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ON THE STRUCTURE OF TRIANGULATED CATEGORIES
WITH FINITELY MANY INDECOMPOSABLES

CLAIRE AMIOT

Abstract. We study the problem of classifying triangulated categories with finite-dimensional morphism spaces and finitely many indecomposables over an algebraically closed field. We obtain a new proof of the following result due to Xiao and Zhu: the Auslander-Reiten quiver of such a category is of the form $\mathbb{Z}\Delta/G$ where $\Delta$ is a disjoint union of simply laced Dynkin diagrams and $G$ a weakly admissible group of automorphisms of $\mathbb{Z}\Delta$. Then we prove that for ‘most’ groups $G$, the category $T$ is standard, i.e. $k$-linearly equivalent to an orbit category $D^b(\mathrm{mod} k\Delta)/\Phi$. This happens in particular when $T$ is maximal $d$-Calabi-Yau with $d \geq 2$. Moreover, if $T$ is standard and algebraic, we can even construct a triangle equivalence between $T$ and the corresponding orbit category. Finally we give a sufficient condition for the category of projectives of a Frobenius category to be triangulated. This allows us to construct non standard 1-Calabi-Yau categories using deformed preprojective algebras of generalized Dynkin type.

Introduction

Let $k$ be an algebraically closed field and $T$ a small $k$-linear triangulated category (see [31]) with split idempotents. We assume that

a) $T$ is Hom-finite, i.e. the space $\mathrm{Hom}_T(X,Y)$ is finite-dimensional for all objects $X, Y$ of $T$.

It follows that indecomposable objects of $T$ have local endomorphism rings and that each object of $T$ decomposes into a finite direct sum of indecomposables [9, 3.3]. We assume moreover that

b) $T$ is locally finite, i.e. for each indecomposable $X$ of $T$, there are at most finitely many isoclasses of indecomposables $Y$ such that $\mathrm{Hom}_T(X,Y) \neq 0$.

It was shown in [32] that condition b) implies its dual. Condition b) holds in particular if we have

b') $T$ is additively finite, i.e. there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposables in $T$.

The study of particular classes of such triangulated categories $T$ has a long history. Let us briefly recall some of its highlights:

(1) If $A$ is a representation-finite selfinjective algebra, then the stable category $T$ of finite-dimensional (right) $A$-modules satisfies our assumptions and is additively finite. The structure of the underlying $k$-linear category of $T$ was determined by C. Riedtmann in [24], [25], [26] and [27].

(2) In [14], D. Happel showed that the bounded derived category of the category of finite-dimensional representations of a representation-finite quiver is locally finite and described its underlying $k$-linear category.

(3) The stable category $\mathcal{CM}(R)$ of Cohen-Macaulay modules over a commutative complete local Gorenstein isolated singularity $R$ of dimension $d$ is a Hom-finite triangulated category which is $(d-1)$-Calabi-Yau (cf. for example [17] and [13]). In [2], M. Auslander and I. Reiten showed that if the dimension of $R$ is 1, then the category $\mathcal{CM}(R)$ is additively finite and computed the shape of components of its Auslander-Reiten quiver.
The cluster category \( C_Q \) of a finite quiver \( Q \) without oriented cycles was introduced in [7] if \( Q \) is an orientation of a Dynkin diagram of type \( \Lambda \) and in [6] in the general case. The category \( C_Q \) is triangulated [19] and, if \( Q \) is representation-finite, satisfies a) and b').

In a recent article [32], J. Xiao and B. Zhu determined the structure of the Auslander-Reiten quiver of a locally finite triangulated category. In this paper, we obtain the same result with a new proof in section 4, namely that each connected component of the Auslander-Reiten quiver of the category \( T \) is of the form \( \mathbb{Z} \Delta/G \), where \( \Delta \) is a simply laced Dynkin diagram and \( G \) is trivial or a weakly admissible group of automorphisms. We are interested in the \( \mathbb{k} \)-linear structure of \( T \). If the Auslander-Reiten quiver of \( T \) is of the form \( \mathbb{Z} \Delta \), we show that the category \( T \) is standard, i.e. it is equivalent to the mesh category \( \mathbb{k}(\mathbb{Z} \Delta) \). Then in section 5, we prove that \( T \) is standard if the number of vertices of \( \Gamma = \mathbb{Z} \Delta/G \) is strictly greater than the number of isoclasses of indecomposables of \( \text{mod} \mathbb{k} \Delta \). In the last section, using [4] we construct examples of non standard triangulated categories such that \( \Gamma = \mathbb{Z} \Delta/\tau \).

Finally, in the standard cases, we are interested in the triangulated structure of \( T \). For this, we need to make additional assumptions on \( T \). If the Auslander-Reiten quiver is of the form \( \mathbb{Z} \Delta \), and if \( T \) is the base of a tower of triangulated categories [18], we show that there is a triangle equivalence between \( T \) and the derived category \( D^b(\text{mod} \mathbb{k} \Delta) \). For the additively finite cases, we have to assume that \( T \) is standard and algebraic in the sense of [20]. We then show that \( T \) is (algebraically) triangle equivalent to the orbit category of \( D^b(\text{mod} \mathbb{k} \Delta) \) under the action of a weakly admissible group of automorphisms. In particular, for each \( d \geq 2 \), the algebraic triangulated categories with finitely many indecomposables which are maximal Calabi-Yau of CY-dimension \( d \) are parametrized by the simply laced Dynkin diagrams.

Our results apply in particular to many stable categories \( \text{mod} \mathbb{A} \) of representation-finite selfinjective algebras \( \mathbb{A} \). These algebras were classified up to stable equivalence by C. Riedtmann [25] [27] and H. Asashiba [1]. In [3], J. Białkowski and A. Skowroński give a necessary and sufficient condition on these algebras so that their stable categories \( \text{mod} \mathbb{A} \) are Calabi-Yau. In [13] and [14], T. Holm and P. Jørgensen prove that certain stable categories \( \text{mod} \mathbb{A} \) are in fact \( d \)-cluster categories. These results can also be proved using our corollary 7.0.6.

This paper is organized as follows: In section 1, we prove that \( T \) has Auslander-Reiten triangles. Section 2 is dedicated to definitions about stable valued translation quivers and admissible automorphisms groups [12], [13], [8]. We show in section 3 that the Auslander-Reiten quiver of \( T \) is a stable valued quiver and in section 4 we reprove the result of J. Xiao and B. Zhu [32]: The Auslander-Reiten quiver is a disjoint union of quivers \( \mathbb{Z} \Delta/G \), where \( \Delta \) is a Dynkin quiver of type \( \Lambda, \Xi \) or \( \Xi \), and \( G \) a weakly admissible group of automorphisms. In section 5, we construct a covering functor \( D^b(\text{mod} \mathbb{k} \Delta) \rightarrow T \) using Riedtmann’s method [20]. Then, in section 6, we exhibit some combinatorial cases in which \( T \) has to be standard, in particular when \( T \) is maximal \( d \)-Calabi-Yau with \( d \geq 2 \). Section 7 is dedicated to the algebraic case. If \( T \) is algebraic and standard, we can construct a triangle equivalence between \( T \) and an orbit category. If \( \mathcal{P} \) is a \( \mathbb{k} \)-category such that \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \) is a Frobenius category satisfying certain conditions, we will prove in section 8 that \( \mathcal{P} \) has naturally a triangulated structure. This allows us to deduce in section 9 that the category \( \text{proj} \mathcal{P}(\Lambda) \) of the projective modules over a deformed preprojective algebra of generalized Dynkin type \( \Lambda \) is naturally triangulated and to reduce the classification of the additively finite triangulated categories which are 1-Calabi-Yau to that of the deformed preprojective algebras in the sense of [4].
ON THE STRUCTURE OF TRIANGULATED CATEGORIES

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Notation and terminology

We work over an algebraically closed field k. By a triangulated category, we mean a k-linear triangulated category T. We write S for the suspension functor of T and \( U \xrightarrow{u} V \xrightarrow{v} W \xrightarrow{w} SU \) for a distinguished triangle. We say that T is Hom-finite if for each pair X, Y of objects in T, the space Hom_T(X,Y) is finite-dimensional over k. The category T will be called a Krull-Schmidt category if each object is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of indecomposable objects and the endomorphism ring of an indecomposable object is a local ring. This implies that idempotents of T split \([11, I 3.2]\). The category T will be called locally finite if for each indecomposable X of T, there are only finitely many isoclasses of indecomposables Y such that Hom_T(X,Y) \( \neq 0 \). This property is selfdual by \([32]\) prop 1.1.

The Serre functor will be denoted by \( \nu \) (see definition in section 1). The Auslander-Reiten translation will always be denoted by \( \tau \) (section 1).

Let T and T' be two triangulated categories. An S-functor \((F, \phi)\) is given by a k-linear functor \( F : T \to T' \) and a functor isomorphism \( \phi \) between the functors \( F \circ S \) and \( S' \circ F \), where S is the suspension of T and \( S' \) the suspension of T'. The notion of \( \nu \)-functor, or \( \tau \)-functor is then clear. A triangle functor is an S-functor \((F, \phi)\) such that for each triangle \( U \xrightarrow{u} V \xrightarrow{v} W \xrightarrow{w} SU \) of T, the sequence \( FU \xrightarrow{Fu} FV \xrightarrow{Fv} FW \xrightarrow{\phiŨ \circ Fw} S' FU \) is a triangle of T'.

The category T is Calabi-Yau if there exists an integer \( d > 0 \) such that we have a triangle functor isomorphism between \( S^d \) and \( \nu \). We say that T is maximal d-Calabi-Yau if T is d-Calabi-Yau and if for each covering functor \( T' \to T \) with T' d-Calabi-Yau, we have a k-linear equivalence between T and T'.

For an additive k-category \( E \), we write \( \text{mod} E \) for the category of contravariant finitely presented functors from \( E \) to \( \text{mod} k \) (section 3), and if the projectives of \( \text{mod} E \) coincide with the injectives, \( \text{mod} E \) will be the stable category.

1. Serre duality and Auslander-Reiten triangles

1.1. Serre duality. Recall from \([23]\) that a Serre functor for T is an autoequivalence \( \nu : T \to T \) together with an isomorphism \( \text{DHom}_T(X,?) \simeq \text{Hom}_T(?,\nu X) \) for each \( X \in T \), where D is the duality \( \text{Hom}_k(?,k) \).

Theorem 1.1.1. Let T be a Krull-Schmidt, locally finite triangulated category. Then T has a Serre functor \( \nu \).

Proof. Let X be an object of T. We write \( X^\wedge \) for the functor \( \text{Hom}_T(?,X) \) and \( F \) for the functor \( \text{DHom}_T(X,?) \). Using the lemma \([23]\) I.1.6 we just have to show that \( F \) is representable. Indeed, the category \( T^{op} \) is locally finite as well. The proof is in two steps.

Step 1: The functor F is finitely presented.

Let \( Y_1, \ldots, Y_r \) be representatives of the isoclasses of indecomposable objects of T such that \( FY_i \) is not zero. The space \( \text{Hom}(Y_i^\wedge,F) \) is finite-dimensional over k. Indeed it is isomorphic to \( FY_i \) by the Yoneda lemma. Therefore, the functor \( \text{Hom}(Y_i^\wedge,F) \otimes_k Y_i^\wedge \) is representable. We get an epimorphism from a representable
functor to $F$:

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{r} \text{Hom}(Y_i^\wedge, F) \otimes_k Y_i^\wedge \rightarrow F.$$ 

By applying the same argument to its kernel we get a projective presentation of $F$ of the form $U^\wedge \rightarrow V^\wedge \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$, with $U$ and $V$ in $T$.

**Step 2**: A cohomological functor $H : T^{op} \rightarrow \mod k$ is representable if and only if it is finitely presented.

