Y' & & \end{array}$$

Dually, we define left fractions as diagrams over cospans such that if $t : S$ we get a left fraction $t^{-1}s$ as the diagram:

$$X \xrightarrow{s} Y \xleftarrow{t} Z$$

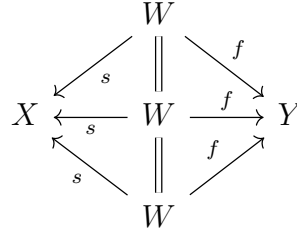
The equivalence relation \sim is given by the diagram in the same manner as above.



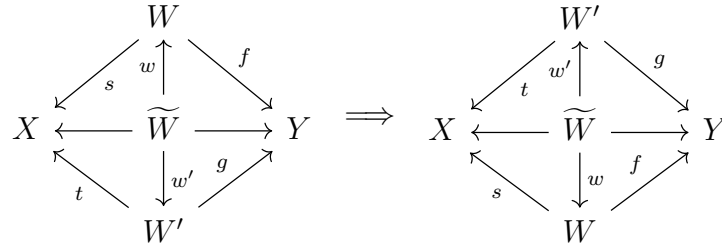
Proposition 2.15. *Suppose that S is a right multiplicative system, then the relation stated above is in fact an equivalence relation.*

Proof. We will need to prove that \sim is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

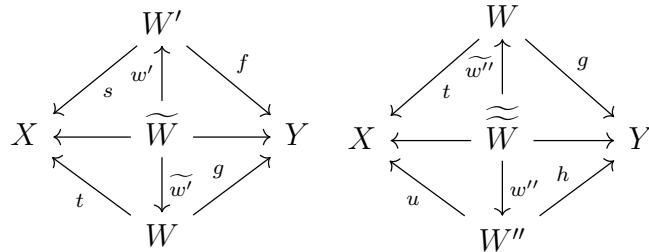
- (Reflexive) Let fs^{-1} be a right fraction. Then $fs^{-1} \sim fs^{-1}$ by the diagram:



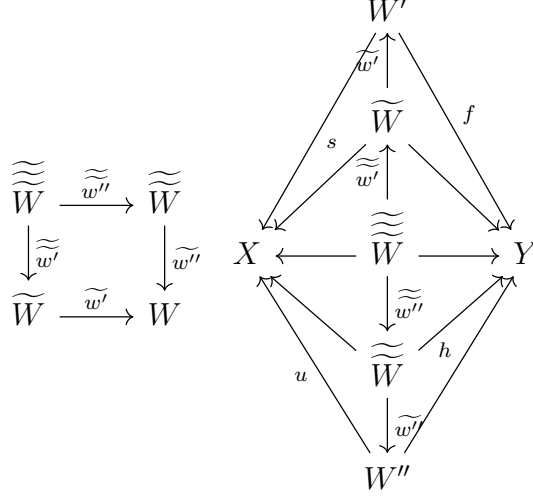
- (Symmetric) Let fs^{-1} and gt^{-1} be two right fractions such that $fs^{-1} \sim gt^{-1}$, that is the diagram commute. Due to inherent symmetric nature of the diagram it follows that $gt^{-1} \sim fs^{-1}$.



- (Transitive) Suppose that there are three right fractions fs^{-1} , gt^{-1} and hu^{-1} such that $fs^{-1} \sim gt^{-1}$ and $gt^{-1} \sim hu^{-1}$. That is, diagrammatically speaking:



By the Ore condition we can create two new maps from \widetilde{w}' and \widetilde{w}'' . Since both morphisms are assumed to be in S , then we get that both \widetilde{w}' and \widetilde{w}'' are in S . The following diagram then shows that $fs^{-1} \sim hu^{-1}$. A simple diagram chase shows that it is commutative.



□

Definition 2.15. Let S be a multiplicate system in a category \mathcal{C} . Given two right fractions fs^{-1} and gt^{-1} in the diagrams:

$$X \xleftarrow{s} W \xrightarrow{f} Y \quad \& \quad Y \xleftarrow{t} W' \xrightarrow{g} Z$$

we can define the composite of these fractions $gt^{-1} \circ fs^{-1}$ by the Ore condition:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \widetilde{W} & \xrightarrow{h} & W' & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ \downarrow u & & \downarrow t & & \\ X & \xleftarrow{s} & W & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

The composite is then the right fraction $gt^{-1} \circ fs^{-1} = gh(su)^{-1}$.

Proposition 2.16. *The composition of right fractions is well-defined up to equivalence.*

Proof. In order to prove that the composite is well-defined we need to prove that the composite is independent from the different choices of the right Ore condition and that it is independent from choice of right fraction. There will only be presented a proof for that the choice of Ore maps is independent, as the other two cases are analogous.

Suppose we have two right fractions fs^{-1} and gt^{-1} as indicated from the diagrams.

$$X \xleftarrow{s} W_1 \xrightarrow{f} Y \quad \& \quad Y \xleftarrow{t} W_2 \xrightarrow{g} Z$$

Further suppose that there are at least two different choices for the maps gained by the right Ore condition. That is for example $(\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{s}, \widetilde{f})$ and $(\widehat{W}, \widehat{s}, \widehat{g})$. We can draw the two compositions as:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{W} & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{g}} & W_2 \xrightarrow{g} Z \\ \downarrow \widetilde{s} & & \downarrow t \\ X \xleftarrow{s} W_1 & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{W} & \xrightarrow{\widehat{f}} & W_2 \xrightarrow{g} Z \\ \downarrow \widehat{s} & & \downarrow t \\ X \xleftarrow{s} W_1 & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

By combining the diagrams at W_1 by using the right Ore condition again we can find $(W, \widetilde{w}, \widehat{w})$ as in the diagram below.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \bar{W} & & & & \\ & & \searrow \xi & & & & \\ & W & \xrightarrow{\widehat{w}} & \widehat{W} & \xrightarrow{\widehat{f}} & W_2 & \xrightarrow{g} Z \\ & \downarrow \widetilde{w} & & \downarrow \widehat{w} & & \downarrow t & \\ \widetilde{W} & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{s}} & W_1 & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & & \\ & & \downarrow s & & & & \\ & & X & & & & \end{array}$$

We see that the three squares commute, as by the definition of right Ore condition. Thus we have that $s\widetilde{s}\widetilde{w} = s\widehat{s}\widehat{w}$. As the three squares commute we get that $t\widehat{f}\widehat{w} = t\widetilde{g}\widetilde{w}$. As $t : S$ we can use right cancellation to find a $\xi : \bar{W} \rightarrow W$ such that $\widehat{f}\widehat{w}\xi = \widetilde{g}\widetilde{w}\xi \implies g\widehat{f}\widehat{w}\xi = g\widetilde{g}\widetilde{w}\xi$. Thus the equivalence relation diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \widehat{W} & & \\ & \swarrow s\widehat{s} & \uparrow \widehat{w}\xi & \searrow g\widehat{f} & \\ X & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \bar{W} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Z \\ & \swarrow s\widetilde{s} & \downarrow \widetilde{w}\xi & \searrow g\widetilde{g} & \\ & & \widetilde{W} & & \end{array}$$

□

Proposition 2.17. *The composition of right fractions is associative.*

Proof. Let fs^{-1} , gt^{-1} and hu^{-1} be right fractions as in the diagrams below:

$$A \xleftarrow{s} X \xrightarrow{f} B \quad , \quad B \xleftarrow{t} Y \xrightarrow{g} C \quad \& \quad C \xleftarrow{u} Z \xrightarrow{h} D$$

There are two different ways of calculating the composition. Every morphism in S will be marked blue.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{hu^{-1} \circ (gt^{-1} \circ fs^{-1})}{W \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow D} & & \frac{(hu^{-1} \circ gt^{-1}) \circ fs^{-1}}{V' \longrightarrow W' \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow D} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ V \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow C & & Y \longrightarrow C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X \longrightarrow B & & X \longrightarrow B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & & A \end{array}$$

To be able to find a relation between these diagrams we create another diagram with the right Ore condition.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{\text{blue}} & V' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ W & \xrightarrow{\text{blue}} & X \end{array}$$

To finish the proof, one would need to show that the maps to A and D commute. The maps to A commute right out of the bat, by the right Ore condition. To prove that the maps to D commute, first apply right cancellation on the maps to B , then on the maps to C .

□

Definition 2.16. Let S be a right multiplicative system in a category \mathcal{C} . We define a category $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ to have objects $\mathfrak{Ob}\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C} = \mathfrak{Ob}\mathcal{C}$ and morphisms $\mathfrak{Mor}\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C} = \{\text{right fractions of } S\} / \sim$. This means that the morphisms $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ are spans in \mathcal{C} where one of the maps are in S up to equivalence.

$$X \xleftarrow{\text{blue}} A \longrightarrow Y$$

This is well-defined by the previous results and the identity morphisms are the right fractions of the form:

$$X \xlongequal{\quad} X \xlongequal{\quad} X$$

Remark. Dually there is a category $\mathfrak{l}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ for a left multiplicative system S in a category \mathcal{C} . It is defined in the same manner as $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$, but with left fractions instead.

