

DERIVED EQUIVALENCES FOR Φ -AUSLANDER-YONEDA ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we first define a new family of Yoneda algebras, called Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras, in triangulated categories by introducing the notion of admissible sets Φ in \mathbb{N} , which includes higher cohomologies indexed by Φ , and then present a general method to construct a family of new derived equivalences for these Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras (not necessarily Artin algebras), where the choices of the parameters Φ are rather abundant. Among applications of our method are the following results: (1) if A is a self-injective Artin algebra, then, for any A -module X and for any admissible set Φ in \mathbb{N} , the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras of $A \oplus X$ and $A \oplus \Omega_A(X)$ are derived equivalent, where Ω is the Heller loop operator. (2) Suppose that A and B are representation-finite self-injective algebras with additive generators ${}_A X$ and ${}_B Y$, respectively. If A and B are derived equivalent, then so are the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras of X and Y for any admissible set Φ . In particular, the Auslander algebras of A and B are derived equivalent. The converse of this statement is open. Further, motivated by these derived equivalences between Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras, we show, among other results, that a derived equivalence between two basic self-injective algebras may transfer to a derived equivalence between their quotient algebras obtained by factoring out socles.

1. INTRODUCTION

Derived categories and derived equivalences were introduced by Grothendieck and Verdier in [13]. As is known, they have been widely used in many branches of mathematics and physics. One of the fundamental problems in the study of derived categories and derived equivalences is: How do we construct derived equivalences? On the one hand, Rickard's beautiful Morita theory for derived categories can be used to find all rings that are derived equivalent to a given ring A by determining all tilting complexes over A (see [10] and [11]). Of course, to construct tilting complexes in general, this is a very hard problem and still not solved completely. On the other hand, a related natural question is: How do we construct new derived equivalences from given ones? In this direction, Rickard used tensor products and trivial extensions to produce new derived equivalences in [10, 12], while Barot and Lenzing exploited one-point extensions to transfer derived equivalences to new ones in [2]. Up to the present time, however, not much seems to be available for constructing new derived equivalences based on given ones.

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In this paper, we continue the consideration in this direction and provide, roughly speaking, two general methods to construct new derived equivalences from given ones. One is to form Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras (see Section 3.1 for a definition) of generators, or cogenerators with a flexible choice of the parameter set Φ , and the other is to form quotient algebras of derived equivalent algebras. The first method has two advantages: the plentiful choices of parameters Φ , and the ones of generators. This provides a systematic way to construct new derived equivalences based on given ones. Thus we can get derived equivalences between Auslander algebras, generalized Yoneda algebras and some of their quotients, as well as between certain kinds of Koszul algebras. Furthermore, our consideration is not just confined to derived equivalences between finite-dimensional algebras, but also produces derived equivalences between infinite-dimensional algebras.

To state our results, we first introduce some terminology.

Suppose that F is a derived equivalence between two Artin algebras A and B , with the quasi-inverse functor G . Further, suppose that

$$T^\bullet : \dots \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow T^{-n} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow T^{-1} \longrightarrow T^0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \dots$$

is a radical tilting complex over A associated to F , and suppose that

$$\bar{T}^\bullet : \dots \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \bar{T}^0 \longrightarrow \bar{T}^1 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \bar{T}^n \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \dots$$

is a radical tilting complex over B associated to G . The functor F is called *almost ν -stable* if $\text{add}(\bigoplus_{i=-1}^{-n} T^i) = \text{add}(\bigoplus_{i=-1}^{-n} \nu_A T^i)$, and $\text{add}(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \bar{T}^i) = \text{add}(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \nu_B \bar{T}^i)$, where ν_A is the Nakayama functor for A . Clearly, every derived equivalence between self-injective algebras provides an almost ν -stable derived equivalence. Surprisingly, there are plenty of almost ν -stable derived equivalences between non-self-injective algebras, and every almost ν -stable functor F induces an equivalence functor \bar{F} between the stable module categories $A\text{-}\underline{\text{mod}}$ and $B\text{-}\underline{\text{mod}}$. For more details, we refer the reader to [6].

For a module M over an algebra A , the *generalized Yoneda algebra* of M is defined by $\text{Ext}_A^*(M) := \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \text{Ext}_A^i(M, M)$. In case $M = A/\text{rad}(A)$, the algebra $\text{Ext}_A^*(M)$ is called the *Yoneda algebra* of A in the literature. We shall extend this notion to a more general situation and introduce the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras with Φ a parameter set in \mathbb{N} (for details, see Subsection 3.1 below). We notice that a Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebra may not be an Artin algebra in general.

Our main result on Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras of modules reads as follows:

Theorem 1.1. *Let A and B be two Artin algebras, and let $\bar{F} : A\text{-}\underline{\text{mod}} \longrightarrow B\text{-}\underline{\text{mod}}$ be the stable equivalence induced by an almost ν -stable derived equivalence F between A and B . Supposing that X is an A -module, we set $M := A \oplus X$ and $N := B \oplus \bar{F}(X)$. Let Φ be an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} , and define the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebra of M as $E_A^\Phi(M) := \bigoplus_{i \in \Phi} \text{Ext}_A^i(M, M)$. Then:*

- (1) *The Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$ are derived equivalent.*
- (2) *If Φ is finite, then there is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence between $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$. Thus $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$ are also stably equivalent. In particular, there is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence and a stable equivalence between $\text{End}_A(M)$ and $\text{End}_B(N)$.*

A dual version of Theorem 1.1 can be found in Corollary 3.17 below.

Since Auslander algebra and generalized Yoneda algebra are two special cases of Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras, Theorem 1.1 provides a large variety of derived

equivalences between Auslander algebras, and between generalized Yoneda algebras, or their quotient algebras. Note that Theorem 1.1 (2) extends a result in [6, Proposition 6.1], where algebras were assumed to be finite-dimensional over a field, in order to employ two-sided tilting complexes in proofs, and where only endomorphism algebras were considered instead of general Auslander-Yoneda algebras. The existence of two-sided tilting complexes is guaranteed for Artin R -algebras that are projective as R -modules [11]. For general Artin algebras, however, we do not know the existence of two-sided tilting complexes. Hence, in this paper, we have to provide a completely different proof to the general result, Theorem 1.1 (2).

As a direct consequence of Theorem 1.1, we have the following corollary concerning the Auslander algebras of self-injective algebras.

Corollary 1.2. (1) *For a self-injective Artin algebra A and an A -module Y , the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras $E_A^\Phi(A \oplus Y)$ and $E_A^\Phi(A \oplus \Omega_A(Y))$ are derived equivalent, where Ω is the Heller loop operator.*

(2) *Suppose that A and B are self-injective Artin algebras of finite representation type with ${}_A X$ and ${}_B Y$ additive generators for $A\text{-mod}$ and $B\text{-mod}$, respectively. If A and B are derived equivalent, then:*

(i) *The Auslander algebras of A and B are both derived and stably equivalent.*

(ii) *The generalized Yoneda algebras $\text{Ext}_A^*(X)$ and $\text{Ext}_B^*(Y)$ of X and Y are derived equivalent.*

It is an open question whether a derived equivalence between the Auslander algebras of two representation-finite self-injective algebras A and B implies that A and B themselves are derived equivalent.

Notice that, in Corollary 1.2, the Auslander algebra of A is a quotient algebra of the generalized Yoneda algebra $\text{Ext}_A^*(X)$ of the additive generator X . The next result shows another way to construct derived equivalences for quotient algebras.

Theorem 1.3. *Let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ be a derived equivalence between two self-injective basic Artin algebras A and B . Suppose that P is a direct summand of ${}_A A$, and Q is a direct summand of ${}_B B$ such that $F(\text{soc}(P))$ is isomorphic to $\text{soc}(Q)$, where $\text{soc}(P)$ denotes the socle of the module P . Then the quotient algebras $A/\text{soc}(P)$ and $B/\text{soc}(Q)$ are derived equivalent.*

The structure of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we make some preparations needed for our proofs. In Section 3, we introduce the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras and prove Theorem 1.1 and its dual version, Corollary 3.17, which produces derived equivalences between the endomorphism algebras of cogenerators. Furthermore, we deduce a series of consequences of Theorem 1.1 for self-injective algebras, including Corollary 1.2. In Section 4, we provide several methods to construct derived equivalences for quotient algebras. First, we give a general criterion, and then apply it to self-injective algebras modulo socles, and to algebras modulo annihilators. In particular, we show Theorem 1.3, and point out a class of derived equivalences satisfying the conditions in Theorem 1.3.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we shall recall basic definitions and facts on derived categories and derived equivalences, which are elementary elements in our proofs.

Throughout this paper, R is a fixed commutative Artin ring. Given an R -algebra A , by an A -module we mean a unitary left A -module; the category of all finitely generated A -modules is denoted by $A\text{-mod}$, and the full subcategory of $A\text{-mod}$ consisting of projective (respectively, injective) modules is denoted by $A\text{-proj}$ (respectively, $A\text{-inj}$). The stable module category $A\text{-}\underline{\text{mod}}$ of A is, by definition, the quotient category of $A\text{-mod}$ modulo the ideal generated by homomorphisms factoring through projective modules. An equivalence between the stable module categories of two algebras is called a *stable equivalence*.

An R -algebra A is called an *Artin R -algebra* if A is finitely generated as an R -module. For an Artin R -algebra A , we denote by D the usual duality on $A\text{-mod}$, and by ν_A the Nakayama functor $D\text{Hom}_A(-, {}_A A) : A\text{-proj} \rightarrow A\text{-inj}$. For an A -module M , we denote by $\Omega_A(M)$ the first syzygy of M , and call Ω_A the *Heller loop operator* of A . In this paper, we mainly concentrate on Artin algebras and finitely generated modules.

Let \mathcal{C} be an additive category.

For two morphisms $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ in \mathcal{C} , we write fg for their composite. But for two functors $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and $G : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ of categories, we write GF for their composite instead of FG . 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 direct sums of copies of X . An object X in \mathcal{C} is called an *additive generator* for \mathcal{C} if $\text{add}(X) = \mathcal{C}$.

By a complex X^\bullet over \mathcal{C} we mean a sequence of morphisms d_X^i between objects X^i in \mathcal{C} : $\cdots \rightarrow X^i \xrightarrow{d_X^i} X^{i+1} \xrightarrow{d_X^{i+1}} X^{i+2} \rightarrow \cdots$, such that $d_X^i d_X^{i+1} = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and write $X^\bullet = (X^i, d_X^i)$. For a complex X^\bullet , the *brutal truncation* $\sigma_{<i} X^\bullet$ of X^\bullet is a quotient complex of X^\bullet such that $(\sigma_{<i} X^\bullet)^k$ is X^k for all $k < i$ and zero otherwise. Similarly, we define $\sigma_{\geq i} X^\bullet$. For a fixed $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we denote by $X^\bullet[n]$ the complex obtained from X^\bullet by shifting n degrees, that is, $(X^\bullet[n])^0 = X^n$.

The category of all complexes over \mathcal{C} with chain maps is denoted by $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{C})$. The homotopy category of complexes over \mathcal{C} is denoted by $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})$. When \mathcal{C} is an abelian category, the derived category of complexes over \mathcal{C} is denoted by $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})$. The full subcategory of $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})$ consisting of bounded complexes over \mathcal{C} is denoted by $\mathcal{K}^b(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{C})$, respectively. As usual, for an algebra A , we simply write $\mathcal{C}(A)$ for $\mathcal{C}(A\text{-mod})$, $\mathcal{K}(A)$ for $\mathcal{K}(A\text{-mod})$ and $\mathcal{K}^b(A)$ for $\mathcal{K}^b(A\text{-mod})$. Similarly, we write $\mathcal{D}(A)$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$ for $\mathcal{D}(A\text{-mod})$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(A\text{-mod})$, respectively.

It is well known that, for an R -algebra A , the categories $\mathcal{K}(A)$ and $\mathcal{D}(A)$ are triangulated categories. For basic results on triangulated categories, we refer the reader to the excellent books [3] and [9].

Let A be an Artin algebra. Recall that a homomorphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of A -modules is called a *radical map* if, for any module Z and homomorphisms $h : Z \rightarrow X$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$, the composite hfg is not an isomorphism. A complex over $A\text{-mod}$ is called a *radical complex* if all of its differential maps are radical maps. Every complex over $A\text{-mod}$ is isomorphic to a radical complex in the homotopy category $\mathcal{K}(A)$. If two radical complexes X^\bullet and Y^\bullet are isomorphic in $\mathcal{K}(A)$, then X^\bullet and Y^\bullet are isomorphic in $\mathcal{C}(A)$.

Two R -Artin algebras A and B are said to be *derived equivalent* if their derived categories $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(B)$ are equivalent as triangulated categories. By a result of Rickard (see Lemma 2.2 below), two algebras A and B are derived equivalent if and only if B is isomorphic to the endomorphism algebra $\text{End}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet)$ of a

tilting complex T^\bullet over A . Recall that a complex T^\bullet in $\mathcal{K}^b(A\text{-proj})$ is called a *tilting complex* over A if it satisfies

- (1) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A\text{-proj})}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet[n]) = 0$ for all $n \neq 0$, and
- (2) $\text{add}(T^\bullet)$ generates $\mathcal{K}^b(A\text{-proj})$ as a triangulated category.

It is known that, given a derived equivalence F between A and B , there is a unique (up to isomorphism in $\mathcal{K}^b(A)$) tilting complex T^\bullet over A such that $F(T^\bullet) \simeq B$. This complex T^\bullet is called a tilting complex *associated* to F . Recall that a complex X^\bullet of A -modules is called *self-orthogonal* if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(X^\bullet, X^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for every $i \neq 0$.

The following lemma, proved in [6, Lemma 2.2], will be used frequently in our proofs below.

Lemma 2.1. *Let A be an arbitrary ring with identity, and let $A\text{-Mod}$ be the category of all left (not necessarily finitely generated) A -modules. Suppose that X^\bullet is a complex over $A\text{-Mod}$ bounded above, and that Y^\bullet is a complex over $A\text{-Mod}$ bounded below. Let m be an integer. If one of the following two conditions holds:*

- (1) X^i is projective for all $i > m$ and $Y^j = 0$ for all $j < m$,
- (2) Y^j is injective for all $j < m$ and $X^i = 0$ for all $i > m$,

then the localization functor $\theta : \mathcal{K}(A\text{-Mod}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(A\text{-Mod})$ induces an isomorphism $\theta_{X^\bullet, Y^\bullet} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A\text{-Mod})}(X^\bullet, Y^\bullet) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}(A\text{-Mod})}(X^\bullet, Y^\bullet)$.

