Almost $D$-split sequences and derived equivalences

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Abstract

In this paper, we introduce almost $D$-split sequences and establish an elementary but somewhat surprising connection between derived equivalences and Auslander-Reiten sequences via BB-tilting modules. In particular, we obtain derived equivalences from Auslander-Reiten sequences (or $n$-almost split sequences), and Auslander-Reiten triangles.

1 Introduction

Derived equivalence and Auslander-Reiten sequence are two important objects in the modern representation theory of algebras and groups. On the one hand, derived equivalence preserves many significant invariants of groups and algebras; for example, the number of irreducible representations, Cartan determinants, Hochschild cohomology groups, algebraic K-theory and G-theory (see [7], [11] and [9]). One of the fundamental results on derived categories may be the Morita theory for derived categories established by Rickard in his several papers [20, 21, 22], which says that two rings $A$ and $B$ are derived-equivalent if and only if there is a tilting complex $T$ of $A$-modules such that $B$ is isomorphic to the endomorphism ring of $T$. Thus, starting with a ring $A$, we may construct theoretically all rings which are derived-equivalent to $A$ by finding all tilting complexes of $A$-modules. However, in practice, it is not easy to show that two given rings are derived-equivalent by finding a suitable tilting complex, as is indicated by the famous unsolved Broue’s abelian defect group conjecture, which states that the module categories of a block algebra $A$ of a finite group algebra and its Brauer correspondent $B$ should have equivalent derived categories if their defect groups are abelian (see [7]). On the other hand, as is well-known, Auslander-Reiten sequence is of significant importance in the modern representation theory of Artin algebras, it contains rich combinatorial information on the module category (see [3]). A natural and fundamental question is: Is there any relationship between Auslander-Reiten sequences and derived equivalences? In other words, is it possible to construct derived equivalences from Auslander-Reiten sequences or $n$-almost split sequences or Auslander-Reiten triangles?

In the present paper, we shall provide an affirmative answer to this question and construct derived equivalences by the so-called almost $D$-split sequences (see Definition 3.1 below). Such sequences include Auslander-Reiten sequences and occur very frequently in the representation theory of Artin algebras (see the examples in Section 3 below). Our result in this direction can be stated in the following general form:

Theorem 1.1 Let $C$ be an additive category and $M$ be an object in $C$. Suppose

$$X \rightarrow M' \rightarrow Y$$

is an almost add($M$)-split sequence in $C$. Then the endomorphism ring $\text{End}_C(M \oplus X)$ of $M \oplus X$ and the endomorphism ring $\text{End}_C(M \oplus Y)$ of $M \oplus Y$ are derived-equivalent via a tilting module. Moreover, the finitistic dimension of $\text{End}_C(M \oplus X)$ is finite if and only if so is the finitistic dimension of $\text{End}_C(M \oplus Y)$.

This result reveals a mysterious connection between Auslander-Reiten sequences and derived equivalences, namely we have the following corollary.

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2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 16G70, 18E30; 16G10, 18G20.
Keywords: almost $D$-split sequence, Auslander-Reiten triangle, BB-tilting module, derived equivalence, stable equivalence.
Corollary 1.2 Let $A$ be an Artin algebra.

(1) Suppose $0 \to X_i \to M_i \to X_{i-1} \to 0$ is an Auslander-Reiten sequence of finitely generated $A$-modules for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. Let $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} M_i$. Then $\text{End}_A(M \oplus X_n)$ and $\text{End}_A(M \oplus X_0)$ are derived-equivalent via an $n$-BB-tilting module. In particular, if $0 \to X \to M \to Y \to 0$ is an Auslander-Reiten sequence, then the endomorphism algebras $\text{End}_A(X \oplus M)$ and $\text{End}_A(M \oplus Y)$ are derived-equivalent via BB-tilting module, and have the same Cartan determinant.

(2) If $A$ is self-injective and $X$ is an $A$-module, then the endomorphism algebra $\text{End}(A \oplus X)$ of $A \oplus X$ and the endomorphism algebra $\text{End}_A(A \oplus \Omega(X))$ of $A \oplus \Omega(X)$ are derived-equivalent, where $\Omega$ is the syzygy operator.

Thus, by Corollary 1.2 or more generally, by Proposition 3.13 in Section 3 below, one can produce a lot of derived equivalences from Auslander-Reiten sequences or $n$-almost split sequences. We stress that the algebra $\text{End}_A(X \oplus M)$ and the algebra $\text{End}_A(M \oplus Y)$ in Corollary 1.2 may be very different from each other (see the examples in Section 6), though the mesh diagram of the Auslander-Reiten sequence is somehow symmetric. Another result related to Corollary 1.2 is Proposition 5.1 in Section 5 below, which produces derived equivalences from Auslander-Reiten triangles in a triangulated category. In particular, we have

Corollary 1.3 Let $A$ be a self-injective Artin algebra. Suppose $0 \to X \to M \to Y \to 0$ is an Auslander-Reiten sequence such that $\Omega^{-1}(X) \notin \text{add}(M \oplus Y)$. Then $\text{End}_A(M \oplus X)$ and $\text{End}_A(M \oplus Y)$ are derived-equivalent, where $\text{End}_A(M)$ denotes the stable endomorphism algebra of an $A$-module $M$.

The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2 we recall briefly some basic notions and a fundamental result of Rickard on derived categories. Our main results, Theorem 1.1 is proved in Section 3, where we also provide several generalizations of Corollary 1.2 among others is a formulation of Corollary 1.2(1) for $n$-almost split sequences. In section 4 we point out that if an almost $D$-split sequence is given by an Auslander-Reiten sequence then Theorem 1.1 can be viewed as a “generalized” version of a BB-tilting module. Thus an $n$-almost split sequence or concatenating $n$ Auslander-Reiten sequences provides us a natural way to get an $n$-BB-tilting module (for definition, see Section 4). In Section 5 we discuss how to get derived equivalences from Auslander-Reiten triangles in a triangulated category. In particular, Corollary 1.3 is proved in this section. In the last section we present an example to illustrate our main result.

2 Preliminaries

In this section, we recall some basic definitions and results required in our proofs.

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category. For two morphisms $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ in $\mathcal{C}$, the composition of $f$ with $g$ is written as $gf$, which is a morphism from $X$ to $Z$. But for two functors $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ and $G : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{E}$ of categories, their composition is denoted by $GF$. For an object $X$ in $\mathcal{C}$, we denote by $\text{add}(X)$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of all direct summands of finite sums of copies of $X$.

A complex $X^\bullet$ over $\mathcal{C}$ is a sequence of morphisms $d_X^i$ between objects $X^i$ in $\mathcal{C}$: $\cdots \to X^{i-1} \overset{d_X^{i-1}}{\to} X^i \overset{d_X^i}{\to} X^{i+1} \to \cdots$, such that $d_X^i d_X^{i+1} = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. We write $X^\bullet = (X^i, d_X^i)$. The category of all complexes over $\mathcal{C}$ with the usual complex maps of degree zero is denoted by $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{C})$. The homotopy and derived categories of complexes over $\mathcal{C}$ are denoted by $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})$, respectively. The full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{C})$ consisting of bounded complexes over $\mathcal{C}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{K}^b(\mathcal{C})$. Similarly, $\mathcal{K}^b(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{C})$ denote the full subcategories consisting of bounded complexes in $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})$, respectively.

An object $X$ in a triangulated category $\mathcal{C}$ with a shift functor $[1]$ is called self-orthogonal if $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X, X[n]) = 0$ for all integers $n \neq 0$.

Let $A$ be a ring with identity. By $A$-module we shall mean a left $A$-module. We denote by $A\text{-Mod}$ the category of all $A$-modules, by $A\text{-mod}$ the category of all finitely presented $A$-modules, and by $A\text{-proj}$ (respectively, $A\text{-inj}$) the category of finitely generated projective (respectively, injective) $A$-modules. Let $X$ be an $A$-module. If $f : P \to X$ is a projective cover of $X$ with $P$ projective, then the kernel of $f$ is called a syzygy of $X$, denoted by $\Omega(X)$. Dually, if $g : X \to I$ is an injective envelope with $I$ injective, then the cokernel of $g$ is called a co-syzygy of $X$, denoted by $\Omega^{-1}(X)$. Note that a syzygy or a co-syzygy of an $A$-module $X$ is determined, up to isomorphism, uniquely by $X$. Hence we may speak of the syzygy and the co-syzygy of a module.
It is well-known that $\mathcal{X}(A\text{-Mod})$, $\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-Mod})$, $\mathcal{D}(A\text{-Mod})$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(A\text{-Mod})$ all are triangulated categories. Moreover, it is known that if $X \in \mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})$ or $Y \in \mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-inj})$, then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-Mod})}(X, Z) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A\text{-Mod})}(X, Z)$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-Mod})}(Y, Z) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A\text{-Mod})}(Z, Y)$ for all $Z \in \mathcal{D}^b(A\text{-Mod})$.

For further information on triangulated categories, we refer to [11]. In [20], Rickard proved the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.1** For two rings $A$ and $B$ with identity, the following are equivalent:

(a) $\mathcal{D}^b(A\text{-Mod})$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(B\text{-Mod})$ are equivalent as triangulated categories;
(b) $\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})$ and $\mathcal{X}^b(B\text{-proj})$ are equivalent as triangulated categories;
(c) $B \simeq \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})}(T^*)$, where $T^*$ is a complex in $\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})$ satisfying

(1) $T^*$ is self-orthogonal in $\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})$;
(2) $C^\bullet$ generates $\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})$ as a triangulated category.

