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Homological Transfer between Additive Categories and Higher Differential Additive Categories

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Abstract Given an additive category $\mathcal{C}$ and an integer $n \geq 2$. The higher differential additive category consists of objects X in $\mathcal{C}$ equipped with an endomorphism ϵ_X satisfying $\epsilon_X^n = 0$. Let R be a finite-dimensional basic algebra over an algebraically closed field and T the augmenting functor from the category of finitely generated left R-modules to that of finitely generated left $R/(t^n)$-modules. It is proved that a finitely generated left R-module M is τ-rigid (respectively, (support) τ-tilting, almost complete τ-tilting) if and only if so is $T(M)$ as a left $R[t]/(t^n)$-module. Moreover, R is τ_m-selfinjective if and only if so is $R[t]/(t^n)$.

Keywords Higher differential objects, Wakamatsu tilting subcategories, G_ω-projective modules, support τ-tilting modules, τ_m-selfinjective algebras, precluster tilting subcategories

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1 Introduction

Let R be an arbitrary associative ring with unit. A module equipped with an R-linear endomorphism of square zero is called a *differential* R-module. Since their appearance in Cartan and Eilenberg's treatise [10], differential modules has played an important role in solving some problems from commutative algebra and algebraic topology [5]. Indeed, differential R-modules are exactly modules over *the ring of dual numbers*, that is, the ring $R[\epsilon] := R[t]/(t^2)$ (the factor ring of the polynomial ring $R[t]$ in one variable t modulo the ideal generated by t^2). For a positive integer $n \geq 2$, Xu, Yang and Yao [32] introduced a higher analog of differential modules, called *n-th differential* modules. More precisely, an n-th differential module is such an R-module with an R-linear endomorphism of n-th power zero. Recently, Tang and Huang [28] extended the theory of n-th differential modules to additive categories and related some homological behavior of R and those of the ring $R[t]/(t^n)$. With the help of the theory of higher differential objects in additive categories, this paper is concerned with investigating the transfer of some homological properties between R and $R[t]/(t^n)$. The paper is organized as follows.

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In Section 2, some terminology and notations are given. We also collect some useful general facts in higher differential additive categories, which will be frequently used in the sequel.

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category and $T : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ the augmenting functor. In Section 3, we establish the relation between the (pre)covers (respectively, (pre)envelopes) in $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$, and prove that for a subcategory $\mathcal{X}$ of $\mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{X}$ is precovering (respectively, preenveloping) in $\mathcal{C}$ if and only if $T(\mathcal{X})$ is precovering (respectively, preenveloping) in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ (Theorem 3.3).

We devote the rest part of the paper to expose some applications of the obtained results. Let R be a left noetherian ring and ${}_R\omega$ a Wakamatsu tilting module with $S = \mathrm{End}({}_R\omega)$. In Section 4, we prove that an $R[t]/(t^n)$-module M is $G_{T(\omega)}$-projective if and only if M is G_ω-projective as an R-module; and that an $S[t]/(t^n)$-module N is in the Auslander class $\mathcal{A}_{T(\omega)}(S[t]/(t^n))$ if and only if N is in the Auslander class $\mathcal{A}_\omega(S)$ (Theorem 4.7). Moreover, we prove that for an artin algebra R, $R/(t^n)$ is CM-finite (respectively, CM-free) implies that so is R (Proposition 4.9); and for a finite dimensional algebra R over an algebraically closed field, if $R[t]/(t^n)$ is representation finite, then so is R (Proposition 4.12). We give examples to illustrate that neither the converses of these two propositions hold true in general.

In Section 5, we focus on the τ-tilting theory of higher differential module categories. Let R be a finite-dimensional basic algebra over an algebraically closed field. We prove that a finitely generated left R-module M is τ-rigid (respectively, (support) τ-tilting, almost complete τ-tilting) if and only if so is $T(M)$ as a left $R[t]/(t^n)$-module (Theorem 5.5). Then we apply it to study the transfer of the Bongartz complement and two-term (pre)silting complexes between R and $R/(t^n)$.

Section 6 deals with an application to m-precluster tilting subcategories of module categories. Actually, we show that an Artin algebra R is τ_m-selfinjective if and only if so is $R[t]/(t^n)$ (Theorem 6.4).

2 Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, R is an associative ring with unit. We use $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$ (respectively, $\mathrm{mod}\, R$) to denote the class of (respectively, finitely generated) left R-modules. For a module $M \in \mathrm{Mod}\, R$, we use $\mathrm{pd}_R\, M$ to denote the projective dimension of M.

Now we start by recalling from [28] some definitions and notations. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category and $n \geq 2$. An *n-th differential object* of $\mathcal{C}$ is a pair (X, ϵ_X), where $X \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$ and $\epsilon_X \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(X)$ satisfying $\epsilon_X^n = 0$. We define the *higher differential additive category* $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ as follows: The objects of $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ are n-th differential objects, and the set of morphisms from (X, ϵ_X) to (Y, ϵ_Y) consists of morphisms $f : X \to Y$ of $\mathcal{C}$ satisfying the equality $f\epsilon_X = \epsilon_Y f$.

Next we introduce two functors between $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.

(1) The *forgetful functor* $F : \mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n \to \mathcal{C}$ is defined on the objects (X, ϵ_X) of $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ by $F(X, \epsilon_X) = X$ and on the morphisms f in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ by $F(f) = f$.