Thus, for the complexes X^\bullet and Y^\bullet given in Lemma 2.1, the computation of morphisms from X^\bullet to Y^\bullet in $\mathcal{D}(A\text{-Mod})$ is reduced to that in $\mathcal{K}(A\text{-Mod})$.

For later reference, we cite the following fundamental result on derived equivalences by Rickard (see [10, Theorem 6.4]) as a lemma.

Lemma 2.2 ([10]). *Let Λ and Γ be two rings. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (a) $\mathcal{K}^-(\Lambda\text{-Proj})$ and $\mathcal{K}^-(\Gamma\text{-Proj})$ are equivalent as triangulated categories;
- (b) $\mathcal{D}^b(\Lambda\text{-Mod})$ and $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma\text{-Mod})$ are equivalent as triangulated categories;
- (c) $\mathcal{K}^b(\Lambda\text{-Proj})$ and $\mathcal{K}^b(\Gamma\text{-Proj})$ are equivalent as triangulated categories;
- (d) $\mathcal{K}^b(\Lambda\text{-proj})$ and $\mathcal{K}^b(\Gamma\text{-proj})$ are equivalent as triangulated categories;
- (e) Γ is isomorphic to $\text{End}(T)$, where T is a tilting complex in $\mathcal{K}^b(\Lambda\text{-proj})$.

Here $\Lambda\text{-Proj}$ stands for the full subcategory of $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ consisting of all projective Λ -modules.

Two rings Λ and Γ are called *derived equivalent* if one of the above conditions (a)-(e) is satisfied. For Artin algebras, the two definitions of a derived equivalence coincide with each other.

3. DERIVED EQUIVALENCES FOR Φ -AUSLANDER-YONEDA ALGEBRAS

As is known, Auslander algebra is a key to characterizing representation-finite algebras, and Yoneda algebra plays a role in the study of the graded module theory of Koszul algebras. In this section, we shall first unify the two notions and introduce the so-called Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebra of an object in a triangulated category, where Φ is a parameter subset of \mathbb{N} , and then construct new derived equivalences between these Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras from a given almost ν -stable

derived equivalence. In particular, Theorem 1.1 will be proved, and a series of its consequences will be deduced in this section.

3.1. Admissible sets and Auslander-Yoneda algebras. First, we introduce some special subsets of the set $\mathbb{N} := \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ of the natural numbers, called admissible sets, and then define a class of algebras called Auslander-Yoneda algebras, in which the notion of admissible sets ensures the associative law of these algebras.

A subset Φ of \mathbb{N} containing 0 is called an *admissible subset* of \mathbb{N} if the following condition is satisfied:

If i, j and k are in Φ such that $i + j + k \in \Phi$, then $i + j \in \Phi$ if and only if $j + k \in \Phi$.

For instance, the sets $\{0, 3, 4\}$, $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ are admissible subsets of \mathbb{N} . But the set $\{0, 1, 2, 4\}$ is not admissible. The following is a family of admissible subsets of \mathbb{N} .

Let n be a positive integer, and let m be another positive integer or positive infinity. We define

$$\Phi(n, m) := \{xn \mid x \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq x < m + 1\}.$$

Then $\Phi(n, m)$ is an admissible subset in \mathbb{N} . Clearly, we have $\Phi(1, \infty) = \mathbb{N}$, $\Phi(1, 0) = \{0\}$, and $\Phi(1, m) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m\}$.

Admissible subsets of \mathbb{N} have the following simple properties.

Proposition 3.1. (1) *If Φ is an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} , then so is $m\Phi := \{mx \mid x \in \Phi\}$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$.*

(2) *If Φ_1 and Φ_2 are admissible subsets of \mathbb{N} , then so is $\Phi_1 \cap \Phi_2$. Moreover, the intersection of a family of admissible subsets of \mathbb{N} is admissible.*

(3) *For a subset $\Phi \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ with $0 \in \Phi$, the set $\Phi^m := \{x^m \mid x \in \Phi\}$ is an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} for every integer $m \geq 3$.*

Proof. The statements (1) and (2) follow easily from the definition of admissible subsets. Now we consider (3). We pick an integer $m \geq 3$. Let i^m, j^m, k^m and l^m be in Φ^m such that $i^m + j^m + k^m = l^m$. If $i^m + j^m \in \Phi^m$, then $i^m + j^m = t^m$ for some $t \in \Phi$. By Fermat's Last Theorem, one of the integers i and j is zero. If $j = 0$, then $j^m + k^m = k^m \in \Phi^m$. If $i = 0$, then $j^m + k^m = l^m \in \Phi^m$. Similarly, we can show that if $j^m + k^m \in \Phi^m$, then $i^m + j^m \in \Phi$. Hence the set Φ^m is an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} . \square

Note that Φ^2 is not necessarily admissible in \mathbb{N} even if Φ is an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} . For instance, if $\Phi = \{0, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13\}$, then Φ is admissible. Clearly, $3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2 = 13^2 \in \Phi^2$ and $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2 \in \Phi^2$, but $4^2 + 12^2 \notin \Phi^2$, so Φ^2 is not admissible.

Now, we use admissible subsets to define a class of associative algebras. Let us start with the following general situation.

Let Φ be a subset of \mathbb{N} . Given an \mathbb{N} -graded R -algebra $\Lambda = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\infty} \Lambda_i$, where R is a commutative ring and each Λ_i is an R -module with $\Lambda_i \Lambda_j \subseteq \Lambda_{i+j}$ for all $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, we define an R -module $\Lambda(\Phi) := \bigoplus_{i \in \Phi} \Lambda_i$, and a multiplication in $\Lambda(\Phi)$: for $a_i \in \Lambda_i$ and $b_j \in \Lambda_j$ with $i, j \in \Phi$, we define $a_i \cdot b_j = a_i b_j$ if $i + j \in \Phi$, and zero otherwise. Then one can easily check that $\Lambda(\Phi)$ is an associative algebra if Φ is an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} .

This procedure can be applied to a triangulated category; in this special situation, the details which are needed in our proofs read as follows:

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated R -category over a commutative Artin ring R , and let Φ be a subset in \mathbb{N} containing 0. We denote by $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(-, -)$ the bifunctor

$$\bigoplus_{i \in \Phi} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(-, -[i]) : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} \longrightarrow R\text{-Mod},$$

$$(X, Y) \mapsto E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y) := \bigoplus_{i \in \Phi} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(X, Y[i]).$$

Let X, Y and Z be objects in \mathcal{T} . For each $i \in \Phi$, let ι_i denote the canonical embedding of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(X, Y[i])$ into $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y)$. For $i \notin \Phi$, we define ι_i to be the zero map from $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(X, Y[i])$ to $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y)$. An element in $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y)$ is of the form $(f_i)_{i \in \Phi}$, where f_i is a morphism in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(X, Y[i])$ for $i \in \Phi$. For simplicity, we shall just write (f_i) for $(f_i)_{i \in \Phi}$, and each element (f_i) in $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y)$ can be rewritten as $\sum_{i \in \Phi} \iota_i(f_i)$, where $\iota_i(f_i)$ denotes the image of f_i under the map ι_i .

Let $(f_i) \in E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y)$ and $(g_i) \in E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(Y, Z)$. We define a multiplication $(h_i) = (f_i)(g_i)$:

$$E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y) \times E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(Y, Z) \longrightarrow E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Z),$$

$$((f_i), (g_i)) \mapsto (h_i),$$

where

$$h_i := \sum_{\substack{u, v \in \Phi \\ u+v=i}} f_u(g_v[u])$$

for each $i \in \Phi$. In particular, for $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(X, Y[i])$ and $g \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(Y, Z[j])$ with $i, j \in \Phi$, we have

$$\iota_i(f) \iota_j(g) = \iota_{i+j}(f(g[i])).$$

Note that $\iota_{i+j} = 0$ if $i + j \notin \Phi$.

The next proposition further explains why we need to introduce admissible subsets.

Proposition 3.2. *Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated R -category with at least one non-zero object, and let Φ be a subset of \mathbb{N} containing 0. Then $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(V, V)$ together with the multiplication defined above is an associative R -algebra for every object $V \in \mathcal{T}$ if and only if Φ is an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} .*

Proof. If Φ is an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} , then it is straightforward to check that the multiplication on $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(V, V)$ defined above is associative for all objects $V \in \mathcal{T}$. Now we assume that Φ is not an admissible subset; that is, there are integers $i, j, k \in \Phi$ satisfying: $i + j + k \in \Phi$, $i + j \in \Phi$, and $j + k \notin \Phi$. Let X be a non-zero object in \mathcal{T} , and let $V := \bigoplus_{s=0}^{i+j+k} X[s]$. We consider the multiplication on $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(V)$. By definition, the object $\bigoplus_{s=i}^{i+j+k} X[s]$ is a common direct summand of V and $V[i]$. Let f be the composite $V \xrightarrow{\pi} \bigoplus_{s=i}^{i+j+k} X[s] \xrightarrow{\lambda} V[i]$, where π is the canonical projection and λ is the canonical inclusion. Similarly, we define $g : V \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{s=j}^{i+j+k} X[s] \longrightarrow V[j]$ and $h : V \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{s=k}^{i+j+k} X[s] \longrightarrow V[k]$. Since $i + j \in \Phi$, we have $(\iota_i(f)\iota_j(g))\iota_k(h) = \iota_{i+j}(f(g[i]))\iota_k(h) = \iota_{i+j+k}(f(g[i])(h[i + j]))$. One can check that $f(g[i])(h[i + j])$ is just the composite $V \longrightarrow X[i + j + k] \longrightarrow V[i + j + k]$, where the maps are

canonical maps. Hence the map $(\iota_i(f)\iota_j(g))\iota_k(h)$ is non-zero. Since $j + k \notin \Phi$, we have $\iota_j(g)\iota_k(h) = 0$, and consequently $\iota_i(f)(\iota_j(g)\iota_k(h)) = 0$. This shows that the multiplication of $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(V, V)$ is not associative, and the proof is completed. \square

Note that $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\mathbb{N}}(X, X)$ is an \mathbb{N} -graded associative R -algebra with $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(X, X[i])$ as the i -th component. If we define $\Lambda := E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\mathbb{N}}(X, X)$, then $\Lambda(\Phi) = E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, X)$.

From now on, we consider exclusively admissible subsets Φ of \mathbb{N} . Thus, for objects X and Y in \mathcal{T} , one has an R -algebra $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, X)$ (which may not be Artinian), and a left $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, X)$ -module $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y)$. For simplicity, we write $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X)$ for $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, X)$.

In case $\Phi = \Phi(1, 0) = \{0\}$, we see that $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X)$ is the endomorphism algebra of the object X in \mathcal{T} . In case $\Phi = \mathbb{N}$, we know that $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X)$ is the generalized Yoneda algebra $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{T}}^*(X) = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(X, X[i])$ of X . Particularly, let us take $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{D}^b(A)$ with A an Artin R -algebra. If A is representation-finite and if X is an additive generator for $A\text{-mod}$, then $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi(1,0)}(X)$ is the Auslander algebra of A ; if we take $X = A/\text{rad}(A)$, then $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi(1,\infty)}(X)$ is the usual Yoneda algebra of A . Thus the algebra $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X)$ is a generalization of both the Auslander algebra and the Yoneda algebra. For this reason, the algebra $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X)$ of X in a triangulated category \mathcal{T} is called the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebra of X in \mathcal{T} in this paper.

If $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{D}^b(A)$ with A an Artin algebra, we simply write $E_A^{\Phi}(X)$ for $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X)$, and $E_A^{\Phi}(X, Y)$ for $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi}(X, Y)$. If Φ is finite, or if the projective or injective dimension of X is finite, then $E_A^{\Phi}(X)$ is an Artin R -algebra.

Note also that the algebra $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi(1,m)}(X)$ is a quotient algebra of $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\mathbb{N}}(X)$, and the algebra $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi(n,m)}(X)$ is a subalgebra of $E_{\mathcal{T}}^{\Phi(1,nm)}(X)$. Nevertheless, if we take $\Phi = \{0, 3, 9\}$ and X the simple module over the algebra $A := k[X]/(X^2)$ with k a field, then $E_A^{\Phi}(X)$ is neither a subalgebra nor a quotient algebra of the generalized Yoneda algebra of X .

Let us remark that one may define the notion of admissible subsets of \mathbb{Z} (or of a monoid M with an identity e), and introduce the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebra of an object in an arbitrary R -category \mathcal{C} with an additive self-equivalence functor (or a family of additive functors $\{F_g\}_{g \in M}$ from \mathcal{C} to itself, such that $F_e = \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $F_g F_h = F_{gh}$ for all $g, h \in M$). For our goals in this paper, we just formulate the admissible subsets for \mathbb{N} .

3.2. Almost ν -stable derived equivalences. We briefly recall some basic facts on almost ν -stable derived equivalences from [6], which are needed in the proofs.

Let A and B be Artin algebras, and let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ be a derived equivalence between A and B . Suppose that Q^\bullet and \bar{Q}^\bullet are the tilting complexes associated to F and to a quasi-inverse G of F , respectively. Now, we assume that $Q^i = 0$ for all $i > 0$; that is, the complex Q^\bullet is of the form

$$0 \rightarrow Q^{-n} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow Q^{-1} \rightarrow Q^0 \rightarrow 0.$$

In this case, the complex \bar{Q}^\bullet may be chosen of the following form (see [6, Lemma 2.1], for example):

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{Q}^0 \rightarrow \bar{Q}^1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bar{Q}^n \rightarrow 0.$$

Set $Q := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n Q^{-i}$ and $\bar{Q} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \bar{Q}^i$. The functor F is called an almost ν -stable derived equivalence provided $\text{add}({}_A Q) = \text{add}(\nu_A Q)$ and $\text{add}({}_B \bar{Q}) = \text{add}(\nu_B \bar{Q})$. A

crucial property is that an almost ν -stable derived equivalence induces an equivalence between the stable module categories $A\text{-mod}$ and $B\text{-mod}$. Thus A and B share many common properties: for example, A is representation-finite if and only if B is representation-finite.