Remark. Given that S is right multiplicative, A right fraction from the object A to the object B can be described with a special kind of diagram. Let $A \downarrow S$ be the comma category of arrows from S ending in A and let $\delta : A \downarrow S \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be the forgetful functor, sending each arrow to its domain. A morphism in $A \downarrow S$ from the objects (b, B') to (c, C') is a morphism $t : B' \rightarrow C'$ such that $b = ct$. We see that there is a correspondance between right fractions and elements in components of diagrams over $A \downarrow S$ such as $\mathcal{C}(\delta b, B) = \mathcal{C}(B', B)$ and right fractions. That is, let $f : \delta \downarrow \mathcal{B}$, then f can be regarded as fb^{-1} . A morphism from $\mathcal{C}(\delta c, B)$ to $\mathcal{C}(\delta b, B)$ is a morphism induced by a morphism from (b, B') to (c, C') in $A \downarrow S$. By the equivalence relation above we want to fractions fb^{-1} and gc^{-1} to be identified if there exists morphisms from $\mathcal{C}(\delta d, B)$ with maps $b' : (d, D') \rightarrow (b, B')$ and $c' : (d, D') \rightarrow (c, C')$ in $A \downarrow S$ such that $b' * f = c' * g$. This would be the same as saying that the right fractions are the coequalizer of the diagram $\mathcal{C}(\delta b, B) \coprod \mathcal{C}(\delta c, B) \rightrightarrows \mathcal{C}(\delta d, B)$. This observation motivates that the right fractions from A to B is described as the colimit of the functor $\mathcal{C}(\delta -, B) : A \downarrow S \rightarrow SET$. Dually, if S is left multiplicative we get that the left fractions from A to B can be described as the colimit of the functor $\mathcal{C}(A, \rho_-) : S \downarrow B \rightarrow SET$. More details can be found in [3] and [4].

Mitt lille utspill her må fikses. Jeg kan lage et addendum elns hvor det legges in alt som er relevant for å forstå hva som skjer elns...

To ensure us that these categories $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ does indeed exist there are many different criteria which we can place upon our assumptions. A natural restriction is to ensure that the colimits above exists as sets

Definition 2.17. A multiplicative system S in a locally small category \mathcal{C} is called locally small on the right if for every object $X : \mathcal{C}$ there is a set S_X of morphisms from S such that for every morphism $f : X_1 \rightarrow X$ in S there is a morphism $f' : X' \rightarrow X$ in S_X factoring thorough f .

The dual of this definition will be called a locally small multiplicative system on the left. If it is both locally small on the left and the right, we will simply call it locally small.

Remark. If S is a left multiplicative system, then $S \downarrow A$ is a filtered category for every object A . Dually, if S is right multiplicative then $A \downarrow S$ is cofiltered.

Remark. Equipped with this notion we are now able to prove that the localizations exists as locally small categories. Locally small right multiplicative systems allows us to prove that the classes $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ are sets. This can be seen as we can regard S_X as a small category. By using the right Ore condition and left cancellation we can extend S_X such that it is again cofiltered and admits the same colimit, i.e.

$$\varinjlim \mathcal{C}(\delta -, B) : A \downarrow S \rightarrow Set \simeq \varinjlim \mathcal{C}(\delta -, B) : S_A \rightarrow Set.$$

Theorem 2.18. (Gabriel-Zisman) Let S be a locally small right multiplicative system of morphisms in a category \mathcal{C} . Then the category $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ exists and is the localization of \mathcal{C} on S . That is there is an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{C}[S^{-1}] \simeq \mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ together with a functor $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ sending a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ to the right fraction fid_X^{-1} .

Proof. To prove the theorem we have to show that q is a functor, and that it is universal. Suppose that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ are morphisms in \mathcal{C} . Then $q(gf) = (gf)id_X^{-1}$ and $q(g)q(f) = (gid_Y^{-1}) \circ (fid_X^{-1})$. We can then choose the composition to be defined by the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & & \\ \parallel & & & & \\ X & & & & \end{array}$$

Thus we can see that $(gid_Y^{-1}) \circ (fid_X^{-1}) = (gf)id_X^{-1}$ asserting the functoriality of q .

To see that q is universal let \mathcal{D} be a category where every morphism of S is an isomorphism, and suppose there is a functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. We can define a functor $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}F : \mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ by $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}F(fs^{-1}) = F(f)F(s)^{-1}$. One can see that $F = \mathfrak{r}S^{-1}F \circ q$, it remains to show that it is well-defined. Suppose $fs^{-1} = gt^{-1}$, that means there is a diagram in \mathcal{C} with the blue arrows in S :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & W' & & \\ & \swarrow s & \uparrow w' & \searrow f & \\ X & & W & & Y \\ & \swarrow t & \downarrow w'' & \searrow g & \\ & & W'' & & \end{array}$$

Thus in \mathcal{D} we have that $F(t) = F(sw')F(w'')^{-1}$ and $F(g) = F(fw')F(w'')^{-1}$, and this again gives us that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{r}S^{-1}F(gt^{-1}) &= F(g)F(t)^{-1} \\ &= F(fw')F(w'')^{-1}(F(fw')F(w'')^{-1})^{-1} = F(fw')F(w'')^{-1}F(w'')F(sw')^{-1} \\ &= F(f)F(w')F(w')^{-1}F(s)^{-1} = F(f)F(s)^{-1} = \mathfrak{r}S^{-1}F(fs^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}F$ is well-defined and is unique by construction. \square

Corollary 2.18.1. *If S is a locally small left multiplicative system instead then $\mathfrak{I}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ is the localization of \mathcal{C} on S .*

If moreover S is a locally small multiplicative system, then there is an equivalence of categories $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C} \simeq \mathfrak{I}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$.

Proof. The first statement is dual to the theorem.

To see the other statement, note that both $\mathfrak{r}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{l}S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ are the universal categories where the morphisms of S are isomorphisms. Thus it follows that these categories have to be equivalent. \square

Remark. Since righthandedness of lefthandedness of the multiplicative system S doesn't affect the localization we can simply call the localization of a (left/right) multiplicative system for $S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$.

Remark. A morphisms $f : \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ will be invertible in the localized category if it is in the same equivalence class as the identity, both id_X and id_Y . This forces a morphism f to be invertible in $S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ if and only if there is $g, h : S$ such that $fg, hf : S$.

Proposition 2.19. *Let \mathcal{C} be a category, and S a right multiplicative set of morphisms. The canonical functor $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ commutes with finite limits.*

Proof. Let $T : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a diagram over a finite category \mathcal{D} . Then for any object $A : S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ we have the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned} S^{-1}\mathcal{C}(qA, q(\varprojlim T_-)) &\simeq \varinjlim \mathcal{C}(\delta_-, \varprojlim T_-) \\ &\simeq \varinjlim \varprojlim \mathcal{C}(\delta_-, T_-) \simeq \varprojlim \varinjlim \mathcal{C}(\delta_-, T_-) \simeq \varprojlim S^{-1}\mathcal{C}(qA, q(T_-)) \end{aligned}$$

The first isomorphism is by the remark, the second is by the representative nature of limits and the third isomorphism is from the fact that filtered colimits commute with finite limits. The colimits are filtered by the remark that S_A is cofiltered and that the functor $\mathcal{C}(_, A)$ is contravariant. \square

Remark. I am not quite sure yet how this argument proves the statement I want to prove, but that can be figure out later. I also don't know the proof for why filtered colimits commute with finite colimits, but it is in Riehl's book.

Proposition 2.20. *Let \mathcal{C} be a category with a zero. That is an object which is both initial and terminal. Suppose that S is a right multiplicative system, then $q0$ is a zero object in $S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. The claim that $q0$ is initial follows from that initial is a limit of a diagram over the empty category. To see that $q0$ is terminal we only need to prove that every right fraction is equivalent with $0id_A^{-1}$. The following diagram proves this:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & X & & \\ & \swarrow f & \downarrow f & \searrow 0 & \\ A & \xlongequal{\quad} & A & \xrightarrow{0} & 0 \end{array}$$

\square

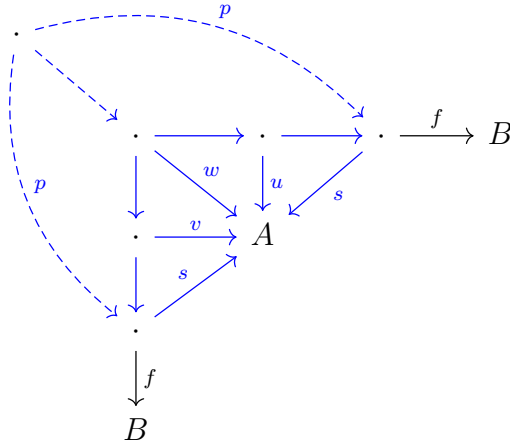
Proposition 2.21. *If \mathcal{A} is an additive category and S is a right multiplicative system, then $S^{-1}\mathcal{A}$ is additive as well.*

Proof. From the previous propositions we know that $q0$ is the zero object and that $q(A \times B) \simeq qA \times qB$. By proving that there is an addition induced by \mathcal{A} and that q preserves this addition we get that the product is the biproduct induced by the maps in \mathcal{A} .

