

$\Leftrightarrow \exists$  morphism  $0 \rightarrow Z$  s.t.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ v \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \end{array} \quad \text{commutes}$$

$\Leftrightarrow g \circ v = 0$ . Summarizing

$g \circ v = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists u \in \text{Hom}_J(T, X)$  s.t.  $v = f \circ u$ .

This shows exactness. ▀

Lemma:  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  morphism in  $\text{cat } \mathcal{C}$ . The following are equivalent:

- $f$  is an isomorphism
- $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Z) \xrightarrow{f \circ -} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, Z)$  bijective  $\forall Z \in \mathcal{C}$
- $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X', Z) \xrightarrow{- \circ f} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X', Y)$  bijective  $\forall Z \in \mathcal{C}$

Pf: Exercise ▀

Theorem: (2 out of 3 property for isomorphisms)

$(\mathcal{J}, [\tau], \Delta)$  triang. cat. Consider comm diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X_1 & \longrightarrow & Y_1 & \longrightarrow & Z_1 & \longrightarrow & X_1[\tau] \in \Delta \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow h & & \downarrow f[\tau] \\ X_2 & \longrightarrow & Y_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & X_2[\tau] \in \Delta \end{array}$$

If two out of  $f, g,$  and  $h$  are isomorphisms, then so is the third.

Pf: By rotation axiom (T2), may assume  $f$  &  $g$  isos. Applying  $\text{Hom}(-, W)$  with  $W \in \mathcal{J}$  arbitrary, get commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} (X_1, W) & \longleftarrow & (Y_1, W) & \longleftarrow & (Z_1, W) & \longleftarrow & (X_1[\tau], W) & \longleftarrow & (Y_1[\tau], W) & \longleftarrow & \dots \\ \uparrow -of & & \uparrow -og & & \uparrow -oh & & \uparrow -of[\tau] & & \uparrow -og[\tau] & & \end{array}$$

$$(X_2, W) \longleftarrow (Y_2, W) \longleftarrow (Z_2, W) \longleftarrow (X_2[\tau], W) \longleftarrow (Y_2[\tau], W) \longleftarrow \dots$$

$(-)_j := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{J}}(-, \cdot)$ . Two leftmost and rightmost morphisms

in diagram are isomorphisms since  $f, g$  isos

Five lemma  $\Rightarrow -oh: (Z_2, W) \rightarrow (Z_1, W)$  iso  $\forall W \in \mathcal{J}$

Previous lemma  $\Rightarrow h: Z_1 \rightarrow Z_2$  isomorphism

Homotopy categories are triangulated

$\mathcal{A}$  additive cat.

$K(\mathcal{A})$  - homotopy cat

$[\tau]: \mathcal{C}h(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}h(\mathcal{A})$  degree shift functor

$$X[\tau]^n = X^{n+1} \quad d_{X[\tau]} = -d_X$$

$[\tau]$  preserves homotopy, so induces a functor  
 $[\tau]: K(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow K(\mathcal{A})$ .

Recall: For  $f: X^\bullet \rightarrow Y^\bullet$  in  $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ , have  
 associate  $\text{Cone}(f) \in \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$

$$\text{Cone}(f)^\bullet = Y^\bullet \oplus X^{\bullet+1}, \quad d_{\text{Cone}(f)}^\bullet = \begin{pmatrix} d_Y & f \\ 0 & -d_X \end{pmatrix}$$

and a componentwise split exact seq

$$Y^\bullet \rightarrow \text{Cone}(f) \rightarrow X^\bullet[1] \text{ in } \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$$

(all sequence

$$X^\bullet \xrightarrow{f} Y^\bullet \rightarrow \text{Cone}(f) \rightarrow X^\bullet[1]$$

standard triangle

Call a sequence  $X^\bullet \rightarrow Y^\bullet \rightarrow Z^\bullet \rightarrow X^\bullet[1]$   
 in  $\text{K}(\mathcal{A})$  a triangle.

$\Delta$  = all triangles isomorphic in  $\text{K}(\mathcal{A})$   
 to a standard triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X_1^\bullet & \rightarrow & Y_1^\bullet & \rightarrow & Z_1^\bullet & \rightarrow & X_1^\bullet[1] \\ \downarrow u & & \downarrow v & & \downarrow w & & \downarrow u[1] \\ X_2^\bullet & \xrightarrow{f} & Y_2^\bullet & \rightarrow & \text{Cone}(f) & \rightarrow & X_2^\bullet[1] \end{array}$$

comm in  $\text{K}(\mathcal{A})$   
 $u, v, w$  iso in  $\text{K}(\mathcal{A})$

$\mathcal{A}$ -additive

Goal: Show  $(K(\mathcal{A}), [1], \Delta)$  is triangulated

Lemma:  $(K(\mathcal{A}), [1], \Delta)$  satisfies (T2)

