On the heart associated to a faithful torsion pair

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Master thesis defended on June 6, 2011.
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To my parents.
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Aknowledgments

I owe a huge debt of gratitude to my advisors for patiently guiding me through the experience of writing a master thesis. In particular, I am grateful to them for their time and patience all along this year, for trusting and encouraging me, and for introducing me a new and fascinating subject. Without their guidance and without their help I would not be able to do this.

Then I am grateful to Professors Marco Garuti and Yuri Bilu, who are in charge of the ALGANT master programme in Padova and Bordeaux, respectively. I also would like to thank Prof. Liu, whose classes I attended with great pleasure, and Francesco Esposito, my tutor in Padova.

I owe much to Prof. Maurizio Candilera for helping and encouraging me at the beginning of my student career in Mathematics.

I am also heartily thankful to my friends in Bordeaux - Alberto, Andrea, Giovanni, Nicola, René - for all the moments spent together during this year, to my friends in Padova, especially Alessio, Federica, Giacomo, Giulia, Jeremy, Maurizio, Roberto (Illich), and to Tatiana.

And finally, well, my family, mamma Franca, papà Claudio, Marco e Anna, zia Renata: thank you from the bottom of my heart.
Introduction

1. Statement of the problem

1.1. Generalities. The present work deals with the following problem. Let $R$ be an associative ring, and $\text{Mod-}R$ the category of all right $R$-modules. Given a torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ in $\text{Mod-}R$, there naturally arises a full subcategory of the derived category of $\text{Mod-}R$, called the heart of the torsion pair, and denoted by $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$. Its objects are the bounded complex of $R$-modules $X^*$ such that $H^i(X^*) = 0$ for every $i \neq -1, 0$, and, moreover, $H^{-1}(X^*) \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $H^0(X^*) \in \mathcal{X}$, where $H^i$ denotes the $i$-th cohomology functor.

In [BBD82] it was proved that $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is abelian. There are two pairs of functors: the two cohomology functors $H^{-1}, H^0: \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \to \text{Mod-}R$ and the functors $T, T': \text{Mod-}R \to \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ taking a module $M$ to the complexes $T(M), T'(M)$ defined as follows: $T(M)^i = 0$ for every $i \neq -1$ and $(T(M))^{-1}$ is the torsion-free part of $M$; similarly, $(T(M))^{i} = 0$ for every $i \neq 0$ and $T(M)^0$ is the torsion part of $M$. The images of these functors define a torsion pair in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$. When the torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is faithful, i.e., $R_R \in \mathcal{Y}$, then the two pairs of functors define a tilting counter equivalence between $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ and $\text{Mod-}R$.

The main purpose of this work is to give a full and, if possible, self-contained introduction to the torsion pairs in order to give a better understanding of the tools used in our work. We shall give a short sketch of the development of derived categories, tilting theory and torsion pairs in order to give a better understanding of the tools used in our work.

1.2. Known results. In [CGM07] it is proved that a necessary condition for the heart $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ to be a Grothendieck category is that $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is cotilting. In [CG09] this condition is proved to be also sufficient. Moreover, several notable consequences are drawn: for example, the heart $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is Grothendieck, locally noetherian if and only if $\mathcal{Y}$ is cogenerated by a $\Sigma$-pure injective cotilting module (this has been proved, using different methods, also in [CMT10]).

1.3. Original contributions. In Theorem 3.12 we prove that the definition of tilting object in the category $\text{Mod-}R$ is equivalent to the classical definition of tilting right $R$-module. Furthermore, in Example 3.13 we exhibit a non-trivial example of tilting module over a ring of matrices. In Example 6.14 we show that there are no abelian groups which are $\Sigma$-pure injective, apart from those containing $\mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ as a direct summand. As a consequence, given any faithful, cotilting, non-trivial torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ in $\text{Mod-}R$, the heart $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a Grothendieck category, but it is not locally noetherian.

2. Background for the work

We shall give a short sketch of the development of derived categories, tilting theory and torsion pairs in order to give a better understanding of the tools used in our work.

2.1. Derived categories. Derived categories were introduced in the sixties by Grothendieck and Verdier in the study of derived functors and spectral sequences. Given an abelian category $\mathcal{C}$, its derived category $D(\mathcal{C})$ is obtained from the category $C(\mathcal{C})$ of (cochain) complexes in two stages. First one constructs a quotient $K(\mathcal{C})$ of $C(\mathcal{C})$ by identifying chain homotopy equivalent morphisms between complexes. Such a quotient category $K(\mathcal{C})$ is called the homotopy category of $\mathcal{C}$. It is an additive category in which the homotopy equivalences are invertible, but this advantage comes at a cost: $K(\mathcal{C})$ is not abelian anymore. Consequently, one has to look for an effective substitute for short exact sequences, that should
still have the property that it induces long exact sequences on cohomology. The concept of a triangulated category with its “distinguished triangles” provides a solution. It turns out that the homotopy category $K(C)$ can be endowed with the structure of a triangulated category. The second step consists in “localizing” $K(C)$ by inverting quasi-isomorphisms using a calculus of fractions. The goal is the following: we want morphisms in $K(C)$ which induce isomorphisms on cohomology to be invertible in the category to be constructed. If we want a quasi-isomorphism to become an isomorphism, it has to have an inverse. Unfortunately, there is no candidate for an inverse around. So to define a derived category, we have to use a more elaborate process called localization of categories.

Derived categories have proved to be of fundamental importance in mathematics, in particular they have been shown to be the correct setting for tilting theory: indeed, they allow the main results to be easily formulated and proved, and also offer new insights concerning homological properties shared by the algebras involved. For the general use of derived categories and tilting the reader may consult the article by Keller [Kel07].

### 2.2. Tilting theory.

Tilting theory arises from the representation theory of finite dimensional algebras and has proved to be a universal method for constructing equivalences between categories. It is now considered essential in the study of many areas of mathematics, including group theory, commutative and non-commutative algebraic geometry, and algebraic topology.

Tilting theory goes back to the early seventies, when Bernstein, Gelfand and Ponomarev investigated the reflection functors in connection with giving a new proof of Gabriel’s theorem (1972) that a path algebra $k\Delta$ of a finite quiver $\Delta$ over an algebraically closed field $k$ admits only finitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposable modules precisely when the underlying graph of $\Delta$ is a finite disjoint union of Dynkin diagrams (see [Gab72]). This work was later generalized by Brenner and Butler in [BB80], who introduced the actual notion of a tilting module for finite dimensional and artin algebras $A$ and the resulting tilting theorem between mod-$A$ and the finitely generated modules over the endomorphism ring of a tilting $A$-module, a vast generalization of the Morita equivalence theorem between categories of modules over a pair of algebras. Later the work of Brenner and Butler was simplified by Happel and Ringel [HR82]. They considered additional functors such as $\text{Ext}^1(T, -)$, in order to obtain a much more complete picture. Subsequently, Miyashita [Miy86] and Colby and Fuller [CF90] showed that if $A$ is an arbitrary ring and $V_A$ is a tilting module, then the tilting theorem holds between $\text{Mod-}A$ and $\text{Mod-}R$, where $R = \text{End}_A V_A$. The tilting theorem is basically a pair of equivalences $T \rightleftharpoons Y$ and $F \rightleftharpoons X$ between the members of torsion pairs $(T, F)$ of $A$-modules and $(X, Y)$ of $R$-modules. In order to generalize the notion of a finitely generated tilting module, Colpi and Fuller [CF07] introduced the notion of a tilting object in an arbitrary abelian category $\mathcal{A}$; in that paper a tilting theorem is proved, showing that a tilting object $V$ provides a counter equivalence between the torsion theory $(T, F)$ generated in $\mathcal{A}$ by $V$ and the corresponding tilted torsion pair $(X', Y')$ in $\text{Mod-}R$, with $R = \text{End}_A V$.

Nowadays techniques of tilting theory apply to (derived) geometry of varieties, noncommutative geometry, representation theory (of finite groups, algebraic groups, quantum groups, quivers, ...) cluster algebras, and so on. A precursor for the techniques of tilting theory in geometry is the work of Beilinson [Bei84] which relates the derived category of coherent sheaves on a projective space to the derived category of a certain finite dimensional noncommutative algebra: the derived category of coherent sheaves on a projective space $\mathbb{P}^n$ is equivalent to the homotopy category of free graded modules with generators in degree $0, 1, \ldots, n$ over a symmetric or exterior algebra in $n + 1$ variables. This work was further developed by Bondal [Bon89] and has now become a standard tool in the study of derived categories of varieties.

Further aspects of tilting theory and historical references are contained in [AHHK07].

### 2.3. Torsion pairs.

The concept of torsion is of fundamental importance in algebra, geometry and topology, because torsion-theoretic methods allow us to study better phenomena having a local structure. The context of torsion pairs provides the proper environment to study the notion of torsion.
Torsion pairs in abelian categories were introduced formally by Dickson [Dic66] as a generalization of the well known torsion pair \((\text{Torsion abelian groups}, \text{Torsion-free abelian groups})\) in the category of abelian groups. The reader may also see the book of Stenström [Ste75] for a comprehensive treatment. The use of torsion pairs became then indispensable for the study of localization in various context, such as the localization of topological spaces or spectra, the localization theory of rings and categories, the local study of an algebraic variety, and the tilting theory. Let us give a simple example. It is well known that there is a bijection between Gabriel topologies on a ring \(A\) and hereditary torsion pairs of \(A\)-modules (see [Ste75, Chapter VI]). Let \(A\) be a commutative ring and let \(S\) be a multiplicative subset of \(A\) consisting of non-zero divisors. Then \(\mathfrak{F} = \{ a \mid a\) is a right ideal of \(A\) and \((a: a) \cap S \neq \emptyset, \forall a \in A\}\) is a Gabriel topology on \(A\). Let \(M\) be an \(A\)-module and put \(M_{\mathfrak{F}} = \lim_{s \in S} \text{Hom}(sA, M/t(M))\), where \(t(M) = \{ x \in M \mid xs = 0 \text{ for some } s \in S\}\). Then we get \(M_{\mathfrak{F}} \cong S^{-1}M\), in particular \(A_{\mathfrak{F}} \cong S^{-1}A\). There is an analogous definition of torsion pair for triangulated categories which is closely related to the notion of a \(t\)-structure (see [BR07]).

More recently, Beligiannis and Reiten in [BR07] studied torsion pairs in the general working context of \emph{pretriangulated categories}. A pretriangulated category is essentially an additive category \(C\) equipped with a pair \((\Sigma, \Omega)\) of adjoint endofunctors, and in addition with a class of left triangles \(\Delta\) and a class \(\nabla\) of right triangles which are compatible with each other and with \(\Sigma\) and \(\Omega\). Examples are abelian categories (where \(\Sigma = 0 = \Omega\)) and triangulated categories (where \(\Sigma\) or \(\Omega\) is an equivalence). Other important sources of examples of pretriangulated categories come from stable categories (namely, \(C/\omega\), where \(C\) is an abelian category and \(\omega\) is a functorially finite subcategory, see [BR07]) and closed model categories in the sense of Quillen [Qui67] and their homotopy categories (see the book of Hovey [Hov99] for a comprehensive treatment). In recent years stable categories have proved to be essential in homological representation theory, through the work of Happel [Hap88], Keller [Kel90], Happel-Reiten-Smalo [HRO96], Krause [Kra00] and others.

Tilting theory is intimately related to torsion pairs in several different ways. For example, when \(T\) is a tilting module, there is an associated torsion pair \((T, F)\), where \(T = \text{Gen}T\). This torsion pair plays an essential role in tilting theory, and it is closely related to a torsion theory for the category of modules over the ring \(End_T\). During the last twenty years Morita theory for module categories, which can be regarded as a specialization of tilting theory, has been extended to derived categories, offering new invariants and levels of classifications. The generalization culminated in a Morita Theory for derived categories of rings and DG-algebras, which describes when derived categories of rings or DG-algebras are equivalent as triangulated categories. This provides also connections with algebraic geometry and topology. Beligiannis and Reiten [BR07] interpreted Morita theory for derived categories in torsion-theoretic terms, giving simple torsion-theoretic proofs of central results concerning the constructions of derived equivalences.

3. Structure of the work

The work is organized as follows.

In Chapter 1 we recall the definition and the basic properties of the derived category of an abelian category.

Chapter 2 is devoted to the study of torsion pairs and \(t\)-structures in the context of abelian and triangulated categories, respectively. For an abelian category \(C\) with a torsion pair \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) we want to construct an abelian category \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) with a torsion pair \((\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\) such that \(\mathcal{X}\) is equivalent to \(\mathcal{F}\) and \(\mathcal{Y}\) is equivalent to \(\mathcal{T}\). This construction is motivated by the connection between tilting and derived categories, hence we try to find an abelian category \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \(D^b(C)\) with \((\mathcal{Y}[1], \mathcal{X}[0])\) as a torsion pair. First we show how a torsion pair \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \(C\) gives rise to a \(t\)-structure \((D^{\leq 0}, D^{\geq 0})\) on the bounded derived category \(D^b(C)\). More precisely, we take \(D^{\leq 0} = \{ X^i \in D^b(C) \mid H^i(X^i) = 0, i > 0, H^0(X^i) \in \mathcal{X} \} \) and \(D^{\geq 0} = \{ X^i \in D^b(C) \mid \)}
INTRODUCTION

In Chapter 3 the basic ideas of tilting theory are introduced as a tool for the subsequent study of the heart associated to a (faithful) torsion pair in Mod-\(R\). Following [CF07], we introduce the notion of tilting object in abelian categories and see how it specializes in the case of Grothendieck categories. La raison d'être of a tilting object \(V\) in an abelian category \(\mathcal{A}\) is that it provides a connection between the category \(\mathcal{A}\) and the category of modules over the ring \(R = \text{End}_\mathcal{A}(V)\). This connection is described in the Tilting Theorem. We shall also prove that the notion of tilting object coincide with the classical one (see [CF04]) in the case of modules. Here we also exhibit a non-trivial example of tilting module over a ring of matrices. Furthermore, we shall see that the tilting modules over a commutative ring are precisely the progenerators, i.e., the finitely generated projective generators. In this case, the Tilting Theorem reduces to the classical Morita equivalence between two categories of modules.

In Chapter 5 we study the AB-properties of the heart \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) that, more generally, are shared by any abelian category with a tilting object which tilts to the same torsion pair \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\). In particular, we shall show that the heart has also products, i.e., it is an AB3* category. Then we look for some conditions which guarantee that \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is a Grothendieck category: we will see that a key point is the behaviour of the functor \(H^{-1}\) with respect to direct limits. Finally, we show that \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) has an injective cogenerator if and only if \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is cogenerated by a cotilting \(R\)-module. As a corollary, a necessary condition for the \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) to be Grothendieck is that \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is cogenerated by a cotilting \(R\)-module.

The main purpose of Chapter 6 is to show that the heart \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is a Grothendieck category if and only if \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is cogenerated by a cotilting \(R\)-module. From this, we will be able to draw several important consequences, by applying the techniques of tilting counter equivalences between a Grothendieck category and the category Mod-\(R\). When \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is Grothendieck, locally noetherian, the functors \(H^{-1}, H^0: \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \to \text{Mod-}R\) take noetherian objects to finitely generated modules, hence the torsion pair \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) satisfies the so-called Ringel’s condition (see [RR06]). We show that, when the ring \(R\) is noetherian, this condition is actually equivalent to \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) being Grothendieck, locally noetherian; this proves that the Ringel’s condition is also equivalent to the fact that the class \(\mathcal{Y}\) is cogenerated by a \(\Sigma\)-pure injective cotilting module.
CHAPTER 1

Preliminaries

In this chapter we recall the basic features of the derived category of an abelian category needed in the subsequent development. For a full account we refer to [KS06]. For standard terminology in category theory, we refer to [KS06] and [Ste75].

1. Complexes

1.1. Complexes in additive categories. In this section we let \( \mathcal{C} \) be an additive category. A complex \( X^\bullet = (X^k, d^k_X) \) over \( \mathcal{C} \) is a sequence of objects \( X^k \) and morphisms \( d^k_X : X^k \to X^{k+1} \) \((k \in \mathbb{Z})\)

\[ \ldots \to X^{k-1} \xrightarrow{d^{k-1}_X} X^k \xrightarrow{d^k_X} X^{k+1} \to \ldots \]

such that \( d^k_X d^{k-1}_X = 0 \) for all \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \). A complex is bounded below if \( X^k = 0 \) for all but finitely many \( k < 0 \). It is bounded above if \( X^k = 0 \) for all but finitely many \( k > 0 \). It is bounded if it is bounded below and bounded above. We denote by \( \mathcal{C}(C) \) the additive category of complexes and by \( \mathcal{C}^*(C) \) \((b, +, -)\) the full additive subcategory of \( \mathcal{C}(C) \) consisting of bounded complexes (resp. bounded below, bounded above). We may consider \( \mathcal{C} \) as a full subcategory of \( \mathcal{C}(C) \) by identifying each object \( X \) of \( \mathcal{C} \) with the complex \( \cdots \to 0 \to X \to 0 \to \ldots \) “concentrated in degree 0”, where \( X \) stands in degree 0.

Let \( X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}(C)) \) and \( p \in \mathbb{Z} \). The stick functor is defined by

\[ (X[p])^n = X^{n+p}, \quad d^n_{X[p]} = (-1)^p d^{n+p}_X \]

and if \( f: X \to Y \) is a morphism in \( \mathcal{C}(C) \), then

\[ (f[p])^n = f^{n+p}. \]

The shift functor [1]: \( \mathcal{C}(C) \to \mathcal{C}(C), X \mapsto X[1] \) is an automorphism (that is, an invertible functor) of \( \mathcal{C}(C) \).

The mapping cone of a morphism \( f: X \to Y \) in \( \mathcal{C}(C) \) is the complex \( (\text{Mc}(f), d_{\text{Mc}(f)}) \), where

\[ (\text{Mc}(f))^k = (X[1])^k \oplus Y^k \] and \( d^k_{\text{Mc}(f)} = \begin{pmatrix} d^k_{X[1]} & 0 \\ f^k_{X[1]} & d^k_Y \end{pmatrix} \).

There are natural morphisms of complexes \( \alpha(f): Y \to \text{Mc}(f) \), \( \beta(f): \text{Mc}(f) \to X[1] \) and \( \beta(f) \alpha(f) = 0 \).

A morphism \( f: X \to Y \) in \( \mathcal{C}(C) \) is said to be homotopic to zero if for all \( p \in \mathbb{Z} \) there exists a morphism \( s^p: X^p \to Y^p \) such that \( f^p = s^{p+1} d^p_X + d^{p-1}_Y s^p \). Two morphisms \( f, g: X \to Y \) are homotopic if the morphism \( f - g: X \to Y \) is homotopic to zero. A complex \( X \) is homotopic to 0 if the identity morphism \( 1_X \) is homotopic to zero.