Let $U^\wedge \rightarrow V^\wedge \rightarrow W^\wedge \rightarrow (SU)^\wedge$ be a presentation of $H$. We get an exact sequence

$$U^\wedge \rightarrow V^\wedge \rightarrow W^\wedge \rightarrow (SU)^\wedge.$$ 

Since the composition of $\phi$ with $u^\wedge$ is zero and $H$ is cohomological, the morphism $\phi$ factors through $v^\wedge$. But $H$ is the cokernel of $u^\wedge$, so $v^\wedge$ factors through $\phi$. We obtain a commutative diagram:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
U^\wedge & \rightarrow & V^\wedge & \rightarrow & W^\wedge & \rightarrow & (SU)^\wedge \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \phi & \downarrow & \phi' \\
H & \rightarrow & V^\wedge & \rightarrow & W^\wedge & \rightarrow & (SU)^\wedge \\
\end{array}
$$

The equality $\phi' \circ i \circ \phi = \phi' \circ v^\wedge = \phi$ implies that $\phi' \circ i$ is the identity of $H$ because $\phi$ is an epimorphism. We deduce that $H$ is a direct factor of $W^\wedge$. The composition $i \circ \phi' = e^\wedge$ is an idempotent. Then $e \in \text{End}(W)$ splits and we get $H = W'/^\wedge$ for a direct factor $W'$ of $W$. 

\[ \square \]

### 1.2. Auslander-Reiten triangles.

**Definition 1.2.1.** [10] A triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow SX$ of $T$ is called an Auslander-Reiten triangle or AR-triangle if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. \( \text{(AR1)} \ X \) and $Z$ are indecomposable objects;
2. \( \text{(AR2)} \ w \neq 0; \)
3. \( \text{(AR3)} \) if $f : W \rightarrow Z$ is not a retraction, there exists $f' : W \rightarrow Y$ such that $vf' = f$;
4. \( \text{(AR3')} \) if $g : X \rightarrow V$ is not a section, there exists $g' : Y \rightarrow V$ such that $g'v = g$.

Let us recall that, if (AR1) and (AR2) hold, the conditions (AR3) and (AR3') are equivalent. We say that a triangulated category $T$ has Auslander-Reiten triangles if, for any indecomposable object $Z$ of $T$, there exists an AR-triangle ending at $Z$: $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow SX$. In this case, the AR-triangle is unique up to triangle isomorphism inducing the identity of $Z$.

The following proposition is proved in [23, Proposition I.2.3]

**Proposition 1.2.1.** The category $T$ has Auslander-Reiten triangles.

The composition $\tau = S^{-1}v$ is called the Auslander-Reiten translation. An AR-triangle of $T$ ending at $Z$ has the form:

$$\tau Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow vZ.$$
2. Valued translation quivers and automorphism groups

2.1. Translation quivers. In this section, we recall some definitions and notations concerning quivers [8]. A quiver $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, s, t)$ is given by the set $Q_0$ of its vertices, the set $Q_1$ of its arrows, a source map $s$ and a tail map $t$. If $x \in Q_0$ is a vertex, we denote by $x^+$ the set of direct successors of $x$, and by $x^-$ the set of its direct predecessors. We say that $Q$ is locally finite if for each vertex $x \in Q_0$, there are finitely many arrows ending at $x$ and starting at $x$ (in this case, $x^+$ and $x^-$ are finite sets). The quiver $Q$ is said to be without double arrows, if two different arrows cannot have the same tail and source.

**Definition 2.1.1.** A stable translation quiver $(Q, \tau)$ is a locally finite quiver without double arrows with a bijection $\tau : Q_0 \to Q_0$ such that $(\tau x)^+ = x^-$ for each vertex $x$. For each arrow $\alpha : x \to y$, let $\sigma_\alpha$ the unique arrow $\tau y \to x$.

Note that a stable translation quiver can have loops.

**Definition 2.1.2.** A valued translation quiver $(Q, \tau, a)$ is a stable translation quiver $(Q, \tau)$ with a map $a : Q_1 \to \mathbb{N}$ such that $a(\alpha) = a(\sigma_\alpha)$ for each arrow $\alpha$. If $\alpha$ is an arrow from $x$ to $y$, we write $a_{xy}$ instead of $a(\alpha)$.

**Definition 2.1.3.** Let $\Delta$ be an oriented tree. The repetition of $\Delta$ is the quiver $Z\Delta$ defined as follows:

- $(Z\Delta)_0 = Z \times \Delta_0$
- $(Z\Delta)_1 = Z \times \Delta_1 \cup \sigma(Z \times \Delta_1)$ with arrows $(n, \alpha) : (n, x) \to (n, y)$ and $\sigma(n, \alpha) : (n-1, y) \to (n, x)$ for each arrow $\alpha : x \to y$ of $\Delta$.

The quiver $Z\Delta$ with the translation $\tau(n, x) = (n-1, x)$ is clearly a stable translation quiver which does not depend (up to isomorphism) on the orientation of $\Delta$ (see [24]).

2.2. Groups of weakly admissible automorphisms.

**Definition 2.2.1.** An automorphism group $G$ of a quiver is said to be admissible [24] if no orbit of $G$ intersects a set of the form $\{x\} \cup x^+$ or $\{x\} \cup x^-$ in more than one point. It said to be weakly admissible [8] if, for each $g \in G - \{1\}$ and for each $x \in Q_0$, we have $x^+ \cap (gx)^+ = \emptyset$.

Note that an admissible automorphism group is a weakly admissible automorphism group. Let us fix a numbering and an orientation of the simply-laced Dynkin trees.

\[
\begin{align*}
A_n & : \ 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow n-1 \rightarrow n \\
D_n & : \ 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow n-2 \\
E_n & : \ 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow n
\end{align*}
\]

Let $\Delta$ be a Dynkin tree. We define an automorphism $S$ of $Z\Delta$ as follows:

- if $\Delta = A_n$, then $S(p, q) = (p + q, n + 1 - q)$;
The unique weakly admissible automorphism group which is not admissible exists its possible generators:

- if $\Delta = \mathbb{D}_n$ with $n$ even, then $S = \tau^{-n+1}$;
- if $\Delta = \mathbb{D}_n$ with $n$ odd, then $S = \tau^{-n+1} \phi$ where $\phi$ is the automorphism of $\mathbb{D}_n$ which exchanges $n$ and $n-1$;
- if $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_6$, then $S = \phi \tau^{-6}$ where $\phi$ is the automorphism of $\mathbb{E}_6$ which exchanges 2 and 5, and 1 and 6;
- if $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_7$, then $S = \tau^{-9}$;
- and if $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_8$, then $S = \tau^{-15}$.

In [24, Anhang 2], Riedtmann describes all admissible automorphism groups of Dynkin diagrams. Here is a more precise result:

**Theorem 2.2.1.** Let $\Delta$ be a Dynkin tree and $G$ a non trivial group of weakly admissible automorphisms of $\mathbb{Z} \Delta$. Then $G$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$, and here is a list of its possible generators:

- if $\Delta = \mathbb{A}_n$ with $n$ odd, possible generators are $\tau^r$ and $\phi \tau^r$ with $r \geq 1$, where $\phi = \tau \frac{2}{r} S$ is an automorphism of $\mathbb{Z} \Delta$ of order 2;
- if $\Delta = \mathbb{A}_n$ with $n$ even, then possible generators are $\rho^r$, where $r \geq 1$ and where $\rho = \tau \frac{1}{2} S$. (Since $\rho^2 = \tau^{-1}$, $\tau$ is a possible generator.)
- if $\Delta = \mathbb{D}_n$ with $n \geq 5$, then possible generators are $\tau^r$ and $\tau^r \phi$, where $r \geq 1$ and where $\phi = (n-1,n)$ is the automorphism of $\mathbb{D}_n$ exchanging $n$ and $n-1$.
- if $\Delta = \mathbb{D}_4$, then possible generators are $\phi \tau^r$, where $r \geq 1$ and where $\phi$ belongs to $\mathbb{S}_3$ the permutation group on 3 elements seen as subgroup of automorphisms of $\mathbb{D}_4$.
- if $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_6$, then possible generators are $\tau^r$ and $\phi \tau^r$, where $r \geq 1$ and where $\phi$ is the automorphism of $\mathbb{E}_6$ exchanging 2 and 5, and 1 and 6.
- if $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_7$ with $n = 7,8$, possible generators are $\tau^r$, where $r \geq 1$.

The unique weakly admissible automorphism group which is not admissible exists for $\mathbb{A}_n$, $n$ even, and is generated by $\rho$.

### 3. Property of the Auslander-Reiten translation

We define the Auslander-Reiten quiver $\Gamma_T$ of the category $T$ as a valued quiver $(\Gamma, a)$. The vertices are the isoclasses of indecomposable objects. Given two indecomposable objects $X$ and $Y$ of $T$, we draw one arrow from $x = [X]$ to $y = [Y]$ if the vector space $\mathcal{R}(X,Y)/\mathcal{R}^2(X,Y)$ is non zero, where $\mathcal{R}(?,?)$ is the radical of the bifunctor $\Hom_T(?,?)$. A morphism of $\mathcal{R}(X,Y)$ which does not vanish in the quotient $\mathcal{R}(X,Y)/\mathcal{R}^2(X,Y)$ will be called irreducible. Then we put

$$a_{xy} = \dim_k \mathcal{R}(X,Y)/\mathcal{R}^2(X,Y).$$

Remark that the fact that $T$ is locally finite implies that its AR-quiver is locally finite. The aim of this section is to show that $\Gamma_T$ with the translation $\tau$ defined in the first part is a valued translation quiver. In other words, we want to show the proposition:

**Proposition 3.0.2.** If $X$ and $Y$ are indecomposable objects of $T$, we have the equality

$$\dim_k \mathcal{R}(X,Y)/\mathcal{R}^2(X,Y) = \dim_k \mathcal{R}(\tau Y,X)/\mathcal{R}^2(\tau Y,X).$$

Let us recall some definitions [13].

**Definition 3.0.2.** A morphism $g : Y \to Z$ is called sink morphism if the following hold:

1. $g$ is not a retraction;
2. if $h : M \to Z$ is not a retraction, then $h$ factors through $g$;
3. if $u$ is an endomorphism of $Y$ which satisfies $gu = u$, then $u$ is an automorphism.
Dually, a morphism \( f : X \rightarrow Y \) is called source morphism if the following hold:

1. \( f \) is not a section;
2. if \( h : X \rightarrow M \) is not a section, then \( h \) factors through \( f \);
3. if \( u \) is an endomorphism of \( Y \) which satisfies \( uf = f \), then \( u \) is an automorphism.

These conditions imply that \( X \) and \( Z \) are indecomposable. Obviously, if \( X \xrightarrow{u} Y \xrightarrow{v} Z \xrightarrow{w} SX \) is an AR-triangle, then \( u \) is a source morphism and \( v \) is a sink morphism. Conversely, if \( v \in \text{Hom}_T(X,Z) \) is a sink morphism (or if \( u \in \text{Hom}_T(X,Y) \) is a source morphism), then there exists an AR-triangle \( X \xrightarrow{u} Y \xrightarrow{v} Z \xrightarrow{w} SX \) (see [33, I 4.5]).

The following lemma (and the dual statement) is proved in [28, 2.2.5].

**Lemma 3.0.3.** Let \( g \) be a morphism from \( Y \) to \( Z \), where \( Z \) is indecomposable and \( Y = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r Y_i^{n_i} \) is the decomposition of \( Y \) into indecomposables. Then the morphism \( g \) is a sink morphism if and only if the following hold:

1. For each \( i = 1, \ldots, r \) and \( j = 1, \ldots, n_i \), the morphism \( g_{i,j} \) belongs to the radical \( \mathcal{R}(Y_i, Z) \).
2. For each \( i = 1, \ldots, r \), the family \((g_{i,j})_{j=1,\ldots,n_i}\) forms a \( k \)-basis of the space \( \mathcal{R}(Y_i, Z)/\mathcal{R}^2(Y_i, Z) \).
3. If \( h \in \text{Hom}_T(Y', Z) \) is irreducible and \( Y' \) indecomposable, then \( h \) factors through \( g \) and \( Y' \) is isomorphic to \( Y_i \) for some \( i \).

Using this lemma, it is easy to see that proposition 3.0.2 holds. Thus, the Auslander-Reiten quiver \( \Gamma_T = (\Gamma, \tau, a) \) of the category \( T \) is a valued translation quiver.