In the following lemma, we collect some basic facts on almost ν -stable derived equivalences, which will be used in our proofs.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ be an almost ν -stable derived equivalence between Artin algebras A and B . Suppose that Q^\bullet and \bar{Q}^\bullet are the tilting complexes associated to F and to its quasi-inverse G , respectively. Then:*

(1) *For each A -module X , the complex $F(X)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(B)$ to a radical complex \bar{Q}_X^\bullet of the form*

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{Q}_X^0 \rightarrow \bar{Q}_X^1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \bar{Q}_X^n \rightarrow 0,$$

with $\bar{Q}_X^i \in \text{add}(B\bar{Q})$ for all $i > 0$. Moreover, the complex \bar{Q}_X^\bullet of this form is unique up to isomorphism in $\mathcal{C}^b(B)$.

(2) *For each B -module Y , the complex $G(Y)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$ to a radical complex Q_Y^\bullet of the form*

$$0 \rightarrow Q_Y^{-n} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Q_Y^{-1} \rightarrow Q_Y^0 \rightarrow 0,$$

with $Q_Y^i \in \text{add}(AQ)$ for all $i < 0$. Moreover, the complex Q_Y^\bullet of this form is unique up to isomorphism in $\mathcal{C}^b(B)$.

(3) *There is a stable equivalence $\bar{F} : A\text{-mod} \rightarrow B\text{-mod}$ with $\bar{F}(X) = \bar{Q}_X^0$ for each A -module X .*

(4) *There is a stable equivalence $\bar{G} : B\text{-mod} \rightarrow A\text{-mod}$ with $\bar{G}(Y) = Q_Y^0$ for each B -module Y . Moreover, the functor \bar{G} is a quasi-inverse of \bar{F} defined in (3).*

(5) *For an A -module X , we denote by \bar{Q}_X^+ the complex $\sigma_{>0}\bar{Q}_X^\bullet$. Then $G(\bar{Q}_X^+)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$ to a bounded complex P_X^\bullet of projective-injective A -modules with $P_X^i = 0$ for all $i > 1$.*

Proof. Statement (1) follows from [6, Lemma 3.1]. Statement (2) is a direct consequence of the definition of an almost ν -stable derived equivalence and [6, Lemma 3.2]. Note that statements (3) and (4) follow from the proof of [6, Theorem 3.7], and statement (5) is implied in the proof of [6, Proposition 3.6]. □

For an Artin algebra A , let ${}_A E$ be the direct sum of all non-isomorphic indecomposable projective A -modules P with the property: $\nu_A^i P$ is projective-injective for all $i \geq 0$. The A -module ${}_A E$ is called a *maximal ν -stable A -module*.

3.3. Derived equivalences for Auslander-Yoneda algebras. Our main result in this section is the following theorem on derived equivalences between Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras.

Theorem 3.4. *Let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ be an almost ν -stable derived equivalence between two Artin algebras A and B , and let \bar{F} be the stable equivalence defined in Lemma 3.3 (3). For an A -module X , we set $M := A \oplus X$ and $N := B \oplus \bar{F}(X)$. Suppose that Φ is an admissible subset in \mathbb{N} . Then we have the following:*

(1) *The algebras $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$ are derived equivalent.*

(2) *If Φ is finite, then there is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence between $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$. Thus $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$ are also stably equivalent. In particular, there is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence and a stable equivalence between $\text{End}_A(M)$ and $\text{End}_B(N)$.*

Thus, under the assumptions of Theorem 3.4, if Φ is finite, then the algebras $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$ share many common invariants: for example, finiteness of finitistic and global dimensions, representation dimension, Hochschild cohomology, representation-finite type, and so on.

The rest of this section is essentially devoted to the proof of Theorem 3.4. First of all, we need some preparations. Let us start with the following lemma that describes some basic properties of the algebra $E_A^\Phi(V)$, where V is an A -module and is considered as a complex concentrated in degree zero.

Lemma 3.5. *Let A be an Artin algebra, and let V be an A -module. Suppose that $V_1 \in \text{add}({}_A V)$ and $V_2 \in A\text{-mod}$. Then:*

(1) *The $E_A^\Phi(V)$ -module $E_A^\Phi(V, V_1)$ is projective and finitely generated, and there is an isomorphism*

$$\mu : E_A^\Phi(V_1, V_2) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{E_A^\Phi(V)}(E_A^\Phi(V, V_1), E_A^\Phi(V, V_2)),$$

which sends $(f_i) \in E_A^\Phi(V_1, V_2)$ to the morphism $((a_i) \mapsto (a_i)(f_i))$ for $(a_i) \in E_A^\Phi(V, V_2)$. Moreover, if $V_3 \in \text{add}({}_A V)$ and $(g_i) \in E_A^\Phi(V_2, V_3)$, then $\mu((f_i)(g_i)) = \mu((f_i))\mu((g_i))$.

(2) *The functor $E_A^\Phi(V, -) : \text{add}({}_A V) \longrightarrow E_A^\Phi(V)\text{-proj}$ is faithful.*

(3) *If V_1 is projective or V_2 is injective, then the functor $E_A^\Phi(V, -)$ induces an isomorphism of R -modules:*

$$E_A^\Phi(V, -) : \text{Hom}_A(V_1, V_2) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{E_A^\Phi(V)}(E_A^\Phi(V, V_1), E_A^\Phi(V, V_2)).$$

(4) *If Φ is finite, and $P \in \text{add}({}_A V)$ is projective, then*

$$\nu_{E_A^\Phi(V)} E_A^\Phi(V, P) \simeq E_A^\Phi(V, \nu_A P).$$

Proof. (1) Since $E_A^\Phi(V, -)$ is an additive functor and since $V_1 \in \text{add}({}_A V)$, we know that $E_A^\Phi(V, V_1)$ is in $\text{add}(E_A^\Phi(V))$, and consequently $E_A^\Phi(V, V_1)$ is a finitely generated projective $E_A^\Phi(V)$ -module. Similarly, the $E_A^\Phi(V)$ -module $E_A^\Phi(V, V_2)$ is also projective. To show that μ is an isomorphism, we can assume that V_1 is indecomposable by additivity. Let $\pi_1 : V \longrightarrow V_1$ be the canonical projection, and let $\lambda_1 : V_1 \longrightarrow V$ be the canonical injection. We define a map

$$\gamma : \text{Hom}_{E_A^\Phi(V)}(E_A^\Phi(V, V_1), E_A^\Phi(V, V_2)) \longrightarrow E_A^\Phi(V_1, V_2)$$

by sending $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_{E_A^\Phi(V)}(E_A^\Phi(V, V_1), E_A^\Phi(V, V_2))$ to $\iota_0(\lambda_1)\alpha(\iota_0(\pi_1))$. By calculation, the morphism $(\gamma\mu)(\alpha) : E_A^\Phi(V, V_1) \longrightarrow E_A^\Phi(V, V_2)$ sends each $x \in E_A^\Phi(V, V_1)$ to $x\iota_0(\lambda_1)\alpha(\iota_0(\pi_1)) = \alpha(x\iota_0(\lambda_1)\iota_0(\pi_1)) = \alpha(x)$. This shows that $\gamma\mu = \text{id}$. Similarly, one can check that $\mu\gamma = \text{id}$. Hence μ is an isomorphism. The rest of (1) can be verified easily.

(2) By definition, one can check that the map

$$E_A^\Phi(V, -) : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(V_1, V_2) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{E_A^\Phi(V)}(E_A^\Phi(V, V_1), E_A^\Phi(V, V_2))$$

is the composite of the embedding $\iota_0 : \text{Hom}_A(V_1, V_2) \longrightarrow E_A^\Phi(V_1, V_2)$ with the isomorphism μ in (1). Hence $E_A^\Phi(V, -)$ is a faithful functor.

(3) If V_1 is projective or V_2 is injective, then the embedding

$$\iota_0 : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(V_1, V_2) \longrightarrow E_A^\Phi(V_1, V_2)$$

is an isomorphism. Since $E_A^\Phi(V, -)$ is the composite of ι_0 with the isomorphism μ in (1), statement (3) follows.

(4) This follows directly from the isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{E_A^\Phi(V)} E_A^\Phi(V, P) &= D\text{Hom}_{E_A^\Phi(V)}(E_A^\Phi(V, P), E_A^\Phi(V, V)) \\ &\simeq DE_A^\Phi(P, V) \quad \text{by (1)} \\ &= D\text{Hom}_A(P, V) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_A(V, \nu_A P) \\ &= E_A^\Phi(V, \nu_A P). \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have finished the proof. □

From now on, we assume that $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence with a quasi-inverse functor G , that Q^\bullet and \bar{Q}^\bullet are tilting complexes associated to F and G , respectively, and that $\bar{F} : A\text{-mod} \rightarrow B\text{-mod}$ is the stable equivalence defined by Lemma 3.3 (3). For an A -module X , we may assume that $F(X) = \bar{Q}_X^\bullet$ as in Lemma 3.3 (1), and define ${}_A M = A \oplus X$ and ${}_B N = B \oplus \bar{F}(X)$. By \bar{T}^\bullet we denote the complex $\bar{Q}^\bullet \oplus \bar{Q}_X^\bullet$. Clearly, \bar{T}^\bullet is in $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B N))$.

Lemma 3.6. *Keeping the notation above, we have the following:*

- (1) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B N))}(\bar{T}^\bullet, \bar{T}^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$.
- (2) $\text{add}(\bar{T}^\bullet)$ generates $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B N))$ as a triangulated category.

Proof. Since $F(A) \simeq \bar{Q}^\bullet$, the complex \bar{T}^\bullet is isomorphic to $F(M) = \bar{Q}_M^\bullet$. So, we consider \bar{Q}_M^\bullet instead.

(1) Suppose $i < 0$. Then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[i]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[i])$ by Lemma 2.1. Since $F(M) = \bar{Q}_M^\bullet$, we have $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[i]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(M, M[i]) = 0$. Hence $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i < 0$.

Let \bar{Q}_M^+ be the complex $\sigma_{>0} \bar{Q}_M^\bullet$. There is a distinguished triangle

$$(*) \quad \bar{Q}_M^+ \xrightarrow{i_M} \bar{Q}_M^\bullet \xrightarrow{\pi_M} \bar{F}(M) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \bar{Q}_M^+[1]$$

in $\mathcal{K}^b(B)$. Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, -)$ to $(*)$, we get an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{F}(M)[i-1]) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^+[i]) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[i]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{F}(M)[i]) \end{aligned}$$

for each integer i . Since $\bar{Q}_M^i = 0$ for all $i < 0$, we have $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{F}(M)[i]) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. By Lemma 3.3 (5), $G(\bar{Q}_M^+)$ is isomorphic to a bounded complex P_M^\bullet of projective-injective A -modules such that $P_M^i = 0$ for all $i > 1$. Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^+[i]) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^+[i]) \quad (\text{since } \bar{Q}_M^+[i] \text{ is in } \mathcal{K}^b(B\text{-inj})) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(G(\bar{Q}_M^+), G(\bar{Q}_M^+[i])) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(M, P_M^\bullet[i]) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(M, P_M^\bullet[i]) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

for all $i > 1$, and consequently $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i > 1$. To prove (1), it remains to show that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[1]) = 0$. Using the above exact sequence, we only need to show that the induced map

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \alpha_M) : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{F}(M)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^+[1])$$

is surjective. Note that $G(\bar{Q}_M^+)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$ to a complex P_M^\bullet of projective-injective modules such that $P_M^k = 0$ for all $k > 1$. Thus, we can form a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} P_M^\bullet & \xrightarrow{\phi_M} & M & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \text{con}(\phi_M) & \xrightarrow{p} & P_M^\bullet[1] \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \\ G(\bar{Q}_M^+) & \xrightarrow{G\iota_M} & GF(M) & \xrightarrow{G\pi_M} & G\bar{F}(M) & \xrightarrow{G\alpha_M} & G(\bar{Q}_M^+)[1] \end{array}$$

in $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$, where all the vertical maps are isomorphisms, λ and p are the canonical morphisms, and where the morphism ϕ_M is chosen in $\mathcal{K}^b(A)$ such that the first square is commutative. The distinguished triangle in the top row of the above diagram can be viewed as a distinguished triangle in $\mathcal{K}^b(A)$. Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(M, -)$ to this triangle, we can easily see that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(M, p)$ is a surjective map since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(M, M[1]) = 0$. By Lemma 2.1, the localization functor $\theta : \mathcal{K}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(A)$ induces two isomorphisms

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(M, \text{con}(\phi_M)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(M, \text{con}(\phi_M))$$

and

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(M, P_M^\bullet[1]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(M, P_M^\bullet[1]).$$

It follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(M, p)$ is surjective. Since all the vertical maps of the above diagram are isomorphisms, the map $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(M, G\alpha_M)$ is surjective or, equivalently, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(G(\bar{Q}_M^+), G\alpha_M)$ is surjective. Since G is an equivalence, it follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \alpha_M)$ is surjective. By Lemma 2.1 again, the localization functor $\theta : \mathcal{K}^b(B) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ gives rise to isomorphisms

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{F}(M)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{F}(M))$$

and

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^+[1]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^+[1]).$$

Hence the map $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \alpha_M)$ is surjective, and consequently

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[1]) = 0.$$

Altogether, we have shown that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$. Since $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(B)N)$ is a full subcategory of $\mathcal{K}^b(B)$, we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(B)N)}(\bar{Q}_M^\bullet, \bar{Q}_M^\bullet[i]) = 0$$

for all $i \neq 0$. This proves (1).

(2) Since \bar{Q}^\bullet is a tilting complex over B , $\text{add}(\bar{Q}^\bullet)$ generates $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(B)B)$ as a triangulated category. By Lemma 3.3, $\bar{Q}_X^0 = \bar{F}(X)$ and all the terms of \bar{Q}_X^\bullet other than \bar{Q}_X^0 are in $\text{add}(B)B$. Hence $\bar{F}(X)$ is in the triangulated subcategory generated by $\text{add}(\bar{Q}^\bullet \oplus \bar{Q}_X^\bullet)$, and consequently $\text{add}(\bar{Q}^\bullet \oplus \bar{Q}_X^\bullet)$ generates $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(B \oplus \bar{F}(X)))$ as a triangulated category. Thus, statement (2) follows. \square

The additive functor $E_B^\Phi(N, -) : \text{add}(B)N \rightarrow E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj}$ induces a triangle functor

$$E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, -) : \mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(B)N) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^b(E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj}).$$

In fact, for each integer i , the i -th term of $E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)$ is $E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^i)$, and the differential map from $E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^i)$ to $E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^{i+1})$ is $E_B^\Phi(N, d)$, where $d : \bar{T}^i \rightarrow \bar{T}^{i+1}$ is the differential map of \bar{T}^\bullet .