If two rings $A$ and $B$ satisfy the equivalent conditions of Theorem 2.1, then $A$ and $B$ are said to be derived-equivalent. A complex $T^\bullet$ in $\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})$ satisfying the conditions (1) and (2) in Theorem 2.1 is called a tilting complex over $A$. Given a derived equivalence $F$ between $A$ and $B$, there is a unique (up to isomorphism) tilting complex $T^\bullet$ over $A$ such that $FT^\bullet = B$. This complex $T^\bullet$ is called a tilting complex associated to $F$.

To get derived equivalences, one may use tilting modules. Recall that a module $T$ over a ring $A$ is called a tilting module if

(1) $T$ has a finite projective resolution $0 \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$, where each $P_i$ is a finitely generated projective $A$-module;
(2) $\text{Ext}^i_A(T, T) = 0$ for all $i > 0$, and
(3) there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow T^0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow T^m \rightarrow 0$ of $A$-modules with each $T^i$ in $\text{add}(T)$.

It is well-known that each tilting module supplies a derived equivalence. The following result in [8] is a generalization of a result in [11] Theorem 2.10.

**Lemma 2.2** Let $A$ be a ring, $A^\bullet T$ a tilting $A$-module and $B = \text{End}_A(T)$. Then $A$ and $B$ are derived-equivalent. In this case, we say that $A$ and $B$ are derived-equivalent via a tilting module.

In Theorem 2.1 if both $A$ and $B$ are left coherent rings, that is, rings for which the kernels of any homomorphisms between finitely generated projective modules are finitely generated, then $A\text{-mod}$ and $B\text{-mod}$ are abelian categories, and the equivalent conditions in Theorem 2.1 are further equivalent to the condition

(d) $\mathcal{D}^b(A\text{-mod})$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(B\text{-mod})$ are equivalent as triangulated categories.

A special class of coherent rings is the class of Artin algebras. Recall that an Artin $R$-algebra over a commutative Artin ring $R$ is an $R$-algebra $A$ such that $A$ is a finitely generated $R$-module. For the module category over an Artin algebra, there is the notion of Auslander-Reiten sequence, or equivalently, almost split sequence. It plays an important role in the modern representation theory of algebras and groups. Recall that a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \rightarrow 0$ in $A\text{-mod}$ is called an Auslander-Reiten sequence if

(1) the sequence does not split,
(2) $X$ and $Z$ are indecomposable,
(3) for any morphism $h : V \rightarrow Z$ in $A\text{-mod}$, which is not a split epimorphism, there is a homomorphism $f' : V \rightarrow Y$ in $A\text{-mod}$ such that $h = f'f$, and
(4) for any morphism $h : X \rightarrow V$ in $A\text{-mod}$, which is not a split monomorphism, there is a homomorphism $f' : Y \rightarrow V$ in $A\text{-mod}$ such that $h = ff'$.

For an introduction to Auslander-Reiten sequences and representations of Artin algebras, we refer the reader to the excellent book [3].

### 3 Almost \textit{D}-split sequences and derived equivalences

In this section, we shall construct derived equivalences from Auslander-Reiten sequences. This builds a linkage between Auslander-Reiten sequences (or $n$-almost split sequences) and derived equivalences. We start first with a general setting by introducing the notion of almost $D$-split sequences, which is a slight generalization of Auslander-Reiten sequences, and then use these sequences to construct derived equivalences between the
endomorphism rings of modules involved in almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequences. In Section 5, we shall consider the question of getting derived equivalences from Auslander-Reiten triangles.

Now we recall some definitions from [4].

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a category, and let $\mathcal{D}$ be a full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$, and $X$ an object in $\mathcal{C}$. A morphism $f : D \to X$ in $\mathcal{C}$ is called a right $\mathcal{D}$-approximation of $X$ if $D \in \mathcal{D}$ and the induced map $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(\cdot, f) : \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(D', D) \to \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(D', X)$ is surjective for every object $D' \in \mathcal{D}$. A morphism $f : X \to Y$ in $\mathcal{C}$ is called right minimal if any morphism $g : X \to X$ with $gf = f$ is an automorphism. A minimal right $\mathcal{D}$-approximation of $X$ is a right $\mathcal{D}$-approximation of $X$, which is right minimal. Dually, there is the notion of a left $\mathcal{D}$-approximation and a minimal left $\mathcal{D}$-approximation. The subcategory $\mathcal{D}$ is called contravariantly (respectively, covariantly) finite in $\mathcal{C}$ if every object in $\mathcal{C}$ has a right (respectively, left) $\mathcal{D}$-approximation. The subcategory $\mathcal{D}$ is called functorially finite in $\mathcal{C}$ if $\mathcal{D}$ is both contravariantly and covariantly finite in $\mathcal{C}$.

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category and $e : X \to X$ an idempotent morphism in $\mathcal{C}$. We say that $e$ splits if there are objects $X'$ and $X''$ in $\mathcal{C}$ and an isomorphism $\varphi : X' \oplus X'' \to X$ such that $\varphi e = \pi \lambda \varphi$, where $\pi : X' \oplus X'' \to X'$ and $\lambda : X' \oplus X'' \to X''$ are the canonical morphisms. In an arbitrary additive category, all idempotents need not split, but of course, in the case where $\mathcal{C}$ is an abelian category, every idempotent splits. If all idempotents in $\mathcal{C}$ split, then so is every full subcategory $\mathcal{D}$ of $\mathcal{C}$ which is closed under direct summands. Moreover, for an additive category $\mathcal{C}$ such that every idempotent splits, we know that, for each object $M$ in $\mathcal{C}$, the functor $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(M, -)$ induces an equivalence between add $(M)$ and $\text{End}_\mathcal{C}(M)$-proj.

**Definition 3.1** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category and $\mathcal{D}$ a full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. A sequence

$$X \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} Y$$

in $\mathcal{C}$ is called an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence if

1. $M \in \mathcal{D}$;
2. $f$ is a left $\mathcal{D}$-approximation of $X$, and $g$ is a right $\mathcal{D}$-approximation of $Y$;
3. $f$ is a kernel of $g$, and $g$ is a cokernel of $f$.

Recall that a morphism $f : Y \to X$ in an additive category $\mathcal{C}$ is a kernel of a morphism $g : X \to Z$ in $\mathcal{C}$ if $fg = 0$, and for any morphism $h : V \to X$ in $\mathcal{C}$ with $hg = 0$, there is a unique morphism $h' : V \to Y$ such that $h = h'f$. Note that if a morphism has a kernel in $\mathcal{C}$ then it is unique up to isomorphism. A cokernel of a given morphism in $\mathcal{C}$ is defined dually. If $f : Y \to X$ in $\mathcal{C}$ is a kernel of a morphism $g : X \to Z$ in $\mathcal{C}$, then $f$ is a monomorphism, that is, if $h_1 : U \to Y$ is a morphism in $\mathcal{C}$ for $i = 1, 2$, such that $h_1 f = h_2 f$, then $h_1 = h_2$. Similarly, if $g : X \to Z$ in $\mathcal{C}$ is a cokernel of a morphism $f : Y \to X$ in $\mathcal{C}$, then $g$ is an epimorphism, that is, if $h_1 : Z \to V$ is a morphism in $\mathcal{C}$ for $i = 1, 2$, such that $g h_1 = g h_2$, then $h_1 = h_2$.

Notice that an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence may split, whereas an Auslander-Reiten sequence never splits. Now we give some examples of almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequences.

**Examples.** (a) Let $A$ be an Artin algebra and $\mathcal{C} = A$-mod. Suppose $\mathcal{D}$ is the full subcategory of $A$-mod consisting of all projective-injective $A$-modules in $\mathcal{C}$. If $g : M \to X$ is a surjective homomorphism in $A$-mod with $M \in \mathcal{D}$, then the sequence $0 \to \ker(g) \to M \to X \to 0$ is an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence in $\mathcal{C}$, where $\ker(g)$ stands for the kernel of the homomorphism $g$.

(b) Let $A$ be an Artin algebra and $\mathcal{C} = A$-mod. Suppose $0 \to X \to M \to Y \to 0$ is an Auslander-Reiten sequence. Let $N$ be any module such that $M \in \text{add}(N)$, but neither $X$ nor $Y$ belongs to $\text{add}(N)$. If we take $\mathcal{D} = \text{add}(N)$, then the Auslander-Reiten sequence is an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence in $\mathcal{C}$.

(c) Let $A$ be an Artin algebra and $M \in \text{A-mod}$. Recall that $M$ is an almost complete tilting module if $M$ is a partial tilting module (that is, $M$ has finite projective dimension and $\text{Ext}^2_A(M, M) = 0$ for all $i > 0$), and if the number of all non-isomorphic direct summands of $M$ equals the number of non-isomorphic simple $A$-modules minus 1. An indecomposable $A$-module $X \in A$-mod is called a tilting complement to $M$ if $M \oplus X$ is a tilting $A$-module. If an almost complete tilting module $M$ is faithful, then there is an exact (not necessarily infinite) sequence

$$0 \to X_0 \xrightarrow{f_1} M_1 \xrightarrow{f_2} M_2 \xrightarrow{f_3} \cdots$$

of $A$-modules such that $M_i \in \text{add}(M)$. Moreover, if we define $X_i = \text{coker}(f_i)$, the co-kernel of $f_i$, for $i \geq 1$, then $X_i \not\cong X_j$ for $i \neq j$, proj.dim$_A(X_i) \geq i$ for any $i$, and $\{X_i \mid i \geq 0\}$ is a complete set of non-isomorphic indecomposable tilting complements to $M$. In addition, each $X_i \to M_{i+1}$ is a minimal left $\text{add}(M)$-approximation of $X_i$ and each $M_j \to X_j$ is a minimal right $\text{add}(M)$-approximation of $X_j$. Thus the sequence $0 \to X_i \to M_{i+1} \to X_{i+1} \to 0$ is an almost $\text{add}(M)$-split sequence in $A$-mod for all $i \geq 0$. 