### 4. Structure of the Auslander-Reiten Quiver

This section is dedicated to an other proof of a theorem due to J. Xiao and B. Zhu ([13]):

**Theorem 4.0.4.** Let \( T \) be a Krull-Schmidt, locally finite triangulated category. Let \( \Gamma \) be a connected component of the AR-quiver of \( T \). Then there exists a Dynkin tree \( \Delta \) of type \( A, D \) or \( E \), a weakly admissible automorphism group \( G \) of \( \mathbb{Z}\Delta \) and an isomorphism of valued translation quiver

\[ \theta : \Gamma \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}\Delta/G. \]

The underlying graph of the tree \( \Delta \) is unique up to isomorphism (it is called the type of \( \Gamma \)), and the group \( G \) is unique up to conjugacy in \( \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}\Delta) \).

In particular, if \( T \) has an infinite number of isoclasses of indecomposable objects, then \( G \) is trivial, and \( \Gamma \) is the repetition quiver \( \mathbb{Z}\Delta \).

#### 4.1. Auslander-Reiten quivers with a loop.

In this section, we suppose that the Auslander-Reiten quiver of \( T \) contains a loop, i.e. there exists an arrow with same tail and source. Thus, we suppose that there exists an indecomposable \( X \) of \( T \) such that

\[ \dim_k \mathcal{R}(X,X)/\mathcal{R}^2(X,X) \geq 1. \]

**Proposition 4.1.1.** Let \( X \) be an indecomposable object of \( T \). Suppose that we have \( \dim_k \mathcal{R}(X,X)/\mathcal{R}^2(X,X) \geq 1 \). Then \( \tau X \) is isomorphic to \( X \).

To prove this, we need a lemma.

**Lemma 4.1.2.** Let \( X_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} X_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{f_n} X_{n+1} \) be a sequence of irreducible morphisms between indecomposable objects with \( n \geq 2 \). If the composition \( f_n \circ \cdots \circ f_1 \) is zero, then there exists an \( i \) such that \( \tau^{-1}X_i \) is isomorphic to \( X_{i+2} \).
Proof. The proof proceeds by induction on \( n \). Let us show the assertion for \( n = 2 \).
Suppose \( X_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} X_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} X_3 \) is a sequence such that \( f_2 \circ f_1 = 0 \). We can then construct an AR-triangle:
\[
\begin{array}{c}
X_1 \xrightarrow{(f_1,f_2)^T} X_2 \oplus X \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2)} \tau^{-1} X_1 \\
\downarrow (f_2,0) \\
X_3 \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\bullet \xrightarrow{1} \eta \\
\end{array}
\]

The composition \( f_2 \circ f_1 \) is zero, thus the morphism \( f_2 \) factors through \( g_1 \). As the morphisms \( g_1 \) and \( f_2 \) are irreducible, we conclude that \( \beta \) is a retraction, and \( X_3 \) a direct summand of \( \tau^{-1} X_1 \). But \( X_1 \) is indecomposable, so \( \beta \) is an isomorphism between \( X_3 \) and \( \tau^{-1} X_1 \).

Now suppose that the property holds for an integer \( n - 1 \) and that we have \( f_n f_{n-1} \cdots f_1 = 0 \). If the composition \( f_{n-1} \cdots f_1 \) is zero, the proposition holds by induction. So we can suppose that for \( i \leq n - 2 \), the objects \( \tau^{-1} X_i \) and \( X_{i+2} \) are not isomorphic. We show now by induction on \( i \) that for each \( i \leq n - 1 \), there exists a map \( \beta_i : \tau^{-1} X_i \to X_{i+1} \) such that \( f_n \cdots f_{i+1} f_i = \beta_i g_i \) where \( g_i : X_{i+1} \to \tau^{-1} X_i \) is an irreducible morphism. For \( i = 1 \), we construct an AR-triangle:
\[
\begin{array}{c}
X_1 \xrightarrow{(f_1,f_2)^T} X_2 \oplus X \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2)} \tau^{-1} X_1 \\
\downarrow (f_n \cdots f_2,0) \\
X_{n+1} \\
\end{array}
\]
As the composition \( f_n \cdots f_1 \) is zero, we have the factorization \( f_n \cdots f_2 = \beta_1 g_1 \).

Now for \( i \), as \( \tau^{-1} X_{i-1} \) is not isomorphic to \( X_{i+1} \), there exists an AR-triangle of the form:
\[
\begin{array}{c}
X_i \xrightarrow{(g_{i-1},f_i,f_i)^T} \tau^{-1} X_{i-1} \oplus X_{i+1} \oplus X_i \xrightarrow{(g_i,g_i,g_i)} \tau^{-1} X_i \\
\downarrow (-\beta_{i-1},f_n \cdots f_{i+1},0) \\
X_{n+1} \\
\end{array}
\]
By induction, \( -\beta_{i-1} g_{i-1} + f_n \cdots f_{i+1} f_i \) is zero, thus \( f_n \cdots f_{i+1} \) factors through \( g_i \). This property is true for \( i = n - 1 \), so we have a map \( \beta_{n-1} : \tau^{-1} X_{n-1} \to X_{n+1} \) such that \( \beta_{n-1} g_{n-1} = f_n \). As \( g_{n-1} \) and \( f_n \) are irreducible, we conclude that \( \beta_{n-1} \) is an isomorphism between \( X_{n+1} \) and \( \tau^{-1} X_{n-1} \).

Now we are able to prove proposition \([1.1.1]\). There exists an irreducible map \( f : X \to X \). Suppose that \( X \) and \( \tau X \) are not isomorphic. Then from the previous lemma, the endomorphism \( f^n \) is non zero for each \( n \). But since \( T \) is a Krull-Schmidt, locally finite category, a power of the radical \( \mathcal{R}(X, X) \) vanishes. This is a contradiction.

4.2. Proof of theorem \([4.0.4]\). Let \( \bar{\Gamma} = (\bar{\Gamma}_0, \bar{\Gamma}_1, \bar{a}) \) be the valued translation quiver obtained from \( \Gamma \) by removing the loops, i.e. we have \( \bar{\Gamma}_0 = \Gamma_0, \bar{\Gamma}_1 = \{ \alpha \in \Gamma_1 \text{ such that } s(\alpha) \neq t(\alpha) \} \), and \( \bar{a} = a_{\bar{G}_0} \).

Lemma 4.2.1. The quiver \( \bar{\Gamma} = (\bar{\Gamma}_0, \bar{\Gamma}_1, \bar{a}) \) with the translation \( \tau \) is a valued translation quiver without loop.

Proof. We have to check that the map \( \sigma \) is well-defined. But from proposition \([1.1.1]\) if \( \alpha \) is a loop on a vertex \( x \), \( \sigma(\alpha) \) is the unique arrow from \( \tau x = x \) to \( x \), i.e.
Thus there is an indecomposable sequence \((X, Y, Z)\) of \(\Delta\). We write \(f\) for the image of \(x\) by the map:

\[
\Delta \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{D} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{D}/G \simeq \tilde{\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\iota} \Gamma.
\]

Let \(C : \Delta_0 \times \Delta_0 \to \mathbb{Z}\) be the matrix defined as follows:

- \(C(x, y) = -\alpha_{xy}\) (resp. \(-\alpha_{yx}\)) if there exists an arrow from \(x\) to \(y\) (resp. from \(y\) to \(x\)) in \(\Delta\),
- \(C(x, x) = 2 - \alpha_{xx}\),
- \(C(x, y) = 0\) otherwise.

The matrix \(C\) is symmetric; it is a ‘generalized Cartan matrix’ in the sense of [12].

If we remove the loops from the ‘underlying graph of \(C\)’ (in the sense of [12]), we get the underlying graph of \(\Delta\).

In order to apply the result of Happel-Preiser-Ringel [12, section 2], we have to show:

**Lemma 4.2.2.** The set \(\Delta_0\) of vertices of \(\Delta\) is finite.

**Proof.** Riedtmann’s construction of \(\Delta\) is the following. We fix a vertex \(x_0\) in \(\tilde{\Gamma}_0\). Then the vertices of \(\Delta\) are the paths of \(\tilde{\Gamma}\) beginning on \(x_0\) and which do not contain subpaths of the form \(\alpha \sigma \alpha\), where \(\sigma\) is in \(\tilde{\Gamma}_1\). Now suppose that \(\Delta_0\) is an infinite set. Then for each \(n\), there exists a sequence:

\[
x_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} x_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n-1}} x_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} x_n
\]

such that \(\tau x_{i+2} \neq x_i\). Then there exist some indecomposables \(X_0, \ldots, X_n\) such that the vector space \(\mathcal{R}(X_{i-1}, X_i)/\mathcal{R}^2(X_{i-1}, X_i)\) is not zero. Thus from the lemma of 4.1.2 there exists irreducible morphisms \(f_i : X_{i-1} \to X_i\) such that the composition \(f_n f_{n-1} \cdots f_1\) does not vanish. But the functor \(\text{Hom}_T(X_0,?)\) has finite support. Thus there is an indecomposable \(Y\) which appears an infinite number of times in the sequence \((X_i)\). But since \(\mathcal{R}^N(Y, Y)\) vanishes for an \(N\), we have a contradiction. \(\square\)

Let \(S\) a system of representatives of isoclasses of indecomposables of \(T\). For an indecomposable \(Y\) of \(T\), we put

\[
l(Y) = \sum_{M \in S} \dim_k \text{Hom}_T(M, Y).
\]

This sum is finite since \(T\) is locally finite.

**Lemma 4.2.3.** For \(x\) in \(\Delta_0\), we write \(d_x = l(\pi)\). Then for each \(x \in \Delta_0\), we have:

\[
\sum_{y \in \Delta_0} d_y C_{xy} = 2.
\]

**Proof.** Let \(X\) and \(U\) be indecomposables of \(T\). Let

\[
X \xrightarrow{u} Y \xrightarrow{v} Z \xrightarrow{w} SX
\]

be an AR-triangle. We write \((U,?)\) for the cohomological functor \(\text{Hom}_T(U,?)\). Thus, we have a long exact sequence:

\[
(U, S^{-1}Z) \xrightarrow{S^{-1}w} (U, X) \xrightarrow{u*} (U, Y) \xrightarrow{v*} (U, Z) \xrightarrow{w*} (U, SX).
\]
Let $S_Z(U)$ be the image of the map $w_*$. We have the exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow S_{S^{-1}Z}(U) \longrightarrow (U, X) \xrightarrow{w_*} (U, Y) \xrightarrow{v_*} (U, Z) \xrightarrow{w_*} S_Z(U) \longrightarrow 0.$$ 

Thus we have the following equality:

$$\dim_k S_Z(U) + \dim_k S_{S^{-1}Z}(U) + \dim_k(U, Y) = \dim_k(U, X) + \dim_k(U, Z).$$

If $U$ is not isomorphic to $Z$, each map from $U$ to $Z$ is radical, thus $S_Z(U)$ is zero. If $U$ is isomorphic to $Z$, the map $w_*$ factors through the radical of $\text{End}(Z)$, so $S_Z(Z)$ is isomorphic to $k$. Then summing the previous equality when $U$ runs over $S$, we get:

$$l(X) + l(Z) = l(Y) + 2.$$

Clearly $l$ is $r$-invariant, thus $l(Z)$ equals $l(X)$. If the decomposition of $Y$ is of the form $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r Y_{i,n_i}$, we get:

$$l(Y) = \sum_i n_i l(Y_i) = \sum_{i, X \rightarrow Y_i \in \Gamma} a_{XY} l(Y_i) + a_{XX} l(X).$$

We deduce the formula:

$$2 = (2 - a_{XX}) l(X) - \sum_{i, X \rightarrow Y_i \in \Gamma} a_{XY} l(Y_i).$$

Let $x$ be a vertex of the tree $\Delta$ and $\pi$ its image in $\tilde{\Gamma}$. Then an arrow $\pi \rightarrow Y$ in $\tilde{\Gamma}$ comes from an arrow $(x, 0) \rightarrow (y, 0)$ in $\mathbb{Z}\Delta$ or from an arrow $(x, 0) \rightarrow (y, -1)$ in $\mathbb{Z}\Delta$, i.e. from an arrow $(y, 0) \rightarrow (x, 0)$. Indeed the projection $\mathbb{Z}\Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\Delta/G$ is a covering. From this we deduce the following equality:

$$2 = (2 - a_{X,Y}) d_x - \sum_{y, x \rightarrow y \in \Delta} a_{X,Y} d_y - \sum_{y, y \rightarrow x \in \Delta} a_{X,Y} d_y = \sum_{y \in \Delta} d_y C_{xy}. \qed$$

Now we can prove theorem 4.0.4. The matrix $C$ is a ‘generalized Cartan matrix’. The previous lemma gives us a subadditive function which is not additive. Thus by [12], the underlying graph of $C$ is of ‘generalized Dynkin type’. As $C$ is symmetric, the graph is necessarily of type $A$, $D$, $E$, or $L$. But this graph is the graph $\Delta$ with the valuation $a$. We are done in the cases $A$, $D$, or $E$.