(2) We define the *augmenting functor* $T : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$, which takes an object X of $\mathcal{C}$ to the object $T(X) = (X^{\oplus n}, \epsilon_{X^{\oplus n}})$ of $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ with $X^{\oplus n} = \underbrace{X \oplus X \oplus \cdots \oplus X}_{n}$ and

$$\epsilon_{X^{\oplus n}} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n\times n},$$

and takes a morphism f in $\mathcal{C}$ to the morphism

$$\begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & f & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & f \end{pmatrix}_{n\times n}$$

in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.

We state some preliminary results on $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ as follows.

Fact 2.1 Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category, and let $M, N \in \operatorname{ob}\mathcal{C}$ and $(X, \epsilon_X) \in \operatorname{ob}\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.

(1) If R is a ring and $\mathcal{C} = \operatorname{Mod} R$, then $(\operatorname{Mod} R)[\epsilon]^n \cong \operatorname{Mod}(R[t]/(t^n))$.

(2) Both (F, T) and (T, F) are adjoint pairs.

(3) $f \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(M), T(N))$ if and only if

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_2 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ with } a_i \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, N).$$

(4) If $f \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(M), (X, \epsilon_X))$, then $f = (f', \epsilon_X f', \ldots, \epsilon_X^{n-1} f')$ with $f' \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, X)$.

(5) If $g \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}((X, \epsilon_X), T(M))$, then $g = (g'\epsilon_X^{n-1}, \ldots, g'\epsilon_X, g')^T$ with $g' \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M)$.

Proof The assertions (1), (2) and (3) follow from [28, p. 130], [28, Proposition 3.1] and [28, Proposition 3.4] respectively. The assertions (4) and (5) are obvious. □

The following definition is cited from [9].

Definition 2.2 Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive category. A *kernel-cokernel pair* (i, p) in $\mathcal{C}$ is a pair of composable morphisms $A \xrightarrow{i} B \xrightarrow{p} C$ such that i is a kernel of p and p is a cokernel of i. We shall call i an *admissible monic* and p an *admissible epic*.

An *exact category* $(\mathcal{C}, \mathscr{E})$ is an additive category $\mathcal{C}$ with a class $\mathscr{E}$ of kernel-cokernel pairs which is closed under isomorphisms and satisfies the following axioms:

[E0] For all objects $C \in \mathcal{C}$, the identity morphism 1_C is an admissible monic.

[E0$^{\text{op}}$] For all objects $C \in \mathcal{C}$, the identity morphism 1_C is an admissible epic.

[E1] The class of admissible monics is closed under compositions.

[E1$^{\text{op}}$] The class of admissible epics is closed under compositions.

[E2] The push-out of an admissible monic along an arbitrary morphism exists and yields an admissible monic.

[E2$^{\rm op}$] The pull-back of an admissible epic along an arbitrary morphism exists and yields an admissible epic.

Elements of $\mathscr{E}$ are called *short exact sequences.*

Remark 2.3 (cf. [23, p. 39]) Equivalently, an additive category $\mathcal{C}$ with a class $\mathscr{E}$ of composable morphisms $A \to B \to C$ is called *exact* if it satisfies the following axioms.

(1) An admissible monic (respectively, epic) is a kernel (respectively, cokernel) of any corresponding admissible epic (respectively, monic).

(2) Axioms [E0], [E0$^{\rm op}$], [E1], [E1$^{\rm op}$], [E2] and [E2$^{\rm op}$] hold.

According to [9, 22], an additive category $\mathcal{C}$ is called *idempotent complete* if every idempotent endomorphism $e = e^2$ of an object $X \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$ splits, that is, there exists a factorization

$$X \stackrel{\pi}{\longrightarrow} Y \stackrel{\iota}{\longrightarrow} X$$

of e with $\pi\iota = 1_Y$.

Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathscr{E})$ be an exact category, and let $\mathscr{E}_F$ be the class of pairs of composable morphisms in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ that become short exact sequences in $\mathcal{C}$ via the forgetful functor F. The following result characterizes projective (respectively, injective) objects of $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ in terms of that of $\mathcal{C}$.

Lemma 2.4 ([28, Proposition 3.6]) *Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathscr{E})$ be an idempotent complete exact category. Then we have*

(1) *P is a projective object of $(\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n, \mathscr{E}_F)$ if and only if $P \cong T(Q)$ for some projective object Q of $\mathcal{C}$.*

(2) *I is an injective object of $(\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n, \mathscr{E}_F)$ if and only if $I \cong T(E)$ for some injective object E of $\mathcal{C}$.*

Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a class of objects in an additive category $\mathcal{C}$ and $M \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$. Recall that an $\mathcal{X}$-*precover* of M is a morphism $f : X \to M$ in $\mathcal{C}$ with $X \in \mathcal{X}$ such that any morphism $g : X' \to M$ in $\mathcal{C}$ with $X' \in \mathcal{X}$ factors through f. An $\mathcal{X}$-precover $f : X \to M$ of M is an $\mathcal{X}$-*cover* if every endomorphism $g : X \to X$ in $\mathcal{C}$ with $fg = f$ is an automorphism. We call the class $\mathcal{X}$ *precovering* in $\mathcal{C}$ if any $M \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$ has an $\mathcal{X}$-precover. Dually, the notions of preenvelopes and preenveloping classes are defined (cf. [14]).