For further information on almost complete tilting modules and relationship with the generalized Nakayama conjecture, we refer the reader to [10] and [13].

Now we consider some properties of an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence.

**Proposition 3.2** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category and $\mathcal{D}$ a full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$.

1. Suppose $\mathcal{D}'$ is a full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}$. If a sequence $X \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow Y$ in $\mathcal{C}$ is an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence with $M \in \mathcal{D}'$, then it is an almost $\mathcal{D}'$-split sequence in $\mathcal{C}$.

2. If $X \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow Y$ and $X' \longrightarrow M' \longrightarrow Y'$ are almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequences in $\mathcal{C}$ such that both $g$ and $g'$ are right minimal, then $Y \cong Y'$ if and only if the two sequences are isomorphic. Similarly, If $X \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow Y$ and $X' \longrightarrow M' \longrightarrow Y'$ are almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequences in $\mathcal{C}$ such that both $f$ and $f'$ are left minimal, then $X \cong X'$ if and only if the two sequences are isomorphic.

**Proof.** (1) is clear. We prove the first statement of (2). If the two sequences are isomorphic, then $X \cong X'$ and $Y \cong Y'$. Now assume that $\phi : Y \longrightarrow Y'$ is an isomorphism. Then $g\phi$ factors through $g'$ since $g'$ is a right $\mathcal{D}$-approximation of $Y'$, and we may write $g\phi = h'g$ for some $h : M \longrightarrow M'$. Similarly, there is a homomorphism $h' : M' \longrightarrow M$ such that $g'\phi^{-1} = h'g$. Thus $hh'g = h'g\phi^{-1} = g\phi^{-1} = g$ and $h'hh' = h'g\phi = g'\phi^{-1}\phi = g'$. Since both $g$ and $g'$ are right minimal, the morphisms $hh'$ and $h'h$ are isomorphisms. It follows easily that $h$ itself is an isomorphism. Since $f'$ is a kernel of $g'$ and since $f$ is a kernel of $g$, there is a morphism $k : X \longrightarrow X'$ and a morphism $k' : X' \longrightarrow X$ such that $k'f = fh$ and $kf' = f'hh^{-1}$. Thus $kk'f = kfh = fh = f$. It follows that $kk' = 1_X$ since $f$ is a monomorphism. Similarly, we have $k'k = 1_{X'}$. Hence $k$ is an isomorphism and the two sequences are isomorphic. Similarly, the other statements in (2) can be proved. $\square$

To get an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence, we may use the following proposition. First, we introduce some notations. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a full subcategory of a category $\mathcal{C}$. An object $C$ in $\mathcal{C}$ is said to be generated (respectively, co-generated) by $\mathcal{D}$ if there is an epimorphism $\mathcal{D} \longrightarrow C$ (respectively, monomorphism $C \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$) with $D \in \mathcal{D}$. We denote by $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D})$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of all objects $C \in \mathcal{C}$ generated by $\mathcal{D}$, and by $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of all objects $C \in \mathcal{C}$ co-generated by $\mathcal{D}$.

**Proposition 3.3** Suppose $A$ is a ring with identity and $\mathcal{C} = A$-Mod. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. We define $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}) = \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{Ext}^1_A(X, D) = 0\}$ and $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) = \{Y \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{Ext}^1_A(D, Y) = 0\}$.

1. If $\mathcal{D}$ is contravariantly finite in $\mathcal{C}$, then, for any $A$-module $Y \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}) \cap \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$, there is an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence $0 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow D \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow 0$ in $\mathcal{C}$.

2. If $\mathcal{D}$ is covariantly finite in $\mathcal{C}$, then, for any $A$-module $X \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}) \cap \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$, there is an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence $0 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow D \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow 0$ in $\mathcal{C}$.

**Proof.** (1) Since $Y$ is generated by $\mathcal{D}$, there is a surjective right $\mathcal{D}$-approximation of $Y$, say $g : M \longrightarrow Y$ with $M \in \mathcal{D}$. Let $X$ be the kernel of $g$. Then it follows from the exact sequence $0 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow 0$ that the sequence $\text{Hom}_A(M, D') \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(X, D') \longrightarrow 0$ is exact since $Y \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D})$. This implies that the homomorphism $X \longrightarrow M$ is a left $\mathcal{D}$-approximation of $X$. Thus we get an almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequence in $\mathcal{C}$. (2) can be proved analogously. $\square$

Our main purpose of introducing almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequences is to construct derived equivalences between the endomorphism algebras of objects appearing in almost $\mathcal{D}$-split sequences. The following lemma is useful in our discussions.

**Lemma 3.4** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category and $M$ an object in $\mathcal{C}$. Suppose

\[ X \longrightarrow M_n \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow M_2 \longrightarrow M_1 \longrightarrow Y \]

is a (not necessarily exact) sequence of morphisms in $\mathcal{C}$ with $M_i \in \text{add}(M)$ satisfying the following conditions:

1. The morphism $f : X \longrightarrow M_n$ is a left add $(M)$-approximation of $X$, and the morphism $g : M_1 \longrightarrow Y$ is a right add $(M)$-approximation of $Y$;

2. Put $V = M \oplus X$ and $W = M \oplus Y$. There are two induced exact sequences

\[ 0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(V, X) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(V, M_n) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(V, M_1) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(V, Y), \]

\[ 0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(Y, W) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(M_1, W) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(M_n, W) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X, W). \]

Then the endomorphism rings $\text{End}_\mathcal{C}(M \oplus X)$ and $\text{End}_\mathcal{C}(M \oplus Y)$ are derived-equivalent via a tilting module of projective dimension at most $n$. 

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Proof. Let $\Lambda$ be the endomorphism ring of $V$, and let $T$ be the cokernel of the map $[t \ 0] : \text{Hom}_C(V, M_2) \to \text{Hom}_C(V, M_1 \oplus M)$. Then, by (2), we have an exact sequence of $\Lambda$-modules:

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_C(V, X) \to \text{Hom}_C(V, M_n) \to \cdots \to \text{Hom}_C(V, M_2) \to \text{Hom}_C(V, M_1 \oplus M) \to T \to 0. \quad (*)$$

Note that all the $\Lambda$-modules appearing in the above exact sequence are finitely generated. Applying $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(-, \text{Hom}_C(V, M))$ to this sequence, we get a sequence which is isomorphic to the following sequence

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_\Lambda(T, \text{Hom}_C(V, M)) \to \text{Hom}_\Lambda(M_1 \oplus M, M) \to \text{Hom}_\Lambda(M_2, M) \to \cdots \to \text{Hom}_\Lambda(M_n, M) \xrightarrow{f_*} \text{Hom}_\Lambda(C, X, M) \to 0.$$

By the second exact sequence in (2) and the fact that $f$ is a left add $(M')$-approximation of $X$, we see that this sequence is exact. It follows that $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^i(T, \text{Hom}_C(V, M)) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Hence $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^i(T, \text{Hom}_C(V, M')) = 0$ for all $i > 0$ and $M' \in \text{add}(M)$. Thus, by applying $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(T, -)$ to the exact sequence $(*)$, we get $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^{i+n}(T, \text{Hom}_C(V, X)) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. But $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^{i+n}(T, \text{Hom}_C(V, X)) = 0$ for all $i > 0$ since the projective dimension of $T$ is at most $n$. Thus $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^i(T, T) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Also, it follows from the exact sequence $(*)$ that the following sequence

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_C(V, X \oplus M) \to \text{Hom}_C(V, M_n \oplus M) \to \cdots \to \text{Hom}_C(V, M_2) \to \text{Hom}_C(V, M_1 \oplus M) \to T \to 0$$

is exact, where $\text{Hom}_C(V, X \oplus M)$ is just $\Lambda$ and the other terms are in $\text{add}(T)$. Thus $T$ is a tilting $\Lambda$-module of projective dimension at most $n$.

Next, we show that $\text{End}_\Lambda(T)$ and $\text{End}_C(W)$ are isomorphic. If $n = 1$, we set $V' = X$ and $a = [f, 0] : V' \to M_1 \oplus M$. For $n \geq 2$, we set $V' = M_2$ and $a = [t, 0] : V' \to M_1 \oplus M$. Let $u : V' \to V'$ and $v : M_1 \oplus M \to M_1 \oplus M$ be two morphisms in $C$. The morphism pair $(u, v)$ is an endomorphism of the sequence $V' \to M_1 \oplus M$ if $ua = v$. Let $E$ be the endomorphism ring of the sequence $V' \to M_1 \oplus M$. Let $I$ be the subset of $E$ consisting of those endomorphisms $(u, v)$ such that there exists $h : M_1 \oplus M \to V'$ with $ha = v$. It is easy to check that $I$ is an ideal of $E$. We shall show that $\text{End}_C(W)$ is isomorphic to the quotient ring $E/I$. Let $b$ be the morphism $[g \ 0 : 0] : M_1 \oplus M \to W$. Then, by the second exact sequence of the condition (2), we have an exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_C(W, W) \xrightarrow{b^*} \text{Hom}_C(M_1 \oplus M, W) \xrightarrow{a^*} \text{Hom}_C(V', W). \quad (***)$$

By considering the image of $\text{id}_W$ under the composition $b^*a^*$, we have $ab = 0$. Thus, for each $(u, v) \in E$, we have $uvb = uab = 0$, which means that $vb$ is in the kernel of $a^*$. Therefore, there is a unique map $q : W \to W$ such that $bq = vb$. Now, we define $\eta : E \to \text{End}_C(W)$ by sending $(u, v)$ to $q$. Then $\eta$ is clearly a ring homomorphism. We claim that $\eta$ is surjective. Indeed, since $g$ is a right add $(M)$-approximation of $Y$, it is easy to check that the map $b$ is a right add $(M)$-approximation of $W$. Let $q$ be an endomorphism of $W$. Then there is a morphism $v : M_1 \oplus M \to M_1 \oplus M$ such that $vb = bq$. By the first exact sequence in (2), we have the following exact sequence:

$$\text{Hom}_C(V', V') \xrightarrow{a^*} \text{Hom}_C(V', M_1 \oplus M) \xrightarrow{b^*} \text{Hom}_C(V', W).$$

It follows from $uvb = abq = 0$ that $av$ is in the kernel of $b_*$. Hence there is a map $h : M_1 \oplus M \to V'$ such that $ha = v$. This implies that $(u, v) \in I$. On the other hand, if $(u, v) \in I$ and if $\eta$ sends $(u, v)$ to $q$, then $bq = vb = hab = 0$ and $q$ is in the kernel of $b^*$. By the exact sequence $(***)$, we have $q = 0$. Hence $I$ is the kernel of $\eta$, and therefore $E/I \cong \text{End}_C(W)$.