Lemma 3.7. *The complex $E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)$ is a tilting complex over $E_B^\Phi(N)$.*

Proof. Let $i \neq 0$, and let f^\bullet be a morphism in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj})}(E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet), E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)[i])$. Then we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{CD} 0 @>>> E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0) @>E_B^\Phi(N,d)>> E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^1) @>E_B^\Phi(N,d)>> \dots \\ @. @Vf^0VV @Vf^1VV @. \\ E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^{i-1}) @>E_B^\Phi(N,d)>> E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^i) @>E_B^\Phi(N,d)>> E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^{i+1}) @>E_B^\Phi(N,d)>> \dots \end{CD}$$

Note that the term $E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^i)$ is zero if $i < 0$. Since all the terms of \bar{T}^\bullet other than \bar{T}^0 are projective-injective, and since $i \neq 0$, we see from Lemma 3.5 (3) that $f^k = E_B^\Phi(N, g^k)$ for some $g^k : \bar{T}^k \rightarrow \bar{T}^{k+i}$ for each integer k . It follows from the above commutative diagram that, for each integer k , we have

$$E_B^\Phi(N, d)E_B^\Phi(N, g^{k+1}) - E_B^\Phi(N, g^k)E_B^\Phi(N, d) = 0,$$

or equivalently $E_B^\Phi(N, dg^{k+1} - g^k d) = 0$. Since $E_B^\Phi(N, -) : \text{add}({}_B N) \rightarrow E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj}$ is a faithful functor by Lemma 3.5 (2), we have $dg^{k+1} - g^k d = 0$ for all integers k , and consequently $g^\bullet := (g^k)$ is in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B N))}(\bar{T}^\bullet, \bar{T}^\bullet[i])$ and $f^\bullet = E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, g^\bullet)$. By Lemma 3.6 (1), the map g^\bullet is null-homotopic, and consequently $f^\bullet = E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, g^\bullet)$ is null-homotopic. Thus, we have proved that

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj})}(E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet), E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)[i]) = 0$$

for all non-zero integers i .

By definition, the triangle functor

$$E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, -) : \mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B N)) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^b(E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj})$$

sends N to $E_B^\Phi(N)$. The full triangulated subcategory of $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B N))$ generated by $\text{add}(\bar{T}^\bullet)$ contains N by Lemma 3.6 (2), and so $E_B^\Phi(N)$ is in the full triangulated subcategory of $\mathcal{K}^b(E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj})$ generated by $\text{add}(E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet))$. Hence $\text{add}(E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet))$ generates $\mathcal{K}^b(E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj})$ as a triangulated category. This finishes the proof. \square

In the following, we shall prove that the endomorphism algebra of the complex $E_B^{\Phi\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)$ is isomorphic to $E_A^\Phi(M)$. For this purpose, we first prove the following lemma.

Lemma 3.8. *Keeping the notation above, for each A -module V , we have*

(1) *for each positive integer k , there is an isomorphism*

$$\theta_k : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(A)}(V, V[k]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(B)}(\bar{F}(V), \bar{F}(V)[k]).$$

Here we denote the image of g under θ_k by $\theta_k(g)$.

(2) *For each pair of positive integers k and l , the θ_k and θ_l in (1) satisfy*

$$\theta_k(g)(\theta_l(h)[k]) = \theta_{k+l}(g(h[k]))$$

for all $g \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(A)}(V, V[k])$ and $h \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(A)}(V, V[l])$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.3, we may assume that $F(V)$ is the complex \bar{Q}_V^\bullet defined in Lemma 3.3 (1), and therefore $\bar{F}(V) = \bar{Q}_V^0$. As before, the complex $\sigma_{>0}\bar{Q}_V^\bullet$ is denoted by \bar{Q}_V^+ . Thus, we have a distinguished triangle in $\mathcal{D}^b(B)$:

$$\bar{Q}_V^+ \xrightarrow{i_V} F(V) \xrightarrow{\pi_V} \bar{F}(V) \xrightarrow{\alpha_V} \bar{Q}_V^+[1].$$

(1) For a morphism $f : V \rightarrow V[k]$, we can form the following commutative diagram in $\mathcal{D}^b(B)$:

$$\begin{CD} \bar{Q}_V^+ @>i_V>> F(V) @>\pi_V>> \bar{F}(V) @>\alpha_V>> \bar{Q}_V^+[1] \\ @V a_f VV @V F(f) VV @V b_f VV @V a_f[1] VV \\ \bar{Q}_V^+[k] @>i_V[k]>> F(V)[k] @>\pi_V[k]>> \bar{F}(V)[k] @>\alpha_V[k]>> \bar{Q}_V^+[k+1]. \end{CD}$$

The map b_f exists because the composite $i_V F(f)(\pi_V[k])$ belongs to $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_V^+, \bar{F}(V)[k]) = 0$. If there is another map $b'_f : \bar{F}(V) \rightarrow \bar{F}(V)[k]$ such that $\pi_V b'_f = F(f)(\pi_V[k])$, then $\pi_V(b_f - b'_f) = 0$, and $b_f - b'_f$ factors through $\bar{Q}_V^+[1]$. But

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_V^+[1], \bar{F}(V)[k]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(B)}(\bar{Q}_V^+[1], \bar{F}(V)[k]) = 0.$$

Hence $b_f = b'_f$; that is, the map b_f is uniquely determined by the above commutative diagram. Thus, we can define a morphism

$$\theta_k : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(V, V[k]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{F}(V), \bar{F}(V)[k])$$

by sending f to b_f . We claim that this θ_k is an isomorphism.

In fact, it is surjective: For each map $b : \bar{F}(V) \rightarrow \bar{F}(V)[k]$, the composite $\pi_V b(\alpha_V[k])$ belongs to $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(F(V), \bar{Q}_V^+[k+1]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(GF(V), G(\bar{Q}_V^+[k+1]))$. By Lemma 3.3 (5), the complex $G(\bar{Q}_V^+)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$ to a bounded complex P_V^\bullet of projective-injective A -modules such that $P_V^i = 0$ for all $i > 1$. Hence $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(GF(V), G(\bar{Q}_V^+[k+1])) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(V, P_V^\bullet[k+1]) = 0$, and the map $\pi_V b(\alpha_V[k])$ is zero. It follows that there is a morphism $u : F(V) \rightarrow F(V)[k]$ such that $u(\pi_V[k]) = \pi_V b$. Since F is an equivalence, we have $u = F(f)$ for some $f : V \rightarrow V[k]$, and consequently $b = \theta_k(f)$. This shows that θ_k is a surjective map.

Now we show that θ_k is injective: Assume that $\theta_k(f) = b_f = 0$. Then the composite $F(f)(\pi_V[k]) = 0$, and consequently $F(f)$ factors through $\bar{Q}_V^+[k]$. It follows that $GF(f)$ factors through $G(\bar{Q}_V^+[k]) \simeq P_V^\bullet[k]$ or, equivalently, the map $f : V \rightarrow V[k]$ factors through the bounded complex P_V^\bullet of projective-injective A -modules, say $f = gh$ for some $g : V \rightarrow P_V^\bullet$ and $h : P_V^\bullet \rightarrow V[k]$. Since $k > 0$, and since both g and h can be chosen to be chain maps, we see immediately that $f = gh = 0$. This shows that the map θ_k is injective, and therefore θ_k is an isomorphism.

(2) By the above discussion, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_V \theta_k(g)(\theta_l(g)[k]) &= (F(g)(\pi_V[k]))(\theta_l(h)[k]) \\ &= F(g)((\pi_V \theta_l(h))[k]) \\ &= F(g)((F(h)(\pi_V[l]))[k]) \\ &= (F(g)F(h[k]))(\pi_V[k+l]) \\ &= F(g(h[k]))(\pi_V[k+l]). \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of θ_{k+l} , we have $\theta_{k+l}(g(h[k])) = \theta_k(g)(\theta_l(g)[k])$. □

Remark. Let f be in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(V, V)$, and let g be in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(V, V[k])$ for some $k > 0$. If $t_f : \bar{F}(V) \rightarrow \bar{F}(V)$ is a morphism such that $\pi_V t_f = F(f)\pi_V$, then, by a proof similar to Lemma 3.8(3), we have

$$t_f \theta_k(g) = \theta_k(fg) \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_k(g)(t_f[k]) = \theta_k(g(f[k])).$$

For instance, by Lemma 2.1, we can assume that the map $F(f) : \bar{Q}_V^\bullet \rightarrow \bar{Q}_V^\bullet$ is induced by a chain map p^\bullet , that is, $F(f) = p^\bullet$ in $\mathcal{D}^b(B)$. Since the map π_V is the canonical map from \bar{Q}_V^\bullet to \bar{Q}_V^0 , we see that the map $p^0 : \bar{F}(V) \rightarrow \bar{F}(V)$ satisfies the condition $\pi_V p^0 = F(f)\pi_V$. Therefore, by the above discussion, we have

$$p^0 \theta_k(g) = \theta_k(fg) \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_k(g)(p^0[k]) = \theta_k(g(f[k])).$$

Proposition 3.9. $\text{End}_{\mathcal{X}^b(\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj})}(\mathbb{E}_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet))$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M)$.

Proof. Let (f_i) be in $\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M)$. By our assumption, we have $\bar{T}^\bullet = F(M)$. By Lemma 2.1, the morphism $F(f_0) : \bar{T}^\bullet \rightarrow \bar{T}^\bullet$ is equal in $\mathcal{D}^b(B)$ to a chain map. For simplicity, we shall assume that $F(f_0)$ is a chain map. Recall that $\bar{F}(M) = \bar{T}^0$ by the definition of \bar{F} (see Lemma 3.3(3)).

Now we set $\Phi^+ := \Phi \setminus \{0\}$. For each $k \in \Phi^+$, by Lemma 3.8, we have a map $\theta_k(f_k) : \bar{F}(M) \rightarrow \bar{F}(M)[k]$. This gives rise to a morphism

$$\mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k))) : \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0),$$

where μ is the isomorphism defined in Lemma 3.5 (1) and ι_k is the embedding from $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(\bar{T}^0, \bar{T}^0[k])$ to $\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(\bar{T}^0, \bar{T}^0)$. We claim that the composite of $\mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k)))$ with the differential $\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, d) : \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^1)$ is zero.

Indeed, by the proof of Lemma 3.5 (2), we have $\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, d) = \mu(\iota_0(d))$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k)))\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, d) \\ &= \mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k)))\mu(\iota_0(d)) \quad (\text{by the proof of Lemma 3.5 (2)}) \\ &= \mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k))\iota_0(d)) \quad (\text{by Lemma 3.5(1)}) \\ &= \mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k)d[k])) = 0 \quad (\text{since } \theta_k(f_k)d[k] : \bar{T}^0 \rightarrow \bar{T}^1[k] \text{ must be zero}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the map $\mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k)))$ gives rise to an endomorphism of $\mathbb{E}_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, d)} & \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^1) & \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow & \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^n) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k))) \downarrow & & \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow 0 & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, d)} & \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^1) & \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow & \mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^n) & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

We denote this endomorphism by $\tilde{\theta}_k(f_k)$. Now, we define a map

$$\eta : \mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M) \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}^b(\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj})}(\mathbb{E}_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet))$$

by sending (f_i) to

$$\mathbb{E}_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, F(f_0)) + \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \tilde{\theta}_k(f_k).$$

We claim that η is an algebra homomorphism. This will be shown with the help of the next lemma.

Lemma 3.10. *Let (f_i) and (g_i) be in $E_A^\Phi(M)$, and let k, l be in Φ^+ . Then the following hold:*

- (1) $\tilde{\theta}_k(f_k)\tilde{\theta}_l(g_l) = \begin{cases} \tilde{\theta}_{k+l}(f_k(g_l[k])), & k+l \in \Phi; \\ 0, & k+l \notin \Phi. \end{cases}$
- (2) $E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, F(f_0))\tilde{\theta}_k(g_k) = \tilde{\theta}_k(f_0g_k)$.
- (3) $\tilde{\theta}_k(f_k)E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, F(g_0)) = \tilde{\theta}_k(f_k(g_0[k]))$.

Proof. (1) By Lemma 3.8 (2), we have

$$\nu_k(\theta_k(f_k))\nu_l(\theta_l(f_l)) = \nu_{k+l}(\theta_{k+l}(f_k(g_l[k]))).$$

If $k+l \in \Phi$, then it follows that $\tilde{\theta}_k(f_k)\tilde{\theta}_l(f_l) = \tilde{\theta}_{k+l}(f_k(g_l[k]))$ by applying μ . If $k+l \notin \Phi$, then $\nu_{k+l} = 0$, and consequently $\nu_k(\theta_k(f_k))\nu_l(\theta_l(f_l)) = 0$. Therefore $\tilde{\theta}_k(f_k)\tilde{\theta}_l(f_l) = 0$ for $k+l \notin \Phi$.

(2) and (3) By definition, the map $E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, F(f_0))^0 : E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0) \rightarrow E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0)$ is $E_B^\Phi(N, F(f_0)^0) = \mu(\nu_0(F(f_0)^0))$, where $F(f_0)^0 : \bar{T}^0 \rightarrow \bar{T}^0$ is induced by the chain map $F(f_0)$ from \bar{T}^\bullet to \bar{T}^\bullet . By the remark just before Lemma 3.9, we have

$$\nu_0(F(f_0)^0)\nu_k(\theta_k(g_k)) = \nu_k(\theta_k(f_0g_k)) \text{ and } \nu_k(\theta_k(f_k))\nu_0(F(g_0)^0) = \nu_k(\theta_k(f_k(g_0[k]))).$$

Applying μ to these equalities, one can easily see that

$$E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, F(f_0))\tilde{\theta}_k(g_k) = \tilde{\theta}_k(f_0g_k) \text{ and } \tilde{\theta}_k(f_k)E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, F(g_0)) = \tilde{\theta}_k(f_k(g_0[k])).$$

These are precisely statements (2) and (3). □

Now, we continue the proof of Lemma 3.9: With Lemma 3.10 in hand, it is straightforward to check that η is an algebra homomorphism. In the following we first show that η is injective.