3 Precovering and Preenveloping Classes

From now on, we fix an exact category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathscr{E})$. This section investigates how to construct precovering and preenveloping classes in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ via the augmenting functor T.

A sequence (of finite or infinite length):

$$\cdots \to X_m \stackrel{f_m}{\longrightarrow} \cdots \to X_1 \stackrel{f_1}{\longrightarrow} X_0 \stackrel{f_0}{\longrightarrow} M \to 0$$

in $\mathcal{C}$ is called an $\mathcal{X}$-*resolution* of M if all X_i are in $\mathcal{X}$ and

$$0 \to \mathrm{Ker}\, f_i \to X_i \to \mathrm{Im}\, f_i \to 0$$

is a short exact sequence for any $i \geq 0$ (note: $\mathrm{Im}\, f_0 = M$); furthermore, such an $\mathcal{X}$-resolution is called *proper* if it remains exact after applying the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, -)$ for any $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Dually, the notions of an $\mathcal{X}$-*coresolution* and an $\mathcal{X}$-*coproper coresolution* of M are defined.

Proposition 3.1 *Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a subcategory of $(\mathcal{C}, \mathscr{E})$ and $(M, \epsilon_M) \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.*

(1) *If*

$$0 \to L \xrightarrow{\lambda} X \xrightarrow{\pi} M \to 0 \tag{3.1}$$

is a short exact sequence in $\mathcal{C}$ such that π is an $\mathcal{X}$-precover of M, then there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \to (L \oplus X^{\oplus(n-1)}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{g} T(X) \xrightarrow{f} (M, \epsilon_M) \to 0 \tag{3.2}$$

in $(\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n, \mathscr{E}_F)$ such that f is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-precover of (M, ϵ_M), where $f = (\pi, \epsilon_M\pi, \ldots, \epsilon_M^{n-1}\pi)$ and

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & h & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & h & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{n\times n} \quad \text{with } h \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(X).$$

(2) *If*

$$0 \to M \xrightarrow{\lambda'} X \xrightarrow{\pi'} L \to 0 \tag{3.3}$$

is a short exact sequence in $\mathcal{C}$ such that λ' is an $\mathcal{X}$-preenvelope of M, then there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \to (M, \epsilon_M) \xrightarrow{f'} T(X) \xrightarrow{g'} (L \oplus X^{\oplus(n-1)}, \epsilon) \to 0 \tag{3.4}$$

in $(\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n, \mathscr{E}_F)$ such that f' is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-preenvelope of (M, ϵ_M), where $f' = (\lambda'\epsilon_M^{n-1}, \ldots, \lambda'\epsilon_M, \lambda')^T$ and

$$g' = \begin{pmatrix} \pi' & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & h' & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & h' & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & h' \end{pmatrix}_{n\times n} \quad \text{with } h' \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(X).$$

Proof (1) Since π is admissible epic, [9, Proposition 2.9] implies that $T(\pi)$ is admissible epic. Then

$$f = (\pi, \epsilon_M\pi, \ldots, \epsilon_M^{n-1}\pi) = p'_M T(\pi)$$

is also admissible epic by [28, Lemma 3.5], where $p'_M = (1, \epsilon_M, \ldots, \epsilon_M^{n-1})$. As π is an $\mathcal{X}$-precover of M, there is a morphism $h \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(X)$ such that $\pi h = \epsilon_M \pi$. Thus $fg = 0$.

Now we prove that (3.2) is a short exact sequence. Let

$$t = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n)^T : C \to X^{\oplus n}$$

be a morphism in $\mathcal{C}$ such that $ft = 0$. Then

$$\pi t_1 + \epsilon_M \pi t_2 + \cdots + \epsilon_M^{n-1} \pi t_n = 0,$$

and hence

$$\pi t_1 + \pi h t_2 + \cdots + \pi h^{n-1} t_n = 0.$$

Since λ is the kernel of π, there exists a unique morphism $s_1 : C \to L$ such that

$$\lambda s_1 = t_1 + ht_2 + \cdots + h^{n-1}t_n.$$

Set

$$s_i := -h^{n-i}t_n - h^{n-i-1}t_{n-1} - \cdots - ht_{i+1} - t_i \ (2 \le i \le n-1) \text{ and } s_n := -t_n.$$

Clearly $s = (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_n)^T : C \to L \oplus X^{\oplus(n-1)}$ satisfies $gs = t$. We conclude that g is the kernel of f.

Now we show that f is the cokernel of g. Let

$$u = (u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n) : X^{\oplus n} \to C$$

be a morphism in $\mathcal{C}$ such that $ug = 0$. Then

$$(u_1\lambda, u_1h - u_2, \ldots, u_{n-1}h - u_n) = 0.$$

Since π is the cokernel of λ, there exists a unique morphism $p : M \to C$ such that $p\pi = u_1$. Notice that $\pi h = \epsilon_M \pi$, so $\pi h^i = \epsilon_M^i \pi$ and

$$p\epsilon_M^i \pi = p\pi h^i = u_1 h^i = u_2 h^{i-1} = \cdots = u_i h = u_{i+1}$$

for any $1 \le i \le n-1$. It follows that $pf = u$ and f is the cokernel of g. Therefore we conclude that (3.2) is a short exact sequence by Remark 2.3. Consequently we get an endomorphism $\epsilon \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(L \oplus X^{\oplus n-1})$ satisfying $g\epsilon = \epsilon_{X^{\oplus n}} g$. Then $\epsilon^n = 0$ since $\epsilon^n_{X^{\oplus n}} = 0$.