Let \( X, Y \) be two complexes and define

\[ \text{Ht}(X, Y) = \{ f: X \to Y \mid f \text{ is homotopic to zero} \}. \]

If \( f: X \to Y \) and \( g: Y \to Z \) are morphisms in \( \mathcal{C}(C) \) and if \( f \) or \( g \) is homotopic to zero, then \( g f : X \to Z \) is homotopic to zero. This allow us to define a new category, the homotopy category \( \mathcal{K}(C) \), in which the objects are complexes over \( C \), and for all \( X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{K}(C)) \),

\[ \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(C)}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(C)}(X, Y)/\text{Ht}(X, Y). \]

In other words, a morphism homotopic to zero in \( \mathcal{C}(C) \) becomes the zero morphism in \( \mathcal{K}(C) \) and a homotopy equivalence in \( \mathcal{C}(C) \) becomes an isomorphism in \( \mathcal{K}(C) \). Similarly, we define \( \mathcal{K}^*(C) \) for \( * = b, +, - \). These categories are clearly additive, but in general not abelian.
1.2. Complexes in abelian categories. In this section \( C \) denotes an abelian category. In [KS06] it is proved that the categories \( C^*(C) \) are abelian categories. Let \( X \in \text{Ob}(C(C)) \). We define the following objects of \( C \):

\[
Z^n(X) = \text{Ker } d^n_X, \quad B^n(X) = \text{Im } d^{n-1}_X.
\]

Note that there is a natural morphism \( B^0(X) \to Z^0(X) \), so we can define the \( n \)-th cohomology object of \( X \):

\[
H^n(X) = Z^n(X)/B^n(X).
\]

If \( f : X \to Y \) is a morphism in \( C(C) \), then it induces morphisms \( Z^n(X) \to Z^n(Y) \) and \( B^n(X) \to B^n(Y) \), hence a morphism \( H^n(X) \to H^n(Y) \). Therefore, we have an additive functor \( H^n : C(C) \to C \). By [KS06, Lemma 12.2.2], this functor can be extended to a functor \( H^n : K(C) \to C \).

A morphism \( f : X \to Y \) in \( C(C) \) is said to be a quasi-isomorphism (for short, a qis) if \( H^k(f) : H^k(X) \to H^k(Y) \) is an isomorphism for all \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \). In this case we say that \( X \) and \( Y \) are quasi-isomorphic. Clearly, a complex \( X \) is exact if and only if it is quasi-isomorphic to zero.

2. Triangulated categories

In this section we shall recall the definition of triangulated category.

Let \( D \) be an additive category endowed with an automorphism \([1]\). A triangle in \( D \) is a sequence of morphisms

\[
X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h} X[1].
\]

A morphism of triangles is given by the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
\downarrow{\alpha} & & \downarrow{\beta} \\
X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y'
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{ccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\
\downarrow{\gamma} & & \downarrow{\gamma} \\
Z' & \xrightarrow{h'} & X'[1]
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{ccc}
Z & \xrightarrow{h} & X \\
\downarrow{\alpha[1]} & & \downarrow{\alpha[1]} \\
X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y'
\end{array}
\]

A triangulated category is an additive category \( D \) endowed with an automorphism \([1]\) and a family of triangles, called distinguished triangles (for short, d.t.), satisfying the following axioms.

(TR0) A triangle isomorphic to a d.t. is a d.t.

(TR1) The triangle \( X \xrightarrow{1_X} X \to 0 \to X[1] \) is a d.t.

(TR2) For all \( f : X \to Y \) there exists a d.t. \( X \xrightarrow{f} Y \to Z \to X[1] \).

(TR3) A triangle \( X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h} X[1] \) is a d.t. if and only if \( Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h} X[1] \xrightarrow{-f[1]} Y[1] \) is a d.t.

(TR4) Given two d.t. \( X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h} X[1] \), \( X' \xrightarrow{f'} Y' \xrightarrow{g'} Z' \xrightarrow{h'} X'[1] \) and morphisms \( \alpha : X \to X', \beta : Y \to Y' \) with \( f'\alpha = \beta f \), there exists a morphism \( \gamma : Z \to Z' \) giving rise to a morphism of d.t.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
\downarrow{\alpha} & & \downarrow{\beta} \\
X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y'
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{ccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\
\downarrow{\gamma} & & \downarrow{\gamma} \\
Z' & \xrightarrow{h'} & X'[1]
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{ccc}
Z & \xrightarrow{h} & X \\
\downarrow{\alpha[1]} & & \downarrow{\alpha[1]} \\
X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y'
\end{array}
\]

(TR5) (Octahedral axiom) Given three d.t.

\[
X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{h} Z' \to X[1],
\]

\[
Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{k} X' \to Y[1],
\]

\[
X \xrightarrow{gf} Z \xrightarrow{l} Y' \to X[1],
\]

\[
X \xrightarrow{gf} Y \xrightarrow{hf} Z' \xrightarrow{lh} X'[1],
\]

\[
Y \xrightarrow{lg} Z \xrightarrow{kg} X' \xrightarrow{ih} Y'[1],
\]

\[
X \xrightarrow{gf} Z \xrightarrow{lh} Y' \xrightarrow{ig} X'[1].
\]
there exists a d.t. $Z' \xrightarrow{\varphi} Y' \xrightarrow{\psi} X' \to Z'[1]$ making the diagram below commutative:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{h} & Z' & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & X[1] \\
\| & & \| & & \| & & \\
X & \xrightarrow{gf} & Z & \xrightarrow{l} & Y' & \xrightarrow{\psi} & X[1] \\
\| & & \| & & \| & & \\
Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z & \xrightarrow{k} & X' & \xrightarrow{f[1]} & Y[1] \\
\| & & \| & & \| & & \\
Z' & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y' & \xrightarrow{\psi} & X' & \xrightarrow{h[1]} & Z'[1].
\end{array}
\]

This diagram is often called the \textit{octahedron diagram}, because it can be written using the vertexes of an octahedron (cfr. \cite[Definition 10.1.6]{KS06}).

By \cite[Proposition 10.1.11]{KS06}, if $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h} X[1]$ is a d.t., then $gf = 0$.

Let $(D, [1]), (D', [1'])$ be triangulated categories. A functor $F: D \to D'$ is called a \textbf{triangulated functor} if:

(i) $F$ is additive;
(ii) $F[1] \cong [1]'F$;
(iii) $F$ sends d.t.’s to d.t.’s.

A subcategory $D'$ of a triangulated category $(D, [1])$ is called a \textbf{triangulated subcategory} if:

(i) $D'$ is triangulated;
(ii) the inclusion functor $D' \to D$ is a triangulated functor.

Let $(D, [1])$ be a triangulated category, $C$ an abelian category and $F: D \to C$ an additive functor. We say that $F$ is a \textbf{cohomological functor} if for any d.t. $X \to Y \to Z \to X[1]$ in $D$, the sequence $F(X) \to F(Y) \to F(Z)$ is exact in $C$.

As a remarkable example, the functors $\text{Hom}_D(W, -)$ and $\text{Hom}_D(-, W)$, for any $W \in D$, are cohomological functors (see \cite[Proposition 10.1.13]{KS06}).

3. Derived categories

In this section we construct the derived category of an abelian category $C$.

3.1. The homotopy category $K(C)$. Let $C$ be an additive category. Recall that the homotopy category $K(C)$ is defined by identifying to zero the morphisms in $C(C)$ homotopic to zero. If $f: X \to Y$ is a morphism in $C(C)$, there is a natural triangle

\[
Y \xrightarrow{\alpha(f)} \text{Mc}(f) \xrightarrow{\beta(f)} X[1] \xrightarrow{f[1]} Y[1].
\]

Such a triangle is called a \textbf{mapping cone triangle}. Clearly, a triangle in $C(C)$ gives rise to a triangle in the homotopy category $K(C)$. We define a \textbf{distinguished triangle} (for short, \textbf{d.t.}) in $K(C)$ to be a triangle isomorphic in $K(C)$ to a mapping cone triangle. By \cite[Theorem 11.2.6]{KS06}, we have that the category $K(C)$ endowed with the shift functor $[1]$ and the family of d.t.’s is a triangulated category.

3.2. Derived categories. Let $C$ be an abelian category. It is shown in \cite{KS06} that there exists a triangulated category $D^+(C) (** = \text{ub, b, +, } -)$, called the \textbf{derived category} $C$, and a functor $Q: K^+(C) \to D^+(C)$ such that:

(a) $Q(s)$ is an isomorphism in $D^+(C)$ whenever $s$ is a quasi-isomorphism;
(b) for any functor $F: K^+(C) \to A$ such that $F(s)$ is an isomorphism whenever $s$ is a quasi-isomorphism, there exists a functor $\tilde{F}: D^+(C) \to A$ and a natural isomorphism $F \cong \tilde{F} \circ Q$;
For later purposes we need the following truncation functors. Let $Q$ the functor the diagram below with $t, s, s'$ the composition of two morphisms $(f, g, h)$. The composition of two morphisms $(f, g, h)$ is given by $Q(X) = X$, for all $X \in \text{Ob}(C)$, $Q(f) = (Y, 1_Y, f) = X \rightarrow Y$, for all $f \in \text{Hom}_C(X, Y)$. Note that for a morphism $f = (Y', t, f')$ in $D^+(C)$ we have $f = Q(t)^{-1}Q(f')$.

Moreover, for two parallel morphisms $f, g: X \rightarrow Y$ we have the equivalence $Q(f) = Q(g) \iff$ there exists a qis $s: Y \rightarrow Y'$ such that $sf = sg$.

For later purposes we need the following truncation functors. Let $X = \cdots \rightarrow X^{n-1} \xrightarrow{d^n} X^n \xrightarrow{d^n} X^{n+1} \rightarrow \cdots$ be a complex over $C$. We define the truncation functors $\tau^{\leq n}, \tau^{\geq n}: C(C) \rightarrow C^-(C)$, $\tau^{\geq n}, \tau^{\geq n}: C(C) \rightarrow C^+(C)$ in the following way:

\[ \tau^{\leq n}(X) = \cdots \rightarrow X^{-2} \rightarrow X^{-1} \rightarrow \text{Ker } d^n \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots, \]
\[ \tau^{\geq n}(X) = \cdots \rightarrow X^{n-2} \rightarrow X^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{Im } d^n \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots, \]
\[ \tau^{\geq n}(X) = \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } d^n \rightarrow X^{n+1} \rightarrow X^{n+2} \rightarrow \cdots, \]
\[ \tau^{\geq n}(X) = \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \text{Im } d^n \rightarrow X^n \rightarrow X^{n+1} \rightarrow \cdots. \]

By [KS06, Proposition 13.1.5], we have:

**Proposition 1.1.**

(i) For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the functor $H^n: D(C) \rightarrow C$ is well defined and is a cohomological functor.

(ii) A morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in $D(C)$ is an isomorphism if and only if $H^n(f): H^n(X) \rightarrow H^n(Y)$ is an isomorphism for all $n$. 

(iii) For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the functors $\tau_{\leq n}, \tilde{\tau}_{\leq n}: \text{D}(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{D}^-(\mathcal{C})$, as well as the functors $\tau_{\geq n}, \tilde{\tau}_{\geq n}: \text{D}(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{D}^+(\mathcal{C})$, are well defined and naturally isomorphic.

(iv) For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the functor $\tau_{\leq n}$ induces a functor $\text{D}^+(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{D}^b(\mathcal{C})$ and $\tau_{\geq n}$ induces a functor $\text{D}^-(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{D}^b(\mathcal{C})$.

Let $X \in K(\mathcal{C})$, with $H^j(X) = 0$ for $j > n$. Then the morphism $\tau_{\leq n}(X) \to X$ in $K(\mathcal{C})$ is a qis, hence it is an isomorphism in $\text{D}(\mathcal{C})$. It follows that $\text{D}^+(\mathcal{C})$ is equivalent to the full subcategory of $\text{D}(\mathcal{C})$ consisting of objects $X$ satisfying $H^j(X) \cong 0$ for all but finitely many $j < 0$. Similarly, for $\ast = -, b$, $\text{D}^+(\mathcal{C})$ is equivalent to the full subcategory of $\text{D}(\mathcal{C})$ consisting of objects $X$ satisfying $H^j(X) \cong 0$ for all but finitely many $j > 0$ in case $\ast = -$, and $H^j(X) \simeq 0$ for all but finitely many $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ in case $\ast = b$. Furthermore, the category $\mathcal{C}$ is equivalent to the full subcategory of $\text{D}(\mathcal{C})$ consisting of object $X$ satisfying $H^j(X) \cong 0$ for $j \neq 0$ (see [KS06, Proposition 13.1.12, (iii)]).
CHAPTER 2

*t*-structures and torsion pairs

This chapter is devoted to the study of the relationship between torsion pairs and *t*-structures as introduced in [BBD82]. We will show how a torsion pair on an abelian category \( C \) gives rise to *t*-structures of the bounded derived category \( D^b(C) \) of \( C \).

1. Torsion pairs

Throughout this section, \( C \) is an abelian category.

**Definition 2.1.** A torsion pair in \( C \) is a pair of classes of objects \((T, F)\) of \( C \) such that

(i) \( T = \{ T \in C \mid \text{Hom}_C(T, F) = 0, \text{ for all } F \in F \} \),

(ii) \( F = \{ F \in C \mid \text{Hom}_C(T, F) = 0, \text{ for all } T \in T \} \),

If \((T, F)\) is a torsion pair, then \( T \) is called the torsion class, and \( F \) is called the torsion-free class. \( T \in T \) is called a torsion object, while \( F \in F \) is called a torsion-free object.

In [Dic66] it is proved that \( T \) and \( F \) are closed under extensions, \( T \) is closed under factor objects and \( F \) is closed under subobjects. Moreover, for each object \( X \in C \) there is a short exact sequence

\[
0 \to t(X) \to X \to X/t(X) \to 0,
\]

with \( t(X) \in T \) and \( X/t(X) \in F \). We will call \( t(X) \) the torsion part of \( X \) and \( X/t(X) \) the torsion-free part of \( X \).

Conversely, a class \( T \) of objects of \( C \) is a torsion class if and only if \( T \) is closed under factor objects, \( \text{(existing) coproducts and extensions; dually, a class } F \text{ is a torsion free class if and only if } F \text{ is closed under subobjects, } \text{(existing) products and extensions (see [Dic66, Theorem 2.3])}. \)

**Example 2.2.** In this example we shall use the following subclasses of \( \text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z} \): (1) \( D \) is the class of divisible groups; (2) \( R \) is the class of reduced groups; (3) \( T \) is the class of (usual) torsion groups; (4) \( F \) is the class of (usual) torsion-free groups. Let us prove that \((T, F)\) and \((D, R)\) are torsion pairs in \( \text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z} \).

We start from \((T, F)\). Observe that given a group homomorphism \( f : A \to B \), if \( na = 0 \) in \( A \) for some \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), then \( nf(a) = 0 \) in \( B \). Thus if \( A \) is a torsion group and \( B \) is torsion-free, \( f \) must be the zero homomorphism, since \( 0 \) is the only cyclic element in \( B \). Now let \( A \) be an abelian group such that any homomorphism \( A \to B \), where \( B \) is torsion-free, is the zero homomorphism. Notice that the set \( A' \) of the cyclic elements of \( A \) is a subgroup of \( A \) and that the quotient \( A/A' \) is obviously torsion-free. So if \( A \) is not a torsion group, then \( A' \) is a proper subgroup of \( A \) and there is a non-zero homomorphism \( A \to A/A' \), a contradiction. Hence \( A \) must be a torsion group. Therefore, \( T = \{ A \in \text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z} \mid \text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}(A, B) = 0, \forall B \text{ torsion-free} \} \).

Similarly, \( F = \{ B \in \text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z} \mid \text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}(A, B) = 0, \forall A \in T \} \). This proves that \((T, F)\) is a torsion pair in \( \text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z} \).

Now let us consider the pair \((D, R)\). First of all observe that given a divisible abelian group \( T \) and a morphism of abelian groups \( f : T \to F \), the image \( f(T) \) is still a divisible group.

When \( F \) is reduced, \( f(T) = 0 \), proving that \( f = 0 \). Let \( T \) be an abelian group such that any homomorphism \( T \to F \), where \( F \) is reduced, is the zero homomorphism. We shall prove that \( T \) is divisible. First observe that given a family of divisible subgroups \( T_i \subseteq T \), \( i \in I \), their sum \( \sum_{i \in I} T_i \) is still a divisible subgroup. Indeed an element \( t \in \sum_{i \in I} T_i \) has the form \( t_1 + \cdots + t_j \), with \( t_k \in T_{i_k} \); given \( n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \), choose \( s_k \in T_{i_k} \) such that \( ns_k = t_k \). It follows that \( n(s_1 + \cdots + s_j) = t \). Write \( T' \) for the biggest divisible subgroup of \( T \), i.e., the sum of all the divisible subgroups of \( T \). Let us prove that the quotient \( T/T' \) is reduced. Denote by
$q: T \to T/T'$ the canonical projection. If $X \subseteq T/T'$ is a divisible subgroup, then $q^{-1}(X)$ is divisible since, given $a \in q^{-1}(X)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, we find $[a] \in X$ and thus $[b] \in X$ with $n[b] = [a]$. This means that $b \in q^{-1}(X)$ with $nb - a \in T$. Since $T'$ is divisible, choose $t \in T'$ such that $nb - a = nt$. Then $a = nb - nt = (b - t)$. But $q(b - t) = q(b) - q(t) = q(b) \in X$, thus $b - t \in q^{-1}(X)$. This proves that $q^{-1}(X)$ is divisible, and thus contained in $T'$. As a consequence, $X = 0$ and $T/T'$ is reduced. So if $T$ is not a divisible group, then $T'$ is a proper subgroup of $T$ and there is a non-zero homomorphism $T \to T'$, a contradiction. Hence $T$ is a divisible group.

2. $t$-structures

Let $(\mathcal{D}, [1])$ be a triangulated category.

**Definition 2.3.** A $t$-structure on $\mathcal{D}$ is a pair of strictly full subcategories $(\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0})$ of $\mathcal{D}$ satisfying the conditions below. Denote $\mathcal{D}^{\leq n} = \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}[−n]$, $\mathcal{D}^{\geq n} = \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}[−n]$.

(a) $\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0} \subset \mathcal{D}^{\leq 1}$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\geq 1} \subset \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}$,
(b) $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{D}(X, Y) = 0$ for $X \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, Y \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 1}$,
(c) for each object $X \in \mathcal{D}$ there is a distinguished triangle

$$A \to X \to B \to A[1],$$

with $A \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, B \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 1}$.