Suppose that we have the fractions $fs^{-1}, gt^{-1} : S^{-1}\mathcal{C}(A, B)$. We define their addition by using the Ore condition to find new morphisms f, g' and u such that $fs^{-1} = f'u^{-1}$ and $gt^{-1} = g'u^{-1}$. Then the addition is defined as follows:

$$fs^{-1} + gt^{-1} = (f' + g')u^{-1}$$

To prove that this is an addition we should prove that it is well defined, associativity, inverses and commutativity will be inherited from \mathcal{A} . Let v be another extension. That is $\bar{f}v^{-1} = fs^{-1} = f'u^{-1}$ and $\bar{g}v^{-1} = gt^{-1} = g'u^{-1}$, so our goal is to prove that $(\bar{f} + \bar{g})v^{-1} - (f' + g')u^{-1} = 0$. By definition we have that $(\bar{f} + \bar{g})v^{-1} - (f' + g')u^{-1} = \bar{f}v^{-1} - f'u^{-1} + \bar{g}v^{-1} - g'u^{-1}$. So to prove that the whole sum is 0 is the same to prove as $\bar{f}v^{-1} + (-f')u^{-1} = (\bar{f} - f'')w^{-1} = 0$. This can be done by writing out the diagrams after repeatedly applying right Ore condition.



The line to the bottom represents \bar{f} and the line to the right represents f'' . By using left cancellation on the common morphism s into A one obtains the morphism p which relates the two fractions and makes the sum go to zero.

It remains to prove that $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ respects addition. Assume that $f, g : \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$

$$q(f + g) = (f + g)id_X^{-1} = fid_X^{-1} + gid_X^{-1} = qf + qg$$

□

Corollary 2.21.1. *If \mathcal{A} is abelian and S is a multiplicative system, then $S^{-1}\mathcal{A}$ is abelian as well.*

Definition 2.18. A triangulated functor $F : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ between two triangulated categories $(\mathcal{T}, T, \Delta_{\mathcal{T}})$ and $(\mathcal{S}, S, \Delta_{\mathcal{S}})$, is an additive functor along with a natural isomorphism $\phi_X : F(T(X)) \rightarrow S(F(X))$ such that $F(\Delta_{\mathcal{T}}) \subseteq \Delta_{\mathcal{S}}$. This means that for every triangle in \mathcal{T} there is a triangle in \mathcal{S} .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{a} & B \\
\uparrow T & & \\
c \downarrow & & \\
C & \xleftarrow{b} &
\end{array}
\quad \Longrightarrow \quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
F(A) & \xrightarrow{F(a)} & F(B) \\
\uparrow T & & \\
F(c) \downarrow & & \\
F(C) & \xleftarrow{F(b)} &
\end{array}$$

Definition 2.19. A triangulated subcategory \mathcal{S} of a triangulated category \mathcal{T} is a full additive subcategory closed under isomorphisms such that the inclusion functor is triangulated.

Definition 2.20. Let $F : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be a triangulated functor. The kernel of F is defined to be the full subcategory $Ker(F)$ of \mathcal{S} such that every object in $Ker(F)$ gets mapped to 0 by F . That is, $Ker(F)$ is the class of objects $\{K : \mathcal{S} | F(K) \simeq 0\}$.

Lemma 2.22. *The kernel of a triangulated functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a triangulated subcategory.*

Proof. Let $X : Ker F$, since F is a triangulated functor $CX : Ker F$ as $F(CX) = D(FX) = D0 = 0$. As F is triangulated, we have that every triangle maps to a triangle. Let $X, Y : Ker F$, then:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y \\
\uparrow T & & \\
Z & \xleftarrow{\quad} &
\end{array}
\quad \Longrightarrow \quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 0 \\
\uparrow T & & \\
F(Z) & \xleftarrow{\quad} &
\end{array}$$

By TR3 and the 2 out of 3 property $F(Z) \simeq 0 \implies Z : Ker F$. Thus $Ker F$ is a triangulated subcategory of \mathcal{C} . \square

Definition 2.21. A subcategory \mathcal{S} of a triangulated category \mathcal{T} is called thick if it contains all the direct summands of its objects.

Lemma 2.23. *The kernel of a triangulated functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is thick.*

Proof. Let $X \oplus Y : Ker F$, since F is additive we have that $0 \simeq F(X \oplus Y) \simeq F(X) \oplus F(Y)$, but then there is a splitmono $F(X) \rightarrow 0 \implies F(X) \simeq 0 \simeq F(Y)$. \square

Lemma 2.24. *Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a triangulated functor. Suppose that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism such that $F(f)$ is an isomorphism. Then the cone of f is in $Ker F$.*

Proof. There is an isomorphism of triangles in \mathcal{D} , showing that the cone of f is in $Ker F$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
FX & \xrightarrow{Ff} & FY & \longrightarrow & F(\text{cone}(f)) & \longrightarrow & FTX \\
\parallel & & \parallel & & \downarrow \cong & & \parallel \\
FX & \xrightarrow{Ff} & FY & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & FTX
\end{array}$$

□

The goal for the rest of this section is to prove that there is a localization at any triangulated subcategory $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. This localization will yield a functor $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}$ such that $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \text{Ker} q$. We will define a set of morphism $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$ related to \mathcal{S} such that this set is multiplicative.

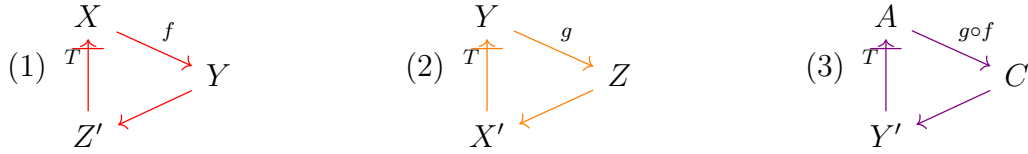
Definition 2.22. Let \mathcal{C} be a triangulated category and $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ be a triangulated subcategory. Define a collection $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$ to be a collection of morphisms in \mathcal{C} such that for any $f : \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$ there is a triangle with $C : \mathcal{S}$.

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow TA$$

Remark. Every isomorphism is in $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$. That is because isomorphisms are found in triangles $(A, B, 0, f, 0, 0)$ and $0 : \mathcal{S}$ for any triangulated subcategory.

Lemma 2.25. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be two morphisms. If any two of the morphisms f , g and gf are in $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$ then so is the third.

Proof. We are able to find three triangles in \mathcal{C} .



By the Octahedron axiom there exist another triangle in \mathcal{C} :

$$Z' \longrightarrow X' \longrightarrow Y' \longrightarrow TZ'$$

Note that f is in $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$ if and only if $Z' : \mathcal{S}$. WLOG assume that f and g is in $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$, this can be done due to the rotation axiom. Thus we can find the triangle (Z', X', Y'') in \mathcal{S} proving that Y' is in \mathcal{S} by the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z' & \longrightarrow & X' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & TZ' \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \downarrow \cong & & \parallel \\ Z' & \longrightarrow & X' & \longrightarrow & Y'' & \longrightarrow & TZ' \end{array}$$

□

Proposition 2.26. Let $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ be a triangulated subcategory, then $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$ satisfies the Ore condition.

Proof. To prove that a system satisfies the Ore condition there has to be a proof for both right and left condition. Luckily, the arguments presented here can be dualized to give a proof for the other condition. Thus there will only be presented a proof for the right Ore condition. Let $f : A \rightarrow C$ be in $Mor_{\mathcal{S}}$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$ in \mathcal{C} . Then we can form a homotopy pullback forming a homotopy cartesian square as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & A & \\ & \downarrow f & \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \end{array} \Longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} D & \xrightarrow{g'} & A \\ \downarrow f' \lrcorner & HO & \downarrow f \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \end{array}$$

By Lemma 2.12 there are triangles along this homotopy square identifying the cones. Since the cone of f is assumed to be in \mathcal{S} , the cone of f' is also in \mathcal{S} . This proves that $f' : Mor_{\mathcal{S}}$. \square

Proposition 2.27. *For any parallell morphism $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{C} the following are equivalent:*

1. $sf = sg$ for some $s : Mor_{\mathcal{S}}$ starting at Y .
2. $ft = gt$ for some $t : Mor_{\mathcal{S}}$ ending at X .
3. $f - g$ factors through an object $C : \mathcal{S}$.

Proof. (1. \iff 3.): Suppose that there exists an $s : Y \rightarrow Z$ such that $s(f - g) = 0$. By TR1 there is a triangle $Y \xrightarrow{s} Z \xrightarrow{Ts'} TC \longrightarrow TY$ and a long exact sequence of hoom(ology).

$$\mathcal{C}(X, C) \xrightarrow{s'_*} \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{s_*} \mathcal{T}(X, Z)$$

$$p \xrightarrow{s'_*} f - g \xrightarrow{s_*} 0$$

Since $s(f - g) = 0$ there exists a $p : \mathcal{C}(X, C)$ such that $f - g = s'_*p$. By definition, $s : Mor_{\mathcal{S}} \iff C : \mathcal{S}$, but $s : Mor_{\mathcal{S}} \implies f - g$ factors through C , and vice versa. (2. \iff 3.): This argument is dual. \square

This has shown that $Mor_{\mathcal{S}}$ is a multiplicative system, and Theorem 2.17 say that the localization exists given that $Mor_{\mathcal{S}}$ is locally small. The category $Mor_{\mathcal{S}}^{-1}$ will be called for \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} and it is called the Verdier quotient. As \mathcal{C} is additive, it is known that \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} is additive as well by Proposition 2.20. The remaining part is to show that \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} is triangulated and that localization functor $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}$ is a triangulated functor.