Now let $\beta \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(X'), \ (M, \epsilon_M))$. Then $\beta = (\beta', \varepsilon_M\beta', \ldots, \varepsilon_M^{n-1}\beta')$ with $\beta' \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X', M)$ by Fact 2.1 (4). Since $\pi : X \to M$ is an $\mathcal{X}$-precover of M, there exists a morphism $\gamma : X' \to X$ such that $\pi\gamma = \beta'$. Thus $fT(\gamma) = \beta$ and f is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-precover of (M, ϵ_M).

(2) It is dual to (1). □

As a consequence, we get the following

Corollary 3.2 *Let $\mathcal{X}$ be an additive subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ and $(M, \epsilon_M) \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.*

(1) *If*

$$\cdots \to X_m \xrightarrow{f_m} \cdots \to X_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} X_0 \xrightarrow{f_0} M \to 0$$

is a proper $\mathcal{X}$-resolution in $\mathcal{C}$, then there exists a proper $T(\mathcal{X})$-resolution

$$\cdots \to X'_m \xrightarrow{f'_m} \cdots \to X'_1 \xrightarrow{f'_1} X'_0 \xrightarrow{f'_0} (M, \epsilon_M) \to 0$$

in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ with $X'_i = T(X_i \oplus X_{i-1}^{(n-1)} \oplus \cdots \oplus X_0^{(n-1)^i})$.

(2) *If*

$$0 \to M \xrightarrow{g_0} X_0 \xrightarrow{g_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{g_m} X_m \to \cdots$$

is a coproper $\mathcal{X}$-coresolution in $\mathcal{C}$, then there exists a coproper $T(\mathcal{X})$-coresolution

$$0 \to (M, \epsilon_M) \xrightarrow{g'_0} X'_0 \xrightarrow{g'_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{g'_m} X'_m \to \cdots$$

in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ with $X'_i = T(X_i \oplus X_{i-1}^{(n-1)} \oplus \cdots \oplus X_0^{(n-1)^i})$.

Proof (1) Set $M_{i+1} := \mathrm{Ker}\, f_i$ for any $i \ge 0$. By Proposition 3.1 (1), there exists a short exact sequence

$$0 \to (M_1 \oplus X_0^{\oplus(n-1)}, \epsilon) \to T(X_0) \to (M, \epsilon_M) \to 0 \tag{3.5}$$

in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ such that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(X),(3.5))$ is exact for any $X \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$. Note that

$$0 \to M_2 \to X_1 \oplus X_0^{\oplus(n-1)} \to M_1 \oplus X_0^{\oplus(n-1)} \to 0 \tag{3.6}$$

is a short exact sequence in $\mathcal{C}$ such that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X,(3.6))$ is exact for any $X \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$. Then by Proposition 3.1 (1) again, we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \to (M_2 \oplus (X_1 \oplus X_0^{\oplus(n-1)})^{\oplus(n-1)}, \epsilon') \to T(X_1 \oplus X_0^{\oplus(n-1)}) \to (M_1 \oplus X_0^{\oplus(n-1)}, \epsilon) \to 0 \tag{3.7}$$

in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ such that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(X),(3.7))$ is exact for any $X \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$. Continuing in this way, we obtain the desired sequence.

(2) It is dual to (1). □

The following result will be used frequently in the sequel.

Theorem 3.3 *Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ and $M \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$. Then the following statements hold.*

(1) *$f : X \to M$ is an $\mathcal{X}$-(pre)cover of M if and only if $T(f) : T(X) \to T(M)$ is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-(pre)cover of $T(M)$.*

(2) *$g : M \to X$ is an $\mathcal{X}$-(pre)envelope of M if and only if $T(g) : T(M) \to T(X)$ is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-(pre)envelope of $T(M)$.*

(3) *$\mathcal{X}$ is precovering in $\mathcal{C}$ if and only if $T(\mathcal{X})$ is precovering in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.*

(4) *$\mathcal{X}$ is preenveloping in $\mathcal{C}$ if and only if $T(\mathcal{X})$ is preenveloping in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.*

Proof We will only prove (1) and (3). Dually, we get (2) and (4).