The case $L_n$ occurs when the AR-quiver contains at least one loop. We can see $L_n$ as $\mathbb{A}_n$ with valuations on the vertices with a loop. Then, it is obvious that the automorphism groups of $\mathbb{Z}L_n$ are generated by $r^r$ for an $r \geq 1$. But proposition 4.1.1 tell us that a vertex $x$ with a loop satisfies $r^r x = x$. Thus $G$ is generated by $r$ and the AR-quiver has the following form:

$$1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow 3 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow n \longrightarrow 1.$$ 

This quiver is isomorphic to the quiver $\mathbb{Z}A_{2n}/G$ where $G$ is the group generated by the automorphism $r^r S = r$. The suspension functor $S$ sends the indecomposables on indecomposables, thus it can be seen as an automorphism of the AR-quiver. It is exactly the automorphism $S$ defined in section 2.2.

As shown in [15], it follows from the results of [13] that for each Dynkin tree $\Delta$ and for each weakly admissible group of automorphisms $G$ of $\mathbb{Z}\Delta$, there exists a locally finite triangulated category $\mathcal{T}$ such that $\Gamma_{\mathcal{T}} \simeq \mathbb{Z}\Delta/G$. This category is of the form $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{D}^b(\mathbb{Z}\Delta/G)/\varphi$ where $\varphi$ is an auto-equivalence of $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathbb{Z}\Delta/G)$. 

10 CLAIRE AMIOT
5. Construction of a covering functor

From now, we suppose that the AR-quiver $\Gamma$ of $\mathcal{T}$ is connected. We know its structure. It is natural to ask: Is the category $\mathcal{T}$ standard, i.e. equivalent as a $k$-linear category to the mesh category $k(\Gamma)$? First, in this part we construct a covering functor $F : k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta) \to \mathcal{T}$.

5.1. Construction. We write $\pi : Z\Delta \to \Gamma$ for the canonical projection. As $G$ is a weakly admissible group, this projection verifies the following property: if $x$ is a vertex of $Z\Delta$, the number of arrows of $Z\Delta$ with source $x$ is equal to the number of arrows of $Z\Delta/G$ with source $\pi x$. Let $S$ be a system of representatives of the isoclasses of indecomposables of $\mathcal{T}$. We write $\text{ind} \mathcal{T}$ for the full subcategory of $\mathcal{T}$ whose set of objects is $S$. For a tree $\Delta$, we write $k(Z\Delta)$ for the mesh category (see [24]). Using the same proof as Riedtmann [24], one shows the following theorem:

**Theorem 5.1.1.** There exists a $k$-linear functor $F : k(Z\Delta) \to \text{ind} \mathcal{T}$ which is surjective and induces bijections:

$$\bigoplus_{Fz=FY} \text{Hom}_{k(Z\Delta)}(x,z) \to \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(Fx,Fy),$$

for all vertices $x$ and $y$ of $Z\Delta$.

5.2. Infinite case. If the category $\mathcal{T}$ is locally finite not finite, the constructed functor $F$ is immediately fully faithful. Thus we get the corollary.

**Corollary 5.2.1.** If $\text{ind} \mathcal{T}$ is not finite, then we have a $k$-linear equivalence between $\mathcal{T}$ and the mesh category $k(Z\Delta)$.

5.3. Uniqueness criterion. The covering functor $F$ can be see as a $k$-linear functor from the derived category $D^b(\text{mod} k\Delta)$ to the category $\mathcal{T}$. By construction, it satisfies the following property called the AR-property:

For each AR-triangle $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h} SX$ of $D^b(\text{mod} k\Delta)$, there exists a triangle of $\mathcal{T}$ of the form $FX \xrightarrow{Ff} FY \xrightarrow{Fg} FZ \xrightarrow{\epsilon} SFX$.

In fact, thanks to this property, $F$ is determined by its restriction to the subcategory $\text{proj} k\Delta = k(\Delta)$, i.e. we have the following lemma:

**Lemma 5.3.1.** Let $F$ and $G$ be $k$-linear functors from $D^b(\text{mod} k\Delta)$ to $\mathcal{T}$. Suppose that $F$ and $G$ satisfy the AR-property and that the restrictions $F|_{k(\Delta)}$ and $G|_{k(\Delta)}$ are isomorphic. Then the functors $F$ and $G$ are isomorphic as $k$-linear functors.

**Proof.** It is easy to construct this isomorphism by induction using the (TR3) axiom of the triangulated categories (see [22]).

6. Particular cases of $k$-linear equivalence

From now we suppose that the category $\mathcal{T}$ is finite, i.e. $\mathcal{T}$ has finitely many isoclasses of indecomposable objects.

6.1. Equivalence criterion. Let $\Gamma$ be the AR-quiver of $\mathcal{T}$ and suppose that it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}\Delta/G$. Let $\varphi$ be a generator of $G$. It induces an automorphism in the mesh category $k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)$ that we still denote by $\varphi$. Then we have the following equivalence criterion:

**Proposition 6.1.1.** The categories $k(\Gamma)$ and $\text{ind} \mathcal{T}$ are equivalent as $k$-categories if and only if there exists a covering functor $F : k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta) \to \text{ind} \mathcal{T}$ and an isomorphism of functors $\Phi : F \circ \varphi \to F$. 


The proof consists in constructing a \( k \)-linear equivalence between \( \text{ind} T \) and the orbit category \( k(\Delta)/\varphi^2 \) using the universal property of the orbit category (see [13]), and then constructing an equivalence between \( k(\Delta)/\varphi^2 \) and \( k(\Gamma) \).

6.2. Cylindric case for \( \mathbb{A}_n \).

**Theorem 6.2.1.** If \( \Delta = \mathbb{A}_n \) and \( \varphi = \tau^r \) for some \( r \geq 1 \), then there exists a functor isomorphism \( \Phi : F \circ \varphi \rightarrow F \), i.e. for each object \( x \) of \( k(\Delta) \) there exists an automorphism \( \Phi_x \) of \( Fx \) such that for each arrow \( \alpha : x \rightarrow y \) of \( \Delta \), the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Fx & \xrightarrow{\Phi_x} & Fx \\
\downarrow{F\alpha} & & \downarrow{F\varphi\alpha} \\
Fy & \xrightarrow{\Phi_y} & Fy.
\end{array}
\]

To prove this, we need the following lemma:

**Lemma 6.2.2.** Let \( \alpha : x \rightarrow y \) be an arrow of \( Z\mathbb{A}_n \) and let \( c \) be a path from \( x \) to \( \tau^r y \), \( r \in \mathbb{Z} \), which is not zero in the mesh category \( k(Z\mathbb{A}_n) \). Then \( c \) can be written \( c'\alpha \) where \( c' \) is a path from \( y \) to \( \tau^r y \) (up to sign).

**Proof.** There is a path from \( x \) to \( \tau^r y \), thus, we have \( \text{Hom}_{k(Z\Delta)}(x, \tau^r y) \cong k \), and \( x \) and \( \tau^r y \) are opposite vertices of a ‘rectangle’ in \( Z\mathbb{A}_n \). This implies that there exists a path from \( x \) to \( \tau^r y \) beginning by \( \alpha \). \( \square \)

**Proof. (of theorem 6.2.1)** Combining proposition 6.1.1 and lemma 5.3.1, we have just to construct an isomorphism between the restriction of \( F \) and \( F \circ \varphi \) to a subquiver \( \mathbb{A}_n \).

Let us fix a full subquiver of \( Z\mathbb{A}_n \) of the following form:

\[
x_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} x_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n-1}} x_n
\]

such that \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) are representatives of the \( r \)-orbits in \( Z\mathbb{A}_n \). We define the \( (\Phi_{x_i})_{i=1 \ldots n} \) by induction. We fix \( \Phi_{x_1} = \text{Id}_{Fx_1} \). Now suppose we have constructed some automorphisms \( \Phi_{x_1}, \ldots, \Phi_{x_{i-1}} \) such that for each \( j \leq i \) the following diagram is commutative:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Fx_{j-1} & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{x_{j-1}}} & Fx_{j-1} \\
\downarrow{F\alpha_{j-1}} & & \downarrow{F\varphi\alpha_{j-1}} \\
Fx_j & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{x_j}} & Fx_j.
\end{array}
\]

The composition \( (F\varphi\alpha_{i}) \circ \Phi_{x_i} \) is in the morphism space \( \text{Hom}_T(Fx_i, Fx_{i+1}) \), which is isomorphic, by theorem 5.1.1, to the space

\[
\bigoplus_{Fz = Fx_{i+1}} \text{Hom}_{k(\Delta)}(x_i, z).
\]

Thus we can write

\[
(F\varphi\alpha_{i})\Phi_{x_i} = \lambda F\alpha_i + \sum_{z \neq x_{i+1}} F\beta_z
\]

where \( \beta_z \) belongs to \( \text{Hom}_{k(\Delta)}(x_i, z) \) and \( Fz = Fx_{i+1} \). But \( Fz \) is equal to \( Fx_{i+1} \) if and only if \( z \) is of the form \( \tau^l x_{i+1} \) for an \( l \) in \( \mathbb{Z} \). By the lemma, we can write \( \beta_z = \beta'_z \alpha_i \). Thus we have the equality:

\[
(F\varphi\alpha_{i})\Phi_{x_i} = F(\lambda \text{Id}_{x_{i+1}} + \sum_{z} \beta'_z) F\alpha_i.
\]
The scalar $\lambda$ is not zero. Indeed, $\Phi_{x_i}$ is an automorphism, thus the image of $(F\varphi \alpha_i)\Phi_{x_i}$ is not zero in the quotient

$$\mathcal{R}(F_{x_i}, F_{x_{i+1}})/\mathcal{R}^2(F_{x_i}, F_{x_{i+1}}).$$

Thus $\Phi_{x_{i+1}} = F(\lambda \text{id}_{x_{i+1}} + \sum z\beta'_i)$ is an automorphism of $F_{x_{i+1}}$ which verifies the commutation relation

$$(F\varphi \alpha_i) \circ \Phi_{x_i} = \Phi_{x_{i+1}} \circ F\alpha_i.$$  

$\square$

6.3. Other standard cases. In the mesh category $k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)$, where $\Delta$ is a Dynkin tree, the length of the non zero paths is bounded. Thus there exist automorphisms $\varphi$ such that, for an arrow $\alpha : x \to y$ of $\Delta$, the paths from $x$ to $\varphi^r y$ vanish in the mesh category for all $r \neq 0$. In other words, for each arrow $\alpha : x \to y$ of $Z\Delta$, we have:

$$\text{Hom}_{k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)/\varphi}(x, y) = \bigoplus_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)}(x, \varphi^r y) = \text{Hom}_{k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)}(x, y) \simeq k,$$

where $k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)/\varphi^2$ is the orbit category (see section 5.1).

**Lemma 6.3.1.** Let $T$ be a finite triangulated category with AR-quiver $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}\Delta/G$. Let $\varphi$ be a generator of $G$ and suppose that $\varphi$ verifies for each arrow $x \to y$ of $Z\Delta$

$$\bigoplus_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)}(x, \varphi^r y) = \text{Hom}_{k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)}(x, y) \simeq k.$$

Let $F : k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta) \to T$ and $G : k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta) \to T$ be covering functors satisfying the AR-property. Suppose that $F$ and $G$ agree up to isomorphism on the objects of $k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)$. Then $F$ and $G$ are isomorphic as $k$-linear functors.