The heart of the $t$-structure is the full subcategory $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}$ of $\mathcal{D}$.

It is shown in [BBD82] that the heart of a $t$-structure is an abelian category.

**Remark 2.4.** Let $\mathcal{H}$ be the heart of the $t$-structure $(\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0})$ of $\mathcal{D}$. Following [BBD82], a sequence $0 \to A^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to 0$ in $\mathcal{H}$ is short exact if and only if $A^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to A^\bullet[1]$ is a triangle in $\mathcal{D}$.

**Example 2.5 (The natural $t$-structure).** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an abelian category and let $\mathcal{D}^b = \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{C})$ be its bounded derived category. Denote by $\mathcal{D}^{\leq n}$ (resp. $\mathcal{D}^{\geq n}$) the full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}^b$ formed by complexes $X^\bullet$ with $H^i(X^\bullet) = 0$ for $i > n$ (resp. $i < n$). Then the pair $(\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0})$ is a $t$-structure on $\mathcal{D}^b$, called the natural $t$-structure on $\mathcal{D}^b$, with heart $\mathcal{C}$.

First, we must verify conditions (b) and (c). Let us start from condition (b). Let a morphism $f: X \to Y$ in $\mathcal{D}^b$ with $X \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, Y \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 1}$ be represented by a triplet

$$X \xrightarrow{f'} Y' \xleftarrow{t} Y,$$

where $t$ is a quasi-isomorphism. First of all, as $X \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, X$ is quasi-isomorphic to $\tau^{\leq 0}(X)$, hence we may assume that $X^i = 0$ for $i > 0$. Next, as $Y \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 1}$ and $t$ is a qis, we have $Y' \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 1}$, so that the natural morphism $r: Y' \to \tau^{\geq 0}(Y')$ is a qis and the triplet

$$X \xrightarrow{rf'} \tau^{\geq 0}(Y') \xleftarrow{rt} Y$$

also represents the morphism $f$. Let us prove that $rf' = 0$. Indeed, for $i \neq 0$ we have either $X^i = 0$ or $(\tau^{\geq 0}(Y'))^i = 0$, so that $(rf')^i = 0$. For $i=0$ we have $d_{\tau^{\geq 0}(Y')}(rf')^0 = (rf')^10_{X^0,X^1} = 0$, so that $(rf')^0 = 0$ because $d_{\tau^{\geq 0}(Y')}$ is a monomorphism. So condition (b) holds. Condition (c) follows from the exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \to A = \tau^{\leq 0}(X) \to X \to X/\tau^{\leq 0}(X) = B \to 0.$$

Finally, by [KS06, Proposition 13.1.12, (iii)], the functor $\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}$ is an equivalence of categories, so that the heart of the $t$-structure $\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}$ is $\mathcal{C}$.
PROPOSITION 2.6. Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a torsion pair in an abelian category \(\mathcal{C}\). Let
\[
\mathcal{D}^\leq = \{ X^\bullet \in \mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C}) \mid H^i(X^\bullet) = 0, i > 0, H^0(X^\bullet) \in \mathcal{X} \},
\]
\[
\mathcal{D}^\geq = \{ X^\bullet \in \mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C}) \mid H^i(X^\bullet) = 0, i < -1, H^{-1}(X^\bullet) \in \mathcal{Y} \}.
\]
Then \((\mathcal{D}^\leq, \mathcal{D}^\geq)\) is a \(t\)-structure on \(\mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C})\).

**Proof.** (a) To verify that the first condition of a \(t\)-structure is satisfied is straightforward. (b) Let \(X^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}^\leq\) and \(Y^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}^\geq = \{ Y^\bullet \in \mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C}) \mid H^i(X^\bullet) = 0, i < 0, H^0(X^\bullet) \in \mathcal{Y} \}\. Assume that there exists \(f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C})}(X^\bullet, Y^\bullet)\), with \(f \neq 0\). So \(f\) can be represented by a triplet
\[
X^\bullet \to Z^\bullet \to s^\bullet Y^\bullet,
\]
where \(s^\bullet\) is a qis. Hence \(Z^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}^\geq\) and \(f^\bullet \in \text{Hom}_{\mathsf{K}^b(\mathcal{C})}(X^\bullet, Z^\bullet)\) is non-zero. Therefore, we may assume that \(f^\bullet\) is given by a morphism of complexes not homotopic to zero. Using the truncation functors we obtain the following morphism of triangles in \(\mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C})\):
\[
\tau^\leq (X^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\mu^\bullet} X^\bullet \xrightarrow{\tau^\geq (X^\bullet)} \tau^\leq [1]
\]
\[
\tau^\leq (Z^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\tau^\geq (Z^\bullet)} Z^\bullet \xrightarrow{\tau^\leq [1]}
\]
for some \(h^\bullet\) which exists by axiom (TR3) of a triangulated category. By assumption, \(H^i(\tau^\geq (X^\bullet)) = 0\) for all \(i \in \mathbb{Z}\), so \(\tau^\geq (X^\bullet) = 0\) in \(\mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C})\) and \(\mu^\bullet\) is an isomorphism in \(\mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C})\). In particular, \(\tau^\leq (f^\bullet) \neq 0\) in \(\mathsf{K}^b(\mathcal{C})\).

Using the truncation functors we now obtain the following morphism of triangles in \(\mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C})\):
\[
\tau^\leq (X^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\tau^\geq (X^\bullet)} H^0(X^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\tau^\leq (X^\bullet)} [1]
\]
\[
\tau^\leq (Z^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\tau^\geq (Z^\bullet)} H^0(Z^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\tau^\leq (Z^\bullet)} [1]
\]
for some \(h\) which exists by axiom (TR3) of a triangulated category. Now, \(H^i(\tau^\leq (Z^\bullet)) = 0\) for all \(i \in \mathbb{Z}\), so \(\rho^\bullet\) is an isomorphism in \(\mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C})\). Since \(H^0(X^\bullet) \in \mathcal{X}\) and \(H^0(Z^\bullet) \cong H^0(Y^\bullet) \in \mathcal{Y}\), we have that \(h = 0\). So we conclude that \(\tau^\leq (f^\bullet) = 0\), which gives a contradiction.

(c) Let \(X^\bullet = (X^i, d^i) \in \mathsf{D}^b(\mathcal{C})\). Since \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is a torsion pair in \(\mathcal{C}\) we have an exact sequence
\[
0 \to T \xrightarrow{\mu} H^0(X^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\tau} F \to 0,
\]
with \(T \in \mathcal{X}\), \(F \in \mathcal{Y}\).

Consider the following commutative diagram of exact sequences in \(\mathcal{C}\) obtained by pullback along \(\mu\) from the lower sequence:
\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 \to \text{Im} d^{-1} \xrightarrow{\mu''} E \xrightarrow{\mu'} T \xrightarrow{\mu} 0 \\
0 \to \text{Im} d^{-1} \xrightarrow{\mu''} \text{Ker} d^0 \xrightarrow{\mu'} H^0(X^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\mu} 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \\
H^0(X^\bullet)/T \xrightarrow{\pi} H^0(X^\bullet) & & 0 & & 0
\end{array}
\]
Let $d^{-1} = i\rho$ be the canonical factorization of $d^{-1}$ through $\text{Im} d^{-1}$ and let $\overline{d}^{-1} = \mu'' \rho$. Let $X'^\bullet$ be the following subcomplex of $X^\bullet$ defined by $X'^i = X^i$ for $i \leq -1$, $X'^0 = E$, $X'^i = 0$ for $i > 0$ and $d'_{X'} = d_{X'}$ for $i < -1$, $d'_{X'} = d_{X'} = 0$ for $i > 0$:

$$\cdots \to X^{-2} \xrightarrow{d^2} X^{-1} \xrightarrow{d^{-1}} E \to 0 \to \ldots.$$  

By construction, $X'^\bullet \in D^{\leq 0}$. Let $X''^\bullet$ be the quotient complex $X'^\bullet / X'^\bullet$. We obtain a triangle

$$X'^\bullet \to X^\bullet \to X''^\bullet \to X'^\bullet [1]$$

in $D^b(C)$. Next we show that $X''^\bullet \in D^{\geq 1}$. By construction, $H^i(X''^\bullet) = 0$ for $i < 0$. Now, $X'^0 = X^0 / E$, $X'^1 = X^1$ and we have a commutative diagram of exact sequences

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \rightarrow & E & \rightarrow & X^0 & \rightarrow & X^0 / E & \rightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & X^1 & = & X^1 & \rightarrow & 0.
\end{array}
$$

Thus $H^0(X''^\bullet) = \text{Ker} d^0 \cong \text{Ker} d^0 / E \cong H^0(X^\bullet) / T \in \mathcal{Y}$, hence the assertion follows.

\begin{proof}

Corollary 2.7. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an abelian category and $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ a torsion pair in $\mathcal{C}$. Then the following hold:

(i) $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = \{X^\bullet \in D^b(\mathcal{C}) \mid H^i(X) = 0, i \neq 0, -1, H^0(X^\bullet) \in \mathcal{X}, H^{-1}(X^\bullet) \in \mathcal{Y}\}$ is an abelian category.

(ii) The pair $(T, \mathcal{F})$ of classes of objects $T = \mathcal{Y}[1]$ and $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{X}$ of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a torsion pair in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$.

Proof. The first assertion follows from Proposition 2.6 and the fact that the heart of a $t$-structure is an abelian category.

(ii) Clearly, $T = \mathcal{Y}[1]$ and $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{X}$ are classes of objects of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$. Let $X \in T$ and $Y \in \mathcal{F}$, so $X \cong F[1]$ for some $F \in \mathcal{Y}$. Then $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{H}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{C})}(F[1], Y) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(F, Y) = 0$, showing that $(T, \mathcal{F})$ is a torsion pair in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$.

\end{proof}
CHAPTER 3

Tilting theory

In this chapter we introduce the basic ideas of tilting theory as a tool for our subsequent study of the heart associated to a faithful torsion pair.

We shall begin by defining the notion of tilting object in the general setting of abelian categories. The importance of a tilting object $V$ in an abelian category $A$ is that it provides a connection between the category $A$ and the category of modules over the ring $R = \text{End}_A(V)$. This connection is described in the Tilting Theorem. Then we shall see how the notion of tilting object specializes in the case of Grothendieck categories. For instance, we will prove that when the category we deal with is that of the modules over a (possibly) non commutative ring, then we obtain exactly the notion of tilting module in the sense of $[\text{CF04}, \text{Chapter 3}]$.

Our main references are $[\text{CF07}, \text{Col99}, \text{HRO96}]$ and $[\text{CF04}]$.

1. Tilting objects in abelian categories

Let $V$ be an object in an abelian category $A$ that contains arbitrary coproducts of copies of $V$. We shall denote by $\text{Gen}_V$ the full subcategory of $A$ generated by $V$, i.e.,

$$\text{Gen}_V = \{ M \in A \mid \exists \text{ an exact sequence } V^{(\alpha)} \to M \to 0 \}$$

and by $\overline{\text{Gen}}_V$ the closure of $\text{Gen}_V$ under subobjects: $\overline{\text{Gen}}_V$ is the smallest exact abelian subcategory of $A$ containing $\text{Gen}_V$. Moreover we let $\text{Pres}_V$ denote the full subcategory of $\text{Gen}_V$ which consists of the objects in $A$ presented by $V$, i.e.,

$$\text{Pres}_V = \{ M \in A \mid \exists \text{ an exact sequence } V^{(\beta)} \to V^{(\alpha)} \to M \to 0 \}.$$

We define the functor $\text{Tr}_V : A \to A$ by

$$\text{Tr}_V(M) = \sum \{ \text{Im } f \mid f \in \text{Hom}_A(V,M) \}.$$

Finally, let $R = \text{End}_A(V)$ and $V^\perp = \text{Ker Ext}_A^1(V,-)$, $V_{\perp} = \text{Ker Hom}_A(V,-)$.

**Definition 3.1.** An object $V$ in an abelian category $A$ that contains arbitrary coproducts of copies of $V$ is called a tilting object if:

i) $V$ is selfsmall (i.e., $\text{Hom}_A(V,V^{(\alpha)}) \cong R^{(\alpha)}$ for any cardinal $\alpha$);

ii) $\text{Gen}_V = V^\perp$;

iii) $\overline{\text{Gen}}_V = A$, i.e., any object of $A$ embeds in an object of $\text{Gen}_V$.

Basic properties of tilting objects are recorded in the next three propositions.

**Proposition 3.2.** If $\text{Gen}_V \subseteq V^\perp$, then $\text{Tr}_V$ is a radical. In particular $(\text{Gen}_V,V_{\perp})$ is a torsion pair in $A$.

**Proof.** It is clear that $\text{Tr}_V$ is an idempotent preradical. Let $M \in A$ and consider the canonical exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{Tr}_V(M) \to M \to M/\text{Tr}_V(M) \to 0.$$

Set $H_V = \text{Hom}_A(V,-)$. We obtain the exact sequence

$$0 \to H_V(\text{Tr}_V(M)) \cong H_V(M) \to H_V(M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to \text{Ext}_A^1(V,\text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0$$

which shows that $H_V(M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0$, i.e., $\text{Tr}_V(M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0$. This proves that $\text{Tr}_V$ is a radical. This also shows that for any $M \in A$, $\text{Tr}_V(M)$ is the unique subobject of $M$ such that $\text{Tr}_V(M) \in \text{Gen}_V$ and $M/\text{Tr}_V(M) \in V_{\perp}$, and so $(\text{Gen}_V,V_{\perp})$ is a torsion pair in $A$. \qed
By Proposition 3.2 it follows that to any tilting object \( V \in \mathcal{A} \) is naturally associated a torsion pair \((T, F)\) in \( \mathcal{A} \), namely \( T = V^\perp \) and \( F = V_{\perp} \), called the \textit{tilting torsion pair} associated to \( V \).

**Proposition 3.3.** If \( \text{Gen} \ V = V^\perp \), then \( \text{Gen} \ V = \text{Pres} \ V \).

**Proof.** Let \( M \in \text{Gen} \ V \) and \( \alpha = \text{Hom}_A(V, M) \). Then we have the exact sequences

\[
0 \to K \to V^{(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\varphi} M \to 0
\]

and

\[
H_V(V^{(\alpha)}) \xrightarrow{H_V(\varphi)} H_V(M) \to \text{Ext}^1_A(V, K) \to 0
\]

where the morphism \( H_V(\varphi) \) is an epimorphism by construction. Therefore \( \text{Ext}^1_A(V, K) = 0 \), so by assumption \( K \in \text{Gen} \ V \). This proves that \( M \in \text{Pres} \ V \). \( \square \)

**Proposition 3.4.** If \( \text{Gen} V = \mathcal{A} \), then the equality \( \text{Gen} V = V^\perp \) is equivalent to the following conditions:

i) \( \text{proj dim} \ V \leq 1 \),

ii) \( \text{Ext}^1_A(V, V^{(\alpha)}) = 0 \) for any cardinal \( \alpha \),

iii) if \( M \in \mathcal{A} \) and \( \text{Hom}_A(V, M) = 0 = \text{Ext}^1_A(V, M) \), then \( M = 0 \).

**Proof.** Let \( \text{Gen} V = \mathcal{A} \) and \( \text{Gen} V = V^\perp \). Let us prove i), showing that \( \text{Ext}^2_A(V, M) = 0 \) for any \( M \in \mathcal{A} \). Indeed, given a representative of an element \( \epsilon \in \text{Ext}^2_A(V, M) \), say

\[
0 \to M \to E_1 \xrightarrow{f} E_2 \to V \to 0
\]

let \( I = \text{Im} \ f \). Embedding \( E_1 \) in a suitable object \( X \in \text{Gen} V \), we first have a push-out diagram (dual to [Ste75, Proposition 5.1, page 90])

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \to & M \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
P' & \to & P'' \\
\end{array}
\]

where \( X \), and so \( P' \), are in \( \text{Gen} V \). Then we have a second push-out diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \to & I \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & E_2 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
P' & \to & P'' \\
\end{array}
\]

By gluing (1) and (2) together, we derive a commutative diagram with exact rows

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \to & M \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
P' & \to & P'' \\
\end{array}
\]

where \( \text{Im} \ g = P' \in V^\perp \). Then \( \pi \) is epi-split, and so \( \epsilon \sim 0 \). This proves i). Condition ii) is contained in the hypothesis, and condition iii) follows from Proposition 3.2.

Conversely, let us assume that conditions i), ii) and iii) hold. The first condition assures that \( V^\perp \) is closed under factors. Therefore, using the second condition we immediately see that \( \text{Gen} V \subseteq V^\perp \). In order to prove the opposite inclusion, given any \( M \in V^\perp \), from the exact sequence

\[
0 \to \text{Tr}_V(M) \to M \to M/\text{Tr}_V(M) \to 0
\]

and using condition i) we obtain the exact sequence

\[
0 \to \text{Hom}_A(V, \text{Tr}_V(M)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Hom}_A(V, M) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to \text{Ext}^1_A(V, \text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0 = \text{Ext}^1_A(V, M) \to \text{Ext}^2_A(V, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to 0.
\]

Hence \( \text{Hom}_A(V, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0 = \text{Ext}^1_A(V, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \). Now condition iii) gives \( M/\text{Tr}_V(M) = 0 \), i.e., \( M = \text{Tr}_V(M) \in \text{Gen} V \). This proves that \( V^\perp \subseteq \text{Gen} V \). \( \square \)
Therefore, $V \in \mathcal{A}$ is a tilting object if and only if $V$ is selfsmall, $\text{Gen} V = \mathcal{A}$ and $V$ satisfies conditions i)-iii) of Proposition 3.4.

Note that if $\mathcal{A}$ is cocomplete with exact coproducts, or $\mathcal{A}$ has enough injectives, then $\text{Gen} V = \mathcal{A}$ whenever $\text{Gen} V = V^\perp$. Indeed, if $\mathcal{A}$ has enough injectives, then every object of $\mathcal{A}$ embeds in an injective object which, by definition, belongs to $V^\perp = \text{Gen} V$. Now let us assume that $\mathcal{A}$ is cocomplete with exact coproducts. Let $M \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\alpha$ be the cardinality of a spanning set for $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{A}}(V, M)$ as a right $R$-module. Then, arguing as in [CF04, Lemma 3.4.4], we can find an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow X \rightarrow V^{(\alpha)} \rightarrow 0$$

such that the connecting homomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(V, V^{(\alpha)}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{A}}(V, M)$ is onto. This gives $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{A}}(V, X) = 0$, i.e., $X \in V^\perp = \text{Gen} V$, and so it proves that $\text{Gen} V = \mathcal{A}$.