(1) We first prove the necessity. We use $\varepsilon : FT \to 1_{\mathcal{C}}$ (respectively, $\eta : 1_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n} \to TF$) to denote the counit (respectively, unit) of the adjoint pair (F,T). Given a morphism $f' \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(X'),T(M))$ with $X' \in \mathcal{X}$, we get the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T(X') & \xrightarrow{\eta_{T(X')}} & TFT(X') \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle f'} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle TF(f')} \\ T(M) & \xrightarrow{\eta_{T(M)}} & TFT(M). \end{array}$$

Notice that $FT(X')$ is a finite direct sum of X', so there exists $h : FT(X') \to X$ such that $fh = \varepsilon_M F(f')$. Thus we have

$$T(f)T(h)\eta_{T(X')} = T(fh)\eta_{T(X')} = T(\varepsilon_M)TF(f')\eta_{T(X')} = T(\varepsilon_M)\eta_{T(M)}f' = f'.$$

It follows that $T(f) : T(X) \to T(M)$ is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-precover of $T(M)$. Moreover, suppose that f is an $\mathcal{X}$-cover of M. Now given an endomorphism

$$h' := \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_2 & c_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_3 & c_2 & c_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_n & c_{n-1} & c_{n-2} & \cdots & c_1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(X)),$$

if $T(f)h' = T(f)$, then $fc_1 = f$. Thus c_1 must be an isomorphism since f is an $\mathcal{X}$-cover of M. It follows that h' is also an isomorphism and $T(f) : T(X) \to T(M)$ is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-cover of $T(M)$.

Next we prove the sufficiency. Let $f' : X' \to M$ be a morphism in $\mathcal{C}$. Since $T(f) : T(X) \to T(M)$ is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-(pre)cover of $T(M)$, by Fact 2.1 (3) there exists a morphism

$$h := \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h_2 & h_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h_3 & h_2 & h_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_n & h_{n-1} & h_{n-2} & \cdots & h_1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(X'), T(X))$$

such that $T(f)h = T(f')$. Namely,

$$\begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h_2 & h_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h_3 & h_2 & h_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_n & h_{n-1} & h_{n-2} & \cdots & h_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f' & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & f' & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f' & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & f' \end{pmatrix}.$$

One can get that $fh_1 = f'$. It means that $f : X \to M$ is an $\mathcal{X}$-precover of M. Finally, it is not hard to prove that $f : X \to M$ is an $\mathcal{X}$-cover of M provided that $T(f) : T(X) \to T(M)$ is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-cover of $T(M)$.

(3) The necessity follows from the proof of Proposition 3.1 (1).

In the following, we prove the sufficiency. Let $M \in \mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$. By assumption, there exists a $T(\mathcal{X})$-precover $f : T(X) \to T(M)$ of $T(M)$. We may assume that f has the following form

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ f_2 & f_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ f_3 & f_2 & f_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_n & f_{n-1} & f_{n-2} & \cdots & f_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with } f_i \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M).$$

We will show that $f_1 : X \to M$ is an $\mathcal{X}$-precover of M. Given a morphism $g : X' \to M$ with $X' \in \mathcal{X}$, since $f : T(X) \to T(M)$ is a $T(\mathcal{X})$-precover, there exists a morphism $h : T(X') \to T(X)$ such that $fh = T(g)$. Note that h must have the following form

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h_2 & h_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h_3 & h_2 & h_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_n & h_{n-1} & h_{n-2} & \cdots & h_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with } h_i \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X', X).$$

It implies $f_1h_1 = g$. So $\mathcal{X}$ is precovering in $\mathcal{C}$. □

4 Wakamatsu Tilting Subcategories

In this section, assume that the given exact category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathscr{E})$ has enough projectives. We will apply the established results in the previous section to study Wakamatsu tilting subcategories through the functor T.

Let $\mathcal{W}$ be a subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. We use $\mathrm{Add}(\mathcal{W})$ (respectively, $\mathrm{add}(\mathcal{W})$) to denote the subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of objects isomorphic to direct summands of (respectively, finite) direct sums of objects in $\mathcal{W}$.

We write ${}^{\perp}\mathcal{W} := \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\geq 1}(X, W) = 0 \text{ for any } W \in \mathcal{W}\}$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{W}} := \{X^0 \in {}^{\perp}\mathcal{W} \mid$ there exist short exact sequences

$$0 \to X^0 \to W^0 \to X^1 \to 0, \quad 0 \to X^1 \to W^1 \to X^2 \to 0, \quad \cdots$$

in $\mathcal{C}$ with all $W^i \in \mathcal{W}$ and $X^i \in {}^{\perp}\mathcal{W}\}$.

Definition 4.1 ([15, Definition 3.1]) *Let $\mathcal{W}$ be an additive subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. We say that $\mathcal{W}$ is a Wakamatsu tilting subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ if it satisfies the following conditions.*

(1) *$\mathcal{W}$ is self-orthogonal, that is, $\mathcal{W} \subseteq {}^{\perp}\mathcal{W}$.*

(2) *$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{W}}$ contains all projectives in $\mathcal{C}$.*

Remark 4.2 (1) It is trivial that the subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of all projectives is Wakamatsu tilting in $\mathcal{C}$.

(2) Let R be a left Noetherian ring and $\mathcal{C} = \mathrm{mod}\, R$. Recall from [15] that a module $\omega \in \mathrm{mod}\, R$ is called *Wakamatsu tilting* (or *semidualizing*) if $\mathrm{add}(\omega)$ is a Wakamatsu tilting subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. This definition coincides with the usual one (cf. [4, 18, 26, 31]).

(3) Let R be a left Noetherian ring and ω a Wakamatsu tilting module. If $\mathcal{C} = \mathrm{Mod}\, R$ and $\mathcal{W} = \mathrm{Add}(\omega)$, then $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{W}}$ is exactly the class of all G_{ω}-projective modules (see [24, Definition 2.5]).