**Proof.** Using lemma 5.3.1, we have just to construct an isomorphism between the functors restricted to $\Delta$. Let $\alpha : x \to y$ be an arrow of $\Delta$. Using theorem 5.1.1 and the hypothesis, we have the following isomorphisms:

$$\text{Hom}_T(Fx, Fy) \simeq \bigoplus_{Fz=Fx} \text{Hom}_{k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)}(x, z) \simeq \bigoplus_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{k(\mathbb{Z}\Delta)}(x, \varphi^r y) \simeq k$$

and then

$$\text{Hom}_T(Gx, Gy) \simeq \text{Hom}_T(Fx, Fy) \simeq k.$$

Thus there exists a scalar $\lambda$ such that $G\alpha = \lambda F\alpha$. This scalar does not vanish since $F$ and $G$ are covering functors. As $\Delta$ is a tree, we can find some $\lambda_x$ for $x \in \Delta$ by induction such that

$$G\alpha = \lambda_x \lambda_y^{-1} F\alpha.$$ 

Now it is easy to check that $\Phi_{x} = \lambda_x \text{id}_{Fx}$ is the functor isomorphism. $\square$

This lemma gives us an isomorphism between the functors $F$ and $F \circ \varphi$. Moreover, using the same argument, one can show that the covering functor $F$ is an $S$-functor and a $\tau$-functor.

For each Dynkin tree $\Delta$ we can determine the automorphisms $\varphi$ which satisfy this combinatorial property. Using the preceding lemma and the equivalence criterion we deduce the following theorem:

**Theorem 6.3.2.** Let $T$ be a finite triangulated category with AR-quiver $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}\Delta/G$. Let $\varphi$ be a generator of $G$. If one of these cases holds,

- $\Delta = \mathbb{A}_n$ with $n$ odd and $G$ is generated by $\tau^r$ or $\varphi = \tau^r \phi$ with $r \geq n^{-1}$ and $\phi = \tau_{-\frac{1}{2}} S$;
- $\Delta = \mathbb{A}_n$ with $n$ even and $G$ is generated by $\rho^r$ with $r \geq n - 1$ and $\rho = \tau^n S$;
• $\Delta = \mathbb{D}_n$ with $n \geq 5$ and $G$ is generated by $\tau^r$ or $\tau^r \phi$ with $r \geq n - 2$ and $\phi$ as in theorem §2.2.5.

• $\Delta = \mathbb{D}_4$ and $G$ is generated by $\phi \tau^r$, where $r \geq 2$ and $\phi$ runs over $\sigma_3$.

• $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_7$ and $G$ is generated by $\tau^r$ or $\tau^r \phi$ where $r \geq 5$ and $\phi$ is as in theorem §2.2.5.

• $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_8$ and $G$ is generated by $\tau^r$, $r \geq 8$.

• $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_8$ and $G$ is generated by $\tau^r$, $r \geq 14$.

then $T$ is standard, i.e. the categories $T$ and $k(\Gamma)$ are equivalent as $k$-linear categories.

Corollary 7.0.6. A finite maximal $d$-Calabi-Yau (see [19, 8]) triangulated category $T$, with $d \geq 2$, is standard, i.e. there exists a $k$-linear equivalence between $T$ the orbit category $D^b(\mod k\Delta)/\tau^{-1}S^{d-1}$ where $\Delta$ is Dynkin of type $A, D$ or $E$.

7. Algebraic case

For some automorphism groups $G$, we know the $k$-linear structure of $T$. But what about the triangulated structure? We can only give an answer adding hypothesis on the triangulated structure. In this section, we distinguish two cases:

If $T$ is locally finite, not finite, we have the following theorem which is proved in section 7.3.

Theorem 7.0.4. Let $T$ be a connected locally finite triangulated category with infinitely many indecomposables. If $T$ is the base of a tower of triangulated categories $T_i$, then $T$ is triangle equivalent to $D^b(\mod k\Delta)$ for some Dynkin diagram $\Delta$.

Now if $T$ is a finite standard category which is algebraic, i.e. $T$ is triangle equivalent to $\mathcal{E}$ for some $k$-linear Frobenius category $\mathcal{E}$ (§3.6)), then we have the following result which is proved in section 7.3.

Theorem 7.0.5. Let $T$ be a finite triangulated category, which is connected, algebraic and standard. Then, there exists a Dynkin diagram $\Delta$ of type $A, D$ or $E$ and an auto-equivalence $\Phi$ of $D^b(\mod k\Delta)$ such that $T$ is triangle equivalent to the orbit category $D^b(\mod k\Delta)/\Phi$.

This theorem combined with corollary 6.3.3 yields the following result (compare to [19, Cor 8.4]):

Corollary 7.0.6. If $T$ is a finite algebraic maximal $d$-Calabi-Yau category with $d \geq 2$, then $T$ is triangle equivalent to the orbit category $D^b(\mod k\Delta)/S^{d-1}$ for some Dynkin diagram $\Delta$.

7.1. $\partial$-functor. We recall the following definition from [18] and [30].

Definition 7.1.1. Let $\mathcal{H}$ be an exact category and $T$ a triangulated category. A $\partial$-functor $(I, \partial) : \mathcal{H} \to T$ is given by:

• an additive $k$-linear functor $I : \mathcal{H} \to T$;

• for each conflation $\epsilon : X \rightarrow i Y \rightarrow p Z$ of $\mathcal{H}$, a morphism $\partial \epsilon : IZ \to SIX$ functorial in $\epsilon$ such that $IX \xrightarrow{Ii} IY \xrightarrow{Ip} IZ \xrightarrow{\partial \epsilon} SIX$ is a triangle of $T$.

For each exact category $\mathcal{H}$, the inclusion $I : \mathcal{H} \to D^b(\mathcal{H})$ can be completed to a $\partial$-functor $(I, \partial)$ in a unique way. Let $T$ and $T'$ be triangulated categories. If $(F, \varphi) : T \to T'$ is an $S$-functor and $(I, \partial) : \mathcal{H} \to T$ is a $\partial$-functor, we say that $F$ respects $\partial$ if $(F \circ I, \varphi(F\partial)) : \mathcal{H} \to T'$ is a $\partial$-functor. Obviously each triangle functor respects $\partial$. 

Proposition 7.1.1. Let \( \mathcal{H} \) be a \( k \)-linear hereditary abelian category and let \((I, \partial) : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{T} \) be a \( \partial \)-functor. Then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) \( k \)-linear \( S \)-functor \( F : \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \to \mathcal{T} \) which respects \( \partial \).

Proof. On \( \mathcal{H} \) (which can be seen as a full subcategory of \( \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \)), the functor \( F \) is uniquely determined. We want \( F \) to be an \( S \)-functor, so \( F \) is uniquely determined on \( S^n\mathcal{H} \) for \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \) too. Since \( \mathcal{H} \) is hereditary, each object of \( \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \) is isomorphic to a direct sum of stalk complexes, i.e. complexes concentrated in a single degree. Thus, the functor \( F \) is uniquely determined on the objects. Now, let \( X \) and \( Y \) be stalk complexes of \( \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \) and \( f : X \to Y \) a non-zero morphism. We can suppose that \( X \) is in \( \mathcal{H} \) and \( Y \) is in \( S^n\mathcal{H} \). If \( n \neq 0,1 \), \( f \) is necessarily zero. If \( n = 0 \), then \( f \) is a morphism in \( \mathcal{H} \) and \( Ff \) is uniquely determined. If \( n = 1 \), \( f \) is an element of \( \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{H}}(X, S^{-1}Y) \), so gives us a conflations \( \epsilon : S^{-1}Y \to E \to X \) in \( \mathcal{H} \). The functor \( F \) respects \( \partial \), thus \( Ff \) has to be equal to \( \varphi \circ \partial \epsilon \) where \( \varphi \) is the natural isomorphism between \( SFS^{-1}Y \) and \( FY \). Since \( \partial \) is functorial, \( F \) is a functor. The result follows. \( \square \)

A priori this functor is not a triangle functor. We recall a theorem proved by B. Keller [18, cor 2.7].

Theorem 7.1.2. Let \( \mathcal{H} \) be a \( k \)-linear exact category, and \( \mathcal{T} \) be the base of a tower of triangulated categories [18]. Let \((I, \partial) : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{T} \) be a \( \partial \)-functor such that for each \( n < 0 \), and all objects \( X \) and \( Y \) of \( \mathcal{H} \), the space \( \text{Hom}_\mathcal{T}(IX, S^nY) \) vanishes. Then there exists a triangle functor \( F : \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \to \mathcal{T} \) such that the following diagram commutes up to isomorphism of \( \partial \)-functors:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{H} & \xrightarrow{(I, \partial)} & \mathcal{T} \\
\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{T}
\end{array}
\]

From theorem 7.1.2 and the proposition above we deduce the following corollary:

Corollary 7.1.3. (compare to [29]) Let \( \mathcal{T} \), \( \mathcal{H} \) and \((I, \partial) : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{T} \) be as in theorem 7.1.2. If \( \mathcal{H} \) is hereditary, then the unique functor \( F : \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \to \mathcal{T} \) which respects \( \partial \) is a triangle functor.

7.2. Proof of theorem 7.0.4. Let \( F \) be the \( k \)-linear equivalence constructed in theorem 7.1.2 between an algebraic triangulated category \( \mathcal{T} \) and \( \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \) where \( \mathcal{H} = \text{mod} k\Delta \) and \( \Delta \) is a simply laced Dynkin graph. As we saw in section 5, the covering functor is an \( S \)-functor.

The category \( \mathcal{H} \) is the heart of the standard \( t \)-structure on \( \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \). The image of this \( t \)-structure through \( F \) is a \( t \)-structure on \( \mathcal{T} \). Indeed, \( F \) is an \( S \)-equivalence, so the conditions (i) and (ii) from [3] Def 1.3.1 hold obviously. And since \( \mathcal{H} \) is hereditary, for an object \( X \) of \( \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{H}) \), the morphism \( X \to S\tau_{\leq 0}X \) of the triangle

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\tau_{\leq 0}X & \xrightarrow{} & X \\
\tau_{\geq 0}X & \xrightarrow{} & S\tau_{\leq 0}X
\end{array}
\]

vanishes. Thus the image of this triangle through \( F \) is a triangle of \( \mathcal{T} \) and condition (iii) of [3] Def 1.3.1 holds. Then we get a \( t \)-structure on \( \mathcal{T} \) whose heart is \( \mathcal{H} \).

It results from [3, Prop 1.2.4] that the inclusion of the heart of a \( t \)-structure can be uniquely completed to a \( \partial \)-functor. Thus we obtain a \( \partial \)-functor \((F_0, \partial) : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{T} \) with \( F_0 = F_{|\mathcal{H}} \).

The functor \( F \) is an \( S \)-equivalence. Thus for each \( n < 0 \), and all objects \( X \) and \( Y \) of \( \mathcal{H} \), the space \( \text{Hom}_\mathcal{T}(FX, S^nFY) \) vanishes. Now we can apply theorem 7.1.2.
and we get the following commutative diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{H} & \xrightarrow{G} & D^b(\mathcal{H}), \\
(F_0, \partial) & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
T & \xrightarrow{F} &
\end{array}
\]

where \( F \) is the \( S \)-equivalence and \( G \) is a triangle functor. Note that a priori \( F \) is an \( S \)-functor which does not respect \( \partial \). The functors \( F|_{1^n} \) and \( G|_{1^n} \) are isomorphic. The functor \( F \) is an \( S \)-functor thus we have an isomorphism \( F|_{1^n,1^n} \simeq G|_{1^n,1^n} \) for each \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \). Thus the functor \( G \) is essentially surjective. Since \( \mathcal{H} \) is the category \( \text{mod} \, k \Delta \), to show that \( G \) is fully faithful, we have just to show that for each \( p \in \mathbb{Z} \), there is an isomorphism induced by \( G 
\)

\[
\text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{H})}(A, S^pA) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{T}(GA, S^pGA)
\]

where \( A \) is the free module \( k \Delta \). For \( p = 0 \), this is clear because \( A \) is in \( \mathcal{H} \). And for \( p \neq 0 \) both sides vanish.