Pick an (f_i) in $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and let $p^\bullet := \eta((f_i))$. Then we have

$$p^0 = E_B^\Phi(N, F(f_0)^0) + \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\nu_k(\theta_k(f_k)))$$

and $p^i = E_B^\Phi(N, F(f_0)^i)$ for all $i > 0$. If $p^\bullet = 0$, then there is a map $h^i : E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^i) \rightarrow E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^{i-1})$ for $i > 0$ such that $p^0 = E_B^\Phi(N, d)h^1$ and $p^i = E_B^\Phi(N, d)h^{i+1} + h^i E_B^\Phi(N, d)$ for all $i > 0$. Since \bar{T}^i is projective-injective for all $i > 0$, it follows from Lemma 3.5 (3) that, for each $i > 0$, we have $h^i = E_B^\Phi(N, u^i)$ for some $u^i : \bar{T}^i \rightarrow \bar{T}^{i-1}$. Hence

$$E_B^\Phi(N, F(f_0)^0) + \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\nu_k(\theta_k(f_k))) = E_B^\Phi(N, d)E_B^\Phi(N, u^1) = E_B^\Phi(N, du^1).$$

This yields that

$$\mu(\nu_0(F(f_0)^0 - du^1)) = E_B^\Phi(N, F(f_0)^0 - du^1) = \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\nu_k(\theta_k(f_k))).$$

Since μ is an isomorphism, and since $E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{T}^0) = \bigoplus_{k \in \Phi} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(B)}(N, \bar{T}^0[k])$ is a direct sum, we get $F(f_0)^0 = du^1$ and $\theta_k(f_k) = 0$ for all $k \in \Phi^+$. Since θ_k is an isomorphism by Lemma 3.8, we have $f_k = 0$ for all $k \in \Phi^+$. Now for each $i > 0$, we have

$$E_B^\Phi(N, F(f_0)^i) = p^i = E_B^\Phi(N, d)E_B^\Phi(N, u^{i+1}) + E_B^\Phi(N, u^i)E_B^\Phi(N, d).$$

Hence $E_B^\Phi(N, F(f_0)^i - du^{i+1} - u^i d) = 0$. By Lemma 3.5 (2), the functor $E_B^\Phi(N, -)$ is faithful. Therefore, we get $F(f_0)^i = du^{i+1} + u^i d$ for $i > 0$. Note that we have shown that $F(f_0)^0 = du^1$. Hence the morphism $F(f_0)$ is null-homotopic, that is, $F(f_0) = 0$, and therefore $f_0 = 0$. Altogether, we get $(f_i) = 0$. This shows that η is injective.

Finally, we show that η is surjective. For p^\bullet in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{X}^b(E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj})}(E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet))$, we can assume that $p^i = E_B^\Phi(N, t_i)$ with $t_i : \bar{T}^i \rightarrow \bar{T}^i$ for $i > 0$ since \bar{T}^i is projective-injective for $i > 0$. By Lemma 3.5 (1), we may assume further that $p^0 = \mu(\sum_{k \in \Phi} \iota_k(s_k))$ with $s_k : \bar{T}^0 \rightarrow \bar{T}^0[k]$ for $k \in \Phi$. By the proof of Lemma 3.5 (3), we have $\mu(\iota_0(s_0)) = E_B^\Phi(N, s_0)$. Thus, $p^0 = E_B^\Phi(N, s_0) + \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\iota_k(s_k))$. It follows from $E_B^\Phi(N, d)p^1 = p^0 E_B^\Phi(N, d)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} E_B^\Phi(N, dt_1) &= E_B^\Phi(N, s_0 d) + \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\iota_k(s_k)) \mu(\iota_0(d)) \\ &= E_B^\Phi(N, s_0 d) + \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\iota_k(s_k(d[k]))) \\ &= E_B^\Phi(N, s_0 d) \quad (\text{since } s_k(d[k]) : \bar{T}^0 \rightarrow \bar{T}^1[k] \text{ must be zero for } k > 0). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $dt_1 = s_0 d$ since $E_B^\Phi(N, -)$ is faithful on $\text{add}(N)$. For each $i > 0$, by the fact that $E_B^\Phi(N, d)p^{i+1} = p^i E_B^\Phi(N, d)$, we get $dt_{i+1} = t_i d$. This gives rise to a morphism α^\bullet in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{X}^b(B)}(\bar{T}^\bullet)$ by defining $\alpha^0 := s_0$ and $\alpha^i := t_i$ for all $i > 0$. By Lemma 2.1 and the fact that F is an equivalence, we conclude that $\alpha^\bullet = F(f_0)$ for some $f_0 \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(M, M)$. The map $p^\bullet - E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \alpha^\bullet)$ is a chain map β^\bullet from $E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)$ to itself with $\beta^0 = \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\iota_k(s_k))$ and $\beta^k = 0$ for all $k > 0$. By Lemma 3.8, we can write $s_k = \theta_k(f_k)$ with $f_k : M \rightarrow M[k]$ for all $k \in \Phi^+$. Thus $\beta^0 = \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\iota_k(s_k)) = \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \mu(\iota_k(\theta_k(f_k)))$, and $p^\bullet - E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \alpha^\bullet) = \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \tilde{\theta}_k(f_k)$. Consequently, we get

$$p^\bullet = E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \alpha^\bullet) + \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \tilde{\theta}_k(f_k) = E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, F(f_0)) + \sum_{k \in \Phi^+} \tilde{\theta}_k(f_k) = \eta((f_i))$$

for $(f_i) \in E_A^\Phi(M)$. Hence η is surjective. This finishes the proof of Lemma 3.9. \square

Lemma 3.11. *Let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$ be a derived equivalence between Artin R -algebras Λ and Γ , and let P^\bullet be a tilting complex associated to F . Suppose that the following two conditions are satisfied.*

(1) *All the terms of P^\bullet in negative degrees are zero, and all the terms of P^\bullet in positive degrees are in $\text{add}(\Lambda W)$ for some projective Λ -module ${}_\Lambda W$ with $\text{add}(\nu_\Lambda W) = \text{add}(\Lambda W)$.*

(2) *For the module ${}_\Lambda W$ in (1), the complex $F(\Lambda W)$ is isomorphic to a complex in $\mathcal{X}^b(\text{add}(\Gamma V))$ for some projective Γ -module ${}_\Gamma V$ with $\text{add}(\nu_\Gamma V) = \text{add}(\Gamma V)$.*

Then the quasi-inverse of F is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence.

Proof. Let G be a quasi-inverse of F . By the definition of almost ν -stable equivalences, we need to consider the tilting complex associated to G . This is equivalent to considering $F(\Lambda)$.

Since P^\bullet is a tilting complex over Λ , it is well known that ${}_\Lambda \Lambda$ is in $\text{add}(\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} P^i)$, which is contained in $\text{add}(P^0 \oplus W)$ by assumption (1). Hence $F(\Lambda)$ is in

$\text{add}(F(P^0 \oplus W))$. Let P^+ be the complex $\sigma_{>0}P^\bullet$. There is a distinguished triangle

$$P^+ \longrightarrow P^\bullet \longrightarrow P^0 \longrightarrow P^+[1]$$

in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Lambda)$. Applying F , we get a distinguished triangle

$$F(P^+) \longrightarrow F(P^\bullet) \longrightarrow F(P^0) \longrightarrow F(P^+[1])$$

in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$. By definition, there is an isomorphism $F(P^\bullet) \simeq \Gamma$ in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$. By assumption (1), we have $P^+ \in \mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\Lambda W))$, and consequently $F(P^+)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$ to a complex R^\bullet in $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\Gamma V))$ by assumption (2). Thus, the complex $F(P^0)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$ to the mapping cone of a chain map from R^\bullet to Γ . This implies that $F(P^0)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$ to a complex S^\bullet in $\mathcal{K}^b(\Gamma\text{-proj})$ such that $S^i \in \text{add}(\Gamma V)$ for all $i \neq 0$. By assumption (2) again, the complex $F(\Lambda W)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$ to a complex in $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\Gamma V))$. Hence $F(P^0) \oplus F(\Lambda W)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$ to a complex U^\bullet in $\mathcal{K}^b(\Gamma\text{-proj})$ such that $U^i \in \text{add}(\Gamma V)$ for all $i \neq 0$. Note that $F(\Lambda) \in \text{add}(F(P^0) \oplus F(\Lambda W))$. Therefore, the complex $F(\Lambda)$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(\Gamma)$ to a complex \bar{P}^\bullet in $\mathcal{K}^b(\Gamma\text{-proj})$ such that $\bar{P}^i \in \text{add}(\Gamma V)$ for all $i \neq 0$. Since $P^i = 0$ for all $i < 0$, we see from [6, Lemma 2.1] that \bar{P}^\bullet has zero homology in all positive degrees. Hence we can assume that $\bar{P}^i = 0$ for all $i > 0$.

Thus, the complex $\bar{P}^\bullet \simeq F(\Lambda)$ is a tilting complex associated to G and satisfies that $\bar{P}^i = 0$ for all $i > 0$ and $\bar{P}^i \in \text{add}(\Gamma V)$ for all $i < 0$. The complex P^\bullet is a tilting complex associated to F and satisfies that $P^i = 0$ for all $i < 0$ and $P^i \in \text{add}(\Lambda W)$ for all $i > 0$. Since $\text{add}(\nu_\Lambda W) = \text{add}(\Lambda W)$, and since $\text{add}(\nu_\Gamma V) = \text{add}(\Gamma V)$, it follows from [6, Proposition 3.8 (3)] that the functor G is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence. \square

Now we prove our main result, Theorem 3.4, in this section.

Proof of Theorem 3.4. Statement (1) follows from Lemma 3.7, Proposition 3.9 and Lemma 2.2. It remains to prove statement (2). Now we suppose that Φ is finite. Then $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$ are Artin R -algebras.

Let ${}_A E$ be a maximal ν -stable A -module, and let ${}_B \bar{E}$ be a maximal ν -stable B -module. Then ${}_A E$ can be viewed as a direct summand of ${}_A M$. Let \bar{Q}_E^\bullet be $F({}_A E)$ defined in Lemma 3.3 (1). Then \bar{Q}_E^\bullet is a direct summand of $\bar{Q}_M^\bullet = \bar{Q}^\bullet \oplus \bar{Q}_X^\bullet$. Note that \bar{Q}_M^\bullet is just the complex \bar{T}^\bullet considered in Proposition 3.9. Now we consider the isomorphism η in the proof of Proposition 3.9. Let e be the idempotent in $\text{End}_A(M)$ corresponding to the direct summand ${}_A E$. Then $\iota_0(e)$ is the idempotent in $E_A^\Phi(M)$ corresponding to the direct summand $E_A^\Phi(M, E)$ of $E_A^\Phi(M)$. By definition, $\eta(\iota_0(e))$ is $E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, F(e))$, which is the idempotent in $\text{End}_{E_B^\Phi(N)\text{-proj}}(\bar{T}^\bullet)$ corresponding to $E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{Q}_E^\bullet)$. Hence the derived equivalence $\hat{F} : \mathcal{D}^b(E_A^\Phi(M)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(E_B^\Phi(N))$ is induced by the isomorphism η in the proof of Proposition 3.9 that sends $E_A^\Phi(M, E)$ to $E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{Q}_E^\bullet)$. By [6, Lemma 3.9], the functor F induces an equivalence between the triangulated categories $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_A E))$ and $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B \bar{E}))$. Hence $\bar{Q}_E^\bullet = F({}_A E)$ is in $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B \bar{E}))$, the complex $E_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{Q}_E^\bullet)$ belongs to $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E})))$ and consequently \hat{F} induces a full, faithful triangle functor

$$\hat{F} : \mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(E_A^\Phi(M, E))) \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(E_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E}))).$$

Since $\text{add}({}_A E)$ clearly generates $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_A E))$ as a triangulated category, we see immediately that $\text{add}(\bar{Q}_E^\bullet)$ generates $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}({}_B \bar{E}))$ as a triangulated category.

This implies that $\text{add}(\mathbb{E}_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{Q}_E^\bullet))$ generates $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E})))$ as a triangulated category. This shows that

$$\hat{F} : \mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M, E))) \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E})))$$

is dense, and therefore an equivalence. Let \hat{G} be a quasi-inverse of the derived equivalence \hat{F} . Then the functor \hat{G} also induces an equivalence between the triangulated categories $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E})))$ and $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M, E)))$. This implies that the complex $\hat{G}(\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E}))$ is isomorphic to a complex in $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{add}(\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M, E)))$.

Now we use Lemma 3.11 to complete the proof. In fact, the complex $\mathbb{E}_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)$ is a tilting complex associated to the derived equivalence $\hat{G} : \mathcal{D}^b(\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M))$. By definition, the B -module \bar{Q} is in $\text{add}({}_B\bar{E})$. Thus, the term $\mathbb{E}_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^i)$ of $\mathbb{E}_B^{\Phi^\bullet}(N, \bar{T}^\bullet)$ in degree i is in $\text{add}(\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E}))$ for all $i > 0$, and it follows from Lemma 3.5 (4) that

$$\text{add}(\nu_{\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N)}\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E})) = \text{add}({}_{\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N)}\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \nu_B\bar{E})) = \text{add}({}_{\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N)}\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N, \bar{E})).$$

Similarly, we have $\text{add}(\nu_{\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M)}\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M, E)) = \text{add}({}_{\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M)}\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M, E))$. Hence, by Lemma 3.11, the functor \hat{F} is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence.

The statements on stable equivalence in Theorem 3.4 follow from [6, Theorem 1.1]. This finishes the proof. \square

Note that the proof of Theorem 3.4 (2) also shows that if both $\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(M)$ and $\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(N)$ are Artin R -algebras, then the conclusion of Theorem 3.4 (2) is valid.

Let us remark that, in the case of finite-dimensional algebras over a field, the special case for $\Phi = \Phi(1, 0) = \{0\}$ in Theorem 3.4 about the stable equivalence was proved in [6, Proposition 6.1] by using two-sided tilting complexes, and the conclusion there guarantees a stable equivalence of Morita type. But the proof there in [6] does not work here any more, since we do not have two-sided tilting complexes in general for Artin algebras.