(4) Let R be a left Noetherian ring and ω a Wakamatsu tilting module with $S = \mathrm{End}_R(\omega)$. According to [18], the *Auslander class* $\mathcal{A}_{\omega}(S)$ with respect to ω consists of all left S-modules N satisfying the following conditions: (a) $\mathrm{Tor}_{\geq 1}^{S}(\omega, N) = 0 = \mathrm{Ext}_{R}^{\geq 1}(\omega, \omega \otimes_S N)$, and (b) $N \cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(\omega, \omega \otimes_S N)$. If $\mathcal{C} = \mathrm{Mod}\, R$ and $\mathcal{W} = \{\mathrm{Hom}_R(\omega, I) \mid I \text{ is injective}\}$, then $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{W}}$ is exactly the Auslander class $\mathcal{A}_{\omega}(S)$ (see [29, Theorem 3.11 (1)]).

Proposition 4.3 *Let $\mathcal{C}$ be idempotent complete and $\mathcal{W}$ an additive and self-orthogonal subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. Then the following statements hold for any $(M, \epsilon_M) \in \mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.*

(1) *$M \in {}^{\perp}\mathcal{W}$ if and only if $(M, \epsilon_M) \in {}^{\perp}T(\mathcal{W})$.*

(2) *$M \in \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{W}}$ if and only if $(M, \epsilon_M) \in \mathcal{X}_{T(\mathcal{W})}$.*

Proof (1) Let

$$\cdots \to T(P_m) \to T(P_{m-1}) \to \cdots \to T(P_1) \to T(P_0) \to (M, \epsilon_M) \to 0$$

be a projective resolution of (M, ϵ_M) in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$. Then by Lemma 2.4,

$$\cdots \to FT(P_m) \to FT(P_{m-1}) \to \cdots \to FT(P_1) \to FT(P_0) \to M \to 0$$

is a projective resolution of M. For any $W \in \mathcal{W}$ and $i \geq 1$, by Fact 2.1 (2) we have

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n}(T(P_i), T(W)) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(FT(P_i), W).$$

This isomorphism gives the assertion.

(2) By (1), we have that $M \in {}^{\perp}\mathcal{W}$ if and only if $(M, \epsilon_M) \in {}^{\perp}T(\mathcal{W})$. If $M \in \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{W}}$, then $(M, \epsilon_M) \in \mathcal{X}_{T(\mathcal{W})}$ by Corollary 3.2 (2). Conversely, if $(M, \epsilon_M) \in \mathcal{X}_{T(\mathcal{W})}$, then there exist short exact sequences

$$0 \to (M, \epsilon_M) \to T(W^0) \to X^1 \to 0, \quad 0 \to X^1 \to T(W^1) \to X^2 \to 0, \quad \cdots$$

in $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$ with all $T(W^i) \in T(\mathcal{W})$ and $X^i \in {}^{\perp}T(\mathcal{W})$. So by (1), we get short exact sequences

$$0 \to M \to FT(W^0) \to F(X^1) \to 0, \quad 0 \to F(X^1) \to FT(W^1) \to F(X^2) \to 0, \quad \cdots$$

in $\mathcal{C}$ with all $FT(W^i) \in \mathcal{W}$ and $F(X^i) \in {}^{\perp}\mathcal{W}$. It follows that $M \in \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{W}}$. □

This induces the following easy consequence.

Corollary 4.4 *Let $\mathcal{C}$ be idempotent complete and $\mathcal{W}$ an additive and self-orthogonal subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. Then $\mathcal{W}$ is a Wakamatsu tilting subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ if and only if $T(\mathcal{W})$ is a Wakamatsu tilting subcategory of $\mathcal{C}[\epsilon]^n$.*

Proof It follows from Proposition 4.3 and [15, Proposition 3.2]. □

The following definition is cited from [6].

Definition 4.5 *Let R be a ring and $m \geq 0$. A left R-module ω is called m-tilting if and only if the following conditions are satisfied.*

(1) $\mathrm{pd}_R\, \omega \leq m$.

(2) $\omega \in {}^{\perp}\omega^{(\lambda)}$ *for every cardinal* λ.

(3) *There exists an* $\mathrm{Add}(\omega)$*-coresolution*

$$0 \to R \to \omega_0 \to \cdots \to \omega_m \to 0$$

in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$.

By applying Proposition 4.3, we also get the following result.

Proposition 4.6 *Let R be a ring and $m \geq 0$. Then ω is an m-tilting R-module if and only if $T(\omega)$ is an m-tilting $R[t]/(t^n)$-module.*

Proof Observe that $T(\mathrm{Add}(\omega)) = \mathrm{Add}(T(\omega))$. It is easy to see that $\mathrm{pd}_R\, \omega \leq m$ if and only if $\mathrm{pd}_{R[t]/(t^n)}\, T(\omega) \leq m$. Moreover, for every cardinal λ, the fact that $\omega \in {}^{\perp}\omega^{(\lambda)}$ if and only if $T(\omega) \in {}^{\perp}T(\omega)^{(\lambda)}$ follows from the proof of Proposition 4.3 (1). If R admits an $\mathrm{Add}(\omega)$-coresolution

$$0 \to R \to \omega_0 \to \cdots \to \omega_m \to 0$$

in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$, then applying the exact functor T to it yields an $\mathrm{Add}(T(\omega))$-coresolution

$$0 \to T(R) \to T(\omega_0) \to \cdots \to T(\omega_m) \to 0$$

of $T(R)$ in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R[t]/(t^n)$. Conversely, if $T(R)$ admits an $\mathrm{Add}(T(\omega))$-coresolution

$$0 \to T(R) \to T(\omega_0) \to \cdots \to T(\omega_m) \to 0$$

in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R[t]/(t^n)$, then it follows from [30, Lemma 4.6] that there exists an $\mathrm{Add}(\omega)$-coresolution

$$0 \to R \to \omega'_0 \to \cdots \to \omega'_m \to 0$$

of R in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$. The proof is finished. □

The main result in this section is the following theorem.

