

Lemma:  $(\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{A}), [\cdot], \Delta)$  satisfies (T3)<sup>5</sup>

Pf: Need to show dashed arrow exists

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X_1^\bullet & \rightarrow & Y_1^\bullet & \rightarrow & Z_1^\bullet & \rightarrow & X_1^\bullet[1] \in \Delta \\
 \downarrow a & & \downarrow b & & \vdots & & \downarrow a[1] \\
 X_2^\bullet & \rightarrow & Y_2^\bullet & \rightarrow & Z_2^\bullet & \rightarrow & X_2^\bullet[1] \in \Delta
 \end{array}$$

s.t. diagram commutes. Suffices to show for standard triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X^\bullet & \xrightarrow{f} & Y^\bullet & \rightarrow & \text{Cone}(f^\bullet) & \rightarrow & X^\bullet[1] \\
 \downarrow u & & \downarrow v & & \text{(1)} \quad \downarrow \exists w & & \text{(2)} \quad \downarrow u[1] \\
 Z^\bullet & \xrightarrow{g} & W^\bullet & \rightarrow & \text{Cone}(g^\bullet) & \rightarrow & Z^\bullet[1]
 \end{array}$$

↑ commutes in  $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{A})$  = commutes up to homotopy in  $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{A}))$

This means:  $\exists h^i: X^i \rightarrow W^{i-1} \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  
 $v^i \circ f^i - g^i \circ u^i = d_W^{i-1} \circ h^i + h^{i+1} \circ d_X^i$

define  $w^n: \text{Cone}(f^\bullet)^n \rightarrow \text{Cone}(g^\bullet)^n$

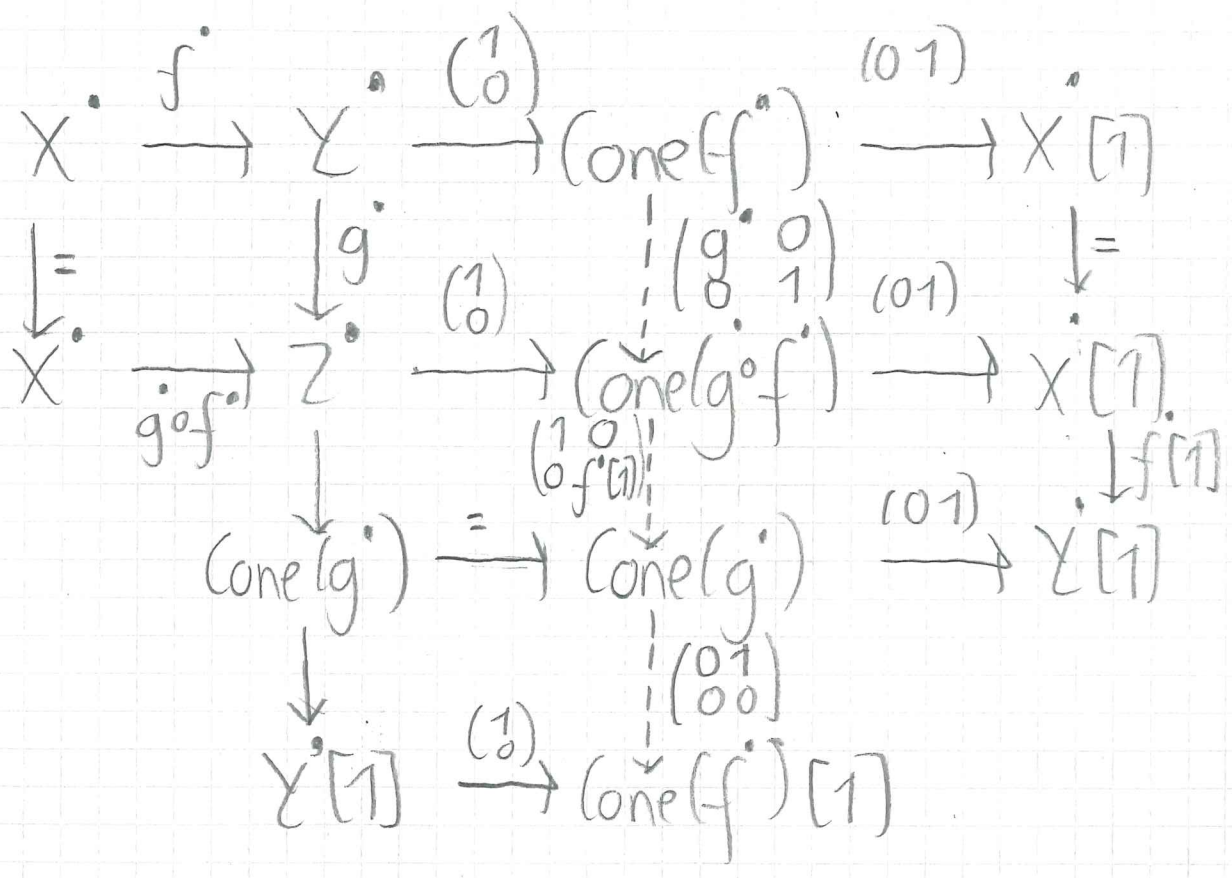
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Y^n \oplus X^{n+1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} v^n & h^{n+1} \\ 0 & u^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}} & W^n \oplus Z^{n+1}
 \end{array}$$

Check:  $w^\bullet$  is a morphism of complexes

• square (1) and (2) commutes

Lemma  $(K(\mathcal{A}), [1], \Delta)$  satisfies (T4):

Pf: Suffices to show for standard triangles. Consider solid part of diagram



Define dashed arrows as indicated

Remains to check:

- The dashed arrows are morphisms of chain complexes
- every square in the diagram commutes



- the third column is isomorphic in  $K(\mathcal{A})$  to a standard triangle.

This is left as an exercise.

Next, want to show  $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^n(A, B)$  iso to morphism spaces in  $K(\mathcal{A})$ .

Lemma:  $X \in \mathcal{A}$   $A = (\cdots \rightarrow A^1 \rightarrow A^0 \rightarrow A^{-1} \rightarrow \cdots)$ . (consider

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X) = (\cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(A^1, X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(A^0, X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(A^{-1}, X) \rightarrow \cdots)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} Z^n \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X) &= \text{Hom}_{\text{ch}(\mathcal{A})}(A, X[n]) \\ H^n \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X) &= \text{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(A, X[n]) \end{aligned}$$

Pf: Exercise.

$p: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow K(\mathcal{A})$   $X \mapsto pX$  - proj res of  $X$   
 Have functor  $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow K(\mathcal{A})$   $A \mapsto (\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots)$   
 complex concentrated in degree 0

Theorem:  $\mathcal{A}$  abelian with enough proj. Then

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^n(A, B) = \text{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(pA, B[n]).$$

Pf:  $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^n(A, B) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R\text{Hom}(-B)(A)$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} H^n \text{Hom}(pA, B[n]) \stackrel{\text{Lemma}}{\cong} \text{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(pA, B[n])$$