Theorem 2.28. *Let $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ be triangulated categories. Then the Verdier quotient \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} and the functor $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}$ is the universal triangulated category where morphisms in $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{S}}$ are isomorphisms.*

Proof. The triangulation on \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} is defined as the following. Let $C/S : \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}$ be the additive autoequivalence defined by $C/S(A) = C(A)$. Since $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}$ maps every object to itself it follows that $q(C(A)) \simeq C/S(A) = C/S(q(A))$, and define $\Delta_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}} \supseteq q(\Delta_{\mathcal{C}})$ such that $\Delta_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}}$ has every isomorphism class of $q(\Delta_{\mathcal{C}})$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} qX & & X \\ \uparrow T & \searrow & \uparrow T \\ & qY & Y \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow \\ qZ & & Z \end{array} \Longleftarrow$$

Then by definition q is triangulated if the category \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} is triangulated. By definition, the triangles are closed under isomorphisms, $(X, X, 0, id_X, 0, 0)$ is a triangle, and TR2 holds. Thus it remains to show TR1 and TR4 (TR3 is implied by the other axioms). To prove TR1, let $f s^{-1} : \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}(qW, qY)$. Then expand $f : \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ to a triangle in \mathcal{C} with TR1, it will induce a triangle in \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} .

$$qX \xrightarrow{fid_X^{-1}} qY \xrightarrow{gid_Y^{-1}} qZ \xrightarrow{hid_Z^{-1}} qTX$$

Then there is an isomorphism to the following candidate triangle from the induced triangle, proving TR1.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} qX & \xrightarrow{fid_X^{-1}} & qY & \xrightarrow{gid_Y^{-1}} & qZ & \xrightarrow{hid_Z^{-1}} & qTX \\ \wr \downarrow \wr \downarrow sid_X^{-1} & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \wr \downarrow \wr (Ts)id_{Tx}^{-1} \\ qW & \xrightarrow{fs^{-1}} & qY & \xrightarrow{gid_Y^{-1}} & qZ & \xrightarrow{(Ts)hid_Z^{-1}} & qTW \end{array}$$

To show the Octahedron axiom, suppose that there are three triangles in \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} . By construction, these triangles can be chosen such that only the first map is a fraction up to isomorphism of triangles.

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Z & \xrightarrow{t'} & X \\ \swarrow s & & \downarrow a \\ A & \xrightarrow{as^{-1}} & B \\ \uparrow x' & \searrow x & \\ C' & & \end{array} \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Y & & \\ \swarrow t & & \downarrow b \\ B & \xrightarrow{bt^{-1}} & C \\ \uparrow y' & \searrow y & \\ A' & & \end{array} \quad (3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Z & & \\ \swarrow st' & & \downarrow ba' \\ A & \xrightarrow{boa} & C \\ \uparrow z' & \searrow z & \\ B' & & \end{array}$$

By composing the fractions from A to B and B to C we can find an object Z as in the diagram with the Ore condition. To illustrate with triangle (1), there is a correspondance of triangles in \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} and \mathcal{C} . That is by the following isomorphism:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
Z & \xrightarrow{at'} & B & \longrightarrow & Z' & \longrightarrow & TZ \\
\downarrow \wr & & \parallel & & \downarrow \wr & & \parallel \\
X & \xrightarrow{a} & B & \longrightarrow & C' & \longrightarrow & TX \\
\downarrow s & & & & & & \downarrow Ts \\
A & & & & & & TA
\end{array}$$

The result of the octahedron axiom follows as we can instead consider the triangles found by the composition of morphisms as below.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Z & & \\
\downarrow f' & \searrow bf' & \\
Y & \xrightarrow{b} & C
\end{array}$$

□

Proposition 2.29. *Let $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ be triangulated categories. If $0 : X \rightarrow 0$ is an isomorphism in \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S} , then there is an object Y such that $X \oplus Y : \mathcal{S}$.*

Proof. If $0 : X \rightarrow 0$ is invertible, then there exist a map $0 : 0 \rightarrow Y$, such that $0 : X \rightarrow Y$ is in $Mor_{\mathcal{S}}$. By definition $X \oplus Y$ is in \mathcal{S} . □

This proposition shows us that the kernel of $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{S}$ is the smallest thick subcategory of \mathcal{C} such that $\mathcal{C}/Kerq$ is the universal category where every morphism in $Mor_{\mathcal{S}}$ is an isomorphism. For this reason $\widehat{\mathcal{S}} = Kerq$ is called the thick closure of \mathcal{S} .

2.4 Universal Homological Embedding

Do Yoneda embedding into functor categories.

3 Exact Categories

I can maybe write some of the history of the development of the idea of exact categories.

3.1 Definitions and First Properties

In this section we will focus on defining what an exact category is and the first elementary properties. We will prove the axiom dubbed as "the obscure axiom" and motivate that it is not as obscure as its name suggest. Some "short" variants of some homological diagram lemmas will also be proved.

To start with the exact categories we will first take a look towards the abelian ones first. Short exact sequences are of great interest, and they can be characterized with two morphisms $p : A \rightarrow B$ and $q : B \rightarrow C$ such that p is the kernel of q and q is the cokernel of p . This leads to the first definition.

Definition 3.1. A kernel-cokernel pair is a pair of maps (p, q) such that p is the kernel of q and q is the cokernel of p . A morphism of kernel-cokernel pairs (p, q) and (p', q') is a triple (f, g, h) such that the following diagram commutes. An isomorphisms is a triple in which each morphism is an isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightarrow{p} & B & \xrightarrow{q} & C \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow h \\ A' & \xrightarrow{p'} & B' & \xrightarrow{q'} & C' \end{array}$$

Lemma 3.1. Let (p, q) be a kernel-cokernel pair, then the image and coimage of p exists and are isomorphic. I.e. this diagram exists, such that the left square is a push-out and the right square is a pull-back:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & A & \xrightarrow{p} & B & \xrightarrow{q} & C \\ & \searrow 0 & \downarrow & & \uparrow & \nearrow 0 & \\ & & \text{Coim}(p) & \xrightarrow{\text{iso}} & \text{Im}(p) & & \end{array}$$

Proof. Since (p, q) is a kernel-cokernel pair we have that the first square is bicartesian and the second square is a push-out.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{p} & B \\ & \searrow 0 & \downarrow q \\ & & C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & A \\ & \searrow 0 & \parallel \\ & & A \end{array}$$

Thus $Im(p) = Coim(p) = A$, asserting the isomorphism as the identity in the diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & A & \xrightarrow{p} & B & \xrightarrow{q} & C \\
 & \searrow 0 & \parallel & & \uparrow p & \nearrow 0 & \\
 & & A & = & A & &
 \end{array}$$

□

Corollary 3.1.1. *Suppose that (p, q) is a kernel-cokernel pair. If p is an epimorphism, then p is an isomorphism.*

Definition 3.2. An exact structure for an additive category \mathcal{A} is a class \mathcal{E} of kernel-cokernel pairs which are closed under isomorphisms. A pair $(p, q) : \mathcal{E}$ is called a conflation, here p is called an inflation and q is called a deflation. $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E})$ is called exact when the following axioms holds:

- (QE0) $\forall A : \mathcal{A} \text{ } id_A$ is both an inflation and a deflation.
- (QE1) Both inflations and deflations are closed under composition.
- (QE2) The push-out of an inflation is an inflation.
- (QE2^{op}) The pull-back of a deflation is a deflation.

An exact category is the additive category \mathcal{A} together with an exact structure \mathcal{E} .

Remark. When writing diagrams we use decorated arrows to indicate that a morphism is either an inflation or a deflation. A tail with a circle means inflation: $A \rightarrowtail \circ \rightarrow B$. Double heads with a circle means deflation: $A \rightarrowtail \circ \twoheadrightarrow B$. We can now rewrite the (QE2*) axioms as:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A \rightarrowtail \circ \rightarrow B & A \rightarrowtail \circ \twoheadrightarrow B & \\
 \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\
 C \rightarrowtail \circ \rightarrow D & C \rightarrowtail \circ \twoheadrightarrow D &
 \end{array}$$

Remark. Inflations are also called admissible monomorphisms, deflations are also called admissible epimorphisms and conflations are also called short exact sequences.

Remark. The axioms for an exact category is made in such a way that \mathcal{E} is an exact structure for \mathcal{A} if and only if \mathcal{E}^{op} is an exact structure for \mathcal{A}^{op} .