Theorem 4.7 *Let R be a left Noetherian ring and ω a Wakamatsu tilting module with $S = \mathrm{End}({}_R\omega)$. Then the following statements hold.*

(1) *If $M \in \mathrm{Mod}\, R[t]/(t^n)$, then M is $G_{T(\omega)}$-projective if and only if M is G_ω-projective as an R-module.*

(2) *If $N \in \mathrm{Mod}\, S[t]/(t^n)$, then $N \in \mathcal{A}_{T(\omega)}(S[t]/(t^n))$ if and only if $N \in \mathcal{A}_\omega(S)$.*

Proof Note that R is left Noetherian if and only if so is $R[t]/(t^n)$ by [28, Corollary 3.8 (1)]. Also note that $\mathrm{End}({}_{R[t]/(t^n)}T(\omega)) \cong S[t]/(t^n)$ and $T(\mathrm{Hom}_R(\omega, I)) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{T(R)}(T(\omega), T(I))$ for any injective left R-module I. Then in view of Remark 4.2, Proposition 4.3 and Corollary 4.4, we get the assertions. □

Taking $\mathcal{W}$ to be the subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of all projectives, objects in $\mathcal{X}_\mathcal{W}$ are called *Gorenstein projective* (see [15, Definition 3.7]). In our setting, Theorem 4.7 (1) can be regarded as a generalisation of [32, Theorem 3.10 (1)].

Let R be an Artin algebra. A module $M \in \mathrm{mod}\, R$ is called *semi-Gorenstein-projective* provided that $\mathrm{Ext}_R^{\geq 1}(M, R) = 0$. Moreover, R is said to be *left weakly Gorenstein* if any semi-Gorenstein-projective module is Gorenstein-projective (see [27]).

Corollary 4.8 *Let R be an Artin algebra and $M \in \mathrm{mod}\, R[t]/(t^n)$. Then the following statements hold.*

(1) *M is semi-Gorenstein-projective R-module if and only if M is semi-Gorenstein-projective $R[t]/(t^n)$-module.*

(2) *R is left weakly Gorenstein if and only if $R[t]/(t^n)$ is left weakly Gorenstein.*

Proof (1) It follows from Proposition 4.3 (1).

(2) It follows from (1) and Theorem 4.7 (1). □

Let R be an Artin algebra. Recall from [7, 8] that R is called *Cohen–Macaulay finite* (*CM-finite*, for short) provided there are only finitely many pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable finitely generated Gorenstein projective R-modules. Recall from [11] that R is called *CM-free* if all its finitely generated Gorenstein projective modules are projective.

Proposition 4.9 *Let R be an Artin algebra. If $R[t]/(t^n)$ is CM-finite* (*respectively, CM-free*), *then so is R.*

Proof Let $R[t]/(t^n)$ be CM-finite and $\{G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_m\}$ the set of all pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable finitely generated Gorenstein projective $R[t]/(t^n)$-modules. For each i, since G_i is finitely generated as an R-module, G_i can be decomposed as a direct sum of finitely many indecomposable R-modules, that is, $G_i = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{i_j} G_i^j$. Because G_i is a Gorenstein projective $R[t]/(t^n)$-module, it follows that G_i is a Gorenstein projective R-module by Theorem 4.7 (1). Thus each G_i^j is a Gorenstein projective R-module as well.

Now let G be an indecomposable Gorenstein projective R-module. Then $T(G)$ is an indecomposable Gorenstein projective $R[t]/(t^n)$-module by Theorem 4.7 (1). So $T(G)$ is isomorphic to some G_i as an $R[t]/(t^n)$-module, which implies that $T(G)$ is also isomorphic to G_i as an R-module. Thus G is isomorphic to some G_i^j. It follows that R is CM-finite.

Assume that $R[t]/(t^n)$ is CM-free. If G is a finitely generated Gorenstein projective R-module, then $T(G)$ is a Gorenstein projective $R[t]/(t^n)$-module by Theorem 4.7 (1). By assumption, there exists a projective module P such that $T(G) \cong T(P)$. Thus G is projective as an R-module, and therefore R is CM-free. □

In the following, we study the transfer of representation type between R and $R/(t^n)$.

Definition 4.10 ([12]) *If R is a ring and G is an R-module. We say G is a generic module if it is indecomposable, of infinite length over R, but of finite length when regarded in the natural way as a module over its endomorphism ring.*

We need the following observation.