Pf: Only show left rotation

$$(X \xrightarrow{f} Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X[1]) \in \Delta \Rightarrow (Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X[1] \xrightarrow{-f[1]} Y[1]) \in \Delta$$

right rotation dual

Suffices to show for standard triangle

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{i} (\text{cone } f) \xrightarrow{\pi} X[1], \text{ i.e.}$$

$$Y \xrightarrow{i} (\text{cone } f) \xrightarrow{\pi} X[1] \xrightarrow{-f[1]} Y[1] \in \Delta$$

suffices to show iso  $\varphi: (\text{cone } i) \rightarrow X[1]$  in  $K(\mathcal{A})$   
s.t.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Y \xrightarrow{i} (\text{cone } f) & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & (\text{cone } i) & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} & Y[1] \\ \parallel & & \parallel & \downarrow \varphi & \parallel \\ Y \xrightarrow{i} (\text{cone } f) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X[1] & \xrightarrow{-f[1]} & Y[1] \end{array}$$

commutes,

$$(\text{cone } i)^n = (\text{cone } f)^n \oplus Y^{n+1} = Y^n \oplus X^{n+1} \oplus Y^{n+1}$$

$$d_{\text{cone } i}^n = \begin{pmatrix} d_{\text{cone } f}^n & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{matrix} 1 & \\ & -d_Y^{n+1} \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_Y^n & f^{n+1} & 1 \\ 0 & -d_X^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -d_Y^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\varphi^\bullet: \text{Cone}(i^\bullet) \rightarrow X^\bullet[1]$  given by

$$\varphi^n = (0, 1, 0): Y^n \oplus X^{n+1} \oplus Y^{n+1} \rightarrow X^{n+1}$$

Define  $\psi^\bullet: X^\bullet[1] \rightarrow \text{Cone}(i^\bullet)$

$$\psi^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -f^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}: X^{n+1} \rightarrow Y^n \oplus X^{n+1} \oplus Y^{n+1}$$

Check: (i)  $\varphi^\bullet$  and  $\psi^\bullet$  are morphism of complexes

(ii) The square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cone}(f^\bullet) & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & \text{Cone}(i^\bullet) \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \varphi^\bullet \\ \text{Cone}(f^\bullet) & \xrightarrow{\lambda^\bullet} & X^\bullet[1] \end{array}$$

commutes in  $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$

(iii) The square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cone}(i^\bullet) & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} & Y^\bullet[1] \\ \uparrow \psi^\bullet & & \uparrow = \\ X^\bullet[1] & \xrightarrow{-f^\bullet[1]} & Y^\bullet[1] \end{array}$$

commutes in  $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$

(iv):  $\varphi^\bullet \circ \psi^\bullet = 1_{X^\bullet[1]}$

(v) We show  $1 - \psi^\bullet \circ \varphi^\bullet$  is nullhomotopic  
 ( $\Rightarrow \psi^\bullet, \varphi^\bullet$  mutual inverse iso's in  $K(\mathcal{A})$ )

$$1 - \psi \circ \varphi^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ 1 & & \\ -f^{n+1} & & \end{pmatrix} \circ (0, 1, 0)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0_{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & f & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

set  $h^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : \text{Cone}(i^{\bullet})^n \rightarrow \text{Cone}(i^{\bullet})^{n-1}$

$\begin{matrix} \gamma^{n+1} \\ \oplus \\ X^{n+1} \\ \oplus \\ \gamma^{n+1} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \gamma^n \\ \oplus \\ X^n \\ \oplus \\ \gamma^n \end{matrix}$

Then

$$d_{\text{Cone}(i^{\bullet})}^{n-1} \circ h^n + h^n \circ d_{\text{Cone}(i^{\bullet})}^n$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} d_{\gamma}^{n-1} & f^n & 1 \\ 0 & -d_X & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -d_{\gamma}^n \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} d_{\gamma}^n & f^{n+1} & 1 \\ 0 & -d_X & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -d_{\gamma}^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -d_{\gamma}^n & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ d_{\gamma}^n & f^{n+1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f^{n+1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 1 - \psi \circ \varphi^n$$

(iv) + (v)  $\Rightarrow \psi, \varphi$  mutual inverse iso's in  $K(\mathcal{A})$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{(iii)} \Rightarrow \text{Cone}(i^\bullet) & \xrightarrow{(0,1)} & Y^\bullet[1] \\
 \downarrow \varphi^\bullet & & \downarrow = \\
 X^\bullet[1] & \xrightarrow{-f^\bullet[1]} & Y^\bullet[1]
 \end{array}$$

commutes in  $K(\mathcal{A})$ . ▀

Lemma:  $(K(\mathcal{A}), [1], \Delta)$  satisfies (T1)

Pf: Need to show

- $\Delta$  closed under iso: - By definition ✓
- $\forall f: X^\bullet \rightarrow Y^\bullet$  in  $K(\mathcal{A})$  exists

$$(X^\bullet \xrightarrow{f} Y^\bullet \rightarrow Z^\bullet \rightarrow X^\bullet[1]) \in \Delta:$$

choose a lift  $f^\bullet: X^\bullet \rightarrow Y^\bullet$  to  $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$   
and a standard triangle

$$X^\bullet \xrightarrow{f^\bullet} Y^\bullet \rightarrow \text{Cone}(f^\bullet) \rightarrow X^\bullet[1] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet (X^\bullet \xrightarrow{1_X} X^\bullet \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow X^\bullet[1]) \in \Delta:$$

Since  $\text{Cone}(0 \rightarrow X^\bullet) = X^\bullet$ , have standard triangle

$$(0 \rightarrow X^\bullet \xrightarrow{1_X} X^\bullet \rightarrow 0) \in \Delta$$

claim follow now from (T2) ▀