**Example 3.5.** An object $P \in \mathcal{A}$ is called a **progenerator** if $P$ is a selfsmall, projective generator of $\mathcal{A}$. A progenerator $P$ is clearly a tilting object generating a torsion pair that collapses to $(\mathcal{A}, \{0\})$.

### 1.1. The Tilting Theorem

The importance of a tilting object $V \in \mathcal{A}$ is that it provides a connection between the category $\mathcal{A}$ and the category of modules over $R = \text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(V)$. This connection is described in the following theorem (see [CF07, Theorem 3.2]):

**Theorem 3.6 (Tilting Theorem).** Let $V$ be a tilting object in an abelian category $\mathcal{A}$, $R = \text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(V)$, $H_V = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(V, -)$, $H'_V = \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{A}}(V, -)$. Then $H_V$ has a left adjoint functor $T_V : \text{Mod-} R \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that $T_V(R) = V$. Let $\sigma : 1_{\text{Mod-} R} \rightarrow H'_V T_V$ and $\rho : T_V H_V \rightarrow 1_{\mathcal{A}}$ be respectively the unit and the counit of the adjunction $(T_V, H_V)$, and let $T'_V$ the first left derived functor of $T_V$. Set $T = \text{Ker} H'_V$, $F = \text{Ker} H_V$, $\mathcal{X} = \text{Ker} T_V$, $\mathcal{Y} = \text{Ker} T'_V$.

Then:

a) $(T, F)$ is a torsion pair in $\mathcal{A}$ with $T = \text{Gen} V$, and $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a torsion pair in $\text{Mod-} R$;

b) the functors $H_V |_T$, $T_V |_{\mathcal{Y}}$, $H'_V |_F$, $T'_V |_{\mathcal{X}}$ are exact, and they induce a pair of category equivalences $T \xrightarrow{H_V} \mathcal{Y}$ and $F \xrightarrow{H'_V} \mathcal{X}$;

c) $T_V H'_V = 0 = T'_V H_V$ and $H'_V T_V = 0 = H_V T'_V$;

d) there are natural transformations $\theta$ and $\eta$ that, together with the adjoint transformations $\rho$ and $\sigma$, yield exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow T_V H'_V(M) \xrightarrow{\theta_M} M \xrightarrow{\eta_M} T'_V H'_V(M) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow H'_V T'_V(N) \xrightarrow{\theta_N} N \xrightarrow{\sigma_N} H_V T_V(N) \rightarrow 0$$

for each $M \in \mathcal{A}$ and for each $N \in \text{Mod-} R$.

The situation described in the Tilting Theorem can be visualized as follows:

![Diagram](attachment:image.png)

We shall say that the torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is **tilted by** $V$ or that $V$ **tilts to** $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$.

Moreover, we make the following observations:
1. By condition c) of Theorem 3.6, $H'_V T_V = 0$, so that $\text{Im} T_V \subseteq \text{Ker} H'_V = T$. As a consequence, for each object $M \in A$ we have that $T_V H'_V(M) \in T$. Similarly, $T'_V H'_V(M) \in F$. Since by condition d) the sequence $0 \to T_V H'_V(M) \xrightarrow{\partial H'_V} M \xrightarrow{\eta M} T'_V H'_V(M) \to 0$ is exact for each $M \in A$, it follows that the torsion part and the torsion-free part of $M$ are given by

$$t(M) = T_V H'_V(M), \quad M/t(M) = T'_V H'_V(M).$$

2. Dually, we obtain: for each $N \in \text{Mod}$- the torsion part and the torsion-free part of $N$ are given by

$$t(N) = H'_V T'_V(N), \quad N/t(N) = H_V T_V(N).$$

3. Applying the functor $\text{Hom}_A(V, -)$ to the first exact sequence in d), we easily see that for every $M \in A$ we have

$$H_V(M) = H_V(t(M)) \quad \text{and} \quad H'_V(M) = H'_V(M/t(M)).$$

4. The existence of the natural transformations $\theta$ and $\eta$ by condition d) ensures that the pair of functors $(H'_V, T'_V)$ is an adjoint pair.

2. Tilting objects in Grothendieck categories

We recall that a Grothendieck category is a cocomplete abelian category with a generator and where all direct limits are exact (see [Ste75, Chapter V]). Some examples of Grothendieck categories are the category $\text{Mod-} R$, the categories of presheaves and sheaves of abelian groups on a topological space and the full subcategory of the functor category $\text{Fct}(B^{\text{op}}, \text{Mod-} Z)$ consisting of the additive functors, where $B$ is a small, preadditive category (see [Ste75, Chapter V]).

In the sequel, $\mathcal{G}$ denotes a Grothendieck category. It is well known that, as a consequence of the Gabriel-Popescu Theorem (see [Ste75, Theorem 4.1 and Corollary 4.3]), $\mathcal{G}$ has enough injectives. Therefore, an object $V \in \mathcal{G}$ is tilting if and only if $V$ is self-small and $\text{Gen} V = V^\perp$. Moreover, again by [Ste75, Theorem 4.1] and [Ste75, Proposition 1.9], $\mathcal{G}$ has an injective cogenerator.

REMARK 3.7. For later developments, we need the following definition. A cotilting module $U_R$ over a ring $R$ is a right $R$-module such that $\text{Cogen} U_R = \text{Ker} \text{Ext}_R^1(\text{-}, U_R)$. In [Col99, Theorem 4.1 a)] it is proved that for a Grothendieck category $\mathcal{G}$ with an injective cogenerator $Q$ and a tilting object $V$, the tilted torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ in $\text{Mod-} \text{End} V$ is a cotilting torsion pair, i.e., a torsion pair such that there exists a cotilting module $U$ with $\mathcal{Y} = \text{Cogen} U$. The cotilting module cogenerating the class $\mathcal{Y}$ is proved to be the right $\text{End} V$-module $U = \text{Hom}_G(V, Q)$.

As a consequence of the Tilting Theorem, we have:

PROPOSITION 3.8. Let $V \in \mathcal{G}$ be tilting. Then the functor $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{G}(V, -)$ preserves direct limits in $\mathcal{G}$.

PROOF. Let $(M_\lambda, f_{\lambda \mu})$ be a direct system in $\mathcal{G}$. As the functor direct limit is exact in $\mathcal{G}$, from the exact sequences

$$0 \to \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda) \to M_\lambda \to M_\lambda/ \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda) \to 0$$

we get the exact sequence

$$0 \to \lim \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda) \to \lim M_\lambda \to \lim M_\lambda/ \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda) \to 0.$$ 

As $\lim \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda) \in \text{Gen} V = V^\perp$, we get the exact sequence

$$(1) \quad 0 \to H_V(\lim \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda)) \to H_V(\lim M_\lambda) \to H_V(\lim M_\lambda/ \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda)) \to 0.$$ 

From Theorem 3.6 d) we have $M_\lambda/ \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda) \cong T'_V H'_V(M_\lambda)$, therefore we obtain

$$H_V(\lim M_\lambda/ \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda)) \cong H_V(\lim T'_V H'_V(M_\lambda)) \cong H_V T'_V(\lim H'_V(M_\lambda)) = 0,$$
3. Application to tilting modules

In this section we shall characterize the tilting objects in the category Mod-$R$ and we shall see that when the ring $R$ is commutative, then the tilting objects are precisely the progenerators of Mod-$R$.

3.1. Characterization of tilting modules. A module $V_R$ is called a tilting module if it is a tilting object in the category Mod-$R$.

To prove the main result of this section we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 3.10. Let $V_R$ be a tilting module and let $S = \text{End}(V_R)$. Then $S V$ is finitely generated.

Proof. Notice that Gen $V_R$ is closed under products. Indeed, Gen $V_R = V_R^1$ and Ext$_R^1(V, -)$ commutes with products. In particular, $V^V \in \text{Gen} V_R$. Hence there exists an epimorphism $\varphi: V^{(I)} \to V^V$. Let $(x_v)_v$ be the element of $V^V$ such that $x_v = v$ for each $v \in V$. Then there exists $(y_i)_i \in V^{(I)}$ with $(x_v)_v = \varphi((y_i)_i) = \sum_{i \in F} \varphi_i(y_i)$, where $F$ is a finite subset of $I$ and $\varphi_i \in \text{Hom}_R(V, V^V)$ for each $i \in F$. For each $i \in I$ and $v \in V$ set $s_i^v = \pi_v \varphi_i$ and notice that $s_i^v \in S$:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
V^{(I)} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & V^V \\
\downarrow \varphi_i & & \downarrow \pi_v \\
V & \xrightarrow{s_i^v} & V.
\end{array}
$$

Then for each $v \in V$ we have

$$
v = \pi_v((x_v)_v) = \pi_v \varphi((y_i)_i) = \pi_v(\sum_{i \in F} \varphi_i(y_i)) = \sum_{i \in F} \pi_v \varphi_i(y_i) = \sum_{i \in F} s_i^v(y_i).
$$

This shows that $S V$ is finitely generated. 

Corollary 3.9. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be locally finitely generated. Then any tilting object of $\mathcal{G}$ is finitely presented.

Proof. Apply Proposition 3.8 and [Ste75, Proposition 3.4, Chapter V]. 

Because $T'_V$ preserves direct limits, being a right adjoint, and $H_V T'_V = 0$, as in Theorem 3.6 c). Combining this with (1), we get

$$
H_V(\lim M_\lambda) \cong H_V(\lim \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda)) \quad \text{canonically.}
$$

Now, from Theorem 3.6 d), we have $\text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda) \cong T_V H_V(M_\lambda)$, and so we obtain canonical isomorphisms

$$
H_V(\lim \text{Tr}_V(M_\lambda)) \cong H_V(\lim T_V H_V(M_\lambda)) \cong H_V T_V(\lim H_V(M_\lambda)) \cong \lim H_V(M_\lambda),
$$

where the second-last iso follows from [Col99, Proposition 1.1 d)] and the last iso follows by Theorem 3.6 b) and from the fact that $\lim H_V(M_\lambda) \in \text{Ker} T'_V$. Combining (2) with (3), we get the thesis. 

Recall that an object $M$ of $\mathcal{G}$ is finitely generated if whenever $M = \sum M_\lambda$ for a direct family of subobjects $M_\lambda$ of $M$, there exists an index $\mu$ such that $M = M_\mu$. Moreover, $M$ is finitely presented if it is finitely generated and every epimorphism $L \to M$, with $L$ finitely generated, has a finitely generated kernel. Finally, the category $\mathcal{G}$ is called locally finitely generated if it has a family of finitely generated generators or, equivalently, if any object $M$ of $\mathcal{G}$ is the sum of its finitely generated subobjects.

Corollary 3.9. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be locally finitely generated. Then any tilting object of $\mathcal{G}$ is finitely presented.

Proof. Apply Proposition 3.8 and [Ste75, Proposition 3.4, Chapter V]. 

3. Application to tilting modules

In this section we shall characterize the tilting objects in the category Mod-$R$ and we shall see that when the ring $R$ is commutative, then the tilting objects are precisely the progenerators of Mod-$R$.
LEMMA 3.11. Let $V_R$ be finitely generated and assume that proj dim $V \leq 1$. Then $V^\perp_R$ is closed under direct sums and factors.

PROOF. Since proj dim $V \leq 1$, $V^\perp_R$ is closed under factors. Moreover, $V \cong X/Y$, where $X$ is a projective module and $Y$ is a finitely generated module. Hence every homomorphism of $Y$ into a direct sum of modules actually maps into a finite direct summand. Therefore, as $V^\perp_R$ is closed with respect to finite direct sums, it is closed with respect to arbitrary ones. □

The following theorem yields a characterization of tilting modules:

THEOREM 3.12. The following conditions are equivalent for a module $V \in \text{Mod-}R$:

1) $V$ is a tilting module;
2) $V$ satisfies the conditions:
   (a) there exists an exact sequence $0 \to R' \to R'' \to V \to 0$, where $R'$ and $R''$ are direct summands of a direct sum of copies of $R_R$;
   (b) $\text{Ext}^1_{R}(V, V) = 0$;
   (c) there exists an exact sequence $0 \to R_R \to V' \to V'' \to 0$, where $V'$ and $V''$ are direct summands of a direct sum of copies of $V$.

Moreover, condition (a) is equivalent to:

(a') proj dim $V \leq 1$ and $V_R$ is finitely generated.

PROOF. It is clear that conditions (a) and (a') are equivalent.

1) $\Rightarrow$ 2). Assume that $V_R$ is a tilting module. By Proposition 3.4 i), proj dim $V \leq 1$; moreover, since Mod-$R$ is a Grothendieck locally finitely generated category, Corollary 3.9 ensures that $V$ is finitely presented, so in particular it is finitely generated. Hence (a') holds. By Proposition 3.4 ii), $\text{Ext}^1_{R}(V, V) = 0$, so condition (b) holds. Let us prove condition (c). Let $S = \text{End}(V_R)$, and notice that $S V$ is finitely generated by Lemma 3.10. Let $S V = \langle v_1, \ldots, v_n \rangle$. The correspondence $r \mapsto (v_1 r, \ldots, v_n r)$, for every $r \in R$, gives a monomorphism of right $R$-modules $i: R \to V^n$, with $i(1) = (v_1, \ldots, v_n)$. So we obtain an exact sequence

(*) $0 \to R \xrightarrow{i} V^n \to V^n/R \to 0$.

As $V^n/R \in \text{Gen} V_R = \text{Pres} V_R$, there is an exact sequence

(**) $0 \to L \to V^n_{R} \xrightarrow{\text{Ext}^1_{R}(X,L)} V^n/R \to 0$,

where $L \in \text{Gen} V_R$ and $\text{Ext}^1_{R}(V, L) = 0$. Because of (*) and (**), it is enough to prove that $\text{Ext}^1_{R}(V^n/R, L) = 0$. Applying $\text{Hom}_{R}(\cdot, L)$ to (*), we get the exact row

$0 \to \text{Hom}_{R}(V^n/R, L) \to \text{Hom}_{R}(V^n, L) \xrightarrow{i^*} L \to \text{Ext}^1_{R}(V^n/R, L) \to \text{Ext}^1_{R}(V^n, L) = 0$,

where $i^* = \text{Hom}_{R}(i, L)$. Thus it is enough to show that $i^*$ is surjective. Let $0 \neq x \in L$. As $L \in \text{Gen} V_R$, there are $f: V^n \to L$ and $\overline{v} \in V^n$ such that $f(\overline{v}) = x$. As $S V = \langle v_1, \ldots, v_n \rangle$, there is $\alpha: V^n \to V^n$ such that $\alpha(v_1, \ldots, v_n) = \overline{v}$. Thus, from $i(1) = (v_1, \ldots, v_n)$, we have $\alpha i(1) = \overline{v}$. Therefore we obtain the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \xrightarrow{i} & V^n \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow \alpha \\
L & \xleftarrow{\overline{v}} & V^n \\
\end{array}
\]

which shows that $f \alpha: V^n \to L$ is such that $i^*(f \alpha) = f \alpha i = x$. Hence $i^*$ is surjective.

2) $\Rightarrow$ 1). Assume that $V$ satisfies conditions (a), (b) and (c). Then by (a'), $V_R$ is finitely generated, hence in particular selfsmall. Let us prove that $\text{Gen} V_R = V^\perp_R$. By Lemma 3.11, $V^\perp_R$ is closed under direct sums and factors, hence $L \in V^\perp_R$. This shows that $\text{Gen} V_R \subseteq V^\perp_R$. Now let $0 \neq M \in \text{Mod-}R$ be in $V^\perp_R$. By Proposition 3.2, $\text{Tr}_V(M) \leq M$ and $\text{Tr}_V(M)$ is the unique subobject of $M$ such that $\text{Tr}_V(M) \in \text{Gen} V_R$ and $M/\text{Tr}_V(M) \in V_L$. Applying $\text{Hom}_{R}(V, -)$ to the sequence

$0 \to \text{Tr}_V(M) \to M \to M/\text{Tr}_V(M) \to 0$
we get the exact sequence

\[ 0 \to \text{Hom}_R(V, \text{Tr}_V(M)) \cong \text{Hom}_R(V, M) \to \text{Hom}_R(V, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to \]

\[ \text{Ext}^1_R(V, \text{Tr}_V(M)) \to \text{Ext}^1_R(V, M) \to \text{Ext}^1_R(V, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to 0, \]

where \( \text{Ext}^1_R(V, \text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0 \) because \( \text{Tr}_V(M) \in \text{Gen}_R \subseteq V^1_R \), and moreover \( \text{Ext}^1_R(V, M) = 0 \) by hypothesis. So \( \text{Hom}_R(V, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0 = \text{Ext}^1_R(V, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \). Let us show that \( M/\text{Tr}_V(M) = 0 \). Applying the functor \( \text{Hom}_R(-, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \) to the sequence in (c), we obtain the exact row

\[ 0 \to \text{Hom}_R(V'', M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to \text{Hom}_R(V', M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to \text{Hom}_R(R, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to \]

\[ \text{Ext}^1_R(V'', M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to \text{Ext}^1_R(V', M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \to 0, \]

where \( \text{Hom}_R(V', M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0 = \text{Ext}^1_R(V'', M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) \), because \( V' \) and \( V'' \) are direct summands of direct sums of copies of \( V \). Hence \( M/\text{Tr}_V(M) \cong \text{Hom}_R(R, M/\text{Tr}_V(M)) = 0 \). Therefore, \( M = \text{Tr}_V(M) \in \text{Gen}_R \). Thus \( V^1_R \subseteq \text{Gen}_R \).

This shows that \( V_R \) is a tilting module. \( \Box \)

**Example 3.13.** Let \( k \) be an algebraically closed field and let

\[ R = \begin{pmatrix} k & k \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix} \]

be the ring of \( 2 \times 2 \) upper triangular matrices with entries in \( k \). Let

\[ e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \]

Notice that \( e_1 \) and \( e_2 \) are idempotents elements of \( R \) and that we have the following canonical decomposition of \( R \) as right \( R \)-module:

\[ R_R = e_1 R \oplus e_2 R, \]

where \( e_1 R = \begin{pmatrix} k & k \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \) and \( e_2 R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix} \). Now \( e_2 R \) embeds in \( e_1 R \) via the \( R \)-homomorphism \( i: e_2 R \to e_1 R, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \). By abuse of notation, we shall denote by \( e_2 R \) the image of \( e_2 R \) in \( e_1 R \) under the map \( i \). We denote by \( p \) the canonical projection \( e_1 R \to e_1 R/e_2 R \).

Let

\[ V_R = e_1 R \oplus (e_1 R/e_2 R). \]

We shall prove that \( V_R \) is a tilting module. To do this, we will use the characterization of tilting modules given in Theorem 3.12.