Thus \( G \) is a triangle equivalence between \( D^b(\mathcal{H}) \) and \( T \).

### 7.3. Finite algebraic standard case.

For a small dg category \( A \), we denote by \( C^A \) the category of dg \( A \)-modules, by \( D^A \) the derived category of \( A \) and by \( \text{per} \, A \) the perfect derived category of \( A \), i.e. the smallest triangulated subcategory of \( D^A \) which is stable under passage to direct factors and contains the free \( A \)-modules \( A(?,A) \), where \( A \) runs through the objects of \( A \). Recall that a small triangulated category is algebraic if it is triangle equivalent to \( \text{per} \, A \) for a dg category \( A \). For two small dg categories \( A \) and \( B \), a triangle functor \( \text{per} \, A \rightarrow \text{per} \, B \) is algebraic if it is isomorphic to the functor \( F_X = L \otimes \Delta \) associated with a dg bimodule \( X \), i.e. an object of the derived category \( D(A^{op} \otimes B) \).

Let \( \Phi \) be an algebraic autoequivalence of \( D^b(\text{mod} \, k \Delta) \) such that the orbit category \( D^b(\text{mod} \, k \Delta)/\Phi \) is triangulated. Let \( Y \) be a dg \( k \Delta-k \Delta \)-bimodule such that \( \Phi = F_Y \). In section 9.3 of [10], it was shown that there is a canonical triangle equivalence between this orbit category and the perfect derived category of a certain small dg category. Thus, the orbit category is algebraic, and endowed with a canonical triangle equivalence to the perfect derived category of a small dg category. Moreover, by the construction in [loc. cit.], the projection functor

\[
\pi : D^b(\text{mod} \, k \Delta) \rightarrow D^b(\text{mod} \, k \Delta)/\Phi
\]

is algebraic.

The proof of theorem 7.0.5 is based on the following universal property of the triangulated orbit category \( D^b(\text{mod} \, k \Delta)/\Phi \). For the proof, we refer to section 9.3 of [10].

**Proposition 7.3.1.** Let \( B \) be a small dg category and

\[
F_X = L \otimes \Delta X : D^b(\text{mod} \, k \Delta) \rightarrow \text{per} \, B
\]

an algebraic triangle functor given by a dg \( k \Delta-A \)-bimodule \( X \). Suppose that there is an isomorphism between \( Y \otimes_{k \Delta} X \) and \( X \) in the derived bimodule category \( D(k \Delta^{op} \otimes B) \). Then the functor \( F_X \) factors, up to isomorphism of triangle functors, through the projection

\[
\pi : D^b(\text{mod} \, k \Delta) \rightarrow D^b(\text{mod} \, k \Delta)/\Phi.
\]

Moreover, the induced triangle functor is algebraic.

Let us recall a lemma of Van den Bergh [21]:
Lemma 7.3.2. Let \( Q \) be a quiver without oriented cycles and \( A \) be a dg category. We denote by \( k(Q) \) the category of paths of \( Q \) and by \( \text{Can} : \mathcal{C}A \to \mathcal{D}A \) the canonical functor. Then we have the following properties:

a) Each functor \( F : k(Q) \to \mathcal{D}A \) lifts, up to isomorphism, to a functor \( \tilde{F} : k(Q) \to \mathcal{C}A \) which verifies the following property: For each vertex \( j \) of \( Q \), the induced morphism

\[
\bigoplus_i \tilde{F}i \to \tilde{F}j,
\]

where \( i \) runs through the immediate predecessors of \( j \), is a monomorphism which splits as a morphism of graded \( A \)-modules.

b) Let \( F \) and \( G \) be functors from \( k(Q) \) to \( \mathcal{C}A \), and suppose that \( F \) satisfies the property of a). Then any morphism of functors \( \varphi : \text{Can} \circ F \to \text{Can} \circ G \) lifts to a morphism \( \tilde{\varphi} : F \to G \).

Proof. a) For each vertex \( i \) of \( Q \), the object \( Fi \) is isomorphic in \( \mathcal{D}A \) to its cofibrant resolution \( X_i \). Thus for each arrow \( \alpha : i \to j \), \( F \) induces a morphism \( f_\alpha : X_i \to X_j \) which can be lifted to \( \mathcal{C}A \) since the \( X_i \) are cofibrant. Since \( Q \) has no oriented cycle, it is easy to choose the \( f_\alpha \) such that the property is satisfied.

b) For each vertex \( i \) of \( Q \), we may assume that \( Fi \) is cofibrant. Then we can lift \( \varphi_i : \text{Can} \circ Fi \to \text{Can} \circ Gi \) to \( \psi_i : Fi \to Gi \). For each arrow \( \alpha \) of \( Q \), the square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Fi & \xrightarrow{F_\alpha} & Fj \\
\downarrow{\psi_i} & & \downarrow{\psi_j} \\
Gi & \xrightarrow{G_\alpha} & Gj
\end{array}
\]

is commutative in \( \mathcal{D}A \). Thus the square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\bigoplus_i Fi & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_i F_\alpha} & \bigoplus_j Fj \\
\downarrow{\bigoplus_i \psi_i} & & \downarrow{\bigoplus_j \psi_j} \\
\bigoplus_i Gi & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_i G_\alpha} & \bigoplus_j Gj
\end{array}
\]

is commutative up to nullhomotopic morphism \( h : \bigoplus_i Fi \to Gj \). Since the morphism \( f : \bigoplus_i Fi \to Fj \) is split mono in the category of graded \( A \)-modules, \( h \) extends along \( f \) and we can modify \( \Psi_j \) so that the square becomes commutative in \( \mathcal{C}A \). The quiver \( Q \) does not have oriented cycles, so we can construct \( \tilde{\varphi} \) by induction.

\[\Box\]

Proof. (of theorem 7.0.3) The category \( T \) is small and algebraic, thus we may assume that \( T = \text{per} A \) for some dg category \( A \). Let \( F : \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod} k\Delta) \to T \) be the covering functor of theorem 5.1.1. Let \( \Phi \) be an auto-equivalence of \( \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod} k\Delta) \) such that the AR-quiver of the orbit category \( \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod} k\Delta)/\Phi \) is isomorphic (as translation quiver) to the AR-quiver of \( T \). We may assume that \( \Phi = - \otimes k\Delta Y \) for an object \( Y \) of \( \mathcal{D}(k\Delta^{op} \otimes k\Delta) \). The orbit category \( \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod} k\Delta)/\Phi \) is algebraic, thus it is \( \text{per} B \) for some dg category \( B \).

The functor \( F|_{k\Delta} \) lifts by lemma 7.3.2 to a functor \( \tilde{F} \) from \( k\Delta \) to \( \mathcal{C}A \). This means that the object \( X = \tilde{F}(k\Delta) \) has a structure of dg \( k\Delta^{op} \otimes A \)-module. We denote by \( X \) the image of this object in \( \mathcal{D}(k\Delta^{op} \otimes A) \).

The functors \( F \) and \( - \otimes k\Delta X \) become isomorphic when restricted to \( k\Delta \). Moreover \( - \otimes k\Delta X \) satisfies the AR-property since it is a triangulated functor. Thus by lemma 5.3.1 they are isomorphic as \( k \)-linear functors. So we have the following
The category $T$ is standard, thus there exists an isomorphism of $k$-linear functors:

$$c : - \otimes_{k\Delta} X \rightarrow - \otimes_{k\Delta} Y.$$

The functor $- \otimes_{k\Delta} X$ restricted to the category $k(\Delta)$ satisfies the property of (a) of lemma 7.3.2. Thus we can apply (b) and lift $c_{|k(\Delta)}$ to an isomorphism $\tilde{c}$ between $X$ and $Y \otimes_{k\Delta} X$ as dg-$k\Delta$-$\text{op} \otimes A$-modules.

By the universal property of the orbit category, the bimodule $X$ endowed with the isomorphism $\tilde{c}$ yields a triangle functor from $D^b(\text{mod } k\Delta)/\Phi$ to $T$ which comes from a bimodule $Z$ in $D(B^{\text{op}} \otimes A)$.

The functor $- \otimes_{k\Delta} Z$ is essentially surjective. Let us show that it is fully faithful. For $M$ and $N$ objects of $D^b(\text{mod } k\Delta)$ we have the following commutative diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\oplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{D}(M, \Phi^{n}N) & \rightarrow & - \otimes_{k\Delta} Z \\
\pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\
\text{Hom}_{D/\Phi}(\pi M, \pi N) & \rightarrow & - \otimes_{k\Delta} Z \\
\end{array}
\]

where $D$ means $D^b(\text{mod } k\Delta)$. The two diagonal morphisms are isomorphisms, thus so is the horizontal morphism. This proves that $- \otimes_{k\Delta} Z$ is a triangle equivalence between the orbit category $D^b(\text{mod } k\Delta)/\Phi$ and $T$. $\square$

8. Triangulated structure on the category of projectives

Let $k$ be a algebraically closed field and $\mathcal{P}$ a $k$-linear category with split idempotents. The category $\text{mod } \mathcal{P}$ of contravariant finitely presented functors from $\mathcal{P}$ to $\text{mod } k$ is exact. As the idempotents split, the projectives of $\text{mod } \mathcal{P}$ coincide with the representables. Thus the Yoneda functor gives a natural equivalence between $\mathcal{P}$ and $\text{proj } \mathcal{P}$. Assume besides that $\text{mod } \mathcal{P}$ has a structure of Frobenius category. The stable category $\text{mod } \mathcal{P}$ is a triangulated category, we write $\Sigma$ for the suspension functor.

Let $S$ be an auto-equivalence of $\mathcal{P}$. It can be extended to an exact functor from $\text{mod } \mathcal{P}$ to $\text{mod } \mathcal{P}$ and thus to a triangle functor of $\text{mod } \mathcal{P}$. The aim of this part is to find a necessary condition on the functor $S$ such that the category $(\mathcal{P}, S)$ has a triangulated structure. Heller already showed [14, thm 16.4] that if there exists an isomorphism of triangle functors between $S$ and $\Sigma^3$, then $\mathcal{P}$ has a pretriangulated structure. But he did not succeed in proving the octahedral axiom. We are going to impose a stronger condition on the functor $S$ and prove the following theorem:
Theorem 8.0.3. Assume there exists an exact sequence of exact functors from \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \) to \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \):

\[
0 \rightarrow \text{Id} \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow X^1 \rightarrow X^2 \rightarrow S \rightarrow 0,
\]

where the \( X^i, i = 0, 1, 2 \), take values in \( \text{proj} \mathcal{P} \). Then the category \( \mathcal{P} \) has a structure of triangulated category with suspension functor \( S \).

For an \( M \) in \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \), denote \( T_M : X^0 M \rightarrow X^1 M \rightarrow X^2 M \rightarrow SX^0 M \) a standard triangle. A triangle of \( \mathcal{P} \) will be a sequence \( X : \mathcal{P} \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} SP \) which is isomorphic to a standard triangle \( T_M \) for an \( M \) in \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \).

8.1. \( S \)-complexes, \( \Phi \)-\( S \)-complexes and standard triangles. Let \( \mathcal{Acp}(\text{mod} \mathcal{P}) \) be the category of acyclic complexes with projective components. It is a Frobenius category whose projective-injectives are the contractible complexes, i.e. the complexes homotopic to zero. The functor \( Z^0 : \mathcal{Acp}(\text{mod} \mathcal{P}) \rightarrow \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \) which sends a complex

\[
\cdots \rightarrow X^{-1} \xrightarrow{x^{-1}} X^0 \xrightarrow{x^0} X^1 \xrightarrow{x^1} \cdots
\]

to the kernel of \( x^0 \) is an exact functor. It sends the projective-injectives to projective-injectives and induces a triangle equivalence between \( \mathcal{Acp}(\text{mod} \mathcal{P}) \) and \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \).