Now, we determine the kernel of $\eta$. Note that, by the first exact sequence in (2), we have an exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_C(M_1 \oplus M, V') \xrightarrow{a^*} \text{Hom}_C(M_1 \oplus M, M_1 \oplus M) \xrightarrow{b_*} \text{Hom}_C(M_1 \oplus M, W).$$

Now, suppose $(u, v)$ is in the kernel of $\eta$. Then $vb = 0$, which means that $v$ is in the kernel of $b_*$. Hence there is a map $h : M_1 \oplus M \to V'$ such that $ha = v$. This implies that $(u, v) \in I$. On the other hand, if $(u, v) \in I$ and if $\eta$ sends $(u, v)$ to $q$, then $bq = vb = hab = 0$ and $q$ is in the kernel of $b^*$. By the exact sequence $(***)$, we have $q = 0$. Hence $I$ is the kernel of $\eta$, and therefore $E/I \cong \text{End}_C(W)$.

Let $E$ be the endomorphism ring of the following complex of $\Lambda$-modules:

$$\text{Hom}_C(V, V') \xrightarrow{a^*} \text{Hom}_C(V, M_1 \oplus M),$$

and $\mathcal{T}$ the ideal of $E$ consisting of those $(\overline{p}, \overline{q})$ such that $\overline{ha}_k = \overline{p}$ for some $\overline{h} : \text{Hom}_C(V, M_1 \oplus M) \to \text{Hom}_C(V, V')$. Similarly, we can show that $\text{End}_\Lambda(T)$ is isomorphic to $E/\mathcal{T}$. Finally, the natural map $e : E \to
is exact. Thus Theorem 3.5 follows from Lemma 3.4 if we take the image of \((X, Y)\) with dimension at most 1. This is precisely the case of classic tilting module. Thus there is a nice linkage between the kernel of the map \((X, Y)\). Since \(f\) is a monomorphism, the map \((-f, g)\) is injective. Clearly, the image of the map \((-f, g)\) is contained in the kernel of the map \((-f, g)\). Since \(f\) is a kernel of \(g\), it is easy to see that the kernel of \((-f, g)\) is equal to the image of \((-f, g)\). Thus \((*)\) is exact. Similarly, we see that the sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_C(V, X) \xrightarrow{(-, f)} \text{Hom}_C(V, M') \xrightarrow{(-g)} \text{Hom}_C(V, Y).
\]

is exact. Thus Theorem 3.5 follows from Lemma 3.4 if we take \(n = 1\). □

In Theorem 3.5, the two rings \(\text{End}_C(M \oplus X)\) and \(\text{End}_C(M \oplus Y)\) are linked by a tilting module of projective dimension at most 1. This is precisely the case of classic tilting module. Thus there is a nice linkage between...
the torsion theory defined by the tilting module in \( \text{End}_C(M \oplus X)\)-mod and the one in \( \text{End}_C(M \oplus Y)\)-mod. For more details we refer to [5] and [12].

In the following, we deduce some consequences of Theorem 3.5. Since an Auslander-Reiten sequence can be viewed as an almost \( D\)-split sequence, as explained in Example (b), we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.6** Let \( A \) be an Artin algebra, and let \( 0 \to X \to M \to Y \to 0 \) be an Auslander-Reiten sequence in \( A\)-mod. Suppose \( N \) is an \( A\)-module in \( A\)-mod such that neither \( X \) nor \( Y \) belongs to \( \text{add}(N) \). Then \( \text{End}_A(N \oplus M \oplus X) \) is derived-equivalent to \( \text{End}_A(N \oplus M \oplus Y) \). In particular, \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus X) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus Y) \) are derived-equivalent.

As another consequence of Theorem 3.5 we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.7** Let \( A \) be an Artin algebra and \( X \) a torsion-less \( A\)-module, that is, \( X \) is a submodule of a projective module in \( A\)-mod. If \( f : X \to P \) is a left \( \text{add}(A)\)-approximation of \( X \), then \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus X) \) and \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus \text{coker}(f)) \) are derived-equivalent. In particular, if \( A \) is a self-injective Artin algebra, then, for any \( X \) in \( A\)-mod, the algebras \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus X) \) and \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus \text{coker}(f)) \) are derived-equivalent via a tilting module.

**Proof.** Note that \( f \) is injective. Thus the short exact sequence

\[
0 \to X \xrightarrow{f} P \to \text{coker}(f) \to 0
\]

is an almost \( \text{add}(A)\)-split sequence in \( A\)-mod. By Theorem 3.5, the corollary follows. \( \Box \)

As a consequence of Corollary 3.7 we get the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.8** Let \( A \) be a self-injective Artin algebra and \( X \) an \( A\)-module. Then the algebras \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus X) \) and \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus \text{coker}(f)) \) are derived-equivalent, where \( \tau \) stands for the Auslander-Reiten translation. Thus, for all \( n \), the algebras \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus \tau^n X) \) are derived-equivalent.

**Proof.** Let \( \nu \) be the Nakayama functor \( D\text{Hom}_A(\_, A) \). It is known that if \( A \) is self-injective then \( \tau \simeq \nu \Omega^2 \), \( \nu(A) = A \) and the Nakayama functor is an equivalence from \( A\)-mod to itself. Since the algebra \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus \tau^n X) \) is isomorphic to the algebra \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus \nu \Omega^2(X)) \), the corollary follows immediately from Corollary 3.7. \( \Box \)

**Remark.** If \( A \) is a finite-dimensional self-injective algebra, then, for any \( A\)-module \( X \), it was shown in [19] Corollary 1.2 that the algebras \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus X) \), \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus \Omega(X)) \) and \( \text{End}_A(A \oplus \tau X) \) are stably equivalent of Morita type. Thus they are both derived-equivalent and stably equivalent of Morita type. For further information on stably equivalences of Morita type for general finite-dimensional algebras, we refer the reader to [17] [18] [19] [24] and the references therein.

Now, we point out the following consequence of Theorem 3.5: if \( 0 \to X \to M' \to Y \to 0 \) is an almost \( D\)-split sequence in \( A\)-mod with \( D = \text{add}(M) \) for an \( A\)-module \( M \), then \( X \) and \( Y \) have the same number of non-isomorphic indecomposable direct summands which are not in \( \text{add}(M) \). This follows from the fact that a derived equivalence preserves the number of non-isomorphic simple modules.

Many other invariants of derived equivalences can be used to study the algebras \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus X) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus Y) \); for example, \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus X) \) has finite global dimension if and only if \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus Y) \) has finite global dimension. This follows from the fact that derived equivalence preserves the finiteness of global dimension. In fact, we have the following explicit formula by tilting theory (see [12] and [11] Proposition 3.4, p.116, for example):

If \( 0 \to X \to M' \to Y \to 0 \) is an almost \( D\)-split sequence in \( A\)-mod with \( D = \text{add}(M) \) for an \( A\)-module \( M \) in \( A\)-mod, then

\[
\text{gl.dim}(\text{End}_C(M \oplus X)) - 1 \leq \text{gl.dim}(\text{End}_C(M \oplus Y)) \leq \text{gl.dim}(\text{End}_C(M \oplus X)) + 1,
\]

where \( \text{gl.dim}(A) \) stands for the global dimension of \( A \). Note that the global dimension of \( \text{End}_C(M \oplus X) \) may be infinite (see Example 3 in Section 6). Concerning global dimensions and Auslander-Reiten sequences, there is a related result which can be found in [14].

Note that if a derived equivalence between two rings \( A \) and \( B \) is obtained from a tilting module \( T \), that is, there exists a tilting \( A\)-module \( T \) such that \( B \simeq \text{End}_A(T) \), then the finitistic dimension of \( A \) is finite if and only if the finitistic dimension of \( B \) is finite (see [10] [4]). Recall that the finitistic dimension of an Artin algebra

\[\text{finitistic dimension}\]
A, denoted by fin.dim(A), is defined to be the supremum of the projective dimensions of finitely generated A-modules of finite projective dimension. The finitistic dimension conjecture states that fin.dim(A) should be finite for any Artin algebra A. This conjecture has closely been related to many other homological conjectures in the representation theory of algebras. For some advances and further information on the finitistic dimension conjecture, we may refer the reader to the recent paper [25] and the references therein.

Thus we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.9** Let C be an additive category and M an object in C. Suppose

\[ X \xrightarrow{f} M' \xrightarrow{g} Y \]

is an almost add(M)-split sequence in C. Then the finitistic dimension of End_C(M ⊕ X) is finite if and only if the finitistic dimension of End_C(M ⊕ Y) is finite.