First, there is an exact sequence

\[ 0 \to e_2 R \overset{i}{\to} e_1 R \oplus e_1 R \overset{(\text{id}, p)}{\to} e_1 R \oplus (e_1 R/e_2 R) \to 0, \]

where \( e_2 R \) and \( e_1 R \oplus e_1 R \) are direct summands of \( R_R \) and \( R^1_R \) respectively. Moreover, there is an exact sequence

\[ 0 \to R = e_1 R \oplus e_2 R \overset{(\text{id}, i)}{\to} e_1 R \oplus e_1 R \overset{p}{\to} e_1 R/e_2 R \to 0, \]

where \( e_1 R \oplus e_1 R \) and \( e_1 R/e_2 R \) are direct summands of \( V^2 \) and \( V \) respectively. Hence it remains to show that \( \text{Ext}^1_R(V, V) = 0 \). Since \( \text{Ext}^1_R(\cdot, \cdot) \) is an additive bifunctor, then we get easily that

\[ \text{Ext}^1_R(V, V) = \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1 R \oplus (e_1 R/e_2 R), e_1 R \oplus (e_1 R/e_2 R)) \]

\[ \cong \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1 R, e_1 R) \oplus \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1 R, e_1 R/e_2 R) \oplus \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1 R/e_2 R, e_1 R) \oplus \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1 R/e_2 R, e_1 R/e_2 R). \]

Now \( e_1 R \) is projective, being a direct summand of \( R_R \), thus

\[ \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1 R, e_1 R) = 0 = \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1 R, e_1 R/e_2 R). \]
Let us show that $\text{Ext}^1_R(e_1R/e_2R, e_1R) = 0 = \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1R/e_2R, e_1R/e_2R)$. Consider the projective resolution of $e_1R/e_2R$ given by

\[(*) \quad 0 \to e_2R \xrightarrow{i} e_1R \xrightarrow{\rho} e_1R/e_2R \to 0.\]

Applying the functor $\text{Hom}_R(\_ , e_1R)$ to $(*)$ we obtain the exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_R(e_1R/e_2R, e_1R) \to \text{Hom}_R(e_1R, e_1R) \xrightarrow{i^*} \text{Hom}_R(e_2R, e_1R) \to \text{Ext}^1_R(e_1R/e_2R, e_1R) \to 0 = \text{Ext}^1_R(e_2R, e_1R),$$

where $i^* = \text{Hom}_R(i, e_1R)$ and $\text{Ext}^1_R(e_2R, e_1R) = 0$ because $e_2R$ is projective. Therefore

$$\text{Ext}^1_R(e_1R/e_2R, e_1R) \cong \text{Hom}_R(e_2R, e_1R)/\text{Im} i^*.$$  

Similarly, applying the functor $\text{Hom}_R(\_ , e_1R/e_2R)$ to $(*)$ we obtain

$$\text{Ext}^1_R(e_1R/e_2R, e_1R/e_2R) \cong \text{Hom}_R(e_2R, e_1R/e_2R)/\text{Im} i'^*,$$

where $i'^* = \text{Hom}_R(i, e_1R/e_2R)$.

Now, since $e_2$ is idempotent, by [AF92, Corollary 4.7] the functors $\text{Hom}_R(e_2R, \_)$ and $(-)e_2R$ are naturally equivalent. Thus $\text{Hom}_R(e_2R, e_1R) \cong e_1Re_2 \cong \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cong k$. On the other hand, $\text{Hom}_R(e_1R, e_1R) \cong e_1Re_1 \cong \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, so that given $f \in \text{Hom}_R(e_1R, e_1R)$, we can view $f$ as the left multiplication by a matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, with $a \in k$. Since $i$ can be viewed as the left multiplication by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, we have that $i^*(f) = fi$ is the left multiplication by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore $\text{Im} i^* \cong \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cong k$, hence

$$\text{Ext}^1_R(e_1R/e_2R, e_1R) = 0.$$

Now let us show that $i'^*$ is surjective. Let $g \in \text{Hom}_R(e_2R, e_1R/e_2R)$. Since $e_2R$ is projective, there exists $\tilde{g} \in \text{Hom}_R(e_2R, e_1R)$ such that $\tilde{g}g = g$. By what we saw above, $i^*$ is surjective, hence there exists $h \in \text{Hom}_R(e_1R, e_1R)$ with $hi = \tilde{g}$. So the element $ph \in \text{Hom}_R(e_1R, e_1R/e_2R)$ satisfies $i'^*(ph) = (ph)i = p(hi) = \tilde{g}g = g$. This proves that $i'^*$ is surjective. Hence

$$\text{Ext}^1_R(e_1R/e_2R, e_1R/e_2R) = 0.$$

We conclude that $V_R$ is a tilting module.

3.2. The commutative case. We begin with the following result, due to C. Menini (see [CM93]):

**Proposition 3.14.** Let $R$ be a commutative ring, $M \in \text{Mod-}R$ a finitely presented module such that $\text{proj \ dim} M \leq 1$ and $\text{Ext}^1_R(M, M) = 0$. Then $M$ is projective.

**Proof.** Since $M$ is finitely presented, by [Bou61, Theorem 1, Chapter II, Section 5], it is enough to show that for every maximal ideal $\wp$ of $R$, $M_\wp$ is projective. Let $\wp$ be a maximal ideal of $R$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $M_\wp \neq 0$ so that, being $M_\wp$ a finitely generated $R_\wp$-module, we obtain by Nakayama’s lemma that $M_\wp \neq \wp M_\wp$, and hence $M \neq \wp M$. Therefore $M/\wp M$ is a non-zero $R/\wp$-vector space so that we have an epimorphism $M \to R/\wp \to 0$. As $\text{Ext}^1_R(M, M) = 0$ and $\text{Ext}^1_R(M, -) = 0$ we obtain $0 = \text{Ext}^1_R(M, M) = 0 \to \text{Ext}^1_R(M, R/\wp) \to 0$. Therefore $\text{Ext}^1_R(M, R/\wp) = 0$ and by [CE56, Proposition 5.1] we obtain

$$0 = \text{Ext}^1_R(M, R/\wp) \cong \text{Ext}^1_R(M, \text{Hom}_R(R/\wp, E(R/\wp))) \cong \text{Hom}_R(\text{Tor}^1_R(M, R/\wp), E(R/\wp)),$$
where $E(R/\wp)$ denotes the injective envelope of $R/\wp$. Since $E_R(R/\wp) \cong E_{R/\wp}(R_{\wp}/\wp R_{\wp})$, we obtain

$$0 = \text{Hom}_R(\text{Tor}_1^R(M, R/\wp), \text{Hom}_{R_{\wp}}(R_{\wp}, E(R_{\wp}/\wp R_{\wp})))$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{R_{\wp}}(\text{Tor}_1^R(M, R/\wp) \otimes_R R_{\wp}, E(R_{\wp}/\wp R_{\wp})).$$

As $E(R_{\wp}/\wp R_{\wp})$ is a cogenerator of Mod-$R_{\wp}$, we obtain

$$\text{Tor}_1^R(M, R/\wp) \otimes_R R_{\wp} = 0$$

hence by [Bou65, Proposition 9, Chapter X, Section 6 n. 7] we have

$$\text{Tor}_1^{R_{\wp}}(M_{\wp}, R_{\wp}/\wp R_{\wp}) \cong \text{Tor}_1^R(M, R/\wp) \otimes_R R_{\wp} = 0.$$ 

Therefore, in view of [Bou61, Corollary 2 to Proposition 5, Chapter II, Section 3], $M_{\wp}$ is projective.

In particular, we have:

**Corollary 3.15.** A tilting module over a commutative ring is a progenerator.
CHAPTER 4

The heart associated to a faithful torsion pair

In this chapter we begin the study of the heart associated to a faithful torsion pair. In the first section, we shall characterize the faithful torsion pairs \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \(\text{Mod-}R\) as the torsion pairs which are tilted by means of a tilting object \(V\) in a suitable cocomplete abelian category \(\mathcal{H}\). In particular, one can choose \(\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) and \(V = R[1]\). In the second section, we will show that \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is a prototype for any abelian category \(\mathcal{H}\) admitting a tilting object \(V\) which tilted to \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \(\text{Mod-}R\), i.e., any abelian category which tilts to the same torsion pair is equivalent to it.

The reader is referred to [CGM07].

1. Representing faithful torsion pairs

Let \(\mathcal{A}\) be an abelian category and let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a torsion pair in \(\mathcal{A}\). Let \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be the heart of the t-structure in \(\text{D}^b(\mathcal{A})\) associated with \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\). Let us recall that regarding a map \(X^{-1} \xrightarrow{x} X^0\) as a complex \(\ldots \rightarrow X^{-1} \xrightarrow{x} X^0 \rightarrow 0 \ldots\), the objects of \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) are represented, up to isomorphism, by complexes of the form

\[
X : X^{-1} \xrightarrow{x} X^0 \quad \text{with} \quad \ker x \in \mathcal{Y} \quad \text{and} \quad \coker x \in \mathcal{X}.
\]

If \(\mathcal{A}\) has products and coproducts with good behaviour, as in the case of \(\text{Mod-}R\), then \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is cocomplete:

**Lemma 4.1.** Let \(\mathcal{A}\) be a complete and cocomplete abelian category with exact coproducts, such that for any family of objects the canonical map from their coproduct to their product is monic. Then for any torsion theory \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \(\mathcal{A}\) the associated heart \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is cocomplete.

**Proof.** Let \(\alpha\) be any cardinal. By hypothesis, the diagram

\[
\Pi : \prod_{\alpha} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A} : \Delta,
\]

where \(\Pi\) is the coproduct functor and \(\Delta\) is the diagonal functor, defines an adjoint pair \((\Pi, \Delta)\). This adjunction naturally extends componentwise to the corresponding homotopy categories. Moreover, since both \(\Pi\) and \(\Delta\) are exact, they extend to a pair of functors \(\hat{\Pi}\) and \(\hat{\Delta}\) between the corresponding derived categories. Moreover, thanks to [Kel07, § 3], the diagram

\[
\hat{\Pi} : \text{D}^b(\prod_{\alpha} \mathcal{A}) \cong \prod_{\alpha} \text{D}^b(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{D}^b(\mathcal{A}) : \hat{\Delta}
\]

still defines an adjoint pair \((\hat{\Pi}, \hat{\Delta})\). This shows that \(\text{D}^b(\mathcal{A})\) admits arbitrary coproducts, and that they are defined componentwise. Moreover, since the assumptions on \(\mathcal{A}\) guarantee that both \(\mathcal{X}\) and \(\mathcal{Y}\) are closed under arbitrary coproducts, we see that \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is closed under coproducts in \(\text{D}^b(\mathcal{A})\).

For each \(M \in \text{Mod-}R\), let us denote by \(\text{Ann}_R(M)\) the right annihilator of \(M\), i.e., \(\text{Ann}_R(M) = \{r \in R \mid mr = 0\}\), for every \(m \in M\). Clearly, \(\text{Ann}_R(M)\) is a right ideal of \(R\). If \(M\) is a class of objects of \(\text{Mod-}R\), we set \(\text{Ann}_R(M) = \cap\{\text{Ann}_R(M) \mid M \in \mathcal{M}\}\).

By [CF07, Theorem 1.4] we have:

**Proposition 4.2.** If \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is a torsion pair in \(\text{Mod-}R\) there is an object \(V = (R/\text{Ann}_R(\mathcal{Y}))[1]\) in \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) that induces an equivalence

\[
H_V : \mathcal{Y}[1] \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Y} : T_V.
\]
DEFINITION 4.3. A torsion pair \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in Mod-\(R\) is **faithful** if \(\text{Ann}_R(\mathcal{Y}) = 0\).

REMARK 4.4. Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a torsion pair in Mod-\(R\). The following conditions are equivalent:

a) \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is faithful;
b) \(R_R \in \mathcal{Y}\);
c) \(\mathcal{Y}\) generates Mod-\(R\).

**Proof.** a) \(\Rightarrow\) b). Assume that \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is faithful, and by contradiction suppose that \(R_R \notin \mathcal{Y}\). Then there exist \(N \in \mathcal{X}\) and a non-zero \(R\)-homomorphism \(f: N \to R_R\), so there is \(\xi \in N\) with \(f(\xi) = r \neq 0\). Let \(M \in \mathcal{Y}\) and for each \(m \in M\) define the map \(g_{M,m}: N \to M\) by \(g_{M,m}(x) = mf(x)\). The verification that \(g_{M,m}\) is an \(R\)-homomorphism is straightforward. By definition of torsion pair, we have that \(g_{M,m} = 0\), for every \(M \in \mathcal{Y}\) and \(m \in M\). In particular, \(mr = 0\) for every \(m \in M\) and \(M \in \mathcal{Y}\). Hence \(r \in \text{Ann}_R(\mathcal{Y})\), so \(r = 0\), a contradiction. Therefore, \(R_R \in \mathcal{Y}\).

b) \(\Rightarrow\) a). Assume that \(R_R \in \mathcal{Y}\). Then \(0 = \text{Ann}_R(R) \supseteq \bigcap_{M \in \mathcal{Y}} \text{Ann}_R(M) = \text{Ann}_R(\mathcal{Y})\), thus \(\text{Ann}_R(\mathcal{Y}) = 0\). This proves that \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is faithful.

c) \(\Rightarrow\) b). Assume that \(\mathcal{Y}\) generates Mod-\(R\). Then there exists an exact sequence \(\coprod Y_\lambda \to R_R \to 0\), where \(Y_\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}\). Since \(R_R\) is projective, this sequence splits. It follows that \(R_R \in \mathcal{Y}\), because \(\mathcal{Y}\) is closed under subobjects. \(\square\)

**Example 4.5.** Let \((\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\) and \((\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})\) be as in Example 2.2 and let \(V_R\) be the tilting module of Example 3.13. Then \((\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\) and \((\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})\) are both faithful torsion pairs, since \(Z\) is torsion-free and reduced as abelian group, whereas the tilting torsion pair associated to \(V\) is not faithful, because \(R_R = e_1R \oplus e_2R\) with \(e_1R \in \text{Gen}_V\).

We want to show that when \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is faithful in Mod-\(R\), the equivalence \(H_V: T \mapsto \mathcal{Y}: T_V\) in Proposition 4.2 is actually induced by a tilting object \(V\) with \(\text{End}_d(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})(V) = R\).

To do so we need the following

**Lemma 4.6.** Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a torsion pair in \(\mathcal{A}\). If \(\mathcal{Y}\) generates \(\mathcal{A}\), then every object of \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is isomorphic to a complex of the form \(Y^{-1} \to Y^0\), with \(Y^{-1}, Y^0 \in \mathcal{Y}\).

**Proof.** Let \(Z^{-1} \xrightarrow{z} Z^0 \in \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) to obtain exact sequences

\[
0 \to Y \to Z^{-1} \to I \to 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \to I \to Z^0 \to X \to 0
\]

with \(I = \text{Im} \ x \), \(Y \in \mathcal{Y}\) and \(X \in \mathcal{X}\). Then there are an object \(Y^0 \in \mathcal{Y}\), an epimorphisms \(Y^0 \to Z^0\) and a pullback diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \rightarrow & P & \rightarrow & Y^0 & \rightarrow & X & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \rightarrow & I & \rightarrow & Z^0 & \rightarrow & X & \rightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]

(1)

where \(P\) is in \(\mathcal{Y}\), since \(\mathcal{Y}\) is closed under subobjects. Then we obtain a further pullback diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \rightarrow & Y & \rightarrow & Y^{-1} & \rightarrow & P & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \rightarrow & Y & \rightarrow & Z^{-1} & \rightarrow & I & \rightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]

(2)
where $Y^{-1}$ is in $\mathcal{Y}$, since $\mathcal{Y}$ is closed under extensions. Now (1) and (2) combine to give a commutative diagram with exact rows

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
0 & \rightarrow & Y & \rightarrow & Y^{-1} & \rightarrow & Y^0 & \rightarrow & X & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \rightarrow & Y & \rightarrow & Z^{-1} & \rightarrow & Z^0 & \rightarrow & X & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

and so the desired quasi-isomorphism. □

This allows us to prove the following

**Proposition 4.7.** If $\mathcal{Y}$ generates $\mathcal{A}$, then $T = \mathcal{Y}[1]$ cogenerates $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$.

**Proof.** By the last lemma, we know that every object in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is isomorphic to a complex of the form $Y^{-1} \xrightarrow{y} Y^0$ with $Y^{-1}, Y^0 \in \mathcal{Y}$. We shall show that

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
Y^{-1} & \xrightarrow{y} & Y^0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y^{-1} & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

is a monomorphism. So suppose that the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
Z^{-1} & \xrightarrow{z} & Z^0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y^{-1} & \xrightarrow{y} & Y^0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y^{-1} & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

yields a null-homotopic map, i.e., that there is a map $r^0 : Z^0 \rightarrow Y^{-1}$ such that $\varphi^{-1} = r^0 z$.

Let $\gamma = yr^0 - \varphi^0 : Z^0 \rightarrow Y^0$ so that

$$
\gamma z = yr^0 z - \varphi^0 z = y\varphi^{-1} - y\varphi^{-1} = 0
$$

and hence $\text{Im } z \subseteq \text{Ker } \gamma$. But $Z^0 / \text{Im } z \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ and $Z^0 / \text{Ker } \gamma \in \mathcal{Y}$. Thus $\gamma = 0$ and so $\varphi^0 = yr^0$.

In other words the map

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
Z^{-1} & \xrightarrow{z} & Z^0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y^{-1} & \xrightarrow{y} & Y^0 \\
\end{array}
\]

is zero in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$, which proves our assertion. □

Now we can prove:

**Theorem 4.8.** A torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ in $\text{Mod-}R$ is faithful if and only if there is a cocomplete abelian category $\mathcal{H}$ and a tilting object $V$ of $\mathcal{H}$ such that $R = \text{End}_\mathcal{H}(V)$.

**Proof.** Assume that $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is faithful. Then by Remark 4.4, $\mathcal{Y}$ generates $\text{Mod-}R$, so that by Proposition 4.7, $\mathcal{Y}[1]$ cogenerates $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$. Now, $\mathcal{H}$ is a cocomplete abelian category by Lemma 4.1. Let $V = (R/\text{Ann}_R(\mathcal{Y}))[1] = R[1]$. By Proposition 4.2, $V$ induces an equivalence $H_V : \mathcal{Y}[1] \rightleftarrows \mathcal{Y} : T_V$, so that by [CF07, Theorem 2.4], $V$ is a tilting object in $\text{Gen } V = \text{Gen } R[1] = \mathcal{H}$, where the last equality holds because $\mathcal{Y}[1]$ cogenerates $\mathcal{H}$. Finally, by [CF07, Theorem 1.4], $\text{End}_\mathcal{H}(V) = R$. 