Definition 8.1.1. An object of \( \mathcal{Acp}(\text{mod} \mathcal{P}) \) is called an \( S \)-complex if it is \( S \)-periodic, i.e. if it has the following form:

\[
\cdots \rightarrow P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} SP \xrightarrow{Su} SQ \xrightarrow{Su} \cdots.
\]

The category \( \text{S-comp} \) of \( S \)-complexes with \( S \)-periodic morphisms is a non full subcategory of \( \mathcal{Acp}(\text{mod} \mathcal{P}) \). It is a Frobenius category. The projective-injectives are the \( S \)-contractibles, i.e. the complexes homotopic to zero with an \( S \)-periodic homotopy. Using the functor \( Z^0 \), we get an exact functor from \( \text{S-comp} \) to \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \) which induces a triangle functor:

\[
Z^0 : \text{S-comp} \rightarrow \text{mod} \mathcal{P}.
\]

Fix a sequence as in theorem 8.0.3. Clearly, it induces for each object \( M \) of \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \), a functorial isomorphism in \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \), \( \Phi_M : \Sigma^3 M \rightarrow SM \).

Let \( Y \) be an \( S \)-complex,

\[
\cdots \rightarrow P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} SP \xrightarrow{Su} SQ \xrightarrow{Su} \cdots.
\]

Let \( M \) be the kernel of \( u \). Then \( Y \) induces an isomorphism \( \theta \) (in \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \)) between \( \Sigma^3 M \) and \( SM \). If \( \theta \) is equal to \( \Phi_M \), we will say that \( X \) is a \( \Phi \)-\( S \)-complex.

Let \( M \) be an object of \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \). The standard triangle \( T_M \) can be see as a \( \Phi \)-\( S \)-complex:

\[
\cdots \rightarrow X^0 M \rightarrow X^1 M \rightarrow X^2 M \rightarrow SX^0 M \rightarrow SX^1 M \rightarrow \cdots.
\]

The functor \( T \) which sends an object \( M \) of \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \) to the \( S \)-complex \( T_M \) is exact since the \( X^i \) are exact. It satisfies the relation \( Z^0 \circ T \simeq \text{Id}_{\text{mod} \mathcal{P}} \). Moreover, as it preserves the projective-injectives, it induces a triangle functor:

\[
T : \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \text{S-comp}.
\]
8.2. Properties of the functors $Z^0$ and $T$.

Lemma 8.2.1. An $S$-complex which is homotopy-equivalent to a $\Phi$-$S$-complex is a $\Phi$-$S$-complex.

Proof. Let $X : P \overset{u}{\rightarrow} Q \overset{v}{\rightarrow} R \overset{w}{\rightarrow} SP$ be an $S$-complex homotopy-equivalent to the $\Phi$-$S$-complex $X' : P' \overset{u'}{\rightarrow} Q' \overset{v'}{\rightarrow} R' \overset{w'}{\rightarrow} SP'$. Let $M$ be the kernel of $u$ and $M'$ the kernel of $u'$. By assumption, there exists a $S$-periodic homotopy equivalence $f$ from $X$ to $X'$, which induces a morphism $g = Z^0f : M \rightarrow M'$. Thus, we get the following commutative diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
P & Q & R & SP \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
M & \Sigma^3M & SM' & Sf^0 \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
P' & Q' & R' & SP'
\end{array}
\]

The morphism $g$ is an isomorphism of $\text{mod} P$ since $f$ is an isomorphism of $S\text{-comp}$ . Thus the morphisms $\Sigma^3g$ and $Sg$ are isomorphisms of $\text{mod} P$. The following equality in $\text{mod} P$

$$\theta = (Sg)^{-1}\Phi_{M'}\Sigma^3g = \Phi_M$$

shows that the complex $X$ is a $\Phi$-$S$-complex. \hfill $\Box$

Lemma 8.2.2. Let

$$X : P \overset{u}{\rightarrow} Q \overset{v}{\rightarrow} R \overset{w}{\rightarrow} SP \quad \text{and} \quad X' : P' \overset{u'}{\rightarrow} Q' \overset{v'}{\rightarrow} R' \overset{w'}{\rightarrow} SP'$$

be two $\Phi$-$S$-complexes. Suppose that we have a commutative square:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
P \\
\downarrow f^0 \\
P' \overset{u'}{\rightarrow} Q'
\end{array}
\]

Then, there exists a morphism $f^2 : R \rightarrow R'$ such that $(f^0, f^1, f^2)$ extends to an $S$-periodic morphism from $X$ to $X'$.

Proof. Let $M$ be the kernel of $u$, $M'$ be the kernel of $u'$ and $f : M \rightarrow M'$ be the morphism induced by the commutative square. As $R$ and $R'$ are projective-injective objects, we can find a morphism $g^2 : R \rightarrow R'$ such that the following square commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
Q \\
\downarrow f^1 \\
Q' \overset{v'}{\rightarrow} R'
\end{array}
\]
The morphism $g^2$ induces a morphism $g : SM \to SM'$ such that the following square is commutative in $\text{mod} P$:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\Sigma^3 M & \xrightarrow{\Phi_M} & SM \\
\downarrow{\Sigma^3 f} & & \downarrow{g} \\
\Sigma^3 M' & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{M'}} & SM'.
\end{array}
$$

Thus the morphisms $Sf$ and $g$ are equal in $\text{mod} P$, i.e. there exists a projective-injective $I$ of $\text{mod} P$ and morphisms $\alpha : SM \to I$ and $\beta : I \to SM'$ such that $g - Sf = \beta \alpha$. Let $p$ (resp. $p'$) be the epimorphism from $R$ onto $SM$ (resp. from $R'$ onto $SM'$). Then, as $I$ is projective, $\beta$ factors through $p'$.

We put $f^2 = g^2 - \gamma \alpha p$. Then obviously, we have the equalities $f^2 v = v' f^1$ and $w' f^2 = Sf^0 w$. Thus the morphism $(f^0, f^1, f^2)$ extends to a morphism of $S$-comp. □

**Proposition 8.2.3.** The functor $Z^0 : \Phi-S\text{-comp} \to \text{mod} P$ is full and essentially surjective. Its kernel is an ideal whose square vanishes.

**Proof.** The functor $Z^0$ is essentially surjective since we have the relation $Z^0 \circ T = \text{Id}_{\text{mod} P}$.

Let us show that $Z^0$ is full. Let

$$
X : P \overset{u}{\to} Q \overset{v}{\to} R \overset{w}{\to} SP \quad \text{and} \quad X' : P' \overset{u'}{\to} Q' \overset{v'}{\to} R' \overset{w'}{\to} SP'
$$

be two $\Phi$-$S$-complexes. Let $M$ (resp. $M'$) be the kernel of $u$ (resp. $u'$). As $P$, $Q$, $P'$ and $Q'$ are projective-injective, there exist morphisms $f^0 : P \to P'$ and $f^1 : Q \to Q'$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \xrightarrow{f} & P & \xrightarrow{u} & Q \\
\downarrow{f^0} & & \downarrow{f^0} & & \downarrow{f^1} \\
M' & \xrightarrow{f^0} & P' & \xrightarrow{u'} & Q'.
\end{array}
$$

Now the result follows from lemma 8.2.2.
Now let \( f : X \to X' \) be a morphism in the kernel of \( \underline{Z}^0 \). Up to homotopy, we can suppose that \( f \) has the following form:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} SP \\
0 & \diamond & 0 & \diamond & 0 \\
P' \xrightarrow{u'} Q' \xrightarrow{v'} R' \xrightarrow{w'} SP'.
\end{array}
\]

As the composition \( w'f^2 \) vanishes and as \( Q' \) is projective-injective, \( f^2 \) factors through \( v' \). For the same argument, \( f^2 \) factors through \( u \). If \( f \) and \( f' \) are composable morphisms of the kernel of \( \underline{Z}^0 \), we get the following diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} SP \\
0 & \diamond & 0 & \diamond & 0 \\
P' \xrightarrow{u'} Q' \xrightarrow{v'} R' \xrightarrow{w'} SP'.
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} SP \\
0 & \diamond & 0 & \diamond & 0 \\
P' \xrightarrow{u'} Q' \xrightarrow{v'} R' \xrightarrow{w'} SP'.
\end{array}
\]

The composition \( f'f \) vanishes obviously. \( \square \)

**Corollary 8.2.4.** A \( \Phi \)-\( S \)-complex morphism \( f \) which induces an isomorphism \( \underline{Z}^0(f) \) in \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \) is an homotopy-equivalence.

This corollary comes from the previous theorem and from the following lemma.

**Lemma 8.2.5.** Let \( F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}' \) be a full functor between two additive categories. If the kernel of \( F \) is an ideal whose square vanishes, then \( F \) detects isomorphisms.

**Proof.** Let \( u \in \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(A, B) \) be a morphism in \( \mathcal{C} \) such that \( Fu \) is an isomorphism. Since the functor \( F \) is full, there exists \( v \in \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(B, A) \) such that \( Fv = (Fu)^{-1} \). The morphism \( w = vu - Id_B \) is in the kernel of \( F \), thus \( w^2 \) vanishes. Then the morphism \( v(Id_B - w) \) is a right inverse of \( u \). In the same way we show that \( u \) has a left inverse, so \( u \) is an isomorphism. \( \square \)

**Proposition 8.2.6.** The category of \( \Phi \)-\( S \)-complexes is equivalent to the category of \( S \)-complexes which are homotopy-equivalent to standard triangles.

**Proof.** Since standard triangles are \( \phi \)-\( S \)-complexes, each \( S \)-complex that is homotopy-equivalent to a standard triangle is a \( \Phi \)-\( S \)-complex (lemma 8.2.3).

Let \( X : P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} SP \) be a \( \Phi \)-\( S \)-complex. Let \( M \) be the kernel of \( u \). Then there exist morphisms \( f^1 : P \to X^0M \) and \( f^1 : Q \to X^1M \) such that the following diagram is commutative:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
M \xrightarrow{f^0} P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{f^1} X^0M \\
M \xrightarrow{f^0} X^0M \xrightarrow{f^1} X^1M.
\end{array}
\]

We can complete (lemma 8.2.3) \( f \) into an \( S \)-periodic morphism from \( X \) in \( T_M \). The morphism \( f \) satisfies \( \underline{Z}^0f = Id_M \), so \( \underline{Z}^0(T_M) \) and \( \underline{Z}^0(X) \) are equal in \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \). By the corollary, \( T_M \) and \( X \) are homotopy-equivalent. Thus the inclusion functor \( T \) is essentially surjective. \( \square \)
These two diagrams summarize the results of this section:

8.3. **Proof of theorem 8.0.3.** We are going to show that the \( \Phi\)-\( S \)-complexes form a system of triangles in the category \( \mathcal{P} \). We use triangle axioms as in [22]

**TR0:** For each object \( M \) of \( \mathcal{P} \), the \( S \)-complex \( M \to M \to 0 \to SM \) is homotopy-equivalent to the zero complex, so is a \( \Phi\)-\( S \)-complex.

**TR1:** Let \( u: P \to Q \) be a morphism of \( \mathcal{P} \), and let \( M \) be its kernel. We can find morphisms \( f^0 \) and \( f^1 \) so as to obtain a commutative square:

We form the following push-out:

It induces a triangle morphism of the triangular category \( \text{mod} \mathcal{P} \):

\[ \text{Coker} a \to \Sigma \text{Coker} a \]
\[ \text{Coker} u \to \Sigma \text{Coker} u. \]
The morphism $\gamma$ is an isomorphism in $\text{mod} \mathcal{P}$ since $\text{Coker } a$ and $\text{Coker } u$ are canonically isomorphic to $\Sigma^2 M$ in $\text{mod} \mathcal{P}$. By the five lemma, $X^2 M \to R$ is an isomorphism in $\text{mod} \mathcal{P}$. Since $X^2 M$ is projective-injective, so is $R$. Thus the complex $P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} \mathcal{P}$ is an $S$-complex. Then we have to see that it is a $\Phi$-$S$-complex. Let $\theta$ be the isomorphism between $SM$ and $\Sigma M$ induced by this complex. We write $\alpha$ (resp. $\beta$) for the canonical isomorphism in $\text{mod} \mathcal{P}$ between $\Sigma^2 M$ and $\text{Coker } a$ (resp. $\text{Coker } u$). From the commutative diagram:

![Diagram](image-url)

we deduce the equality $\theta = (\Sigma \beta)^{-1} \gamma \Sigma \alpha \Phi_M = \Phi_M$ in $\text{mod} \mathcal{P}$. The constructed $S$-complex is a $\Phi$-$S$-complex.