If A is an Artin R-algebra over a commutative Artin ring R and M is an A-bimodule, then \( \varpi \varphi \), the trivial extension of \( \varpi \varphi \), is a direct summand of \( X \). Thus there is an irreducible map from \( X \). Hence we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.10** Let \( \Lambda \) be a finite-dimensional algebra over a field \( k \) and M a \( \Lambda \)-module in \( \Lambda \)-mod. Suppose

\[ X \xrightarrow{f} M' \xrightarrow{g} Y \]

is an almost add(M)-split sequence in \( \Lambda \)-mod, and let \( A = \text{End}_\Lambda(X ⊕ M) \) and \( B = \text{End}_\Lambda(M ⊕ Y) \). Then \( A \varphi D(A) \) is derived-equivalent to \( B \varphi D(B) \). In particular, the representation dimensions of \( A \varphi D(A) \) and \( B \varphi D(B) \) are equal.

In the following, we consider several generalizations of Corollary 3.4, namely we deal with the case of a finite family of Auslander-Reiten sequences.

**Corollary 3.11** Let A be an Artin algebra, and let \( 0 \rightarrow X_i \rightarrow M_i \rightarrow X_{i-1} \rightarrow 0 \) be an Auslander-Reiten sequence in A-mod for \( i = 1, 2, \cdots, n \). Let \( M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} M_i \). Then \( \text{End}_A(M ⊕ X_n) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M ⊕ X_0) \) are derived-equivalent via a tilting module \( T \) of projective dimension at most \( n \).

**Proof.** First, we suppose \( X_n \in \text{add}(M) \). Then there is an \( M_i \) such that \( X_n \) is a direct summand of \( M_i \), and therefore there is an irreducible map from \( X_i \) to \( X_n \). It follows that there is an irreducible map from \( X_0 = \tau^{-i}X_i \) to \( X_{n-i} = \tau^{-i}X_n \), where \( \tau \) stands for the Auslander-Reiten translation. Thus \( X_0 \) is a direct summand of \( M_{n-i+1} \), which implies \( X_0 \in \text{add}(M) \). Hence \( \text{add}(M ⊕ X_n) = \text{add}(M) = \text{add}(M ⊕ X_0) \). Consequently, the algebras \( \text{End}_A(M ⊕ X_n) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M ⊕ X_0) \) are Morita equivalent. Thus \( \text{End}_A(M ⊕ X_n) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M ⊕ X_0) \) are, of course, derived-equivalent via a (projective) tilting module.

Next, we assume \( X_n \not\in \text{add}(M) \). In this case, we claim that there is no integer \( i \in \{0, 1, \cdots, n\} \) such that \( X_i \in \text{add}(M) \). If \( X_0 \in \text{add}(M) \), then there is an \( M_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), such that \( X_0 \) is a direct summand of \( M_i \). Thus there is an irreducible map from \( X_i \) to \( X_0 \). By applying the Auslander-Reiten translation, we see that there is an irreducible map from \( X_n = \tau^{-i}X_i \) to \( X_{n-i} = \tau^{-i}X_0 \). Hence \( X_n \) is a direct summand of \( M_{n-i+1} \), that is, \( X_n \in \text{add}(M) \). This is a contradiction and shows that \( X_0 \) does not belong to \( \text{add}(M) \).

Suppose \( X_i \in \text{add}(M) \) for some \( 0 < i < n \). Then there is an integer \( j \in \{1, 2, \cdots, n\} \) such that \( X_i \) is a direct summand of \( M_j \). Clearly, \( i \neq j \), and there is an irreducible map from \( X_i \) to \( X_{j-1} \). On the other hand, if \( i > j \), then there is an irreducible map from \( X_n = \tau^{-1}X_i \) to \( X_{n-i+j-1} = \tau^{-1}X_{j-1} \). This implies that \( X_n \) is a direct summand of \( M_{n-i+j} \), which is a contradiction. On the other hand, if \( i < j \), then there is an irreducible map from \( X_0 = \tau^{-1}X_i \) to \( X_{j-1-i} = \tau^{-1}X_{j-1} \). It follows that \( X_0 \) is a direct summand of \( M_{j-i} \). This is again a contradiction. Hence there is no \( X_i \) belonging to \( \text{add}(M) \).
Now let \( m \) be the minimal integer in \( \{0, 1, \ldots, n\} \) such that \( X_n \simeq X_m \). If \( m = 0 \), then \( \text{add} (M \oplus X_n) = \text{add} (M \oplus X_0) \). This means that the endomorphism algebras \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus X_n) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus X_0) \) are Morita equivalent. Now we assume \( m > 0 \). Then the \( A \)-modules \( X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_m \) are pairwise non-isomorphic. We consider the sequence
\[
X_m \to M_m \to \cdots \to M_1 \to X_0.
\]
Since \( X_m \not\in \text{add} (M) \), every homomorphism from \( X_m \) to \( M \) factors through the map \( X_m \to M_m \) in the Auslander-Reiten sequence starting at \( X_m \). This means that the map \( X_m \to M_m \) is a left \( \text{add} (M) \)-approximation of \( X_m \). Similarly, the map \( M_1 \to X_0 \) is a right \( \text{add} (M) \)-approximation of \( X_0 \). Let \( V = M \oplus X_m \). Then \( X_i \not\in \text{add} (V) \) for all \( i = 0, 1, \ldots, m - 1 \). It follows that we have exact sequences
\[
0 \to \text{Hom}_A(V, X_i) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, M_i) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, X_{i-1}) \to 0
\]
for \( i = 1, \ldots, m \). Connecting the above exact sequences, we get an exact sequence
\[
0 \to \text{Hom}_A(V, X_m) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, M_m) \to \cdots \to \text{Hom}_A(V, M_1) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, X_0).
\]
This gives the first exact sequence in Lemma 3.4(2). The second exact sequence in Lemma 3.4(2) can be obtained similarly. Thus Corollary 3.11 follows immediately from Lemma 3.3. □

Remark. In Corollary 3.11 if \( X_n \not\in \text{add} (M) \) and \( X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_n \) are pairwise non-isomorphic, then the tilting \( \text{End}_A(X \oplus M)-\text{mod} \) defined in Lemma 3.3 has projective dimension \( n \). Note that we always have \( \text{gl.dim(End}_A(X \oplus M)) - n \leq \text{gl.dim(End}_A(M \oplus Y)) \leq \text{gl.dim(End}_A(X \oplus M)) + n \).

The following is another type of generalization of Corollary 3.6.

**Proposition 3.12** Let \( A \) be an Artin algebra.

(1) Suppose \( 0 \to X_i \to M_i \to Y_i \to 0 \) is an Auslander-Reiten sequence for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \). Let \( X = \bigoplus X_i, M = \bigoplus M_i \) and \( Y = \bigoplus Y_i \). If \( \text{add}(X) \cap \text{add}(M) = 0 = \text{add}(M) \cap \text{add}(Y) \), then \( \text{End}_A(X \oplus M) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M \oplus Y) \) are derived-equivalent.

(2) Suppose \( 0 \to X_1 \to X_2 \oplus M_1 \to Y_1 \to 0 \) and \( 0 \to X_2 \to Y_1 \oplus M_2 \to Y_2 \to 0 \) are two Auslander-Reiten sequences such that neither \( X_2 \) is in \( \text{add}(M_1) \) nor \( Y_1 \) is in \( \text{add}(M_2) \). If \( X_1 \not\in \text{add}(Y_1 \oplus M_2) \) (or equivalently, \( Y_2 \not\in \text{add}(X_2 \oplus M_1) \)), then \( \text{End}_A(X_1 \oplus M_1 \oplus M_2) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M_1 \oplus M_2 \oplus Y_2) \) are derived-equivalent.

**Proof.** (1) Under our assumption, the exact sequence \( 0 \to X \to M \to Y \to 0 \) is an almost \( \text{add}(M) \)-split sequence in \( A\text{-mod} \). Therefore (1) follows from Theorem 3.5.

(2) There is an exact sequence
\[
(*) \quad 0 \to X_1 \to M_1 \oplus M_2 \to Y_2 \to 0,
\]
which can be constructed by the given two Auslander-Reiten sequences. Clearly, \( X_1 \not\in \text{add}(X_2 \oplus M_1) \) since Auslander-Reiten quiver has no loops. By assumption, we see \( X_1 \not\in \text{add}(M_1 \oplus M_2) \). Hence we can verify that the morphism \( X_1 \to M_1 \oplus M_2 \) in \( (*) \) is a left \( \text{add}(M_1 \oplus M_2) \)-approximation of \( X_1 \). Similarly, we can see that the morphism \( M_1 \oplus M_2 \to Y_2 \) in \( (*) \) is a right \( \text{add}(M_1 \oplus M_2) \)-approximation of \( Y_2 \). Thus \( (*) \) is an almost \( \text{add}(M_1 \oplus M_2) \)-split sequence in \( A\text{-mod} \), and therefore the conclusion (2) follows from Theorem 3.3. □

**Remark.** Usually, given two Auslander-Reiten sequences \( 0 \to X_i \to M_i \to Y_i \to 0 \) (\( 1 \leq i \leq 2 \)), we cannot get a derived equivalence between \( \text{End}_A(X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus M_1 \oplus M_2) \) and \( \text{End}_A(M_1 \oplus M_2 \oplus Y_1 \oplus Y_2) \). For a counterexample, we refer the reader to Example 3 in the last section.

Now, we mention that, for an \( n \)-almost split sequence studied in [10], we have a statement similar to Corollary 3.11.