Conversely, assume that there is a cocomplete abelian category $H$ and a tilting object $V$ of $H$ such that $R = \text{End}_H(V)$. Then $R = H_V(V) \in Y$, hence $(X, Y)$ is faithful by Remark 4.4. □

The preceding theorem asserts that any tilted torsion pair is faithful and that, conversely, given any ring $R$ and any faithful torsion pair $(X, Y)$ in $\text{Mod-} R$, then $(X, Y)$ is tilted by means of a tilting object in a suitable cocomplete abelian category $H(X, Y)$. In this case we are able to characterize the tilting counterequivalence. More precisely, we have:

**Remark 4.9.** Let $H(X, Y)$ be the heart of a faithful torsion pair in $\text{Mod-} R$, and let $V = R[1]$ be the tilting object in $H(X, Y)$ generating the torsion pair $(Y[1], X)$. Then the torsion pair $(Y[1], X)$ tilts to the originary torsion pair $(X, Y)$ in $\text{Mod-} R$ by means of the functors

$$H_V = H^{-1}, \quad H'_V = H^0,$$

$$T_V(M) = (\iota(M/t(M))[1], \quad T'_V(M) = \iota(t(M)),$$

where $\iota$ denotes the natural embedding of $\text{Mod-} R$ into $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Mod-} R)$.

**Proof.** Let $M \in H(X, Y)$. Then we can view $M$ as a complex $M^{-1} \xrightarrow{m} M^0$, with $\text{Ker} \; m = H^{-1}(M) \in Y$ and $\text{Coker} \; m = H^0(M) \in X$. By observation 3. of Theorem 3.6, $H_V(M) = H_V(t(M))$ and $H'_V(M) = H'_V(M/t(M))$. Now, the sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow H^{-1}(M) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow M^{-1} \xrightarrow{m} M^0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow H^0(M) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

is exact in $H(X, Y)$ (see [BBD82, 3.1.17]), and $H^{-1}(M) \rightarrow 0 \in Y[1]$, $0 \rightarrow H^0(M) \in X[0]$. Therefore,

$$t(M) = H^{-1}(M) \rightarrow 0, \quad M/t(M) = 0 \rightarrow H^0(M).$$

Hence

$$H_V(M) = H_V(t(M))$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{H(X, Y)}(R[1], t(M))$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_R(R, H^{-1}(M))$$

$$\cong H^{-1}(M).$$

Similarly,

$$H'_V(M) = H'_V(M/t(M))$$

$$\cong \text{Ext}^1_{H(X, Y)}(R[1], M/t(M))$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}^b_{\mathcal{D}(H(X, Y))}(R[1], M/t(M)[1])$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_R(R, H^0(M))$$

$$\cong H^0(M).$$
This shows that $H_V = H^{-1}$ and $H'_V = H^0$. Finally, setting $\overline{T}_V(M) = (\iota(M/t(M))[1]$ and $\overline{T}'_V(M) = \iota(t(M))$, it is immediate to check that $H_V : \mathcal{Y}[1] \leftrightharpoons \mathcal{T}$ and $H'_V : \mathcal{X}[0] \leftrightharpoons \mathcal{T}'$ are equivalences. The result follows.

We conclude this section with two results needed in the sequel.

**Proposition 4.10.** Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ be a faithful torsion pair in $\text{Mod-}R$. Then for any direct system $(X_\lambda, \xi_\mu)$ in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ such that each $X_\lambda$ is in $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{Y}[1]$, the object $\lim X_\lambda$ is in $\mathcal{T}$.

**Proof.** It follows from the fact that $\mathcal{T}$ is closed under coproducts and factors, and by [Ste75, Proposition 8.4, Chapter IV].

**Proposition 4.11.** Let $\mathcal{Y}$ be a torsion-free class in $\text{Mod-}R$ cogenerating by a cotilting right $R$-module. Then $\mathcal{Y}$ is closed under taking direct limits.

**Proof.** Let $U$ be a cotilting right $R$-module cogenerating $\mathcal{Y}$. Let $(X_\lambda, \xi_\mu)$ be a direct system of objects in $\mathcal{Y}$ and consider the canonical exact sequence

$$0 \to K \to \prod X_\lambda \to \lim X_\lambda \to 0.$$ 

By [GT06, Corollary 1.2.7], this sequence is pure, and by a result of Bazzoni [Baz03], $U$ is pure injective. So by applying the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(\cdot, U)$, we get the long exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(\lim X_\lambda, U) \to \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(\prod X_\lambda, U) \xrightarrow{\alpha} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(K, U) \to \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(\lim X_\lambda, U) \to \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(\prod X_\lambda, U) \to \ldots ,$$

with $\alpha$ epic. Since each $X_\lambda$ is in $\mathcal{Y}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$ is closed under coproducts, we have that $\prod X_\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}$; hence $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(\prod X_\lambda, U) \cong \prod \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(X_\lambda, U) = 0$. We conclude that $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(\lim X_\lambda, U) = 0$, i.e., $\lim X_\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}$.

2. Morita equivalence

In this section we show that $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a prototype for any abelian category $\mathcal{H}$ admitting a tilting object $V$ which tilts to $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ in $\text{Mod-}R$, i.e., any abelian category which tilts to the same torsion pair is equivalent to it. This is obtained as a consequence of the fact that two abelian categories with tilting objects which tilt to the same target $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ are (Morita) equivalent.

If $\mathcal{A}$ is an abelian category with a tilting object $V_\mathcal{A}$, let us denote by $(\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F}_\mathcal{A})$ the associated torsion theory and by $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ the “tilted” torsion theory in $R = \text{End} V_\mathcal{A}$.

**Lemma 4.12.** If $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $0 \to A \to A'_1 \to A'_2 \to 0$ and $0 \to A \to A''_1 \to A''_2 \to 0$ are exact sequences with $A'_1, A'_2, A''_1, A''_2 \in \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{A}$, then there are a third exact sequence $0 \to A \to A_1 \to A_2 \to 0$ with $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{A}$ and maps making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & A \\
\| & & \| \\
0 & \longrightarrow & A_1 \\
\| & & \| \\
0 & \longrightarrow & A''_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A_1 & \longrightarrow & A'_1 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
A_2 & \longrightarrow & A'_2 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
A''_2 & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

commutative.

**Proof.** Take for $A_1$ the push-out of the monomorphisms $A \to A'_1$ and $A \to A''_1$, and complete the sequence with the cokernel.

**Lemma 4.13.** If $f : A \to A'$ is a map in $\mathcal{A}$ and $0 \to A \to A_1 \to A_2 \to 0$ is an exact sequence, with $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{A}$, then there is a second exact sequence $0 \to A' \to A'_1 \to A'_2 \to 0$, with
$A_1', A_2' \in T_A$, and maps $f_1: A_1 \to A_1'$ and $f_2: A_2 \to A_2'$ making the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \rightarrow & A & \rightarrow & A_1 & \rightarrow & A_2 & \rightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow f & & \downarrow f_1 & & \downarrow f_2 & & \\
0 & \rightarrow & A' & \rightarrow & A'_1 & \rightarrow & A'_2 & \rightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]

commutative.

**Proof.** $A'$ can be embedded in some $A'_0 \in T_A$. Now take for $A'_1$ the push-out of the monomorphism $A \to A_1$ and of the composed map $A \xrightarrow{f} A' \to A'_0$, and complete the diagram with the cokernel of the new monomorphism $A' \to A'_1$. □

Now we are ready to prove the main result of this section.

**Theorem 4.14.** Let $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ be abelian categories with tilting objects $V_\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ and $V_\mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{B}$. Assume that $\text{End} V_\mathcal{A} \cong \text{End} V_\mathcal{B}$, and that $V_\mathcal{A}$ and $V_\mathcal{B}$ induce a counterequivalence with the same torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}', \mathcal{Y}')$. Then $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are equivalent.

**Proof.** For the sake of simplicity, instead of $H_{V_\mathcal{A}}$ we write $H_A$ and similarly for the other three functors involved.

We will explicitly define two mutually inverse functors $F: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$ and $G: \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{A}$, whose actions extend the equivalences $T_A \rightleftharpoons T_B$ and $F_A \rightleftharpoons F_B$ obtained by composing the two torsion theory counter equivalences induced by $V_\mathcal{A}$ and $V_\mathcal{B}$.

Any object $A \in \mathcal{A}$ admits an exact sequence

\[(*) \quad 0 \to A \to A_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} A_2 \to 0\]

with $A_1, A_2 \in T_A$ (see Definition 3.1 iii)). From (*) we obtain the exact sequence in $\text{Mod-}R$

\[(**) \quad 0 \to H_A A \to H_A A_1 \xrightarrow{H_A(\alpha)} H_A A_2 \to H_A' A \to 0\]

and so the commutative diagram in $\mathcal{B}$ with exact rows and columns

\[(***) \quad 0 \to T_B H_A A \xrightarrow{i_A} F(A) \xrightarrow{p_A} T_B H_A' A \to 0\]

\[\text{with arrows as follows:}\]

\[\begin{align*}
0 & \downarrow 0 \\
0 & \downarrow 0 \\
0 & \downarrow 0 \\
0 & \downarrow 0 \\
0 & \downarrow 0
\end{align*}\]

where the dashed arrows represent a pullback. Note that the upper exact row shows that $F(A)$ has $T_B H_A A$ as its torsion part and $T_B H_A' A$ as its torsionfree part, and the exact column in the middle shows that $F(A) = \text{Ker} T_B H_A(\alpha)$. \qquad \square
Let us now consider any morphism \( f: A \to A' \) in \( \mathcal{A} \) and an arbitrary exact sequence \((*)\) for \( A \). Then Lemma 4.13 gives a commutative diagram with exact rows in \( \mathcal{A} \)

\[
0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow A_1 \longrightarrow A_2 \longrightarrow 0 \\
(+) \\
0 \longrightarrow A' \longrightarrow A'_1 \longrightarrow A'_2 \longrightarrow 0
\]

and so we obtain an analogous diagram in \( \mathcal{B} \)

\[
0 \longrightarrow F(A) \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A_1 \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A_2 \longrightarrow 0 \\
(++) \\
0 \longrightarrow F(A') \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A'_1 \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A'_2 \longrightarrow 0
\]

where \( F(f) \) is the unique map making the diagram commutative.

Now we have to show that the object \( F(A) \) does not depend on the choice of \((*)\).

First let us prove that the object of \((***)\) we have the further commutative diagram with exact rows in \( \mathcal{B} \)

\[
0 \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A \longrightarrow F(A) \longrightarrow T_B' H_\mathcal{A} A' \longrightarrow 0 \\
(+++) \\
0 \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A' \longrightarrow F(A') \longrightarrow T_B' H_\mathcal{A} A' \longrightarrow 0
\]

where \( F(f) \) is the same map defined in \((++)\). To see that, starting from \((+)\) and considering \((***)\) for \( A \) and \( A' \), we obtain the two diagrams

\[
0 \longrightarrow H_\mathcal{A} A \longrightarrow H_\mathcal{A} A_1 \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow 0 \\
(1) \\
0 \longrightarrow H_\mathcal{A} A' \longrightarrow H_\mathcal{A} A'_1 \longrightarrow C' \longrightarrow 0
\]

and

\[
0 \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow H_\mathcal{A} A_2 \longrightarrow H'_\mathcal{A} A \longrightarrow 0 \\
(2) \\
0 \longrightarrow C' \longrightarrow H_\mathcal{A} A'_2 \longrightarrow H'_\mathcal{A} A' \longrightarrow 0
\]

which, respectively, produce the two commutative diagrams

\[
T_B H_\mathcal{A} A_1 \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A'_1 \\
(1) \\
T_B H_\mathcal{A} A \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A'
\]

and

\[
T_B' H_\mathcal{A} A \longrightarrow T_B' H_\mathcal{A} A' \\
(2) \\
T_B' H_\mathcal{A} A' \longrightarrow T_B H_\mathcal{A} A
\]
Consider now the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
T_BH_AA & \xrightarrow{i_A} & F(A) & \xrightarrow{p_A} & T_B' H'_A A & \xrightarrow{T_B' H'_A(f)} & T_B' H'_A A' \\
T_BH_AA' & \xrightarrow{i_A'} & F(A') & \xrightarrow{p_A'} & & & T_B' H'_A A' \\
& \xrightarrow{j_A} & \xrightarrow{T_B(\sigma)} & \xrightarrow{T_B(\alpha)} & \xrightarrow{T_B(\varphi)} & \xrightarrow{T_B(\varphi')} & T_B'C' \\
T_BH_AA_1 & \xrightarrow{f} & \xrightarrow{\delta_A} & \xrightarrow{\delta_A'} & & & T_B'C' \\
& \xrightarrow{T_BH_A(f)} & \xrightarrow{T_B(\sigma')} & & & & \\
& \xrightarrow{T_BH_A(\sigma)} & & & & & \\
& \xrightarrow{T_BH_A(\alpha)} & & & & & \\
& \xrightarrow{T_BH_A(\varphi)} & & & & & \\
& \xrightarrow{T_BH_A(\varphi')} & & & & & \\
& \xrightarrow{T_BH_A(\varphi'')} & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

The front and the back face commute, owing to (***)). The left face commutes because of (++) and the right because of (2). Moreover the bottom face commutes thanks to (1). So, by diagram chasing, we see that

\[
\delta_A' T_B H'_A(f) p_A = \delta_A' p_A' F(f)
\]

and so, since \( \delta_A' \) is monic, the top right face commutes too. Finally, again by diagram chasing and using (***) we see that

\[
j_A' F(f) \ i_A = T_B H_A(f_1) j_A \ i_A = j_A' i_A' T_B H_A(f)
\]

and so, since \( j_A' \) is monic, the top left face commutes too. This proves the commutativity of the diagram (+++).

We are at last arrived to see that, for the particular choice \( f = \text{id}_A \) in (+), Lemma 4.12 together with the diagram (+++) ensures that \( F(A) \) does not depend (up to isomorphism) on the choice of the sequence (*).

Moreover, both (++) and (+++) define the action of \( F \) on the maps of \( \mathcal{A} \), and it is clear that \( F: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B} \) is a functor extending both \( T_B H_A |_{\mathcal{T}_A} \) and \( T'_B H'_A |_{\mathcal{X}_A} \).

In the same way one can define a functor \( G: \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{A} \), extending both \( T_A H_B |_{\mathcal{T}_B} \) and \( T'_A H'_B |_{\mathcal{X}_B} \).

Finally, let us show that \( F \) is an equivalence. Take any \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) and an exact sequence (*) for \( A \). Then

\[
0 \to F(A) \to T_B H_A A_1 \xrightarrow{T_B H_A(\alpha)} T_B H_A A_2 \to 0
\]

is an exact sequence of type (*) for \( F(A) \) in \( \mathcal{B} \). Since the natural transformation \( T_A H_A \to \text{id}_A \) induces an isomorphism on \( T_A \) (and similarly for \( \mathcal{B} \)), we obtain the commutative diagram with exact rows

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \to & A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A_2 & \to 0 \\
\downarrow{\cong} & & \downarrow{\cong} & & & \\
0 & \to & GF(A) & \xrightarrow{T_A H_B T_B H_A A_1} T_A H_B T_B H_A A_2 & \to 0
\end{array}
\]

This shows that the left vertical map is a natural isomorphism between \( A \) and \( GF(A) \). Similarly one can show, for any \( B \in \mathcal{B} \), the existence of a natural isomorphism \( B \cong FG(B) \).

Since \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) is an abelian category with a tilting object which tilts to \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \( \text{Mod-}R \), we get the following statement.

**Corollary 4.15.** Any abelian category \( \mathcal{A} \) with a tilting object which tilts to \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \( \text{Mod-}R \) is equivalent to the heart \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \).

Let us describe the equivalence constructed in Theorem 4.14 in the case in which one of the categories \( \mathcal{A} \) and \( \mathcal{B} \) is the heart \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \). First we need a lemma.

**Lemma 4.16.** Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a faithful torsion pair in \( \text{Mod-}R \) with associated heart \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) and let \( Y', Y'' \in \mathcal{Y} \). Then in \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) the object \( M^* \) is isomorphic to the complex \( Y' \to Y'' \) if and only if the sequence \( 0 \to M^* \to Y'[1] \to Y''[1] \to 0 \) is exact in \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \).
Proof. By Remark 2.4, the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M^\bullet \rightarrow Y'[1] \xrightarrow{\varphi[1]} Y''[1] \rightarrow 0$$

is exact in $\mathcal{H}(X, Y)$ if and only if

$$M^\bullet \rightarrow Y'[1] \xrightarrow{\varphi[1]} Y''[1] \rightarrow M'[1]$$

is a triangle in $D^b(\text{Mod-}R)$, i.e. if and only if

$$M^\bullet \cong \text{Mc}(\varphi[1])[-1] = Y' \xrightarrow{\varphi} Y''.$$

□

Corollary 4.15 shows the following fact: assume that there is an abelian category $\mathcal{A}$ with a tilting object $V_A$ generating a torsion pair $(T_A, F_A)$ which is counter equivalent to the faithful torsion pair $(X, Y)$ in $\text{Mod-}R$. Then there is an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{H}(X, Y)$ making the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
(T_A, F_A) \subseteq \mathcal{A} & \cong & \mathcal{H}(X, Y) \supseteq (T, F) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
(X, Y) \subseteq \text{Mod-}R
\end{array}
$$

commutative, where the diagonal functors represent the two torsion pair counterequivalences between $(T_A, F_A)$ - respectively $(T, F)$ - and $(X, Y)$. The Morita equivalence between $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{H}(X, Y)$ is constructed in the proof of Theorem 4.14 in such a way it extends the natural equivalences

$$H_A : T_A \cong Y \cong T : H^{-1} \quad\text{and}\quad H'_A : F_A \cong X \cong F : H^0$$

obtained by composition of the diagonals. The action of this equivalence on the objects is proved to be as follows:

- For every $A \in \mathcal{A}$, since $T_A$ cogenerates $\mathcal{A}$, there exists an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow T' \rightarrow T'' \rightarrow 0$ with $T', T'' \in T_A$. From that we get an exact sequence in $\text{Mod-}R$ of the form $0 \rightarrow H_A(A) \rightarrow H_A(T') \rightarrow H_A(T'') \rightarrow H'_A(A) \rightarrow 0$ with $H_A(A) \in Y$ and $H'_A(A) \in X$. The complex $A^\bullet = H_A(T') \rightarrow H_A(T'')$ in $\mathcal{H}(X, Y)$ is exactly the object in the heart which corresponds to $A$ under this equivalence.