Lemma 3.2. *The map $0 : 0 \rightarrow A$ is an inflation. Dually, the map $0 : A \rightarrow 0$ is a deflation.*

Proof. Consider the diagram $0 \rightarrowtail \xrightarrow{0} A \xrightarrow{id_A} A$. The left morphism is the kernel of the right morphism making a kernel-cokernel pair $(0, id_A)$. The identity id_A is assumed to be a deflation, implying that the pair is a conflation. □

Remark. It can be seen that isomorphisms are deflations. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be an isomorphism, then there are two kernel-cokernel pairs: $(0, id_A)$ and $(0, f)$. Between these there is an isomorphism which is the triple $(0, id_A, f^{-1})$. As the conflation are closed under isomorphism, $(0, f)$ is a conflation, making f into a deflation. By dualizing this argument f is also an inflation.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow id_A & & \downarrow f^{-1} \\ 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & A & \xrightarrow{id_A} & A \end{array}$$

Corollary 3.2.1. *A kernel-cokernel pair (i, p) found as a split short-exact sequence (1) is a conflation.*

$$(1) \quad A \xrightarrow{i} A \oplus B \xrightarrow{p} B$$

Proof. In a category with an initial object the coproduct can be thought of as the push-out with the initial in the upper right corner. This can be assembled into push-out (1). By the lemma the zero morphisms are inflations, asserting that i and i' are inflations by (QE2). Thus there are conflations (i, p) and (i', p') .

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & A \\ \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow i \\ B & \xrightarrow{i'} & A \oplus B \end{array}$$

□

Corollary 3.2.2. *The direct sum of conflations is a conflation. I.e. there is a diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A \xrightarrow{i} B & \xrightarrow{p} & C & \mathcal{E} & A' \xrightarrow{i'} B' \xrightarrow{p'} C' \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ A \oplus A' & \xrightarrow{i \oplus i'} & B \oplus B' & \xrightarrow{p \oplus p'} & C \oplus C' \end{array}$$

Proof. We start with only considering the conflation (i, p) . $\forall D$ there is a conflation $(i \oplus id_D, p \oplus 0)$, drawn as the diagram.

$$A \oplus D \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} B \oplus D \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \end{pmatrix}} C$$

As kernels and cokernels are preserved by direct sums, this pair is in fact a kernel-cokernel pair. The epimorphism is a deflation as it can be factored by the deflations:

$$B \oplus D \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \circ & \circ \end{pmatrix}} B \xrightarrow{p} C$$

Thus it is seen that $(i \oplus id_D, p \oplus 0)$ is a conflation, and dually $(i \oplus 0, p \oplus id_D)$ is also a conflation. To finish off the proof it is seen that the morphism $i \oplus i'$ factors as $i \oplus id_{A'} \circ id_A \oplus i'$ asserting that it is an inflation by (QE1). By the dual argument we then get that the direct sum of conflations is a conflation. \square

Definition 3.3. A square is bicartesian if it is both a pull-back and a push-out.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & D \end{array}$$

Proposition 3.3. *The following statements are equivalent:*

1. *The square (1) is a push-out.*
2. *The sequence (2) is a conflation.*
3. *The square (1) is bicartesian.*
4. *The square (1) is a part of the commutative diagram (3)*

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{i} & B \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow g \\ C & \xrightarrow{j} & D \end{array} \quad (2) \quad A \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -f \end{pmatrix}} B \oplus C \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} g & j \end{pmatrix}} D \quad (3) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightarrow{i} & B & \xrightarrow{p} & E \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow g & & \parallel \\ C & \xrightarrow{j} & D & \xrightarrow{q} & E \end{array}$$

Before the proof for this proposition will be presented a useful lemma will be proved first.

Lemma 3.4. *Assume that there is a commutative square (1) and an associated sequence (2). (1) is a push-out square if and only if $(p \ q)$ is the cokernel of the morphism $\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -j \end{pmatrix}$*

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{i} & B \\ \downarrow j & & \downarrow p \\ C & \xrightarrow{q} & D \end{array} \quad (2) \quad A \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -j \end{pmatrix}} B \oplus C \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} p & q \end{pmatrix}} D$$

Proof. For any test object T and two maps $t_1 : B \rightarrow T$ and $t_2 : C \rightarrow T$, we can construct the diagrams for the universal properties of both the cokernel and the push-out. It is seen that these diagrams are equivalent, proving the lemma.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -f \end{pmatrix}} B \oplus C & \xrightarrow{(t_1 \ t_2)} & \\
\searrow 0 & \downarrow (g \ j) & \\
& D \dashrightarrow T &
\end{array}
\Leftrightarrow
\begin{array}{ccc}
A \xrightarrow{i} B & & \\
\downarrow f & \lrcorner & \downarrow g \\
C \xrightarrow{j} D & & \\
\searrow t_2 & \dashrightarrow t' & \searrow t_1 \\
& & T
\end{array}$$

□

Corollary 3.4.1. *For the same diagrams (1) and (2) as above the dual statement is also true. (1) is a pull-back square if and only if $\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -j \end{pmatrix}$ is kernel of the morphism $(p \ q)$. Thus we have that (1) is bicartesian (i.e. both a pull-back and a push-out) if and only if the morphisms make a kernel-cokernel pair.*

Proof. of Proposition 3.3 1. \Rightarrow 2.: By the previous lemma we know that $(g \ j)$ is the cokernel of $\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -j \end{pmatrix}$. Thus proving that $\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -j \end{pmatrix}$ is an inflation, will prove that the pair is a conflation.

Observe that the morphism $\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -f \end{pmatrix}$ can be factored through the sequence.

$$A \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} A \oplus C \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -f & 1 \end{pmatrix}} A \oplus C \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} B \oplus C$$

By corollary 3.2.1 the first map is an inflation, as the second map is an isomorphism it is also an inflation and the last map is the direct sum of two inflations. Thus the composite of all these maps surely is an inflation by (QE1), proving the first implication.

2. \Rightarrow 3.: This follows from corollary 3.4.1.

3 \Rightarrow 1.: This is by definition.

1. \Rightarrow 4.: Let p be the cokernel of i , then we can form the diagram below.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A \xrightarrow{i} B & & \\
\downarrow f & \lrcorner & \downarrow g \\
C \xrightarrow{j} D & & \\
\searrow 0 & \dashrightarrow p' & \searrow p \\
& & T
\end{array}$$

p' is an epimorphism as $p = p'g$ is epi. To prove that p' is the cokernel of j we let T' be another test object with a map $t' : D \rightarrow T'$ such that $0 = t'j$. By doing some diagram chases we have that $0 = t'jf = t'gi$, thus by the universal property of p the morphism $t'g$ factors through T such that $t'g = tp$ for some unique t . By rearranging we have that $t'g = tp'g = tp$, and $t'j = tp'j = 0$, thus since t' is the unique morphism satisfying this equation we demand that $t' = tp'$. t is also unique, for if there exist another map h such that $tp' = hp'$, then $t = h$ as p' is epic. The unique existence proves the universal property, and p' is the cokernel of j .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{i} & B & \xrightarrow{p} & T \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow g & & \parallel \\
C & \xrightarrow{j} & D & \xrightarrow{p'} & T \\
& \searrow 0 & \searrow t' & \downarrow t & \\
& & & & T'
\end{array}$$

4. \Rightarrow 2.: We start by taking the pullback of p and p' using $(QE2^{op})$, and determines the diagram with the dual statement of the last implication.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xlongequal{\quad} & A \\
\downarrow \phi_{i'} & & \downarrow \phi_i \\
C & \xrightarrow{j'} & E & \xrightarrow{q'} & B \\
\parallel & & \downarrow \phi_q & \swarrow g & \downarrow \phi_p \\
C & \xrightarrow{j} & D & \xrightarrow{p'} & T
\end{array} & \Rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccccc}
B & & & & \\
\downarrow k & & & & \\
E & \xrightarrow{q'} & B \\
\downarrow \phi_q & & \downarrow \phi_p \\
D & \xrightarrow{p'} & T
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

From these diagrams we can deduce that q' is a split-epimorphism. The composite $q'(id_E - kq') = q' - q'kq' = q' - q' = 0$ as q' is split-epi, so $(id_E - kq')$ factors over j' as in the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
E & \xrightarrow{id_E - kq'} & E \\
\downarrow l & \searrow & \downarrow \phi_{q'} \\
C & \xrightarrow{j'} & E \\
& \searrow 0 & \downarrow \phi_{q'} \\
& & B
\end{array}$$

From these diagrams we can extract three different equations:

- $0 = k - k = k - kq'k = (id_E - kq')k = j'lk \Rightarrow lk = 0$ as j' is monic
- $j'lj' = (id_E - kq')j' = j' \Rightarrow lj' = id_C$ as j' is monic

- $jli' = (qj')li' = q(id_E - kq')i' = -(qk)(q'i') = -gi = -jf \implies li' = -f$ as j is monic

The morphisms $(k \ j')$ and $\begin{pmatrix} q' \\ l \end{pmatrix}$ are inverses:

- $(k \ j') \begin{pmatrix} q' \\ l \end{pmatrix} = kq' + j'l = kq' + id_E - kq' = id_E$
- $\begin{pmatrix} q' \\ l \end{pmatrix} (k \ j') = \begin{pmatrix} q'k & q'j' \\ lk & lj' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} id_B & 0 \\ 0 & id_C \end{pmatrix}$

Thus we have an isomorphism of kernel-cokernel pairs $(id_A, \begin{pmatrix} q' \\ l \end{pmatrix} (k \ j'))$,

from $(\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -f \end{pmatrix}, (f' \ i'))$ to (i', q) . This proves 2. \square

Corollary 3.4.2. *The pull-back of an inflation along a deflation is an inflation.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{i'} & B \\ \downarrow \phi_{e'} & \lrcorner & \downarrow \phi_e \\ C & \xrightarrow{i} & D \end{array}$$