**Proposition 3.13** Let \( C \) be a maximal \( (n-1) \)-orthogonal subcategory of \( A\text{-mod} \) with \( A \) a finite-dimensional algebra over a field \( (n \geq 1) \). Suppose \( X \) and \( Y \) are two indecomposable \( A\text{-mod} \)s in \( C \) such that the sequence
\[
0 \to X \xrightarrow{f} M_n \xrightarrow{t_n} M_{n-1} \to \cdots \to M_2 \xrightarrow{t_2} M_1 \xrightarrow{g} Y \to 0
\]
is an \( n \)-almost split sequence in \( C \). Then \( \text{End}_A(X \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i) \) and \( \text{End}_A(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i \oplus Y) \) are derived-equivalent.
Proof. Let $M := \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} M_{i}$. Suppose $Y$ is a direct summand of some $M_{i}$. Then there is a canonical projection $\pi : M_{i} \rightarrow Y$. Let $t_{1} = g$ and $t_{n+1} = f$. We observe that all homomorphisms $t_{1}, \cdots , t_{n+1}$ are radical maps by the definition of an $n$-almost split sequence. Hence the composition $t_{n+1}g$ can not be a split epimorphism and consequently factors through $t_{1} = g$, that is, $t_{n+1}g = u_{n}g$ for a homomorphism $u_{n} : M_{n+1} \rightarrow M_{1}$. First, we assume that $i \neq n$. Then $t_{i+2}u_{i+1}g = t_{i+2}u_{i+1}t_{n+1}g = 0$. By [16, Theorem 2.5.3], we have $t_{i+2}u_{i+1} = u_{i+2}t_{2}$ for a homomorphism $u_{i+2} : M_{i+2} \rightarrow M_{2}$. Similarly, we get a homomorphism $u_{i} : M_{i+k} \rightarrow M_{k}$ such that $t_{i+k}u_{k-1} = u_{k}t_{k}$ for $k = 2, 3, \cdots , n - i$. This allows us to form the following commutative diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & M_{n} & \xrightarrow{t_{n}} & M_{n-1} & \cdots & M_{i+1} & \xrightarrow{t_{i+1}} & M_{i} & \xrightarrow{t_{i}} & M_{i-1} \\
M_{n-i+1} & t_{n-i+1} & M_{n-i} & t_{n-i} & M_{n-i-1} & & & M_{1} & g & Y.
\end{array}
\]

Note that if $i = n$ then the above diagram still makes sense. We claim that $u_{n-i+1}$ is a split monomorphism. If this is not the case, then the map $u_{n-i+1}$ factors through $f$. This means that there is some map $h_{n} : M_{n} \rightarrow M_{n-i+1}$ such that $ fh_{n} = u_{n-i+1} $. Then we have $f(u_{n-i} - h_{n}t_{n-i+1}) = f(u_{n-i} - u_{n-i+1}t_{n-i+1}) = 0$. By [16, Theorem 2.5.3], there is some homomorphism $h_{n-1} : M_{n-1} \rightarrow M_{n-i}$ such that $t_{n}h_{n-1} = u_{n-i} - h_{n}t_{n-i+1}$, that is, $u_{n-i} = h_{n}h_{n-1} + h_{n}t_{n-i+1}$. Similarly, we get $h_{k} : M_{k} \rightarrow M_{k-i+1}$ such that $u_{k-i+1}t_{k-i} = h_{k-i+1}h_{k-i+1}t_{k-i} + t_{k-i+1}h$ for $k = n - 2, n - 3, \cdots , i$. Thus $t_{i+1} \pi - h_{i}g = t_{i+1} \pi - (u_{i+1} - h_{i+1}t_{2})g = t_{i+1} \pi - u_{i+1}g = 0$. Hence $\pi - h_{i}g$ factors through $t_{i}$, say $\pi - h_{i}g = t_{i}h_{i-1}$. Then $\pi = h_{i}g + t_{i}h_{i-1}$, which is a radical map since both $g$ and $t_{i}$ are radical maps. This is a contradiction. Hence $X$ is a direct summand of $M_{n-i+1}$ and $add(M \oplus Y) = add(M) + add(M \oplus Y)$. Thus, $End_{A}(M \oplus X)$ and $End_{A}(M \oplus Y)$ are Morita equivalent.

Similarly, if $X$ is a direct summand of some $M_{i}$, then $Y$ is a direct summand of $M_{n-i+1}$. It follows that $End_{A}(M \oplus X)$ and $End_{A}(M \oplus Y)$ are Morita equivalent.

Now we assume that neither $X$ nor $Y$ is a direct summand of $M$. We use Lemma 3.4 to show Proposition 3.13. By a property of an $n$-almost split sequence (see [16, Theorem 2.5.3]) and the fact that $X$ and $Y$ do not lie in $add(M)$, we see that $f$ is a left $add(M)$-approximation of $X$ and $g$ is a right $add(M)$-approximation of $Y$. It remains to check the condition (2) in Lemma 3.4. However, it follows from [16, Theorem 2.5.3] (see Remark (3)) at the end of the proof of Lemma 3.4 that we have two exact sequences

\[
0 \rightarrow Hom_{A}(V, X) \xrightarrow{(-, f)} Hom_{A}(V, M_{n}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Hom_{A}(V, M_{1}) \xrightarrow{(-, g)} Hom_{A}(V, Y),
\]

\[
0 \rightarrow Hom_{A}(Y, W) \xrightarrow{(-, g)} Hom_{A}(M_{1}, W) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Hom_{A}(M_{n}, W) \xrightarrow{(-, f)} Hom_{A}(X, W)
\]

for $V := X \oplus M$ and $W := M \oplus Y$. Thus the condition (2) in Lemma 3.4 is satisfied. Consequently, Proposition 3.13 follows from Lemma 3.4. □

4 Auslander-Reiten sequences and BB-tilting modules

In this section, we point out that, when we restrict our consideration to Auslander-Reiten sequences, the tilting module defining the derived equivalence in Theorem 3.5 is of special form, namely it is a BB-tilting-module in the sense of Brenner and Butler [5]. This shows that the tilting theory and the Auslander-Reiten theory are so beautifully integrated with each other. We first recall the BB-tilting-module procedure in [5], and then give a generalization of a BB-tilting module, namely the notion of an $n$-BB-tilting module.

Let $A$ be an Artin algebra and $S$ a non-injective simple $A$-module with the following two properties: (a) $\text{proj.dim}_{A}(\tau^{-1}S) \leq 1$, and (b) $\text{Ext}^{1}_{A}(S, S) = 0$. Here $\tau^{-1}$ stands for the Auslander-Reiten translation $\text{Tr}_D$, and $\text{proj.dim}_{A}(S)$ means the projective dimension of $S$. We denote the projective cover of $S$ by $P(S)$, and assume that $A_{A} = P(S) \oplus P$ such that there is not any direct summand of $P$ isomorphic to $P(S)$. Let $T = \tau^{-1}S \oplus P$. It is well-known that $T$ is a tilting module. Such a tilting module is called a BB-tilting module. In particular, if $S$ is a projective non-injective simple module, then $T$ is automatically a BB-tilting module, this special case was first studied in [1], and the tilting module of this form is called an APR-tilting module in literature. Note that if $S$ is a non-injective, projective simple $A$-module, then there is an Auslander-Reiten sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow P' \rightarrow \tau^{-1}S \rightarrow 0
\]

in $A$-mod with $P'$ projective.
 Proposition 4.1 Let $A$ be an Artin algebra, and let $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} Y \rightarrow 0$ be an Auslander-Reiten sequence in $A\text{-mod}$. We define $V := M \oplus X$, $\Lambda = \text{End}_A(V)$, $W = M \oplus Y$ and $\Gamma = \text{End}_A(W)$. Then the derived equivalence between $\Lambda$ and $\Gamma$ in Theorem 5.3 is given by a BB-tilting module. In particular, if the Auslander-Reiten sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow P' \rightarrow \tau^{-1}S \rightarrow 0$$

defines an APR-tilting module $T := P \oplus \tau^{-1}S$, then the sequence is an almost add $(P)$-split sequence in $A\text{-mod}$ and the derived equivalence between $A$ and $\text{End}_A(T)$ in Theorem 5.3 is given precisely by the APR-tilting module $T := P \oplus \tau^{-1}S$.

Proof. From the Auslander-Reiten sequence we have the following exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, M) \xrightarrow{(-,g)} \text{Hom}_A(V, Y).$$

Let $L$ be the image of the map $(-,g)$. Then we have an exact sequence

$$(*) \quad 0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, M) \xrightarrow{(-,g)} L \rightarrow 0.$$  

(This is a minimal projective presentation of the $\Lambda$-module $L$). Let $T := L \oplus \text{Hom}_A(V, M)$, Then $T$ is the tilting module which defines the derived equivalence in Theorem 5.3. We shall show that $T$ is a BB-tilting $\Lambda$-module. To prove this, it is sufficient to show that $L$ is of the form $\tau^{-1}S$ for a simple $\Lambda$-module $S$.