**TR2:** Let $X : P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} \mathcal{P}$ be a $\Phi$-$S$-complex. It is homotopy-equivalent to a standard triangle $T_M$. Thus the $S$-complex

$$X' : Q \xrightarrow{-v} R \xrightarrow{-w} \mathcal{P} \xrightarrow{-Su} SQ$$

is homotopy-equivalent to $T_M[1]$. Since $\mathbb{T}$ is a triangle functor, the objects $T_{\Sigma M}$ and $T_{\Sigma M}[1]$ are isomorphic in the stable category $S\text{-comp}$, i.e. they are homotopy-equivalent. Thus, by lemma 8.2.1, $T_M[1]$ is a $\Phi$-$S$-complex and then so is $X'$.

**TR3:** This axiom is a direct consequence of lemma 8.2.2.

**TR4:** Let $X$ and $X'$ be two $\Phi$-$S$-complexes and suppose we have a commutative diagram:

$$X : P \xrightarrow{u} Q \xrightarrow{v} R \xrightarrow{w} \mathcal{P}$$

$$X' : P' \xrightarrow{u'} Q' \xrightarrow{v'} R' \xrightarrow{w'} \mathcal{P}'$$

Let $M$ (resp. $M'$) be the kernel of $u$ (resp. $u'$), and $g : M \to M'$ the induced morphism. The morphism $Tg : T_M \to T_{M'}$ induces a $S$-complex morphism $\tilde{g} = (g^0, g^1, g^2)$ between $X$ and $X'$.

We are going to show that we can find a morphism $f^2 : R \to R'$ such that $(f^0, f^1, f^2)$ can be extended in an $S$-complex morphism that is homotopic to $\tilde{g}$. As $(g^0, g^1)$ and $(f^0, f^1)$ induce the same morphism $g$ in the kernels, we have some morphisms $h^1 : Q \to P'$ and $h^2 : R \to Q'$ such that $f^0 - g^0 = h^1 u$ and $f^1 - g^1 = u' h^1 + h^2 v$. We put $f^2 = g^2 + v' h^2 v$. We have the following equalities:

$$f^2 v = g^2 v + v' h^2 v$$

and

$$w' f^2 = w' g^2$$

$$= v' (g^1 + h^2 v)$$

$$= v' (f^1 + u' h^1)$$

$$= v' f^1 - u' h^1$$

$$= (g^0 g^2 + Sh^1 Su) w$$

$$= (Sf^0) w$$
Thus \((f^0, f^1, f^2)\) can be extended to an \(S\)-periodic morphism \(\tilde{f}\) which is \(S\)-homotopic to \(\tilde{g}\). Their respective cones \(C(\tilde{f})\) and \(C(\tilde{g})\) are isomorphic as \(S\)-complexes. Moreover, since \(\tilde{g}\) is a composition of \(Tg : T_M \to T_{M'}\) with homotopy-equivalences, the cones \(C(\tilde{g})\) and \(C(Tg)\) are homotopy-equivalent.

In \(\text{mod} P\), we have a triangle

\[
M \xrightarrow{g} M' \xrightarrow{C(g)} \Sigma M.
\]

Since \(T\) is a triangle functor, the sequence

\[
T_M \xrightarrow{Tg} T_{M'} \xrightarrow{T(C(g))} T_{\Sigma M}
\]

is a triangle in \(\text{S-comp}\). But we know that

\[
T_M \xrightarrow{Tg} T_{M'} \xrightarrow{C(Tg)} T_M[1]
\]

is a triangle in \(\text{S-comp}\). Thus the objects \(C(Tg)\) and \(T C(Tg)\) are homotopy-equivalent. Thus, the cone \(C(\tilde{f})\) of \(\tilde{f}\) is a \(\Phi\)-\(S\)-complex by lemma 8.2.1.

9. Application to the deformed preprojective algebras

In this section, we apply the theorem 8.0.3 to show that the category of finite dimensional projective modules over a deformed preprojective algebra of generalized Dynkin type (see [4]) is triangulated. This will give us some examples of non-standard triangulated categories with finitely many indecomposables.

9.1. Preprojective algebra of generalized Dynkin type. Recall the notations of [4]. Let \(\Delta\) be a generalized Dynkin graph of type \(A_n, D_n (n \geq 4), E_n (n = 6, 7, 8),\) or \(L_n\). Let \(\text{P}(\Delta)\) be the following associated quiver:

\[
\Delta = A_n (n \geq 1) : 0 \xleftarrow{\pi_0} a_0 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} a_1 \xrightarrow{\pi_2} a_2 \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-2}} a_{n-2} \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-1}} a_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_n} 1
\]

\[
\Delta = D_n (n \geq 4) : 0 \xleftarrow{\pi_0} a_0 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} a_1 \xrightarrow{\pi_2} a_2 \xrightarrow{\pi_3} a_3 \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-2}} a_{n-2} \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-1}} a_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_n} 1
\]

\[
\Delta = E_n (n = 6, 7, 8) : 0 \xleftarrow{\pi_0} a_0 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} a_1 \xrightarrow{\pi_2} a_2 \xrightarrow{\pi_3} a_3 \xrightarrow{\pi_4} a_4 \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-2}} a_{n-2} \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-1}} a_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_n} 1
\]

\[
\Delta = L_n (n \geq 1) : \epsilon = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} a_i \pi_i \xrightarrow{\pi_n} 1 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} a_1 \xrightarrow{\pi_2} a_2 \xrightarrow{\pi_3} a_3 \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-2}} a_{n-2} \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-1}} a_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_n} 1.
\]

The preprojective algebra \(P(\Delta)\) associated to the graph \(\Delta\) is the quotient of the path algebra \(kQ_\Delta\) by the relations:

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{m} a_i \pi_i, \quad \text{for each vertex } i \text{ of } Q_\Delta.
\]
The following proposition is classical \[4\] prop 2.1.

**Proposition 9.1.1.** The preprojective algebra $P(\Delta)$ is finite dimensional and self-injective. Its Nakayama permutation $\nu$ is the identity for $\Delta = A_n$, $D_{2n}$, $E_7$, $E_8$ and $L_n$, and is of order 2 in all other cases.

9.2. Deformed preprojective algebras of generalized Dynkin type. Let us recall the definition of deformed preprojective algebra introduced by \[4\]. Let $\Delta$ be a graph of generalized Dynkin type. We define an associated algebra $R(\Delta)$ as follows:

\[
R(\mathbb{A}_n) = k; \\
R(\mathbb{D}_n) = k(x, y)/(x^2, y^2, (x + y)^{n-2}); \\
R(\mathbb{E}_n) = k(x, y)/(x^2, y^3, (x + y)^{n-3}); \\
R(\mathbb{L}_n) = k[x]/(x^{2n}).
\]

Further, we fix an exceptional vertex in each graph as follows (with the notations of the previous section):

- $0$ for $\Delta = \mathbb{A}_n$ or $\mathbb{L}_n$,
- $2$ for $\Delta = \mathbb{D}_n$,
- $3$ for $\Delta = \mathbb{E}_n$.

Let $f$ be an element of the square $rad^2 R(\Delta)$ of the radical of $R(\Delta)$. The **deformed preprojective algebra** $P^f(\Delta)$ is the quotient of the path algebra $kQ_\Delta$ by the relations:

\[
\sum_{a=\nu} a\overline{a}, \quad \text{for each non exceptional vertex } i \text{ of } Q,
\]

and

\[
a_0\overline{a}_0, \\
\overline{a}_0a_0 + \overline{a}_1a_1 + a_2\overline{a}_2 + f(\overline{a}_0a_0, \overline{a}_1a_1), \text{ and } (\overline{a}_0a_0 + \overline{a}_1a_1)^{n-2} \quad \text{for } \Delta = \mathbb{A}_n; \\
\overline{a}_0a_0 + \overline{a}_2a_2 + a_3\overline{a}_3 + f(\overline{a}_0a_0, \overline{a}_2a_2), \text{ and } (\overline{a}_0a_0 + \overline{a}_2a_2)^{n-3} \quad \text{for } \Delta = \mathbb{E}_n; \\
e^2 + a_0\overline{a}_0 + \epsilon f(\epsilon), \text{ and } e^{2n} \quad \text{for } \Delta = \mathbb{L}_n.
\]

Note that if $f$ is zero, we get the preprojective algebra $P(\Delta)$.

9.3. Corollaries of \[4\]. The following proposition \[4\] prop 3.4] shows that the category $\text{proj} P^f(\Delta)$ of finite-dimensional projective modules over a deformed preprojective algebra satisfies the hypothesis of theorem 8.0.3.

**Proposition 9.3.1.** Let $A = P^f(\Delta)$ be a deformed preprojective algebra. Then there exists an exact sequence of $A$-$A$-bimodules

\[
0 \longrightarrow 1A_{\Phi^{-1}} \longrightarrow P_2 \longrightarrow P_1 \longrightarrow P_0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow 0,
\]

where $\Phi$ is an automorphism of $A$ and where the $P_i$'s are projective as bimodules. Moreover, for each idempotent $e_i$ of $A$, we have $\Phi(e_i) = e_{\nu(i)}$.

So we can easily deduce the corollary:

**Corollary 9.3.2.** Let $P^f(\Delta)$ be a deformed preprojective algebra of generalized Dynkin type. Then the category $\text{proj} P^f(\Delta)$ of finite dimensional projective modules is triangulated. The suspension is the Nakayama functor.

Indeed, if $P_i = e_iA$ is a projective indecomposable, then $P_i \otimes_A A_\Phi$ is equal to $\Phi(e_i)A = e_{\nu(i)}A$ thus to $\nu(P_i)$.

Now we are able to answer to the question of the previous part and find a triangulated category with finitely many indecomposables which is not standard. The proof of the following theorem comes essentially from the theorem \[4\] thm 1.3].
Theorem 9.3.3. Let $k$ be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 2. Then there exist $k$-linear triangulated categories with finitely many indecomposables which are not standard.

Proof. By theorem [4, thm 1.3], we know that there exist basic deformed preprojective algebras of generalized Dynkin type $P^f(\Delta)$ which are not isomorphic to $P(\Delta)$. Thus the categories $\text{proj} P^f(\Delta)$ and $\text{proj} P(\Delta)$ can not be equivalent. But both are triangulated by corollary 9.3.2 and have the same AR-quiver $\mathbb{Z}\Delta/\tau = Q_\Delta$. □

Conversely, we have the following theorem:

Theorem 9.3.4. Let $T$ be a finite 1-Calabi-Yau triangulated category. Then $T$ is equivalent to $\text{proj} \Lambda$ as $k$-category, where $\Lambda$ is a deformed preprojective algebra of generalized Dynkin type.

Proof. Let $M_1, \ldots, M_n$ be representatives of the isoclasses of indecomposable objects of $T$. The $k$-algebra $\Lambda = \text{End}(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i)$ is basic, finite-dimensional and selfinjective since $T$ has a Serre duality. It is easy to see that $T$ and $\text{proj} \Lambda$ are equivalent as $k$-categories.

Let $\text{mod} \Lambda$ be the category of finitely presented $\Lambda$-modules. It is a Frobenius category. Denote by $\Sigma$ the suspension functor of the triangulated category $\text{mod} \Lambda$. The category $T$ is 1-Calabi-Yau, that is to say that the suspension functor $S$ of the triangulated category $T$ and the Serre functor $\nu$ are isomorphic. But in $\text{mod} \Lambda$, the functors $S$ and $\Sigma^3$ are isomorphic. Thus, for each non projective simple $\Lambda$-module $M$ we have an isomorphism $\Sigma^3 M \cong \nu M$. By [4, thm 1.2], we get immediately the result. □

References