Proof. By (QE2) this pullback exists, as there is a deflation in the pullback. Extend the diagram by adding the deflation of the inflation in the following manner.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & T & & \\ & \swarrow t' & \downarrow t & \searrow 0 & \\ A & \xrightarrow{i'} & B & \xrightarrow{pe} & C \\ \downarrow \phi_{e'} & \lrcorner & \downarrow \phi_e & & \parallel \\ C & \xrightarrow{i} & D & \xrightarrow{p} & C \end{array}$$

pe is a deflation by (QE1), and i' is a mono as a limit of a mono is a mono. Our goal is to prove that i' is the kernel of pe . Let T be a test object such that $pet = 0$. Then we have that te factorizes over i , such that we can apply the universal property of the pullback to factorize te over i' . Uniqueness of t' is achieved with i' being monic. This proves that (i', pe) is a conflation. \square

Theorem 3.5. The obscure axiom. *Assume that $i : A \rightarrow B$ is a morphism with a cokernel. If there is a morphism $j : B \rightarrow C$ such that ji is an inflation, then i is an inflation.*

Proof. □

Proof. Let $p : B \rightarrow D$ be the cokernel of i . We start the proof with forming the push-out of i and ji .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{j \circ i} & C \\ \downarrow i & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{\quad} & E \end{array}$$

By proposition 3.3 we get that $\begin{pmatrix} i \\ ji \end{pmatrix}$ is an inflation. $\begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} id_B & 0 \\ -j & id_C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ ji \end{pmatrix}$, this is an inflation by (QE1) as the 2x2 matrix is an isomorphism. Observer that the cokernel of this map is $\begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & id_C \end{pmatrix}$. Our final trick will be to show that there is a pullback square, and then use (QE2) to say that k is a deflation.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & T & \xrightarrow{t_1} & D \\ & \searrow t & & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & & B & \xrightarrow{k} & D \\ & \searrow \begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & & B \oplus C & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & id_C \end{pmatrix}} & D \oplus C \end{array}$$

Note that setting $t = t_2$ we get the universal property. This is well defined as $kt_2 = t_1$ by assumption, thus $kt = t_1$. This is what we need to prove that the square is a pullback, proving the obscure axiom. □

Remark. Write a bit about the dual of the obscure axiom.

Lemma 3.6. *Let (p, q) and (p', q') be the conflations:*

- $(p, q): A \xrightarrow{p} B \xrightarrow{q} \twoheadrightarrow C$
- $(p', q'): A' \xrightarrow{p'} B' \xrightarrow{q'} \twoheadrightarrow C'$

A morphism of the conflations $(f, g, h) : (p, q) \rightarrow (p', q')$ factors through the conflation $A \xrightarrow{\quad} D \twoheadrightarrow C'$ such that we have the following diagram where $g = g_2 g_1$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{p} & B & \xrightarrow{q} & C \\
\downarrow f & \lrcorner & \downarrow g_1 & & \parallel \\
A' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C \\
\parallel & & \downarrow g_2 & \lrcorner & \downarrow h \\
A' & \xrightarrow{p'} & B' & \xrightarrow{q'} & C'
\end{array}$$

Proof. Observe that the upper part of the diagram is made by taking a push-out of p and f , where the right part is gained from proposition 3.3. Next we will combine the upper part with the lower part using the push-out property.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{p} & B & & \\
\downarrow f & \lrcorner & \downarrow g_1 & & \\
A' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D & & \\
& & \searrow g_2 & & \\
& & & B' &
\end{array} & \Rightarrow & \begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{p} & B & \xrightarrow{q} & C \\
\downarrow f & \lrcorner & \downarrow g_1 & & \parallel \\
A' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C \\
\parallel & & \downarrow g_2 & & \downarrow h \\
A' & \xrightarrow{p'} & B' & \xrightarrow{q'} & C'
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

It remains to show that the lower right square is commutative, then we can apply the dual of proposition 3.3 to see that the square is bicartesian. Note that $q = cg_1$ by prop 3.3 thus $q'g_2g_1 = q'g = hq = hcg_1$. By uniqueness of the push-out property we have that $hc = q'g_2$. \square

Corollary 3.6.1. The short five lemma. Suppose that there is a morphism of conflations (f, g, h) as above. If f and h are isomorphisms, then g is an isomorphism.

Proof. Since f is an isomorphism it is at least an inflation, thus g_1 is an inflation by (QE2). As colimits preserve epis, g_1 is also an epimorphism. by corollary 3.1.1 we know that g_1 is an iso, and dually that g_2 is an iso. Since isomorphisms are closed under composition we have that g is an isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{p} & B & \xrightarrow{q} & C \\
\downarrow f & \lrcorner & \downarrow g_1 & & \parallel \\
A' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C \\
\parallel & & \downarrow g_2 & \lrcorner & \downarrow h \\
A' & \xrightarrow{p'} & B' & \xrightarrow{q'} & C'
\end{array}$$

\square

Lemma 3.7. Noethers isomorphism lemma. Suppose there is a diagram with rows as conflations and the first column as a conflation. Then the final column is also a conflation.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{\circ} & B & \xrightarrow{\circ} & X \\
\parallel & & \downarrow \phi & \lrcorner & \downarrow \phi \\
A & \xrightarrow{\circ} & C & \xrightarrow{\circ} & Y \\
& & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \phi \\
& & Z & \xlongequal{\quad} & Z
\end{array}$$

Proof. Assume that we only have the solid part of the diagram above. By the universal property of cokernels, the upper dashed map exists, and by the dual of proposition 3.3 the square is bicartesian. We can state that the upper dashed map is an inflation, and since the square is a push-out we get that the lower dashed map exists such that the final column is a conflation by proposition 3.3. \square

3.2 The Stable Frobenis Category

Definition 3.4. Let $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E})$ and $(\mathcal{A}', \mathcal{E}')$ be two exact categories. A functor $F : (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{A}', \mathcal{E}')$ is called exact if it is additive and $F(\mathcal{E}) \subseteq \mathcal{E}'$. That is to say that conflations get mapped to conflations. One speaks of a reflective exact functor for whenever the pair (Fp, Fq) is a conflation, then (p, q) is a conflation.

Definition 3.5. Let $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E})$ be an exact category. An object $P : \mathcal{A}$ is called projective if $\mathcal{A}(P, -) : (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ is an exact functor. Objects $I : \mathcal{A}$ are called injective whenever $\mathcal{A}(-, I) : \mathcal{A}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ is an exact functor.

Remark. In the case of exact functors $F : (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$, one generally speaks of a functor which maps conflations to short exact sequences.

Remark. The hom-functor is something that is called left-exact. That means that conflations get mapped to sequences which is only exact in the two first terms.

Proposition 3.8. Let $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E})$ be an exact category. $P : \mathcal{A}$ is projective if and only if for every deflation $q : A \rightarrow B$ and morphism $f : P \rightarrow B$ there is a morphism $f' : P \rightarrow A$ rendering the diagram below commutative.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& & P \\
& \swarrow f' & \downarrow f \\
A & \xrightarrow[q]{} & B
\end{array}$$

Proof. Suppose that P is projective, then $\mathcal{A}(P, -)$ is an exact functor. Let $(p : A \rightarrow B, q : B \rightarrow C)$ be a conflation, then there is a short exact sequence.

$$0 \xrightarrow{0} \mathcal{A}(P, A) \xrightarrow{p_*} \mathcal{A}(P, B) \xrightarrow{q_*} \mathcal{A}(P, C) \xrightarrow{0} 0$$

Pick $f : \mathcal{A}(P, C)$, since q_* is a surjection there exists an $f' : \mathcal{A}(P, B)$ such that $pf' = f$. Now, suppose that P has the diagram property and that $(p : A \rightarrow B, q : B \rightarrow C)$ is a conflation. Then there is an exact sequence in \mathbf{Ab} by $\mathcal{A}(P, -)$.

$$0 \xrightarrow{0} \mathcal{A}(P, A) \xrightarrow{p_*} \mathcal{A}(P, B) \xrightarrow{q_*} \mathcal{A}(P, C)$$

To see that q_* is a surjection and, let $f : P \rightarrow C$. As q is a deflation there exists an $f' : P \rightarrow B$ such that $q_*(f') = f$. Thus the sequence above is short exact and P is projective. \square

Corollary 3.8.1. *Let P be projective, then if $q : A \rightarrow P$ is a deflation, it is split-epi.*

Corollary 3.8.2. *Two objects P and Q are projective if and only if $P \oplus Q$ is projective.*

Definition 3.6. A category $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E})$ has enough projective objects if for any object $A : \mathcal{A}$ there is a projective object P along with a deflation $q : P \rightarrow A$.

Definition 3.7. An exact category is called a Frobenius category if it has enough projective and injective objects and the class of projective objects coincide with the injective objects.

From the Frobenius categories, one can construct the stable Frobenius category where every morphism factoring through an injective will be identified. These stable categories will give rise to a class of categories called the algebraic triangulated categories. In order to construct the stable Frobenius category we will use the construction of the quotient category.

Definition 3.8. A congruence relation \sim on a category \mathcal{C} is a relation on the homsets, such that:

1. $\forall A, B : \mathcal{C}$ the relation $\sim_{A,B}$ is an equivalence relation.
2. Given that $f, f' : A \rightarrow B$ is related ($f \sim f'$) and morphisms $g : A' \rightarrow A$ and $h : B \rightarrow B'$, then $hgf \sim hf'g$.