If we apply $\text{Hom}_A(-, \Lambda)$ to $(*)$, then we get an exact sequence of right $\Lambda$-modules:

$$\text{Hom}_A(\text{Hom}_A(V, M), \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(\text{Hom}_A(V, X), \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Tr}_\Lambda(L) \rightarrow 0,$$

which is isomorphic to the following exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_A(M, V) \xrightarrow{f,-} \text{Hom}_A(X, V) \rightarrow \text{Tr}_\Lambda(L) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\text{Tr}_\Lambda$ stands for the transpose over $\Lambda$. Note that the image of the map $(f,-)$ is the radical of the indecomposable projective right $\Lambda$-module $\text{Hom}_A(X, V)$. Thus $\text{Tr}_\Lambda(L)$ is a simple right $\Lambda$-module, and consequently, $\tau_\Lambda L$ is isomorphic to the socle $S$ of the indecomposable injective $\Lambda$-module $D\text{Hom}_A(X, V)$. Hence $L \simeq \tau_\Lambda^{-1}S$. Since $X$ is not a direct summand of $M$, we see that $\text{Ext}^1_\Lambda(S, S) = 0$. Thus $T$ is a BB-tilting module. Note that if $X \not\cong Y$ then $L \simeq \text{Hom}_A(V, Y)$. In case of an APR-tilting module, we can see that the given Auslander-Reiten sequence is an almost add $(P)$-split sequence. Thus Proposition 4.1 follows. □

Now, we introduce the notion of an $n$-BB-tilting module: Let $A$ be an Artin algebra. Recall that we denote by $\Omega^n$ the $n$-th syzygy operator, and by $\Omega^{-n}$ the $n$-th co-syzygy operator. As usual, $D$ is the duality of an Artin algebra. Suppose $S$ is a simple $A$-module and $n$ is a positive integer. If $S$ satisfies (a) $\text{Ext}^n_A(D(A), S) = 0$ for all $0 \leq j \leq n-1$, and (b) $\text{Ext}^n_A(S, S) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$, we say that $S$ defines an $n$-BB-tilting module, and that the module $T := \tau^{-1}\Omega^{-n+1}(S) \oplus P$ is an $n$-BB-tilting module, where $P$ is the direct sum of all non-isomorphic indecomposable projective $A$-modules which are not isomorphic to $P(S)$, the projective cover of $S$. Note that (a) implies that the injective dimension of $S$ is at least $n$ and that the case $n = 1$ is just the usual BB-tilting module. The terminology is adjudged by the following lemma.

Lemma 4.2 If $S$ defines an $n$-BB-tilting $A$-module, then $T := \tau^{-1}\Omega^{-n+1}S \oplus P$ is a tilting module of projective dimension at most $n$.

Proof. Let $\nu$ be the Nakayama functor $D\text{Hom}_A(-, AA)$. Suppose the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow \nu P_0 \rightarrow \nu P_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \nu P_n \rightarrow \cdots$$

is a minimal injective resolution of $S$ with all $P_i$ projective. Since $\text{Ext}_A^n(D(A), S) = 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, we have the following exact sequence by applying $\text{Hom}_A(D(A), -)$ to the injective resolution:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(D(A), S) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(D(A), \nu P_0) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(D(A), \nu P_n) \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0,$$

which is isomorphic to the following exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0.$$
This shows that $L \simeq \text{TrD} \Omega_A^{-n+1}(S)$ and the projective dimension of $L$ is at most $n$. Moreover, we have the following sequence:

$$
(*) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(L, P) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(P_n, P) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(P_0, P) \longrightarrow 0.
$$

Since $\text{Hom}_A(\nu P_i, \nu P) \simeq \text{Hom}_A(P_i, P)$, we see that $(*)$ is isomorphic to the sequence

$$
0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(L, P) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(\nu P_n, \nu P) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(\nu P_0, \nu P) \longrightarrow 0,
$$

which is exact because $\text{Hom}_A(\nu, \nu P)$ is an exact functor. Note that $\text{Hom}_A(S, \nu P) = 0$ by the definition of $P$. This shows that $\text{Ext}^i_A(L, P) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Since $\text{Ext}^i_A(S, S) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$, this means that $\nu P_i$ is not a direct summand of $\nu P_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Thus $P(S)$ is not a direct summand of $P_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, that is, $P_i \in \text{add}(P)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Now, if we apply $\text{Hom}_A(\nu, -)$ to the projective resolution of $L$, we get $\text{Ext}^i_A(L, P_i) \simeq \text{Ext}^i_A(L, L)$ for all $i \geq 1$. Hence $\text{Ext}^i_A(L, L) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$.

We note that $P_0 = P(S)$ and there is an exact sequence

$$
0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow P \oplus P_1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow L \longrightarrow 0.
$$

Altogether, we have shown that $T$ is a tilting module of projective dimension at most $n$. □

**Proposition 4.3**

(1) Suppose $0 \longrightarrow X_i \longrightarrow M_i \longrightarrow X_{i-1} \longrightarrow 0$ is an Auslander-Reiten sequence in $A$-mod for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. Let $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$ and $V = M \oplus X_n$. If $X_n \not\in \text{add}(M)$ and if $X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_n$ are pairwise non-isomorphic, then the tilting $\text{End}_A(V)$-module $T := \text{Hom}_A(V, X_0) \oplus \text{Hom}_A(V, M)$ is an $n$-BB-tilting module.

(2) Let $C$ be a maximal $(n-1)$-orthogonal subcategory of $A$-mod with $A$ a finite-dimensional algebra over a field $(n \geq 1)$. Suppose $X$ and $Y$ are two indecomposable $A$-modules in $C$ such that the sequence

$$
0 \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} M_n \xrightarrow{t_n} M_{n-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow M_2 \xrightarrow{t_2} M_1 \xrightarrow{g} Y \longrightarrow 0
$$

is an $n$-almost split sequence in $C$. We define $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i \oplus X$, and let $L$ be the image of the map $\text{Hom}_A(V, g)$. If $X \not\in \text{add}(\bigoplus_j M_j)$, then $\text{Hom}_A(V, M) \oplus L$ is an $n$-BB-tilting $\text{End}_A(V)$-module.

**Proof.** The proof of (1) is similar to the one of Proposition 4.1. We leave it to the reader.

(2) We shall show that $L$ is isomorphic to $\tau^{-1} \Omega_A^{-n+1}(S)$ with $S = \tau \Omega_A^{-1}(L)$ being a simple $A$-module. It is easy to see that $D(S) = \text{Tr} \Omega_A^{-1}(L)$ is a simple right $A$-module. In fact, it is isomorphic to the top of the indecomposable right $A$-module $\text{Hom}_A(X, V)$, and is not injective since $X \not\in \text{add}(\bigoplus_j M_j)$.

Further, it follows from $X \not\in \text{add}(\bigoplus_i M_i)$ that we have an exact sequence

$$
0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(Y, V) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(M_1, V) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(M_2, V) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(M_n, V)
$$

$$
\longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(X, V) \longrightarrow \text{Tr} \Omega_A^{-1}(L) = D(S) \longrightarrow 0.
$$

If we apply $\text{Hom}_A(-, \Lambda)$ to this sequence, we can see that $\text{Ext}^i_A(D(S), \Lambda) = 0$ for all $0 \leq i \leq n-1$. This is just the condition (a) in the definition of an $n$-BB-tilting module. To see that $\text{Ext}^i_A(S, S) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$, we show that $\text{Ext}^i_A(S, S) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. This means that the projective cover $\text{Hom}_A(X, V)$ of the right $A$-module $D(S)$ is not a direct summand of $\text{Hom}_A(M_i, V)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. However, this follows from the assumption that $X \not\in \text{add}(\bigoplus_i M_i)$. Thus the condition (b) of an $n$-BB-tilting module is fulfilled. □

**Remarks.** (1) One can see that a non-injective simple $A$-module $S$ defines an $n$-BB-tilting module if and only if $(a')$ proj.dim $(\tau^{-1} \Omega^{-n+1}(S)) \leq n$, $(b')$ Ext$^i_A(S, S) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $(c')$ Ext$^i_A(D(A), S) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Note tat if a simple module $S$ defines an $n$-BB-tilting module then the injective dimension of $S$ is $n$ if and only if $\text{Ext}^i_A(\tau^{-1} \Omega^{-n+1}(S), A) = 0$.

(2) With the same method as in Proposition 4.3 we can prove the following fact:

Let $C$ be a maximal $(n-1)$-orthogonal subcategory of $A$-mod with $A$ a finite-dimensional algebra over a field $(n \geq 1)$. Suppose $X$ and $Y$ are two indecomposable $A$-modules in $C$ such that the sequence

$$
0 \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} M_n \xrightarrow{t_n} M_{n-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow M_2 \xrightarrow{t_2} M_1 \xrightarrow{g} Y \longrightarrow 0
$$

is an $n$-almost split sequence in $C$. We define $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$, $V = M \oplus X$, and $U = X \oplus M \oplus Y$. Let $\Sigma$ be the endomorphism algebra of $U$. If $X \not\in \text{add}(M \oplus Y)$, then $T := \text{Hom}_A(V, U) \oplus S^X$ is an $(n+1)$-BB-tilting
right $\Sigma$-module, where $S^X$ is the top of the right $\Sigma$-module $\text{Hom}_A(X,U)$. If we define $\Delta = \text{End}_C(T_S)$, then $\text{Hom}_S(\text{Hom}_A(V,U)_S, T_S) \oplus \text{Hom}_S(\text{Hom}_A(Y,U)_S, T_S)$ is an $(n+1)$-APR-tilting $\Delta$-module, that is, it is an $(n+1)$-BB-tilting $\Delta$-module defined by the projective simple $\Delta$-module $\text{Hom}_S(S^X,T)$. Note that $\Delta$ is a one-point extension of $\text{End}_A(V)$ because $\text{Hom}_S(S^X, \Sigma) = 0$.

5 Auslander-Reiten triangles and derived equivalences

By Corollary 5.14 one can get a derived equivalence from an Auslander-Reiten sequence. An analogue of Auslander-Reiten sequence in a triangulated category is the notion of Auslander-Reiten triangle. Thus, a natural question rises: is it possible to get a derived equivalence from an Auslander-Reiten triangle in a triangulated category? In this section, we shall discuss this question. First, let us briefly recall some basic definitions concerning Auslander-Reiten triangles. For more details, we refer the reader to [11].