- By Lemma 4.6, every object $M^\bullet \in \mathcal{H}(X, Y)$ is of the form $M^\bullet = Y^{-1} \xrightarrow{f} Y^0$ with $Y^{-1}, Y^0 \in Y$. Applying Lemma 4.16, we get that the sequence $0 \rightarrow M^\bullet \rightarrow Y^{-1}[1] \rightarrow Y^0[1] \rightarrow 0$ is exact in $\mathcal{H}(X, Y)$ and moreover $Y^{-1}[1], Y^0[1] \in T$. From that we derive the morphism $T_A(Y^{-1}) \xrightarrow{T_A(f)} T_A(Y^0)$ in $T_A$, whose kernel is exactly the object of $\mathcal{A}$ which corresponds under the equivalence to $M^\bullet$. 
CHAPTER 5

Properties of the heart

In this chapter we shall consider the basic properties of the heart associated to a faithful torsion pair. First, we study the AB-properties of the heart $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$. Then we look for some conditions which guarantee that $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a Grothendieck category: we will see that a key point is the behaviour of the functor $H^{-1}$ with respect to direct limits. Finally, we show that $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ has an injective cogenerator if and only if $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is cogenerated by a cotilting $R$-module. As a corollary, a necessary condition for the $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ to be Grothendieck is that $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is cogenerated by a cotilting $R$-module.

In the sequel, $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ will denote a faithful torsion pair in $\text{Mod-}R$, $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ the associated counter equivalent torsion pair in $\mathcal{H}$, and $H^{-1}, H^0 : \mathcal{H} \to \text{Mod-}R$, $T, T' : \text{Mod-}R \to \mathcal{H}$ the involved functors.

NOTE. Since all the results we deal with are of category-theoretic type, in virtue of Corollary 4.15 they remain true if we replace the heart $\mathcal{H}$ by any abelian category $\mathcal{A}$ admitting a tilting object $V$ which tilts to $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$.

1. AB-properties of the heart

PROPOSITION 5.1. $\mathcal{H}$ is an AB3 category, i.e., arbitrary coproducts exist, and the functors $H^{-1}$ and $H^0$ commute with coproducts.

PROOF. By Lemma 4.1, arbitrary coproducts in $\mathcal{H}$ exist, and that they are defined componentwise. Therefore both $H^{-1}$ and $H^0$ preserve them. \( \square \)

PROPOSITION 5.2. $\mathcal{H}$ is an AB4 category, i.e., any coproduct of exact sequences is an exact sequence.

PROOF. Let $0 \to X_\lambda \to Y_\lambda \to Z_\lambda \to 0$, with $\lambda \in \Lambda$, be a family of exact sequences in $\mathcal{H}$. Since the coproduct functor is a left adjoint, then it is right exact, so we get exact sequences

(1) \[ 0 \to K \to \bigsqcup X_\lambda \to \bigsqcup Y_\lambda \to \bigsqcup Z_\lambda \to 0 \]

and

(2) \[ 0 \to K \to \bigsqcup X_\lambda \to C \to 0, \quad 0 \to C \to \bigsqcup Y_\lambda \to \bigsqcup Z_\lambda \to 0. \]

From the first sequence in (2) we get the long exact sequence

(3) \[ 0 \to H^{-1}(K) \to H^{-1}(\bigsqcup X_\lambda) \to H^{-1}(C) \to H^0(K) \to H^0(\bigsqcup X_\lambda) \to H^0(C) \to 0 \]

and from the second sequence in (2), using Proposition 5.1, we get the commutative diagram with exact rows

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & H^{-1}(C) & \longrightarrow & H^{-1}(\bigsqcup Y_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & H^{-1}(\bigsqcup Z_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
& \downarrow & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow \cong & & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & H^{-1}(\bigsqcup X_\lambda) \cong \bigoplus H^{-1}(X_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus H^{-1}(Y_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus H^{-1}(Z_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
& \downarrow \cong & \downarrow & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow & \downarrow \cong \\
\cdots & \longrightarrow & H^0(C) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\bigsqcup Y_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\bigsqcup Z_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& \downarrow & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow & \downarrow \cong \\
\cdots & \longrightarrow & H^0(\bigsqcup X_\lambda) \cong \bigoplus H^0(X_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus H^0(Y_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus H^0(Z_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]
which shows that the maps $H^{-1}(\coprod X_\lambda) \to H^{-1}(C)$ and $H^0(\coprod X_\lambda) \to H^0(C)$ are both isomorphisms. Finally, from the exactness of (3) we see that $H^{-1}(K) = 0 = H^0(K)$, and so we can conclude that $K = 0$. Comparing this with (1) we get the thesis. □

The heart $\mathcal{H}$ has also products, as proved in the following proposition.

**Proposition 5.3.** $\mathcal{H}$ is an AB3*-category, i.e., arbitrary products in $\mathcal{H}$ exist.

**Proof.** First of all, it is known that products exist in $D^b(\text{Mod-}R)$, and are computed componentwise: if $[C]$ denotes the equivalence class of a bounded complex, the product of a family $\{(C_\lambda)\}$ is just $\prod \lambda C_\lambda$, where the product is computed in the category of complexes of $R$-modules.

We can see $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ as the subcategory of $D^b = D^b(\text{Mod-}R)$ consisting of (classes of equivalence of) complexes

$$\cdots \to 0 \to 0 \to M^{-1} \xrightarrow{d^0} M^0 \to 0 \to 0 \to \cdots$$

where $\text{Ker} d^0 \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $\text{Coker} d^0 \in \mathcal{X}$. Denote by $\mathcal{H}'$ the subcategory of $D^b$ defined in the same fashion, but requiring only that $\text{Ker} d^0 \in \mathcal{Y}$. Then $\mathcal{H}'$ is closed under products in $D^b$, since $\mathcal{Y}$ is closed under products in $\text{Mod-}R$. We denote an object of $\mathcal{H}'$ simply as $[M^{-1} \to M^0]$ (the equivalence class of a complex concentrated in degrees $-1$ and $0$) or by a single letter.

There is a functor $F: \mathcal{H}' \to \mathcal{H}$ defined in the following way: given $[M^{-1} \to M^0] \in \mathcal{H}'$, consider the exact sequence

$$0 \to Y \to M^{-1} \to M^0 \to C \to 0$$

and set $Z = \text{Coker}(Y \to M^{-1}) = \text{Ker}(M^0 \to C)$. If $X$ is the torsion part of $C$ with respect to the torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$, we can consider the pull-back:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \to & Z \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & M^0 \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & X \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & 0
\end{array}$$

and define $F([M^{-1} \to M^0]) = [M^{-1} \to \hat{M}^0]$, where the map $M^{-1} \to \hat{M}^0$ is just the composition of the obvious maps through $Z$. By the properties of the pull-back, it is clear that this induces a functor $\mathcal{H}' \to \mathcal{H}$, since it is straightforward to verify that this construction takes null-homotopic maps to null-homotopic maps and quasi-isomorphisms to quasi-isomorphisms. Moreover, if $A \in \mathcal{H}$ and $B \in \mathcal{H}'$, any morphism $A \to B$ factors uniquely through $F(B)$. Therefore $F$ is a right adjoint to the inclusion functor and so it creates products. □

**Proposition 5.4.** If $H^{-1}$ commutes with direct limits, then $\mathcal{H}$ is AB5, i.e., direct limits are exact.

**Proof.** This is a slight adaptation of the proof of Lemma 5.2, taking into account the fact that both $H^{-1}$ and $H^0$ commute with direct limits, being left adjoint functors. □

**Proposition 5.5.** If $\mathcal{H}$ is AB5 then it is a Grothendieck category.

**Proof.** Since $V = R[1]$ generates a tilting torsion class, for any object $X$ there are an embedding $X \hookrightarrow Y$ and an epimorphism $\varphi: V(\Lambda) \to Y$. For any finite subset $F$ of $\Lambda$, let $\varphi_F$ be the restriction of $\varphi$ to $V(F)$, and consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X_F & \rightarrow & V(F) \\
\varphi_F & \downarrow & \varphi_F \\
X & \hookrightarrow & Y
\end{array}$$

where the upper left corner is the pullback of the lower right corner. Since direct limits are additive and left exact by assumption, they preserve pullbacks; thus, applying the direct limit
to (F), we get a pullback diagram

$$\lim X_F \xrightarrow{\psi_F} V(\Lambda)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \phi$$

$$X' \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y$$

which shows that $\lim \psi_F$ is an epimorphism. This proves that

$$\{ Z \mid Z \leq V^n, n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

is a family of generators for $\mathcal{H}$. Therefore, $\mathcal{H}$ is a Grothendieck category. 

2. When the heart is a Grothendieck category

Our next goal is to give a necessary and sufficient condition for $\mathcal{H}$ being a Grothendieck category. As we have seen above, a key point is to establish when the functor $H^{-1}$ commutes with direct limits.

We begin by showing that there is always a canonical epimorphism

$$\lim H^{-1}X_\lambda \rightarrow H^{-1}(\lim X_\lambda) \rightarrow 0.$$ 

We need the following lemma (see [CGM07, Lemma 3.5]):

**Lemma 5.6.** Let $A$ be an AB3 category, $B$ an AB5 category, and $F: A \rightarrow B$ a right exact additive functor commuting with direct limits. For any direct system $(M_\lambda, f_{\lambda \mu})$ in $A$, let us consider the canonical exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \bigoplus M_\lambda \rightarrow \lim M_\lambda \rightarrow 0.$$

Then the associated sequence

$$0 \rightarrow F(K) \rightarrow F(\bigoplus M_\lambda) \rightarrow F(\lim M_\lambda) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

Now we can prove:

**Corollary 5.7.** For any direct system $(X_\lambda, \xi_{\lambda \mu})$ in $\mathcal{H}$ the canonical map

$$\varphi: \lim H^{-1}X_\lambda \rightarrow H^{-1}(\lim X_\lambda)$$

is an epimorphism in $\text{Mod-R}$. 

**Proof.** Given the canonical exact sequence $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \bigoplus X_\lambda \rightarrow \lim X_\lambda \rightarrow 0$, we get the long exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^{-1}K \rightarrow H^{-1}(\bigoplus X_\lambda) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H^{-1}(\lim X_\lambda) \rightarrow H^0K \xrightarrow{\beta} H^0(\bigoplus X_\lambda) \rightarrow H^0(\lim X_\lambda) \rightarrow 0.$$

On the other hand, since $H^0$ is a left adjoint functor, Lemma 5.6 applies to $F = H^0$, proving that $\beta$ is monic. Therefore $\alpha$ is epic. Finally, the canonical commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\bigoplus H^{-1}X_\lambda & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \lim H^{-1}X_\lambda \\
\downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \varphi \\
H^{-1}(\bigoplus X_\lambda) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & H^{-1}(\lim X_\lambda) \rightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

where the first vertical map is an isomorphism by Proposition 5.1, shows the thesis. 

**Theorem 5.8.** The following conditions are equivalent:

a) $\mathcal{H}$ is a Grothendieck category.

b) for any direct system $(X_\lambda, \xi_{\lambda \mu})$ in $\mathcal{H}$ the canonical map

$$\varphi: \lim H^{-1}X_\lambda \rightarrow H^{-1}(\lim X_\lambda)$$

is a monomorphism in $\text{Mod-R}$. 

c) the functor $H^{-1}$ commutes with direct limits.
If \( \mathcal{Y} \) is closed under direct limits, then the previous conditions are equivalent to:

d) the functor \( TH^{-1} \) commutes with direct limits.

**Proof.** a)⇒c) follows from Proposition 3.8.

(c)⇒(b) is trivial.

(b)⇒(a) By Corollary 5.7 the functor \( H^{-1} \) commutes with direct limits. So Proposition 5.4 applies, proving that \( \mathcal{H} \) is AB5. Finally Proposition 5.5 shows that \( \mathcal{H} \) is Grothendieck.

(c)⇒(d) follows from the fact that \( T \) is a left adjoint functor, and so it commutes with direct limits.

Now, let us assume that \( \mathcal{Y} \) is closed under direct limits. Assuming (d), let us prove (c). The composition of the canonical isomorphisms \( T(\lim_{\to} H^{-1} X_\lambda) \cong \lim_{\to} TH^{-1}(X_\lambda) \cong TH^{-1}(\lim_{\to} X_\lambda) \) gives a canonical isomorphism between the \( T \)-images of the two \( R \)-modules \( \lim_{\to} H^{-1} X_\lambda \) and \( H^{-1}(\lim_{\to} X_\lambda) \) which belong to \( \mathcal{Y} \). Since \( T \) induces an equivalence between \( \mathcal{Y} \) and \( T \), we conclude that \( \lim_{\to} H^{-1} X_\lambda \cong H^{-1}(\lim_{\to} X_\lambda) \) canonically. □

We shall state a result that we will need in the sequel (see [CGM07, Proposition 3.8 and Corollary 3.9]):

**Proposition 5.9.** A faithful torsion pair \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \( \text{Mod-}R \) is cogenerated by a cotilting module if and only if \( H(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) has an injective cogenerator.

Let us give an outline of the proof of the previous proposition. Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a faithful torsion pair in \( \text{Mod-}R \) and assume that \( \mathcal{Y} = \text{Cogen}\, U \) for a cotilting module \( U \). Set \( Q = (\iota(U/t(U)))[1] \) (if \( V = R[1] \) is the tilting object in \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \), then \( Q = T_V(U) \)). First one proves that \( Q \) is injective in \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \). Then, in order to see that \( Q \) is a cogenerator, it is only needed to show that, for any \( M \in \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \), \( \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(M, Q) = 0 \) implies \( M = 0 \), since \( Q \) is injective. Conversely, assume that \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) has an injective cogenerator \( Q \). Set \( U = H^{-1}(Q) \) (or \( U = H_V(Q) \)). Then one proves that \( Q \) cogenerates the class \( \mathcal{Y} \) and then that \( Q \) is a cotilting module.

**Remark 5.10.** Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a faithful torsion pair in \( \text{Mod-}R \). If \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is cotilting, then \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) has enough injectives. Indeed, if \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is cotilting and \( \mathcal{Y} = \text{Cogen}\, U \) for a cotilting module \( U \), then \( Q = T_V(U) = (U/t(U))[1] \) is an injective cogenerator in \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) by Proposition 5.9. Since \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) has products (by Proposition 5.3) and the product of injectives is injective, we conclude that \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) has enough injectives.

From Proposition 5.9 we get immediately:

**Corollary 5.11.** Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a faithful torsion pair in \( \text{Mod-}R \). If \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) is a Grothendieck category, then \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is cotilting.
CHAPTER 6

Hearts VS torsion pairs

The main purpose of this chapter is to show that the heart $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a Grothendieck category if and only if $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is cogenerated by a cotilting $R$-module. From this, we will be able to draw several important consequences, by applying the techniques of tilting counter equivalences between a Grothendieck category and the category Mod-$R$. For instance, we characterize when the heart is Grothendieck, locally noetherian: this is equivalent to the fact that the class $\mathcal{Y}$ is cogenerated by a $\Sigma$-pure injective cotilting module.

1. The heart of a cotilting torsion pair is a Grothendieck category

In this section we prove that the heart $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a Grothendieck category if and only if $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is cotilting. We begin with the following lemma.

**Lemma 6.1.** Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ be a cotilting torsion pair in Mod-$R$. Then there exists a functor $F: \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \to \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ such that $F(M) \in T$, and a monic natural transformation $1_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})} \to F$.

**Proof.** Set $F(M) = W^{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(M, W)}$, where $W$ is an injective cogenerator of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ (i.e., $H_V(W)$ is cotilting and cogenerates $\mathcal{Y}$, by [CGM07, Proposition 3.8]). This is a covariant functor (the composition of two contravariant ones) and the natural transformation $\eta$ is defined, for $M \in \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$, by

$$\pi_\xi \eta_M = \xi$$

for every $\xi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(M, W)$, where $\pi_\xi: W^{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})}(M, W)} \to W$ is the canonical projection. □

Now we can prove our main result.

**Theorem 6.2.** Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ be a faithful torsion pair in Mod-$R$. The following conditions are equivalent:

(a) $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is cotilting.
(b) $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a Grothendieck category.

**Proof.** (b)$\Rightarrow$(a). This is Corollary 5.11.

(a)$\Rightarrow$(b). Consider a direct system $(X_\lambda, \xi_{\lambda\mu})$ in $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$; using the previous lemma, form the direct system $(F(X_\lambda), F(\xi_{\lambda\mu}))$ and the exact sequence of direct systems

(*)

$$0 \to X_\lambda \to F(X_\lambda) \to Y_\lambda \to 0.$$

By applying the functor $H_V$ to each sequence of the system, we get the exact sequence of direct systems in Mod-$R$

$$0 \to H_V(X_\lambda) \to H_V(F(X_\lambda)) \to H_V(Y_\lambda) \to H_V'(X_\lambda) \to 0.$$

Recalling that $T$ is closed under direct limits in $\mathcal{H}$ (by Proposition 4.10), if we take the direct limit of the sequences (*) in $\mathcal{H}$, we can write two exact sequences

$$0 \to K \to \lim X_\lambda \to Z \to 0$$

$$0 \to Z \to \lim F(X_\lambda) \to \lim Y_\lambda \to 0$$

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and, by applying the functor $H_V$, we can write a commutative diagram with exact rows in $\text{Mod-} R$

$$
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \to & \lim H_V(X_\lambda) & \to & \lim H_V(F(X_\lambda)) & \to & \lim H_V(Y_\lambda) & \to & \lim H_V'(X_\lambda) & \to & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & H_V(Z) & \longrightarrow & H_V(\lim F(X_\lambda)) & \longrightarrow & H_V(\lim Y_\lambda) & \longrightarrow & H_V'(Z) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\end{array}
$$

and the exact sequence

$$
0 \to H_V(K) \to H_V(\lim X_\lambda) \to H_V(Z).
$$

The two central vertical arrows are isomorphisms, since $H_V$ induces an equivalence between $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$ is cotilting, hence closed under direct limits by Proposition 4.11. Therefore also the leftmost vertical arrow is an isomorphism, and since that morphism factors through the canonical morphism

$$
\lim H_V(X_\lambda) \to H_V(\lim X_\lambda)
$$

this one is monic. Therefore, by Proposition 5.4, $\mathcal{H}$ is AB5; moreover it has an injective cogenerator by Proposition 5.9. By the dual of [Ste75, Proposition IV.6.6], $\mathcal{H}$ is locally small and so we can apply Proposition 5.5.

\[ \square \]

2. $\Sigma$-cotilting modules

In this section we shall characterize when the heart is Grothendieck, locally noetherian. To do this, we shall first recall a property of torsion pairs that was first introduced by Ringel [RR06]. Let $R$ be a ring and let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ be a faithful torsion pair in $\text{Mod-} R$. The Ringel’s condition is:

(F) For all $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ and all finitely generated submodules $L$ of $Y$, if $Y/L \in \mathcal{X}$, then $Y$ is finitely generated.