As a consequence of Theorem 3.4, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 3.12. *Let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ be a derived equivalence between self-injective Artin algebras A and B , and let ϕ be the stable equivalence induced by F . Then, for each A -module X and each admissible subset Φ of \mathbb{N} , the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras $\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(A \oplus X)$ and $\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(B \oplus \phi(X))$ are derived equivalent. Particularly, the generalized Yoneda algebras $\text{Ext}_A^*(A \oplus X)$ and $\text{Ext}_B^*(B \oplus \phi(X))$ are derived equivalent. Moreover, if Φ is finite, then $\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(A \oplus X)$ and $\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(B \oplus \phi(X))$ are stably equivalent.*

Proof. There is an integer i such that $F[i]$ is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence. Let ϕ_1 be the stable equivalence induced by $F[i]$. Then $\phi(X) \simeq \phi_1\Omega^i(X)$ in $B\text{-mod}$ for every A -module X , where Ω^i is the i -th syzygy operator of A . By the definition of an almost ν -stable derived equivalence, either $[i]$ or $[-i]$ is almost ν -stable. Hence $\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(A \oplus X)$ and $\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(A \oplus \Omega^i(X))$ are derived equivalent by Theorem 3.4. Thus, by Theorem 3.4 again, the algebras $\mathbb{E}_A^\Phi(A \oplus \Omega^i(X))$ and $\mathbb{E}_B^\Phi(B \oplus \phi_1\Omega^i(X))$ are derived equivalent. The stable equivalence follows from [6, Theorem 1.1]. Thus the proof is completed. \square

As a direct consequence of Corollary 3.12, we have the following corollary concerning Auslander algebras.

Corollary 3.13. *Suppose that A and B are self-injective Artin algebras of finite representation type. If A and B are derived equivalent, then the Auslander algebras of A and B are both derived and stably equivalent.*

Let us remark that the notion of a stable equivalence of Morita type for finite-dimensional algebras can be formulated for Artin R -algebras. But, in this case, we do not know if a stable equivalence of Morita type between Artin algebras induces a stable equivalence since we do not know whether a projective A - A -bimodule is projective as a one-sided module when the ground ring is a commutative Artin ring. So, Theorem 3.4 (2), Corollary 3.12 (1) and Corollary 3.13 ensure a stable equivalence between the endomorphism algebras of generators over Artin algebras, while the main result in [6, Section 6] ensures a stable equivalence of Morita type between the endomorphism algebras of generators over finite-dimensional algebras.

Note that if A and B are not self-injective, then Corollary 3.13 may fail. For a counterexample, we just check the following two algebras A and B , where A is given by the path algebra of the quiver $\circ \rightarrow \circ \rightarrow \circ$, and B is given by $\circ \xrightarrow{\alpha} \circ \xrightarrow{\beta} \circ$ with the relation $\alpha\beta = 0$. Clearly, B is the endomorphism algebra of a tilting A -module. Note that the Auslander algebras of A and B have different numbers of non-isomorphic simple modules, and therefore are never derived equivalent since derived equivalences preserve the number of non-isomorphic simple modules [7]. Notice that, though A and B are derived equivalent, there is no almost ν -stable derived equivalence between A and B since A and B are not stably equivalent. This example also shows that Theorem 3.4 may fail if we drop the almost ν -stability condition.

The following question relevant to Corollary 3.13 might be of interest.

Question. Let A and B be self-injective Artin algebras of finite representation type with ${}_A X$ and ${}_B Y$ additive generators for A -mod and B -mod, respectively. Suppose that there is a natural number i such that the algebras $E_A^{\Phi(1,i)}(X)$ and $E_B^{\Phi(1,i)}(Y)$ are derived equivalent. Are A and B derived equivalent?

We remark that Asashiba in [1] gave a complete classification of representation-finite self-injective algebras up to derived equivalence.

For a self-injective Artin R -algebra A , we know that the shift functor $[-1]: \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(A)$ is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence, and this functor induces a stable functor $\bar{F}: A\text{-mod} \rightarrow A\text{-mod}$, which is isomorphic to $\Omega_A(-)$, the Heller loop operator. Thus we have the following corollary to Theorem 3.4, which extends [5, Corollary 3.7] in some sense.

Corollary 3.14. *Let A be a self-injective Artin algebra. Then, for any admissible subset Φ of \mathbb{N} and for any A -module X , we have a derived equivalence between $E_A^\Phi(A \oplus X)$ and $E_A^\Phi(A \oplus \Omega_A(X))$. Moreover, if Φ is finite, then there is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence between $E_A^\Phi(A \oplus X)$ and $E_A^\Phi(A \oplus \Omega_A(X))$. Thus they are stably equivalent.*

Let us mention the following consequence of Corollary 3.14.

Corollary 3.15. *Let A be a self-injective Artin algebra, and let J be the Jacobson radical of A with the nilpotency index n . Then:*

- (1) *For any $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ and for any admissible subset Φ of \mathbb{N} , the Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras $E_A^\Phi(A \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^j A/J^i)$ and $E_A^\Phi(A \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^j J^i)$ are derived equivalent.*
- (2) *The global dimension of $\text{End}_A(AA \oplus J \oplus J^2 \oplus \dots \oplus J^{n-1})$ is at most n .*
- (3) *The global dimension of $\text{End}_A(AA \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} A/\text{soc}^i(AA))$ is at most n .*
- (4) *The global dimension of $\text{End}_A(AA \oplus \text{soc}(AA) \oplus \dots \oplus \text{soc}^{n-1}(AA))$ is at most n .*

Proof. Since the syzygy of $\bigoplus_{i=1}^j A/J^i$ is $\bigoplus_{i=1}^j J^i$ up to a projective summand, we have (1) immediately from Corollary 3.14. Statement (2) follows from [6, Corollary 4.3] together with a result of Auslander, which says that, for any Artin algebra A , the global dimension of $\text{End}_A(A \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} A/J^i)$ is at most n .

Since ${}_A A$ is injective, we know that $\text{add}({}_A A) = \text{add}(D(A_A))$. It follows from $D(A_A/J_A^i) \simeq \text{soc}^i(D(A_A))$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{End}_{A^{op}}(AA \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} A/J_A^i) &\simeq \left(\text{End}_A(D(A_A \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} A/J_A^i)) \right)^{op} \\ &\simeq \left(\text{End}_A(D(A_A) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{soc}^i(D(A_A))) \right)^{op}. \end{aligned}$$

The latter is Morita equivalent to $(\text{End}_A(AA \oplus \bigoplus_{i \geq 1}^{n-1} \text{soc}^i({}_A A)))^{op}$. This shows (4). Statement (3) follows from (4), Corollary 3.14 and [6, Corollary 4.3]. \square

Finally, we state a dual version of Theorem 3.4, which will produce derived equivalences between the endomorphism algebras of cogenerators. First, we point out the following facts.

Lemma 3.16. *Let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ be an almost ν -stable derived equivalence with a quasi-inverse functor G . Suppose D is the usual duality. Then we have the following:*

- (1) *The functor $DGD : \mathcal{D}^b(B^{op}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(A^{op})$ is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence with a quasi-inverse functor DFD .*
- (2) *Let $\bar{F} : A\text{-mod} \rightarrow B\text{-mod}$ and $\overline{DFD} : A^{op}\text{-mod} \rightarrow B^{op}\text{-mod}$ be the stable equivalences defined in Lemma 3.3 (3) and (4), respectively. Then, for each A -module X , there is an isomorphism $D\bar{F}(X) \simeq \overline{DFD}(D(X))$ in $B^{op}\text{-mod}$.*

Proof. (1) Suppose that Q^\bullet and \bar{Q}^\bullet are tilting complexes associated to F and G , respectively. We assume that Q^\bullet and \bar{Q}^\bullet are radical complexes. There is an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} DGD(\text{Hom}_B^\bullet(\bar{Q}^\bullet, {}_B B)) &\simeq DG(\nu_B \bar{Q}^\bullet) \simeq D\nu_B G(\bar{Q}^\bullet) \simeq D\nu_A({}_A A) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_A({}_A A, {}_A A) \simeq A_A. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have $DFD(\text{Hom}_A^\bullet(Q^\bullet, {}_A A)) \simeq B_B$. Consequently, the complexes $P^\bullet := \text{Hom}_B^\bullet(\bar{Q}^\bullet, {}_B B)$ and $\bar{P}^\bullet := \text{Hom}_A^\bullet(Q^\bullet, {}_A A)$ are tilting complexes associated

to DGD and DFD , respectively. Since ${}_B\bar{Q} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \bar{Q}^i$, we have $\text{Hom}_B(\bar{Q}, {}_B B) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n P^{-i}$. Moreover,

$$\nu_{B^{\text{op}}}(\text{Hom}_B(\bar{Q}, {}_B B)) \simeq D({}_B\bar{Q}) \simeq \text{Hom}_B(\nu_B^-(\bar{Q}), {}_B B) \in \text{add}(\text{Hom}_B(\bar{Q}, {}_B B))$$

since $\nu_B^-\bar{Q}$ is in $\text{add}({}_B\bar{Q})$. Hence $\text{add}(\nu_{B^{\text{op}}}(\text{Hom}_B(\bar{Q}, {}_B B))) = \text{add}(\text{Hom}_B(\bar{Q}, {}_B B))$. Similarly, we have $\text{Hom}_A(Q, {}_A A) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \bar{P}^i$ and $\text{add}(\nu_{A^{\text{op}}}(\text{Hom}_A(Q, {}_A A))) = \text{add}(\text{Hom}_A(Q, {}_A A))$, and consequently DGD is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence. Clearly, the functors DGD and DFD are mutually quasi-inverse functors. This proves (1).

(2) For each A -module X , we have $DFD(D(X)) = DF(X)$. By Lemma 3.3 (2), the complex $DFD(D(X))$ is isomorphic to a complex $P_{D(X)}^\bullet$ of the form

$$0 \longrightarrow P_{D(X)}^{-n} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow P_{D(X)}^0 \longrightarrow 0$$

with $P_{D(X)}^i \in \text{add}(\text{Hom}_B(\bar{Q}, {}_B B))$ for all $i < 0$ and $\overline{DFD}(D(X)) = P_{D(X)}^0$. Consequently, the complex $F(X)$ is isomorphic to $D(P_{D(X)}^\bullet)$ of the form

$$0 \longrightarrow D(P_{D(X)}^0) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow D(P_{D(X)}^{-n}) \longrightarrow 0$$

with $D(P_{D(X)}^0)$ being in degree zero and $D(P_{D(X)}^i) \in \text{add}(\nu_B\bar{Q}) = \text{add}({}_B\bar{Q})$ for all $i > 0$. By Lemma 3.3 (1) and (3), we have $\bar{F}(X) \simeq D(P_{D(X)}^0) = \overline{DFD}(D(X))$ in B -mod. This finishes the proof. \square

Clearly, for an Artin algebra A and an A -module V , the algebra $E_\Lambda^\Phi(V)$ is isomorphic to the opposite algebra of $E_{\Lambda^{\text{op}}}^\Phi(D(V))$ for every admissible subset Φ of \mathbb{N} .

Corollary 3.17. *Let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ be an almost ν -stable derived equivalence between two Artin algebras A and B , and let \bar{F} be the stable equivalence defined in Lemma 3.3. For each A -module X , set $M = D(A_A) \oplus X$ and $N = D(B_B) \oplus \bar{F}(X)$. Suppose that Φ is an admissible subset of \mathbb{N} . Then:*

- (1) *The Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$ are derived equivalent.*
- (2) *If Φ is finite, then there is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence between $E_A^\Phi(M)$ and $E_B^\Phi(N)$.*

Proof. We consider the A^{op} -module $DM = A_A \oplus D(X)$ and the B^{op} -module $DN = B_B \oplus D\bar{F}(X)$. By Lemma 3.16, we see that $D\bar{F}(X) \simeq \overline{DFD}(D(X))$. Let G be a quasi-inverse of F . Then the functor DGD is an almost ν -stable derived equivalence by Lemma 3.16 (1), and \overline{DFD} is a quasi-inverse of \overline{DGD} . Thus, by Theorem 3.4 and by Lemma 3.16 (1), the corollary follows. \square

4. DERIVED EQUIVALENCES FOR QUOTIENT ALGEBRAS

In the previous section, we have seen that there are many derived equivalences between quotient algebras of Φ -Auslander-Yoneda algebras that are derived equivalent (see Theorem 3.4 and Subsection 3.1). This phenomenon gives rise to a general question: How do we construct a new derived equivalence for quotient algebras from the given one between two given algebras? In this section, we shall consider this question and provide methods to transfer a derived equivalence between two given algebras to a derived equivalence between their quotient algebras. In particular, we shall prove Theorem 1.3.

4.1. Derived equivalences for algebras modulo ideals. Let us start with the following general setting.

Suppose that A is an Artin R -algebra over a commutative Artin ring R , and suppose that I is an ideal in A . We denote by \bar{A} the quotient algebra A/I of A by the ideal I . The category $\bar{A}\text{-mod}$ can be regarded as a full subcategory of $A\text{-mod}$. Also, there is a canonical functor from $A\text{-mod}$ to $\bar{A}\text{-mod}$ which sends each $X \in A\text{-mod}$ to $\bar{X} := X/IX$. This functor induces a functor $- : \mathcal{C}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\bar{A})$, which is defined as follows: for a complex $X^\bullet = (X^i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of A -modules, let IX^\bullet be the subcomplex of X^\bullet in which the i -th term is the submodule IX^i of X^i ; we define \bar{X}^\bullet to be the quotient complex of X^\bullet modulo IX^\bullet . The action of $-$ on a chain map can be defined canonically. Thus $-$ is a well-defined functor. For each complex X^\bullet of A -modules, we have the following canonical exact sequence of complexes:

$$0 \longrightarrow IX^\bullet \xrightarrow{i^\bullet} X^\bullet \xrightarrow{\pi^\bullet} \bar{X}^\bullet \longrightarrow 0.$$

For a complex Y^\bullet of \bar{A} -modules, this sequence induces another exact sequence of R -modules:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(A)}(\bar{X}^\bullet, Y^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(A)}(X^\bullet, Y^\bullet) \xrightarrow{i^*} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(A)}(IX^\bullet, Y^\bullet).$$

Since Y^\bullet is a complex of \bar{A} -modules, the map i^* must be zero, and consequently π^* is an isomorphism. Now we show that π^* actually induces an isomorphism between $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(A)}(\bar{X}^\bullet, Y^\bullet)$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(A)}(X^\bullet, Y^\bullet)$.