Let $R$ be a commutative ring. Let $C$ be a triangulated $R$-category such that $\text{Hom}_C(X,Y)$ has finite length as an $R$-module for all $X$ and $Y$ in $C$. In this case, we say that $C$ is a Hom-finite triangulated $R$-category. Suppose further that the category $C$ is a Krull-Schmidt category. A triangle $X \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} Y \xrightarrow{w} X[1]$ in $C$ is called an *Auslander-Reiten triangle* if

- (AR1) $X$ and $Y$ are indecomposable;
- (AR2) $w \neq 0$;
- (AR3) if $t : U \rightarrow Y$ is not a split epimorphism, then $tw = 0$.

Note that neither $f$ is a monomorphism nor $g$ is an epimorphism in an Auslander-Reiten triangle. This is a difference of an Auslander-Reiten triangle from an almost $D$-split sequence. Thus, an Auslander-Reiten triangle in a triangulated category may not be an almost $D$-split sequence. Also, an Auslander-Reiten sequence in the module category of an Artin algebra in general may not give us an Auslander-Reiten triangle in its derived module category. For an Artin algebra, we even don’t know whether its stable module category has a triangulated structure except that the Artin algebra is self-injective. In this case, an Auslander-Reiten sequence can be extended to an Auslander-Reiten triangle in the stable module category.

Recall that a morphism $f : U \rightarrow V$ in a category $C$ is called a *split monomorphism* if there is a morphism $g : V \rightarrow U$ in $C$ such that $fg = id_U$; a *split epimorphism* if $gf = id_V$; and an *irreducible* morphism if $f$ is neither a split monomorphism nor a split epimorphism, and, for any factorization $f = f_1f_2$ in $C$, either $f_1$ is a split monomorphism or $f_2$ is a split epimorphism.

Suppose $X \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} Y \xrightarrow{w} X[1]$ is an Auslander-Reiten triangle in a triangulated category $C$. Then we have the following basic properties:

1. $fg = 0$ and $gw = 0$. Moreover, both $f$ and $g$ are irreducible morphisms.
2. If $s : X \rightarrow U$ is not a split monomorphism, then $s$ factors through $f$. Similarly, if $t : V \rightarrow Y$ is not a split epimorphism, then $t$ factors through $g$.
3. Let $V$ be an indecomposable object in $C$. Then $V$ is a direct summand of $M$ if and only if there is a irreducible map from $V$ to $Y$ if and only if there is an irreducible map from $X$ to $V$.

We mention that in any triangulated category $C$ the functors $\text{Hom}_C(V,-)$ and $\text{Hom}_C(-,V)$ are co-homological functors for each object $V \in C$ (see [11] Proposition 1.2, p.4).

The following is an expected result for Auslander-Reiten triangles.

**Proposition 5.1** Let $C$ be a Hom-finite, Krull-Schmidt, triangulated $R$-category. Suppose $X \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} Y \xrightarrow{w} X[1]$ is an Auslander-Reiten triangle in $C$ such that $X[1] \notin \text{add}(M \oplus Y)$. If $N$ is an object in $C$ such that none of $X, Y, X[1]$ and $Y[-1]$ belongs to $\text{add}(N)$, then $\text{End}_C(N \oplus M \oplus X)$ and $\text{End}_C(N \oplus M \oplus Y)$ are derived-equivalent via a tilting module. In particular, $\text{End}_C(M \oplus X)$ and $\text{End}_C(M \oplus Y)$ are derived-equivalent via a tilting module.

**Proof.** First, if $X$ is a direct summand of $M$, then there is an irreducible map from $X$ to $Y$. It follows from the property (3) of an Auslander-Reiten triangle that $Y$ is a direct summand of $M$. Similarly, if $Y$ is a direct summand of $M$, then so is $X$. Thus, if $X$ or $Y$ is in $\text{add}(M)$, then $\text{add}(N \oplus M \oplus X) = \text{add}(N \oplus M \oplus Y) = \text{add}(N \oplus M)$. In this case, both $\text{End}_C(N \oplus M \oplus X)$ and $\text{End}_C(N \oplus M \oplus Y)$ are Morita equivalent to $\text{End}_C(N \oplus M)$, and therefore $\text{End}_C(N \oplus M \oplus X)$ and $\text{End}_C(N \oplus M \oplus Y)$ are derived-equivalent. Now, we assume that neither $X$ nor $Y$ is in $\text{add}(M)$. For simplicity, we set $U := N \oplus M$, $V := U \oplus X$ and $W := U \oplus Y$.
Denote by $\Lambda$ the endomorphism ring of $V$. Since $X$ and $Y$ are not in $\text{add}(U)$, we see that $f$ is a left $\text{add}(U)$-approximation of $X$ and $g$ is a right $\text{add}(U)$-approximation of $Y$. To see that the condition (2) in Lemma 4.4 is satisfied, we consider the exact sequence

$$\cdots \to \text{Hom}_A(V, M[-1]) \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{Hom}_A(V, Y[-1]) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, X) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, M) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, Y).$$

We have to show that the map $\delta$ is surjective. By assumption, we have $Y[-1] \not\in \text{add}(N)$ and $Y[-1] \not\in X$ since $Y \not\subset X[1]$. If $Y[-1] \in \text{add}(M)$, then there is an irreducible map from $X$ to $Y[-1]$ by the property (3), and therefore there is an irreducible map from $X[1]$ to $Y$. It follows that $X[1]$ is a direct summand of $M$, which contradicts to our assumption that $X[1] \not\in \text{add}(M)$. This shows that $Y[-1] \not\in \text{add}(M)$. Thus any morphism from $V$ to $Y[-1]$ cannot be a split epimorphism. This implies that the map $\delta$ is surjective by the property (2) of an Auslander-Reiten triangle since the triangle $X[-1] \to M[-1] \to Y[-1] \to X$ is also an Auslander-Reiten triangle. Hence we have a desired exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_A(V, X) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, M) \to \text{Hom}_A(V, Y).$$

Similarly, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_A(Y, W) \to \text{Hom}_A(M, W) \to \text{Hom}_A(X, W).$$

Thus Proposition 5.1 follows from Lemma 4.4 by taking $n = 1$. □

From Proposition 5.1 we get the following corollary.

**Corollary 5.2** Let $A$ be a self-injective Artin algebra. Suppose $0 \to X \to M \to Y \to 0$ is an Auslander-Reiten sequence such that $\Omega^{-1}(X) \not\subset \text{add}(M \oplus Y)$. Then $\text{End}_A(M \oplus X)$ and $\text{End}_A(M \oplus Y)$ are derived-equivalent, where $\text{End}_A(M)$ stands for the quotient of $\text{End}_A(M)$ by the ideal of those endomorphisms of $M$, which factor through a projective $A$-module.

**Proof.** If $A$ is a self-injective Artin algebra, then every Auslander-Reiten sequence $0 \to X \to M \to Y \to 0$ in $A\text{-mod}$ can be extended to an Auslander-Reiten triangle

$$X \to M \to Y \to \Omega_A^{-1}X$$

in the triangulated category $A\text{-mod}$ which is equivalent to $\mathcal{D}^b(A)/\mathcal{X}^b(A)$ (for details, see [11]). Thus Corollary 5.2 follows. □

Note that under the assumptions in Proposition 5.1 the corresponding statement of Proposition 4.1 holds true for an Auslander-Reiten triangle.

Finally, let us remark that Corollary 5.2 may fail if $A$ is not self-injective; for example, if we take $A$ to be the path algebra (over a field $k$) of the quiver $2 \to 1 \leftarrow 3$, then there is an Auslander-Reiten sequence

$$0 \to P(1) \to P(2) \oplus P(3) \to I(1) \to 0,$$

where $P(i)$ and $I(i)$ stand for the projective and injective modules corresponding to the vertex $i$, respectively. Clearly, this is a desired counterexample.

**6 An Example**

In this section, we illustrate our results with an example.

**Example 1.** Let $k$ be a field, and let $A = k[x, y]/(x^2, y^2)$. If $Y$ denotes the simple $A$-module, then there is an Auslander-Reiten sequence

$$0 \to X \to N \oplus N \to Y \to 0$$

in $A\text{-mod}$. Note that $X = \Omega_A^3(Y)$ and $N$ is the radical of $A$. By Theorem 4.1 or Corollary 4.2, the two algebras $\text{End}_A(N \oplus Y)$ and $\text{End}_A(N \oplus X)$ are derived-equivalent. Though the local diagram of the Auslander-Reiten sequence is reflectively symmetric, the two algebras $\text{End}_A(N \oplus Y)$ and $\text{End}_A(N \oplus X)$ are very different. This can be seen by the following presentations of the two algebras given by quiver with relations:
\[ \alpha \gamma = 0 = \beta \gamma. \]

Note that the algebra \( \text{End}_A(N \oplus Y) \) is a 7-dimensional algebra of global dimension 2, while the algebra \( \text{End}_A(N \oplus X) \) is a 19-dimensional algebra of global dimension 3. Hence the two algebras are not stably equivalent of Morita type since global dimension is invariant under stable equivalences of Morita type (see \cite{23}). A calculation shows that the Cartan determinants of the both algebras equal 1.

Recall that the Cartan matrix of an Artin algebra \( A \) is defined as follows: Let \( S_1, \ldots, S_n \) be a complete list of non-isomorphic simple \( A \)-modules, and let \( P_i \) be a projective cover of \( S_i \). We denote the multiplicity of \( S_j \) in \( P_i \) as a composition factor by \( P_i : S_j \). The Cartan matrix of \( A \) is the \( n \times n \) matrix \( (P_i : S_j) \) \( 1 \leq i, j \leq n \), and its determinant is called the Cartan determinant of \( A \). It is well-known that the Cartan determinant is invariant under derived equivalences.

Acknowledgements. The authors thank I. Reiten and M.C.R. Butler for comments, and Hongxing Chen at BNU for discussions on the first version of the manuscript. Also, C.C.Xi thanks NSFC (No.10731070) for partial support.

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December 20, 2007; revised July 25, 2008.

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