For any class $\mathcal{A}$ of right $R$-modules, denote by $\mathcal{A}^\perp$ the class consisting of those modules $M$ such that $\text{Ext}^1_R(A, M) = 0$, for all $A \in \mathcal{A}$.

We need the following lemma (see [CG09, Lemma 4.1]):

**Lemma 6.3.** Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ be a torsion pair over the ring $R$ and denote by $\mathcal{Y}_0$ the class of finitely generated modules in $\mathcal{Y}$. If $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ satisfies condition (F) and $\mathcal{Y}$ is closed under direct limits, then $\mathcal{Y}_0^\perp = \mathcal{Y}^\perp$.

For a right $R$-module $M$, we denote by $\text{Prod}(M)$ the class consisting of all direct summands of products of copies of the module $M$.

**Lemma 6.4.** If $R$ is right noetherian and $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a cotilting torsion pair in $\text{Mod-} R$ and $\mathcal{Y}_0^\perp = \mathcal{Y}_0^\perp$, then the class $\mathcal{Y} \cap \mathcal{Y}_0^\perp$ is closed under direct sums. In particular, any coproduct of copies of a cotilting module cogenerating $\mathcal{Y}$ is cotilting.

**Proof.** Let $(M_\lambda)$ be a family of modules in the class and let $M$ be their direct sum. It is clear that $M \in \mathcal{Y}$. If $L \in \mathcal{Y}_0$, then $\text{Ext}^1_R(L, -)$ commutes with direct sums because $R$ is noetherian, therefore

$$
\text{Ext}^1_R(L, M) \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda} \text{Ext}^1_R(L, M_\lambda) = 0,
$$

so that $M \in \mathcal{Y}_0^\perp = \mathcal{Y}^\perp$.

We have to show that if $U$ is a cotilting module with $\text{Cogen}(U) = \mathcal{Y}$ and $\alpha$ is any nonempty index set, then $U^{(\alpha)}$ is a cotilting module. It is obvious that $\text{Cogen}(U) = \text{Cogen}(U^{(\alpha)})$ and that $\text{Ext}^1_R(M, U^{(\alpha)}) = 0$ implies $\text{Ext}^1_R(M, U) = 0$. It suffices to show that $M \in \mathcal{Y}$ implies $\text{Ext}^1_R(M, U^{(\alpha)}) = 0$: this is now obvious, because $U \in \mathcal{Y} \cap \mathcal{Y}_0^\perp$, so that $U^{(\alpha)} \in \mathcal{Y}_0^\perp$.

\[ \square \]

Lemma 6.4 says that given a cotilting torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ in $\text{Mod-} R$, where $R$ is right noetherian, satisfying $\mathcal{Y}_0^\perp = \mathcal{Y}^\perp$, then every cotilting module cogenerating $\mathcal{Y}$ is $\Sigma$-cotilting. Now, by a result of Bazzoni [Baz03], every cotilting module is pure-injective. Therefore, given a cotilting torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ satisfying $\mathcal{Y}_0^\perp = \mathcal{Y}^\perp$, every cotilting module cogenerating $\mathcal{Y}$ is $\Sigma$-pure-injective, provided we assume that $R$ is right noetherian.
In the next result we shall see that it is sufficient that one cotilting module cogenerating \( \mathcal{Y} \) is \( \Sigma \)-pure-injective to ensure that all such modules are \( \Sigma \)-pure-injective, hence cotilting, without assuming that the ring is right noetherian.

**Lemma 6.5.** Let \(( \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} )\) be a cotilting torsion pair over the ring \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{Y} \) is cogenerated by a \( \Sigma \)-pure-injective cotilting module. Then every cotilting module \( U \) cogenerated \( \mathcal{Y} \) is \( \Sigma \)-pure-injective and every direct sum of copies of \( U \) is a cotilting module.

**Proof.** If \( U \) and \( U' \) are cotilting modules cogenerated \( \mathcal{Y} \) then \( U \in \text{Prod}(U') \). If \( U' \) is \( \Sigma \)-pure-injective, then any module in \( \text{Prod}(U') \) is \( \Sigma \)-pure-injective by Corollary 8.2 in [JL89].

In order to prove that \( U^{(\alpha)} \) is cotilting for any cardinal number \( \alpha \), we can of course assume that \( \alpha > 0 \). In this case the following relations hold:

\[
\text{Cogen}(U) = \text{Cogen}(U^{(\alpha)}), \quad \text{Ker Ext}_H^1(-, U^{(\alpha)}) \subseteq \text{Ker Ext}_H^1(-, U).
\]

Therefore it is sufficient to show that \( U^{(\alpha)} \in \text{Prod}(U) \), which is true because \( U \) is \( \Sigma \)-pure-injective and so the canonical pure embedding \( U^{(\alpha)} \rightarrow U^\alpha \) splits.

**Definition 6.6.** We say that a torsion pair \(( \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} )\) is \( \Sigma \)-cotilting if \( \mathcal{Y} \) is cogenerated by a \( \Sigma \)-pure-injective cotilting module.

When the torsion pair \(( \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} )\) is \( \Sigma \)-cotilting, the objects of \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) have some nice properties.

**Lemma 6.7.** Let \(( \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} )\) be a \( \Sigma \)-cotilting torsion pair in \( \text{Mod}-R \). Every coproduct of injective objects in \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) is injective.

**Proof.** Let \(( E_\lambda )_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \) be a family of injectives in \( \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \). Then there is a cotilting module \( U \) such that \( \mathcal{Y} = \text{Cogen}(U) \) and \( E_\lambda \) is a direct summand of \( T(U) \), for all \( \lambda \). Indeed, \( H(E_\lambda) \) can be embedded into a suitable direct power of \( U \), so for some cotilting \( U \in \mathcal{Y} \), with cokernel in \( \mathcal{Y} \). By taking a sufficiently large power, we can assume that there exist exact sequences \( 0 \rightarrow H(E_\lambda) \rightarrow U \rightarrow C_\lambda \rightarrow 0 \), with \( U \) cotilting cogenerated \( \mathcal{Y} \) and \( C_\lambda \in \mathcal{Y} \). Since \( E_\lambda \in \mathcal{T} \), we have the claim.

Therefore, \( E = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} E_\lambda \) is a summand of \( (T(U))^{(\Lambda)} \cong T(U^{(\Lambda)}) \). But \( U^{(\Lambda)} \) is cotilting, thanks to our assumptions, Lemma 6.4 and Lemma 6.5, hence \( T(U^{(\Lambda)}) \) is injective in \( \mathcal{H} \).

**Proposition 6.8.** Let \(( \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} )\) be a \( \Sigma \)-cotilting torsion pair. Then every small object in \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) is noetherian.

**Proof.** (E. Gregorio) Assume \( M \in \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \) is not noetherian and let \( 0 = X_0 < X_1 < \ldots \) be a strictly increasing sequence of subobjects of \( M \) and for each \( n > 0 \) take a non zero morphism \( f_n: X_n \rightarrow W \) which is zero on \( X_{n-1} \) \(( n > 0 \) \) extend it to a morphism \( g_n: L \rightarrow W \), where \( W \) is an injective cogenerator of \( \mathcal{H} \) and \( L \) is the direct limit of the subobjects \( X_n \).

Denote by \( i_n: X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1} \) and \( j_n: X_n \rightarrow L \) the canonical inclusions, and by \( k_n: W^n \rightarrow W^{n+1} \) the morphism such that \( \pi_i k_n = \pi_i \) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \) and \( \pi_{n+1} k_n = 0 \).

Now define \( h_n: X_n \rightarrow W^n \) to be the morphism such that

\[ \pi_i h_n = g_i j_n \quad (i = 1, 2, \ldots, n). \]

We want to show that, for all \( n > 0 \), \( k_n h_n = h_{n+1} i_n \). Indeed,

\[ \pi_i k_n h_n = \begin{cases} \pi_i h_n = g_i j_n & 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 0 & i = n+1 \end{cases} \]

while \( \pi_i h_{n+1} i_n = g_i j_{n+1} i_n = g_i j_n \) \((i = 1, \ldots, n, n + 1)\). But, for \( i = n + 1 \), we have

\[ \pi_{n+1} h_{n+1} i_n = g_{n+1} j_{n+1} i_n = f_{n+1} i_n = 0. \]

Therefore the morphisms \(( h_n: X_n \rightarrow W^n )_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) form a direct system which induces a morphism \( h: L \rightarrow W^{(\mathbb{N})} \). Since \( W^{(\mathbb{N})} \) is injective by Lemma 6.7, this extends to a morphism \( \hat{h}: M \rightarrow W^{(\mathbb{N})} \) and this shows that \( M \) is not small, because all the compositions of \( \hat{h} \) with the projections \( W^{(\mathbb{N})} \rightarrow W \) are nonzero by construction. \(\square\)
Theorem 6.9. If the torsion pair \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \(\text{Mod-}R\) is \(\Sigma\)-cotilting, then \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is locally noetherian.

Proof. We know from [CGM07, Lemma 3.4] that the subobjects of objects of the form \(V^m\), where \(V = T(R)\), are a set of generators of \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\). Since \(V\) is small, it is noetherian and so the subobjects of \(V^m\) \((m \in \mathbb{N})\) are noetherian.

Proposition 6.10. If the torsion pair \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) in \(\text{Mod-}R\) is \(\Sigma\)-cotilting, then every finitely generated module in \(\mathcal{Y}\) is finitely presented. In particular, \(R\) is right coherent.

Proof. Let \(M \in \mathcal{Y}\) be finitely generated and consider an exact sequence \(0 \to K \to R^n \to M \to 0\). Then \(0 \to T(K) \to T(R^n) \to T(M) \to 0\) is exact; since \(T(R^n)\) is noetherian, also \(T(K)\) is noetherian and [Col99, Lemma 6.1] implies that \(K \cong HT(K)\) is finitely generated. Since every finitely generated right ideal of \(R\) is in \(\mathcal{Y}\), it follows that \(R\) is right coherent.

Next we want to show that any \(\Sigma\)-cotilting torsion pair in \(\text{Mod-}R\) satisfies Ringel's condition \((F)\). If \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is a torsion pair in \(\text{Mod-}R\), we define the Ringel class \(\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) as
\[
\mathcal{R} = \{Y \in \mathcal{Y} \mid \exists 0 \to L \to Y \to X \to 0 \text{ exact, with } L \text{ finitely generated, } X \in \mathcal{X}\}.
\]

We say that such a sequence witnesses that \(Y \in \mathcal{R}\). Ringel's condition \((F)\) can thus be stated as:

\((F)\) every module in \(\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is finitely generated.

Lemma 6.11. Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a faithful torsion pair in \(\text{Mod-}R\) and let \(Y \in \mathcal{Y}\). Then \(Y \in \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) if and only if \(T(Y)\) is a quotient of a finite power of \(V\), where \(V = T(R) \in \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\).

Proof. Suppose \(Y \in \mathcal{Y}\) and that \(0 \to L \to Y \to X \to 0\) witnesses that \(Y \in \mathcal{R}\). We apply \(T\) and we get the exact sequence \(0 \to T(L) \to T(Y) \to 0\). Since there exists an epimorphism \(R^n \to L\), there is also an epimorphism \(V^n \cong T(R^n) \to T(L)\) and, by composition, an epic \(V^n \to T(Y)\). Conversely suppose there exists an exact sequence \(0 \to K \to V^n \to M \to 0\) in \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\); then we get the exact sequences
\[
0 \to H(K) \to H(V^n) \to Z \to 0, \quad 0 \to Z \to H(M) \to H'(K) \to 0.
\]
The first one says that \(Z\) is finitely generated, since \(H(V^n) \cong R^n\); therefore the second one witnesses that \(H(M) \in \mathcal{R}\).

The next corollary characterizes when the heart is Grothendieck, locally noetherian.

Corollary 6.12. Let \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) be a cotilting torsion pair in \(\text{Mod-}R\). The following conditions are equivalent:

(a) \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is \(\Sigma\)-cotilting.
(b) \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is a locally noetherian Grothendieck category.
(c) \((\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) satisfies Ringel’s condition \((F)\).

Proof. It remains to prove only \((b) \Rightarrow (c)\). Assuming \((b)\), we need to prove that every module \(Y \in \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\) is finitely generated. By Lemma 6.11, there is an epic \(V^n \to T(Y)\). Since \(V\) is noetherian, also \(T(Y)\) is noetherian. By [Col99, Lemma 6.1], we have that \(Y \cong HT(Y)\) is finitely generated.

Example 6.13. Let \((\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\) and \((\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})\) be as in Example 2.2. Then \((\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})\) is not cotilting. Indeed, the Prüfer group \(\mathbb{Z}_{p^\infty} = \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}\) is divisible, but each \(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}\) is reduced. Therefore, the class \(\mathcal{R}\) is not closed under direct limits, hence, by Proposition 4.11, \((\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})\) is not cotilting.

Now consider the torsion pair \((\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\). By [Rob96, § 4.1], \(\mathcal{F} = \text{Cogen}(\mathbb{Q} \oplus \hat{\mathbb{Z}})\), and by [GT00, Corollary 2.2], \(\mathbb{Q} \oplus \hat{\mathbb{Z}}\) is a cotilting abelian group. Thus the heart \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\) is a Grothendieck category. Let us prove that \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\) is not locally noetherian by showing that the Ringel’s condition \((F)\) fails for \((\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\). Indeed, \(\mathbb{Q}\) is an infinitely generated torsion-free abelian group, while \(\mathbb{Z}\) is a finitely generated subgroup of \(\mathbb{Q}\) and \(\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}\) is a torsion group. One may ask if \(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})\) is locally noetherian. In fact, in the next example we shall see that, apart from the trivial case, this never occurs in the category \(\text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z}\).
Example 6.14. There are no abelian groups which are Σ-pure injective, apart from those containing $\mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ as a direct summand (notice that $\text{Cogen}(\mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z}$, since $\mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ is injective). Indeed, by [JL89, Example 8.11], the indecomposable Σ-pure injective abelian groups are $\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{Z}_p$, $\mathbb{Q}$, and any Σ-pure injective abelian group is a direct sum of these. On the other hand, in virtue of [GT00, Corollary 2.2], a cotilting abelian group that does not cogenerate all the category $\text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z}$ necessarily contains a copy of $\mathbb{Z}_p$, for some prime $p$, as a direct summand. The results follows.

As a consequence, given any faithful, cotilting, non-trivial torsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ in $\text{Mod-}\mathbb{Z}$, the heart $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a Grothendieck category, but it is not locally noetherian.
APPENDIX A

Grothendieck groups

We shall give an application of tilting theory to Grothendieck groups.
Given any Grothendieck category $\mathcal{G}$, we denote by $K_0(\mathcal{G})$ the Grothendieck group of finitely generated objects of $\mathcal{G}$. $K_0(\mathcal{G})$ is the free abelian group generated by the isomorphism classes $\overline{M}$ of all the finitely generated objects $M$ in $\mathcal{G}$, modulo the relations of the form $\overline{M} - \overline{L} - \overline{N}$, where $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence in $\mathcal{G}$.
We recall that an object $M \in \mathcal{G}$ is noetherian if the lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$ of subobjects of $M$ satisfies the ascending chain condition or, equivalently, every nonempty subset of $\mathcal{L}(M)$ has a maximal element. The class of all the noetherian objects of $\mathcal{G}$ is closed under subobjects, factor objects and extensions. The category $\mathcal{G}$ is called locally noetherian if it has a family of noetherian generators. In that case, any object of $\mathcal{G}$ is a sum of noetherian subobjects, and every finitely generated object is noetherian. In particular, any locally noetherian category is locally finitely generated.

We need the following lemmas, whose proofs can be found in [Col99, § 6].

**Lemma A.1.** Let $V \in \mathcal{G}$ be a tilting object and let $S = \text{End}_{\mathcal{G}}(V)$.

a) If $\mathcal{G}$ is locally noetherian, then the functors $H_V$ and $H'_V$ carry finitely generated objects of $\mathcal{G}$ to finitely generated right $S$-modules.

b) If $\mathcal{G}$ is locally finitely generated and $S$ is right noetherian, then the functors $T_V$ and $T'_V$ carry finitely generated right $S$-modules to finitely generated objects of $\mathcal{G}$.

**Lemma A.2.** Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a locally finitely generated Grothendieck category, $V$ a tilting object of $\mathcal{G}$ and assume that $S = \text{End}_{\mathcal{G}}(V)$ is right noetherian. Then the position $$[N] \mapsto [T'_V(N)] - [T_V(N)]$$ defines a homomorphism $\Psi K_0(S) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{G})$.

Now we can prove:

**Proposition A.3.** If $\mathcal{G}$ is a locally noetherian Grothendieck category and $V$ is a tilting object of $\mathcal{G}$ with $S = \text{End}_{\mathcal{G}}(V)$ left noetherian, then $\Phi$ and $\Psi$ are inverse abelian group isomorphisms between $K_0(\mathcal{G})$ and $K_0(S)$.

**Proof.** $\Psi$ is a well defined group homomorphism, because of Lemma A.2. On the other hand, let $0 \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow M_3 \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence in $\mathcal{G}$, with all the $M_i$ finitely generated. Then we get the exact sequence in $\text{Mod-}S$ $$0 \rightarrow H_V(M_1) \rightarrow H_V(M_2) \rightarrow H_V(M_3) \rightarrow H'_V(M_1) \rightarrow H'_V(M_2) \rightarrow H'_V(M_3) \rightarrow 0$$ where all the $H_V(M_i)$ and $H'_V(M_i)$ are finitely generated, because of Lemma A.2. This shows that $\Phi$ is a well defined group homomorphism. We finish the proof observing that, by Theorem 3.6, it follows that $$\Psi \circ \Phi([M]) = [T'_V H'_V(M)] - [T'_V H_V(M)] - [T_V H'_V(M)] + [T_V H_V(M)] = [T'_V H'_V(M)] + [T_V H_V(M)] - [M]$$ and
\[ \Phi \circ \Psi([N]) = [H'_V T'_V(N)] - [H'_V T_V(N)] - [H_V T'_V(N)] + [H_V T_V(N)] \]
\[ = [H'_V T'_V(N)] + [H_V T_V(N)] = [N]. \]

\[ \square \]

Remark A.4. As proved by Valenta in [Val94, pp. 6052-3], the assumptions $G$ locally noetherian and $V \in G$ tilting do not assure in general that $S = \text{End}_G(V)$ is right noetherian, also in the case $G$ is a full category of modules. Moreover, Trlifaj in [Trl97, Example 2.8] has shown that if $S$ is not noetherian, then the corresponding Grothendieck groups $K_0(G)$ and $K_0(S)$ can be really different.
Bibliography