Lemma 4.1. *Suppose that A is an Artin algebra and I is an ideal in A . Let \bar{A} be the quotient algebra of A modulo I . If X^\bullet is a complex of A -modules and Y^\bullet is a complex of \bar{A} -modules, then we have a natural isomorphism of R -modules*

$$\pi^* : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(A)}(\bar{X}^\bullet, Y^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(A)}(X^\bullet, Y^\bullet).$$

Proof. Note that we already have an isomorphism

$$\pi^* : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(A)}(\bar{X}^\bullet, Y^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(A)}(X^\bullet, Y^\bullet).$$

Clearly, π^* sends null-homotopic maps to null-homotopic maps. This means that π^* induces an epimorphism

$$\pi^* : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(A)}(\bar{X}^\bullet, Y^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}(A)}(X^\bullet, Y^\bullet).$$

Now let $f^\bullet : \bar{X}^\bullet \rightarrow Y^\bullet$ be a chain map such that $\pi^*(f^\bullet) = \pi^\bullet f^\bullet$ is null-homotopic. Then there is a homomorphism $h^i : X^i \rightarrow Y^{i-1}$ for each integer i such that $\pi^i f^i = h^i d_Y^{i-1} + d_X^i h^{i+1}$. Note that h^i factors through π^i ; that is, $h^i = \pi^i g^i$ for some $g^i : \bar{X}^i \rightarrow Y^{i-1}$. Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^i f^i &= h^i d_Y^{i-1} + d_X^i h^{i+1} \\ &= \pi^i g^i d_Y^{i-1} + d_X^i \pi^{i+1} g^{i+1} \\ &= \pi^i g^i d_Y^{i-1} + \pi^i d_{\bar{X}}^i g^{i+1} \\ &= \pi^i (g^i d_Y^{i-1} + d_{\bar{X}}^i g^{i+1}). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $f^i = g^i d_Y^{i-1} + d_{\bar{X}}^i g^{i+1}$ since π^i is surjective for each i . Therefore, the map f^\bullet is null-homotopic. Thus π^* is injective. □

For any complexes X^\bullet and X'^\bullet over $A\text{-mod}$, we have a natural map

$$\eta : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(X^\bullet, X'^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(\overline{X}^\bullet, \overline{X}'^\bullet),$$

which is the composite of the map $\pi_*^\bullet : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(X^\bullet, X'^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(X^\bullet, \overline{X}'^\bullet)$ and the map $(\pi^*)^{-1} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(X^\bullet, \overline{X}'^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(\overline{X}^\bullet, \overline{X}'^\bullet)$ defined in Lemma 4.1. In particular, if $X^\bullet = X'^\bullet$, then we get an algebra homomorphism

$$\eta : \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(X^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(\overline{X}^\bullet).$$

Now, let T^\bullet be a tilting complex over A , and let $B = \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(T^\bullet)$. Further, suppose that I is an ideal in A . By the above discussion, there is an algebra homomorphism

$$\eta : \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(T^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet).$$

Let J_I be the kernel of η , which is an ideal of B . Since $(\pi^*)^{-1}$ is an isomorphism, we see that J_I is the kernel of the map $\pi_*^\bullet : \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(T^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet)$. In fact, J_I is also the set of all endomorphisms of T^\bullet which factor through the embedding $IT^\bullet \longrightarrow T^\bullet$. We denote the quotient algebra B/J_I by \overline{B} .

In the following, we study when the complex \overline{T}^\bullet is a tilting complex over the quotient algebra \overline{A} and induces a derived equivalence between \overline{A} and \overline{B} . The following result supplies an answer to this question.

Theorem 4.2. *Let A be an Artin algebra, and let T^\bullet be a tilting complex over A with the endomorphism algebra $B = \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet)$. Suppose that I is an ideal in A , and $\overline{A} := A/I$. Let \overline{B} be the quotient algebra of B modulo J_I . Then \overline{T}^\bullet is a tilting complex over \overline{A} and induces a derived equivalence between \overline{A} and \overline{B} if and only if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) = 0$.*

Proof. First, we assume that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$ and that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) = 0$. Applying the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, -)$ to the distinguished triangle

$$IT^\bullet \xrightarrow{i^\bullet} T^\bullet \xrightarrow{\pi^\bullet} \overline{T}^\bullet \longrightarrow IT^\bullet[1],$$

we get an exact sequence for each integer i :

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet[i]) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i]) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[i+1]),$$

which is isomorphic to the exact sequence

$$(*) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet[i]) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i]) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[i+1]).$$

Since the first and third terms of $(*)$ are zero for $i \neq 0, -1$, the middle term $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i])$ must be zero for $i \neq 0, -1$. Thus, taking our assumption into account, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(\overline{A}\text{-proj})}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i]) &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i]) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i]) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

for all $i \neq 0$. Thus \overline{T}^\bullet is self-orthogonal in $\mathcal{O}^b(\overline{A})$.

Note that the functor

$$(A/I) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} - : \mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}^b(\overline{A}\text{-proj})$$

sends T^\bullet to \overline{T}^\bullet . Let \mathcal{C} be the full triangulated subcategory of $\mathcal{K}^b(\overline{A}\text{-proj})$ generated by $\text{add}(\overline{T}^\bullet)$, and let \mathcal{D} be a full triangulated subcategory of $\mathcal{K}^b(A\text{-proj})$ consisting of those X^\bullet for which $(A/I) \otimes_A^L X^\bullet$ belongs to \mathcal{C} . Then \mathcal{D} contains $\text{add}(T^\bullet)$. Therefore $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{K}^b(A\text{-proj})$, and consequently $\text{add}(\overline{A})$ is contained in \mathcal{C} . Thus $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{K}^b(\overline{A}\text{-proj})$, and \overline{T}^\bullet is a tilting complex over the quotient algebra \overline{A} . Since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[1]) = 0$, we have a surjective map $\pi_* : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet)$ from the exact sequence (*). Therefore, the algebra homomorphism $\eta : \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet) \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet)$ is surjective. Hence

$$\overline{B} = \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet)/\text{Ker}(\eta) \simeq \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet) \simeq \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}^b(\overline{A})}(\overline{T}^\bullet).$$

Consequently, the tilting complex \overline{T}^\bullet induces a derived equivalence between \overline{A} and \overline{B} .

Conversely, we assume that \overline{T}^\bullet is a tilting complex over \overline{A} and induces a derived equivalence between \overline{A} and \overline{B} . Then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(\overline{A})}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$. Note that, for each integer i , we have an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} (**) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i-1]) &\longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[i]) \\ &\longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet[i]). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i-1]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(\overline{A})}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[i-1])$ and since T^\bullet is self-orthogonal, the first and third terms of (**) are zero for $i \neq 0, 1$. It follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0, 1$. We claim that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[1]) = 0$. Indeed, we consider the following exact sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet) &\xrightarrow{i_*} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet) \\ &\longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[1]) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet[1]) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since the kernel of π_* is J_I , the image of π_* is isomorphic to \overline{B} as R -modules. But we already know that $\overline{B} \simeq \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet)$, which is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet)$ as an R -module. Hence the map π_* is surjective, and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[1]) = 0$. Clearly, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) = 0$. Altogether, we have shown that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, IT^\bullet[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) = 0$. This completes the proof of Theorem 4.2. \square

4.2. Derived equivalences for self-injective algebras modulo socles. In the following, we shall use Theorem 4.2 to prove our second main result in this paper. Let us first prove the following lemma.

Lemma 4.3. *Let A be a self-injective basic algebra, and let P be a direct summand of ${}_A A$.*

- (1) *If J is an ideal of A such that ${}_A J \simeq {}_A \text{soc}(P)$, then $J = \text{soc}(P)$.*
- (2) *If T^\bullet is a radical tilting complex over A such that the endomorphism algebra of T^\bullet is self-injective and basic, then $T^i \simeq \nu_A T^i$ for all integers i .*

Proof. (1) Let e be the sum of the idempotents corresponding to the simple direct summands of $\text{soc}(P)$. By assumption, we have $J \subseteq \text{soc}(A)$ and $eJ = J$. Hence $J = eJ \subseteq e(\text{soc}(A)) = \text{soc}(P)$, and consequently $J = \text{soc}(P)$.

(2) Let B be the endomorphism algebra of T^\bullet . Then there is a derived equivalence $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ such that $F(T^\bullet) \simeq B$. Since B is a self-injective basic algebra, and since F commutes with the Nakayama functor ν , we have

$F(\nu_A T^\bullet) \simeq \nu_B F(T^\bullet) \simeq \nu_B B \simeq B \simeq F(T^\bullet)$. Consequently, we have $T^\bullet \simeq \nu_A T^\bullet$ in $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$. Since A is self-injective, we see that $\nu_A T^\bullet$ is also a complex in $\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})$. Hence $\nu_A T^\bullet \simeq T^\bullet$ in $\mathcal{X}^b(A\text{-proj})$, and consequently $T^\bullet \simeq \nu_A T^\bullet$ in $\mathcal{C}^b(A)$ since both T^\bullet and $\nu_A T^\bullet$ are radical complexes. Thus, statement (2) follows. \square

Theorem 4.4. *Suppose that A and B are basic self-injective Artin algebras and that $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ is a derived equivalence. Let P be a direct summand of ${}_A A$, and let P' be a direct summand of ${}_B B$ such that $F(\text{soc}(P))$ is isomorphic to $\text{soc}(P')$. Then the quotient algebras $A/\text{soc}(P)$ and $B/\text{soc}(P')$ are derived equivalent.*

Proof. Since A and B are basic self-injective algebras, $\text{soc}(P)$ and $\text{soc}(P')$ are ideals in A and B , respectively. In the following, we shall verify that the conditions of Theorem 4.2 are satisfied by the ideal $\text{soc}(P)$ in A and the tilting complex T^\bullet associated to F .

Since $F(\text{soc}(P))$ is isomorphic to $\text{soc}(P')$, we can assume that $P = \bigoplus_{i=1}^s P_i$ and $P' = \bigoplus_{i=1}^s P'_i$, where P and P' are indecomposable such that $F(\text{soc}(P_i))$ is isomorphic to $\text{soc}(P'_i)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$. Let D_i be the endomorphism ring of $\text{soc}(P_i)$, which is a division ring. Since $F(\text{soc}(P_i)) \simeq \text{soc}(P'_i)$, we see that D_i is isomorphic to $\text{End}_B(\text{soc}(P'_i))$. Note that a radical map $f : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ between two projective modules M_1 and M_2 has image contained in $\text{rad}(M_2)$. Since all the differential maps of T^\bullet are radical maps, the image of d_T^k is contained in $\text{rad}(T^{k+1})$ for all integers k . It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_A(T^n, \text{soc}(P_i)) &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet[n], \text{soc}(P_i)) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet[n], \text{soc}(P_i)) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(B[n], \text{soc}(P'_i)) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

for all $n \neq 0$. Hence, for each integer $n \neq 0$, the module $\nu_A^{-1}P_i$ is not a direct summand of T^n . Since $T^n \simeq \nu_A T^n$ (Lemma 4.3(2)), we infer that P_i is not a direct summand of T^n for all $n \neq 0$. Recall that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(P_i)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(B, \text{soc}(P'_i)) \simeq \text{soc}(P'_i)$ as D_i^{op} -modules. Since B is basic, we see that $\text{soc}(P'_i)$ is one-dimensional over D_i^{op} . Hence $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(P_i))$ is one-dimensional over D_i^{op} . It follows that $\nu_A^{-1}P_i$ is a direct summand of T^0 with multiplicity 1. Since $\nu_A T^0 \simeq T^0$, we see that P_i is a direct summand of T^0 with multiplicity 1. Note that $\text{soc}(P_i)X = 0$ for any A -module X if P_i is not a direct summand of X . Hence $\text{soc}(P_i)T^\bullet$ is isomorphic to the stalk complex $\text{soc}(P_i)P_i = \text{soc}(P_i)$. Therefore

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(P)T^\bullet[n]) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \bigoplus_{i=1}^s \text{soc}(P_i)[n]) = 0$$

for all $n \neq 0$.

Let \overline{T}^\bullet be the quotient complex $T^\bullet/(\text{soc}(P)T^\bullet)$. There is a canonical triangle in $\mathcal{D}^b(A)$:

$$\text{soc}(P)T^\bullet \xrightarrow{\lambda} T^\bullet \rightarrow \overline{T}^\bullet \rightarrow (\text{soc}(P)T^\bullet)[1].$$

Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, -)$ to this triangle, we have an exact sequence of B -modules:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(P)T^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\lambda_*} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet).$$

We claim that λ_* is a monomorphism. Since $\text{soc}(P)T^\bullet$ is isomorphic to

$\bigoplus_{i=1}^s \text{soc}(P_i)T^\bullet$, the map λ can be written as $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s)^{tr}$, where $\lambda_i : \text{soc}(P_i)T^\bullet \rightarrow T^\bullet$ is the canonical map, and where tr stands for the transpose of a matrix. Now we consider the following commutative diagram of B -modules:

$$\begin{CD} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(P_i)T^\bullet) @>{(\lambda_i)_*}>> \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, T^\bullet) \\ @V{\simeq}VV @VV{\simeq}V \\ \text{Hom}_B(B, F(\text{soc}(P_i)T^\bullet)) @>{F(\lambda_i)_*}>> \text{Hom}_B(B, B). \end{CD}$$

Since $\lambda_i \neq 0$, we see that $F(\lambda_i)$ is non-zero. Moreover, $F(\text{soc}(P_i)T^\bullet) \simeq F(\text{soc}(P_i)) \simeq \text{soc}(P'_i)$. This implies that $F(\text{soc}(P_i))$ is a simple B -module for all i . Hence $F(\lambda_i)_*$ must be injective. To show that λ_* is injective, it suffices to show that $F(\lambda)_*$ is injective. This is equivalent to proving that $(F(\lambda_1)_*, \dots, F(\lambda_s)_*)^{tr}$ is injective. For this, we use induction on s . If $s = 1$, the foregoing discussion shows that this is true. Now we assume $s > 1$. Then the kernel K of $(F(\lambda_1)_*, \dots, F(\lambda_s)_*)^{tr}$ is the pull-back of $(F(\lambda_1)_*, \dots, F(\lambda_{s-1})_*)^{tr}$ and $F(\lambda_s)_*$, both of which are monomorphisms by the induction hypothesis. Thus K is isomorphic to a submodule of both $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \bigoplus_{i=1}^{s-1} \text{soc}(P_i))$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(P_s))$. However, the B -modules $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(P_i)) \simeq \text{soc}(P'_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, s$, are pairwise non-isomorphic simple B -modules since B is basic. This implies that $K = 0$. Hence λ_* is injective, and therefore $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) = 0$. Since

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]),$$

it follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) = 0$. Hence the complex T^\bullet and the ideal $\text{soc}(P)$ satisfy all conditions in Theorem 4.2. Thus $A/\text{soc}(P)$ and B/J are derived equivalent, where J is the ideal of B consisting of maps b factoring through the canonical map $\text{soc}(P)T^\bullet \rightarrow T^\bullet$. Moreover, J is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(P))$ as B -modules, and the latter is isomorphic to $\text{soc}(P')$. By Lemma 4.3 (1), we have $J = \text{soc}(P')$, and the theorem is proved. \square

We give a criterion to judge when a derived equivalence satisfies the condition in Theorem 4.4.