Proposition 3.9. *Let \mathcal{C} be a category and \sim be a congruence relation. Then there is a universal category \mathcal{C}/\sim together with a functor $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\sim$ such that morphisms $f, g : A \rightarrow B$ are identified if $f \sim g$. Universality means that if there is a functor $H : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ such that $Hf = Hg$ for any f, g such that $f \sim g$, then H factors uniquely through \mathcal{C}/\sim .*

Proof. Define the category \mathcal{C}/\sim to have the same objects as \mathcal{C} , and define $\mathcal{C}/\sim(A, B) = \mathcal{C}(A, B)/\sim_{a,b}$. This definition is well defined as \sim is a congruence relation. A sketch of this proof can be found in [5]. \square

Remark. Any functor gives rise to a congruence relation. That is, if $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a functor, then there is a congruence relation \sim defined as follows: $\forall A, B : \mathcal{C}$ and $f, g : A \rightarrow B$, we define $f \sim_{A,B} g \iff Ff = Fg$. This is a congruence as equality within \mathcal{D} gives rise to an equivalence relation, and functoriality gives the congruence.

Remark. For any relation \sim the universal category \mathcal{C}/\sim exists. As in the case for the Verdier quotient, \mathcal{C}/\sim is the same as the quotient category of the smallest congruence relation having the same relations as \sim .

If \mathcal{A} is an additive category, the quotient categories which respects the additive structures are of interest. That is to say that the functor $q : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\sim$ is additive and the equivalence relation \sim should respect the additive structure. Then a quotient category is additive if $f \sim f'$ and $g \sim g'$, then $f + g \sim f' + g'$. This leads to the following definition.

Definition 3.9. Let \mathcal{A} be an additive category. \mathcal{I} is an ideal of \mathcal{A} if:

1. (subgroup) for every abelian group $\mathcal{A}(A, B)$ there is a subgroup $\mathcal{I}(A, B) \subseteq \mathcal{A}(A, B)$.
2. (absorption) For every $g : A' \rightarrow A$, $h : B \rightarrow B'$ and $f : \mathcal{I}(A, B)$ we have that $hfg : \mathcal{I}(A', B')$

This is equivalent of saying that the equivalence relation gained from $\mathcal{I}(A, B)$ ($f \sim g \iff f - g : \mathcal{I}(A, B)$) is a congruence relation.

Corollary 3.9.1. Let \mathcal{A} be an additive category and \mathcal{I} be an ideal of \mathcal{A} , then \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{I} is an additive category.

Let \mathcal{A} be a Frobenius category. Define the ideal \mathcal{I} as the subgroups of every morphism factoring through injective objects.

Proposition 3.10. For any Frobenius category \mathcal{A} the ideal \mathcal{I} is well defined and $\underline{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{I}$ is the stable Frobenius category.

Proof. To prove this we have to show that $\mathcal{I}(A, B)$ is a subgroup for any $A, B : \mathcal{A}$, and that it is absorptive. First observe that $0 : \mathcal{I}(A, B)$. Let $f, g : \mathcal{I}(A, B)$. Since \mathcal{A} has enough injectives there exists an injective object with an inflation from A .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & J_1 & & \\
 & \nearrow f_1 & \uparrow f'_1 & \nwarrow f_2 & \\
 A & \xrightarrow{i} & I & \xrightarrow{g_2} & B \\
 & \searrow g_1 & \downarrow g'_1 & \nearrow g_2 & \\
 & & J_2 & &
 \end{array}$$

$f - g = f_2 \circ f_1 - g_2 \circ g_1 = (f_2 \circ f'_1 - g_2 \circ g'_1) \circ i$. Thus $f - g$ factors through an injective, and $\mathcal{I}(A, B)$ is a subgroup. To see that it is absorptive is to see that if f factors through an injective, then gf factors through an injective as well. \square

Objects in the stable Frobenius category is denoted as \underline{X} and morphisms are denoted as \underline{f} . That is the functor $q : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{A}}$ is defined as $q(X) = \underline{X}$ and $q(f) = \underline{f}$. One important property is that in the stable Frobenius category, taking syzygies or cosyzygies is a functor.

Definition 3.10. A syzygy of an object X , if it exists, is denoted ΩX . The syzygy is the defined to be the kernel object of a deflation $p : P \rightarrow X$, where P is projective. A cosyzygy, denoted as $\bar{\Omega}X$ is defined to be the cokernel of an inflation $i : X \rightarrow I$, where I is injective.

Remark. Note that this choice is not necessarily unique up to isomorphism. Thus syzygies and cosyzygies are not in general functors.

Lemma 3.11. Let \mathcal{A} be a Frobenius category and suppose that there are two conflations with injectives as below. Then $\underline{X}' \simeq \underline{X}''$.

$$\begin{array}{c} X \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow I \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow X' \\ \\ X \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow J \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow X'' \end{array}$$

Proof. Observe that with the diagram we can find morphisms as I and J are injective.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow & I \\ \parallel & \searrow j & \downarrow f \\ X & \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow & J \end{array}$$

By iterating this we get the following commutative diagram in \mathcal{A} .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow & I & \xrightarrow{\textcircled{\circ}} \twoheadrightarrow & X' \\ \parallel & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow g \\ X & \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow & J & \xrightarrow{\textcircled{\circ}} \twoheadrightarrow & X'' \\ \parallel & & \downarrow f' & & \downarrow g' \\ X & \rightharpoonup \textcircled{\circ} \rightarrow & I & \xrightarrow{\textcircled{\circ}} \twoheadrightarrow & X' \end{array}$$

By chasing the diagram we get that $i - f'fi = (id_I - f'f) \circ i = 0$, this means that $(f'f - id_I)$ factors through X' , i.e. there exists $h : X' \rightarrow I$ and $f'f = hi' + id_I$. We also have that $g'gi' = i'f'f = i'(hi' + id_I) = i'hi' + i' = (i'h + id_{X'})i'$. As i' is an epi we get that $g'g = i'h + id_{X'} \implies \underline{g'g} = id_{\underline{X'}}$ as $i'h$ factors through I . $\underline{gg'} = id_{\underline{X''}}$ is dual. \square

Corollary 3.11.1. Cosyzygy is a well defined functor $\bar{\Omega} : \underline{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{A}}$

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in \mathcal{A} . Then we have the following diagrams representing the different choices of syzygies.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{i} & I & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathcal{U}X \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathcal{U}f \\
Y & \xrightarrow{j} & J & \xrightarrow{q} & \mathcal{U}Y
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{ccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{i'} & I' & \xrightarrow{p'} & \mathcal{U}'X \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathcal{U}'f \\
Y & \xrightarrow{j'} & J' & \xrightarrow{q'} & \mathcal{U}'Y
\end{array}$$

By the previous proof we know there are maps between the diagrams making an almost commutative diagram where all the outer squares commute.

To see that the definition of the cosyzygy is well defined is to show that the inner squares is commutative in the quotient category.

Observe that the inner square commutes by definition, and that the central inner square commutes in the quotient as every morphism gets related to 0. Thus it remains to show that $\gamma(Y) \circ \mathcal{U}f = \mathcal{U}'f \circ \gamma(X)$, which is the same as to say that $\gamma(Y) \circ \mathcal{U}f - \mathcal{U}'f \circ \gamma(X)$ factors over an injective.

By doing a diagram chase in the left cube one may find the following equation $(I'f \circ \beta(X) - \beta(Y) \circ If)i = 0$. This means that the map $I'f \circ \beta(X) - \beta(Y) \circ If$ factors through the cokernel of i as χp . By chasing the right cube we get the following equation $q' \chi p = (\gamma(Y) \circ \mathcal{U}f - \mathcal{U}'f \circ \gamma(X))p$, thus $q' \chi = \gamma(Y) \circ \mathcal{U}f - \mathcal{U}'f \circ \gamma(X)$. \square

Corollary 3.11.2. *Cosyzygy \mathcal{U} is an autoequivalence with syzygy Ω as inverse.*

Proof. The goal is to show that there is a natural isomorphisms $\underline{\Omega\mathcal{U}} \simeq Id_{\underline{\mathcal{A}}}$ and $\underline{\mathcal{U}\Omega} \simeq Id_{\underline{\mathcal{A}}}$. Note that since these are inverse operations we have that taking syzygy then cosyzygy is the same as taking cosyzygy then syzygy in \mathcal{A}^{op} . Let $X : \mathcal{A}$, then we want to show that the following diagram gives a natural isomorphism at the rightmost arrow in $\underline{\mathcal{A}}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\Omega X & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & X \\
\parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\Omega X & \longrightarrow & I & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{U}\Omega X
\end{array}$$

Observe that this case is identical as the one proved previous. Thus there is a natural isomorphism from X to $\mathcal{U}\Omega X$. \square

Remark. A subtle, but important point is that the category \mathcal{A} has enough projectives and injectives. This enables us to find the syzygies and cosyzygies. It is also important that the projectives are the same as the injectives for this construction to give the isomorphisms as well.