Proposition 4.5. *Let $T^\bullet = (T^i, d^i)$ be a tilting complex associated to a derived equivalence F between self-injective basic Artin algebras A and B , and let P be an indecomposable projective A -module. Suppose we have the following:*

- (1) $P \notin \text{add}(\nu_A T^i)$ for all $i \neq 0$;
- (2) the multiplicity of P as a direct summand of $\nu_A T^0$ is one.

Let T_P^\bullet be the indecomposable direct summand of T^\bullet such that P is a direct summand of $\nu_A(T_P^0)$, and let \bar{P} be the projective B -module $\nu_B(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}^b(A-\text{proj})}(T^\bullet, T_P^\bullet))$. Then $F(\text{soc}(AP)) \simeq \text{soc}(B\bar{P})$.

Proof. We know that the Nakayama functor sends P to the injective envelope of $\text{top}(AP)$. From (1) it follows that $\text{Hom}_A(T^i, \text{soc}(AP)) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$. Consequently, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(AP)[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$. This means that $F(\text{soc}(AP))$ is isomorphic in $\mathcal{D}^b(B)$ to a B -module X that is indecomposable. Now we have the following isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_B(B, X) &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T^\bullet, \text{soc}(AP)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^b(A)}(T_P^\bullet, \text{soc}(AP)) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_B(\nu_B^- \bar{P}, X). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\text{soc}({}_B\bar{P})$ is the only simple B -module which occurs as a composition factor of X . If X were not simple, then we would get a non-zero homomorphism $X \rightarrow \text{top}(X) \rightarrow \text{soc}(X) \rightarrow X$, which is not an isomorphism. This is a contradiction since $\text{End}_B(X) \simeq \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}^b(B)}(F(\text{soc}({}_A P))) \simeq \text{End}_A(\text{soc}({}_A P))$ is a division ring. Hence X is simple and isomorphic to $\text{soc}({}_B\bar{P})$. This finishes the proof. \square

4.3. Derived equivalences for algebras modulo annihilators. Now, we turn to another construction for derived equivalent quotient algebras by using idempotent elements, which can be regarded as another consequence of Theorem 4.2.

Lemma 4.6. *Let e be an idempotent of an Artin algebra A . Then there is a unique left ideal I of A , which is maximal with respect to the property $eI = 0$. Moreover, I is an ideal of A . If, in addition, $\text{add}(Ae) = \text{add}(D(eA))$, then $Ie = 0$.*

Proof. Note that such a left ideal I in A exists, and any left ideal L in A with $eL = 0$ is contained in I . Clearly, I is a left ideal in A . We have to show that I is a right ideal in A . Let $x \in A$ and $a \in I$. Since the right multiplication by x is a homomorphism φ from ${}_A A$ to ${}_A A$, we see that the image $\varphi(I)$ of I under φ is a left ideal in A . Since $eI = 0$, we have $\varphi(I) \subseteq I$ and $ax \in I$.

Suppose $\text{add}(Ae) = \text{add}(D(eA))$. It follows from

$$0 = eI = \text{Hom}_A(Ae, I) \simeq D\text{Hom}_A(I, D(eA))$$

that $\text{Hom}_A(I, Ae) = 0$. Clearly, the map $\psi : I \rightarrow Ae$ defined by $x \mapsto xe$ is a homomorphism from I to Ae . Thus $\psi = 0$ and $Ie = 0$. \square

Let A be an Artin algebra and e an idempotent of A such that $\text{add}(Ae) = \text{add}(D(eA))$. By a result in [4], there is a tilting complex T^\bullet associated to e , which is defined in the following way: suppose φ is a minimal right $\text{add}(Ae)$ -approximation of A . Then we form the following complex:

$$T_f^\bullet : 0 \longrightarrow Q_1 \xrightarrow{\varphi} A \longrightarrow 0$$

with A in degree zero. Let $T_e^\bullet := (Ae)[1]$. The tilting complex T^\bullet associated with e is defined to be the direct sum of T_e^\bullet and T_f^\bullet . Let $\lambda_e : T_e^\bullet \rightarrow T^\bullet$ be the canonical inclusion and $p_e : T^\bullet \rightarrow T_e^\bullet$ the canonical projection. Then $\tilde{e} := p_e \lambda_e$ is an idempotent in $B := \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet)$, which corresponds to the summand T_e^\bullet of T^\bullet . Thus, there is a derived equivalence $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$, which sends T_e^\bullet to $B\tilde{e}$, and T_f^\bullet to $B(1 - \tilde{e})$. Let $\nabla(e)$ and $\nabla(\tilde{e})$ be the ideal I of A and B defined by e and \tilde{e} in Lemma 4.6, respectively. With this notation in mind, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 4.7. *Let A be an Artin algebra and e an idempotent element in A such that $\text{add}(D(eA)) = \text{add}(Ae)$. Suppose that $T^\bullet = T_e^\bullet \oplus T_f^\bullet$ is the tilting complex defined by the idempotent e and set $B = \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet)$. Let \tilde{e} be the idempotent element in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet)$ corresponding to T_e^\bullet . Then $A/\nabla(e)$ is derived equivalent to $B/\nabla(\tilde{e})$.*

Proof. Let $F : \mathcal{D}^b(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(B)$ be the derived equivalence given by the tilting complex T^\bullet . Then $F(T_e^\bullet) = F(Ae)[1] \simeq B\tilde{e}$.

The complex $\nabla(e)T^\bullet$ is isomorphic to $\nabla(e)$ because, by Lemma 4.6, we have $\nabla(e)Ae = 0$ and $\nabla(e)T^\bullet = \nabla(e)$, which is a complex with the only non-zero term

$\nabla(e)$ in degree zero. It is easy to see that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, \nabla(e)[i]) = 0$ for all $i \neq 0$. Let \overline{T}^\bullet be the quotient complex $T^\bullet / \nabla(e)T^\bullet$. Then \overline{T}^\bullet is of the following form:

$$0 \longrightarrow Ae \oplus Q_1 \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \overline{\varphi} \end{bmatrix}} \overline{A} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $\overline{A} = A/\nabla(e)$, and where $\overline{\varphi}$ is the composite of φ with the canonical surjection from A to \overline{A} . Since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T_f^\bullet, T_e^\bullet[-1]) = 0$, we get $\text{Hom}_A(\text{Coker}(\varphi), Ae) = 0$. Moreover, since $\text{Coker}(\overline{\varphi})$ is a quotient module of $\text{Coker}(\varphi)$, we have $\text{Hom}_A(\text{Coker}(\overline{\varphi}), Ae) = 0$. Thus

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(\overline{T}^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet[-1]) = 0.$$

By Theorem 4.2, \overline{T}^\bullet is a tilting complex over $A/\nabla(e)$, and $A/\nabla(e)$ is derived equivalent to B/J , where $J = \{\alpha^\bullet \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet) \mid \alpha^\bullet \pi^\bullet = 0\}$, and where the map π^\bullet is the canonical map from T^\bullet to \overline{T}^\bullet . Note that $\nabla(e)T_e^\bullet = 0$. This allows us to rewrite π^\bullet as

$$T_e^\bullet \oplus T_f^\bullet \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \pi_f^\bullet \end{bmatrix}} T_e^\bullet \oplus T_f^\bullet / (\nabla(e)T_f^\bullet).$$

For any $\alpha^\bullet \in J$, we can write α^\bullet as

$$T_e^\bullet \oplus T_f^\bullet \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11}^\bullet & \alpha_{12}^\bullet \\ \alpha_{21}^\bullet & \alpha_{22}^\bullet \end{bmatrix}} T_e^\bullet \oplus T_f^\bullet.$$

Since $\alpha^\bullet \pi^\bullet = 0$, we have $\alpha_{11}^\bullet = 0 = \alpha_{21}^\bullet$ and $\alpha_{12}^\bullet \pi_f^\bullet = 0 = \alpha_{22}^\bullet \pi_f^\bullet$. Hence $\alpha_{12}^\bullet : T_e^\bullet \rightarrow T_f^\bullet$ factor through $\nabla(e)T_f^\bullet = \nabla(e)$. But $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T_e^\bullet, \nabla(e)) = 0$. This implies that $\alpha_{12}^\bullet = 0$. Consequently, J consists of maps α^\bullet of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_{22}^\bullet \end{bmatrix}$$

with $\alpha_{22}^\bullet \pi_f^\bullet = 0$. Therefore $\tilde{e}J = 0$ and $J \subseteq \nabla(\tilde{e})$. By the proof of Theorem 4.2, we know that the quotient B -module B/J is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet)$. Note that we have a distinguished triangle

$$A/\nabla(e) \longrightarrow \overline{T}^\bullet \longrightarrow (Ae \oplus Q_1)[1] \longrightarrow (A/\nabla(e))[1]$$

in $\mathcal{K}(A)$. Applying the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, -)$ to this triangle, we get an exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, A/\nabla(e)) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, (Ae \oplus Q_1)[1]).$$

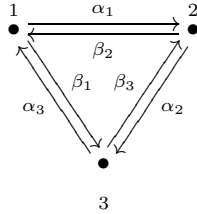
By the maximality of $\nabla(e)$, the quotient $A/\nabla(e)$ has no submodule X with $eX = 0$. Since φ is a right $\text{add}(Ae)$ -approximation of A , we have $e(\text{Coker}(\varphi)) = 0$. It follows that $\text{Hom}_A(\text{Coker}(\varphi), A/\nabla(e)) = 0$. Hence we have $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, A/\nabla(e)) = 0$. Consequently, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, \overline{T}^\bullet)$ can be embedded in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}(A)}(T^\bullet, (Ae \oplus Q_1)[1])$, which is in $\text{add}(B\tilde{e}) = \text{add}(D(\tilde{e}B))$. This means that J is the maximal submodule of B with $\tilde{e}J = 0$. Hence $J = \nabla(\tilde{e})$, and this finishes the proof. \square

We point out that there is another type of construction by passing derived equivalences between two given algebras to those between their quotient algebras, namely,

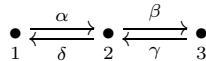
forming endomorphism algebras first, and then passing to stable endomorphism algebras. For details of this construction, we refer the reader to [5, Corollary 1.2, Corollary 1.3].

Now, we end this paper by two simple examples to illustrate our results.

Example 1. Let k be a field, and let A be a k -algebra given by the quiver



with relations $\alpha_i\beta_{i+1} - \beta_i\alpha_{i+2} = \alpha_i\alpha_{i+1} = \beta_i\beta_{i-1} = 0$, where the subscripts are considered modulo 3. This algebra is isomorphic to the group algebra of the alternative group A_4 if k has characteristic 2. Let e_2 be the idempotent corresponding to the vertex 2, and let T^\bullet be the tilting complex T^\bullet associated with e_2 . Then the endomorphism algebra B of T^\bullet is given by the quiver



with relations $\alpha\delta = \gamma\beta = \delta\alpha\beta\gamma - \beta\gamma\delta\alpha = 0$. Note that B is isomorphic to the principal block of the group algebra of A_5 if k has characteristic 2. It is easy to see that the idempotent \tilde{e}_2 is the idempotent corresponding to the vertex 2 in the quiver of B . Thus, by Proposition 4.7, the algebras $A/\nabla(e_2)$ and $B/\nabla(\tilde{e}_2)$ are derived equivalent. A calculation shows that $A/\nabla(e_2) = A/\langle\alpha_2\beta_3\rangle$ and $B/\nabla(\tilde{e}_2) = B/\langle\beta\gamma\delta\alpha\rangle$. Note that the algebras $A/\langle\alpha_2\beta_3\rangle$ and $B/\langle\beta\gamma\delta\alpha\rangle$ are stably equivalent of Morita type by a result in [8]. Thus $A/\langle\alpha_2\beta_3\rangle$ and $B/\langle\beta\gamma\delta\alpha\rangle$ are not only derived equivalent, but also stably equivalent of Morita type.

Example 2. Let $m \geq 3$ be an integer, and let $A = k[t]/(t^m)$, the quotient algebra of the polynomial algebra $k[t]$ over a field k in one variable t modulo the ideal generated by t^m . Let X be the simple A -module k . Then $E_A^{\mathbb{N}}(A \oplus X)$ and $E_A^{\mathbb{N}}(A \oplus \Omega_A(X))$ are infinite-dimensional k -algebras which can be described by quivers with relations:



$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^{m-1} - \beta\gamma &= \alpha\beta = \gamma\alpha = \gamma\beta = 0; & xz_i &= z_iy = 0, i = 1, 2; \\ \delta_i\gamma &= \beta\delta_i = 0, i = 1, 2; & z_1^2 &= z_1z_2 - z_2z_1 = 0; \\ \delta_1^2 &= \delta_1\delta_2 - \delta_2\delta_1 = 0. & (yx)^{m-1} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 3.4, or Corollary 3.14, the two algebras $E_A^{\mathbb{N}}(A \oplus X)$ and $E_A^{\mathbb{N}}(A \oplus \Omega_A(X))$ are derived equivalent.

Let $n \geq 1$ be a natural number. Then the finite-dimensional k -algebra $E_A^{\Phi(1,n)}(A \oplus X)$ is the quotient of $E_A^{\mathbb{N}}(A \oplus X)$ by the ideal generated by $\delta_2^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1}$ for n an odd number, and by $\delta_1\delta_2^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$ and $\delta_2^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1}$ for n an even number, where $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ is the largest integer less than or equal to $n/2$, and the finite-dimensional algebra

$E_A^{\Phi(1,n)}(A \oplus \Omega_A(X))$ is the quotient of $E_A^{\mathbb{N}}(A \oplus \Omega_A(X))$ by the ideal generated by $z_2^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1}$ for n an odd number, and by $z_1 z_2^{n/2}$ and $z_2^{n/2+1}$ for n an even number. By Corollary 3.14, we know that $E_A^{\Phi(1,n)}(A \oplus X)$ and $E_A^{\Phi(1,n)}(A \oplus \Omega_A(X))$ are both derived and stably equivalent.

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