The triangulation of $\underline{\mathcal{A}}$ will be defined as the set of icandidate triangles in $\underline{\mathcal{A}}$ called standard triangles. Let $\underline{x} : \underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{Y}$ be a morphism, then by (QE2) there is a pushout in \mathcal{A} . Moreover, by Proposition 3.3 (y, z) is a conflation.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{x} & Y \\
 \downarrow \phi_i & & \downarrow \phi_y \\
 I(X) & \xrightarrow{x'} \lrcorner & Z \\
 & \searrow \circlearrowleft p & \nearrow \circlearrowright z \\
 & & \cup X
 \end{array}$$

The set of standard triangles will be of the form $(\underline{X}, \underline{Y}, \underline{Z}, \underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{z})$. Thus a triangle $(A, B, C, a, b, c) : \Delta_{\underline{\mathcal{A}}}$ if and only if (A, B, C, a, b, c) is isomorphic to a standard triangle.

Proposition 3.12. $\Delta_{\underline{\mathcal{A}}}$ is a triangulation of $\underline{\mathcal{A}}$.

Proof. I will give a sketch of how to prove this proposition. Most of the details will be omitted, and they can be found in [insert sources here]. In order to complete the proof we need to show the three defining axioms for a triangulated category, namely TR1, TR2 and TR4. Note that TR1 is satisfied by definition of $\Delta_{\underline{\mathcal{A}}}$. To see the final part of TR1 is to observe that the following diagram is a pushout.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xlongequal{\quad} & X \\
 \downarrow \phi_i & & \downarrow \phi_i \\
 I(X) & \xlongequal{\quad} & I(X)
 \end{array}
 \quad \lrcorner$$

Thus $(\underline{X}, \underline{X}, \underline{0}, id_X, 0, 0)$ is a standard triangle.

(TR2) Consider the standard triangle $(\underline{X}, \underline{Y}, \underline{Z}, \underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{z})$, the goal is to show that there is a triangle $(\underline{Y}, \underline{Z}, \underline{\cup X}, \underline{x}, \underline{y}, -\underline{\cup x})$. Let $I(X)$ and $I(Y)$ be injectives with inflations from X and Y respectively. Since $I(Y)$ is injective there is a unique map by the pushout property in (1).

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{x} & Y \\ \downarrow \phi_{i(X)} & & \downarrow y \\ I(X) & \xrightarrow{x'} \lrcorner & Z \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccc} & & \downarrow \phi_y \\ & & I(Y) \end{array} \\
 \searrow f & \nearrow g & \\
 & & \cup X
 \end{array}
 \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{x} & Y & & \\ \downarrow i(X) & & \downarrow y & \searrow 0 & \\ I(X) & \xrightarrow{x'} \lrcorner & Z & \xrightarrow{z} & \cup X \\ \searrow f & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow \cup x \\ & & I(Y) & \xrightarrow{p(Y)} & \cup Y \end{array}$$

From (2) we are able to use the pushout to see that the lower right square commutes, that is the lower right square commute if $p(Y)fi(X) = \bar{U}xyz = 0$. This is true as $p(Y)fi(X) = p(Y)gyx = p(Y)i(Y)x = 0$ by (1). Note that since z and $p(Y)$ is a deflation with equal kernels, Proposition 3.3 says that $(\begin{pmatrix} g \\ z \end{pmatrix}, (p(Y) \quad -\bar{U}x))$ is a conflation.

We are able to find a commutative diagram and by Proposition 3.3 we are able to say that the upper left square is bicartesian.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{\quad y \quad} & Z & \xrightarrow{\quad \bar{z} \quad} & \bar{U}X \\
\downarrow \phi_{i(Y)} & \lrcorner & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} g \\ z \end{pmatrix} & & \parallel \\
I(Y) & \xrightarrow{\quad \bar{U} \quad} & I(Y) \oplus \bar{U}X & \xrightarrow{\quad \pi_2 \quad} & \bar{U}X. \\
\downarrow \phi_{p(Y)} & & \downarrow \phi_{(p(Y) \quad -\bar{U}x)} & & \\
\bar{U}Y & \xlongequal{\quad} & \bar{U}Y & &
\end{array}$$

Thus $(\underline{Y}, \underline{Z}, \underline{\bar{U}X}, \underline{y}, \underline{\bar{z}}, -\underline{\bar{U}x})$ is a standard triangle.

(TR4) Suppose that there are three standard triangles where $\nu\nu = \omega$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\quad v \quad} & Y & & Y & \xrightarrow{\quad \nu \quad} & Z & & X & \xrightarrow{\quad \omega \quad} & Z \\
\downarrow x & & \downarrow i & & \downarrow y & & \downarrow j & & \downarrow x & & \downarrow k \\
I(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad \bar{v} \quad} & Z' & & I(Y) & \xrightarrow{\quad \bar{\nu} \quad} & X' & & I(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad \bar{\omega} \quad} & Y' \\
\downarrow \bar{x} & & \downarrow i' & & \downarrow \bar{y} & & \downarrow j' & & \downarrow \bar{x} & & \downarrow k' \\
\bar{U}X & \xlongequal{\quad} & \bar{U}X & & \bar{U}Y & \xlongequal{\quad} & \bar{U}Y & & \bar{U}X & \xlongequal{\quad} & \bar{U}X
\end{array}$$

By Noethers isomorphism lemma there is a conflation passing through on the right column and the middle square is bicartesian. z' exists by the injectivity of $I(Y)$ and that i is an inflation. z' is an inflation as y is an inflation, thus \bar{z}' exists.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{\quad i \quad} & Z' & \xrightarrow{\quad i' \quad} & \bar{U}X \\
\parallel & & \downarrow \phi_{z'} & \lrcorner & \downarrow \phi_s \\
Y & \xrightarrow{\quad y \quad} & I(Y) & \xrightarrow{\quad \bar{y} \quad} & \bar{U}Y \\
& & \downarrow \phi_{\bar{z}'} & & \downarrow \phi_r \\
& & \bar{U}Z' & \xlongequal{\quad} & \bar{U}Z'
\end{array}$$

There is also a map $I_v : I(X) \rightarrow (Y)$ induced by the maps between X and $I(Y)$. By using the following universal properties we can find the unique maps f and g .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{v} Y & \xrightarrow{\nu} Z \\
\downarrow x & & \downarrow i \\
I(X) & \xrightarrow{\bar{v}} Z' & \xrightarrow{f} Y' \\
\downarrow \bar{\omega} & & \downarrow k \\
& & Y'
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\omega} Z & \\
\downarrow x & & \downarrow k \\
I(X) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\omega}} Y' & \\
\downarrow I_v & & \downarrow g \\
I(Y) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\nu}} X' & \\
& & \downarrow j \\
& & X'
\end{array}$$

These maps can be arranged in the following diagram. It can be seen that middle square is a pushout, by using the fact that the upper left square and the larger rectangles are pushouts.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{v} & Y & \xrightarrow{\nu} & Z \\
\downarrow x & & \downarrow i & & \downarrow k \\
I(X) & \xrightarrow{\bar{v}} & Z' & \xrightarrow{f} & Y' \\
\downarrow \bar{x} & \searrow I_v & \downarrow z' & & \downarrow g \\
\mathcal{U}X & & I(Y) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\nu}} & X' \\
& \searrow s & \downarrow r & & \downarrow \mathcal{U}i \circ j' \\
& & \mathcal{U}Y & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{U}i} & \mathcal{U}Z'
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
Z' & \xrightarrow{f} & Y' \\
\downarrow \phi_{z'} & & \downarrow \phi_g \\
I(Y) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\nu}} & X' \\
\downarrow \phi_{z'} & & \downarrow \phi_{\mathcal{U}i \circ j'} \\
\mathcal{U}Z' & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{U}Z'
\end{array}$$

Thus $(\underline{Z'}, \underline{Y'}, \underline{X'}, \underline{f}, \underline{g}, \underline{\mathcal{U}i} \circ \underline{j'})$ is a triangle. □

Remark. A more detailed and different proof may be found in [6] or [7].

This construction of triangles gives a close relation to conflation. That is, if there is a conflation $(p : X \rightarrow Y, q : Y \rightarrow Z)$, then there is a triangle $(\underline{X}, \underline{Y}, \underline{Z}, \underline{p}, \underline{q}, -\underline{r})$ constructed as follows. Let $P : \mathcal{A}$ be a projective object with a deflation $\bar{p} : P \rightarrow Y$. Then there exists a pullback (1), moreover the pullback square is bicartesian. By using TR2 one may find the triangle (2) as indicated in the diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Omega Z & \xrightarrow{\Omega r} & X \\
\downarrow \phi & \lrcorner & \downarrow \phi_p \\
P & \xrightarrow{\bar{p}} & Y \\
\downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \phi_q \\
Z & \xlongequal{\quad} & Z
\end{array}
\quad
(2) \quad
\underline{X} \xrightarrow{\underline{p}} \underline{Y} \xrightarrow{\underline{q}} \underline{Z} \xrightarrow{-\underline{r}} \underline{\mathcal{U}X}$$

3.3 Self-injective Algebras

3.4 The Homotopy Category

3.5 Admissable Morphisms, Homology and Long Exact Sequences

3.6 The Derived Category

4 Auslander-Reiten Triangles

4.1 Krull-Schmidt Categories

4.2 Definition and First Properties

4.3 Description of Derived Categories

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