Lemma 4.11 *If R is an Artin algebra and $G \in \operatorname{Mod} R$, then G is a generic R-module if and only if $T(G)$ is a generic $R[t]/(t^n)$-module.*

Proof By [28, Proposition 3.4], we have that G is indecomposable if and only if so is $T(G)$. Note that R is an Artin algebra if and only if so is $R[t]/(t^n)$ by the proof of [28, Theorem 3.13], and note that a module over an Artin algebra has finite length if and only if it is finitely generated. Thus G is of infinite length over R if only if $T(G)$ is of infinite length over $R[t]/(t^n)$. On the other hand, by Theorem 3.3 (2), we have that R admits an add(G)-preenvelope if and only if $T(R)$ admits an add$(T(G))$-preenvelope. Now the assertion follows from [3, Proposition 1.2]. □

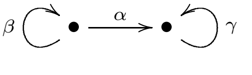
Proposition 4.12 *Let R be a finite dimensional algebra over an algebraically closed field. If $R[t]/(t^n)$ is representation finite, then so is R.*

Proof Note that a finite dimensional algebra over an algebraically closed field is representation finite if and only if it has no generic modules ([13, p. 157, Corollary]). If R is representation infinite, then there exists a generic R-module G. Thus $T(G)$ is a generic $R[t]/(t^n)$-module by Lemma 4.11. It follows that $R[t]/(t^n)$ is representation infinite. □

The following example illustrates that neither of the converses of Propositions 4.9 and 4.12 holds true in general.

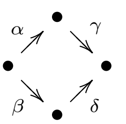
Example 4.13 Let R be a finite-dimensional algebra over an algebraically closed field.

(1) If R is hereditary of type $\mathbb{A}_2$, then $R[t]/(t^n)$ with $n > 5$ is the algebra given by the quiver

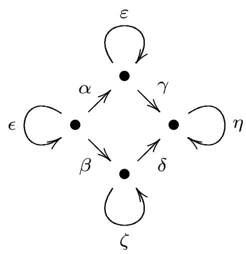


modulo the ideal generated by $\{\beta^n, \gamma^n, \alpha\beta - \gamma\alpha\}$. It is well known that R is representation finite, but $R[t]/(t^n)$ is not CM-finite by [25, Lemma 4.4], and hence not representation finite.

(2) If R is given by the quiver



modulo the ideal generated by $\{\gamma\alpha - \delta\beta\}$, then $R[t]/(t^2)$ is the algebra given by the quiver



modulo the ideal generated by $\{\gamma\alpha - \delta\beta, \epsilon^2, \varepsilon^2, \zeta^2, \eta^2, \alpha\epsilon - \varepsilon\alpha, \gamma\varepsilon - \eta\gamma, \beta\epsilon - \zeta\beta, \delta\zeta - \eta\delta\}$. Since R has finite global dimension, R is CM-free. However, $R[t]/(t^2)$ is not CM-free by [19, Example 4.10].

5 Support τ-tilting Modules

In this section, R is a finite-dimensional basic algebra over an algebraically closed field k and $D := \mathrm{Hom}_k(-, k)$. We use τ_R to denote the Auslander–Reiten translation and use $\mathrm{proj}\, R$ to denote the category of finitely generated projective left R-modules. For a module M in $\mathrm{mod}\, R$, we use $\mathrm{Tr}_R(M)$ to denote the Auslander transpose of M. In fact, $R[t]/(t^n)$ is also a finite-dimensional basic algebra over k. We will study how the τ-tilting theory in $\mathrm{mod}\, R$ can be lifted to that in $R[t]/(t^n)$.

Firstly we need the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1 *Let $M \in \mathrm{mod}\, R$ and $S = R[t]/(t^n)$. Then the following statements hold.*

(1) $\tau_S(T(M)) \cong T(\tau_R(M))$.

(2) $\tau_S^{-1}(T(M)) \cong T(\tau_R^{-1}(M))$.

(3) $\mathrm{Hom}_S(T(M), \tau_S(T(M))) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(M^n, \tau_R(M))$.

Proof (1) Note that $T(M) = S \otimes_R M$. For any $P \in \mathrm{proj}\, R$, we claim that there exists an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_S(T(P), S) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(P, R) \otimes_R S.$$

Suppose $P = Re$ for some idempotent e. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Hom}_S(T(Re), S) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_S(Se, S) \cong eS \cong T(eR)\\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_R(Re, R) \otimes_R S \cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(P, R) \otimes_R S.\end{aligned}$$

The claim is proved. Now let

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} P_0 \xrightarrow{f_0} M \to 0$$

be a minimal projective presentation of M. Since T is an exact functor, it follows from Theorem 3.3 (1) that

$$T(P_1) \xrightarrow{T(f_1)} T(P_0) \xrightarrow{T(f_0)} T(M) \to 0$$

is a minimal projective presentation of $T(M)$. Then we get the following diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\mathrm{Hom}_S(T(P_0),S) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Hom}_S(T(f_1),S)} & \mathrm{Hom}_S(T(P_1),S) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Tr}_S(T(M)) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle\alpha} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\beta} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\gamma} & & \\
\mathrm{Hom}_R(P_0,R)\otimes_R S & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Hom}_R(f_1,R)\otimes_R S} & \mathrm{Hom}_R(P_1,R)\otimes_R S & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Tr}_R(M)\otimes_R S & \longrightarrow & 0.
\end{array}$$

By the claim above, both α and β are isomorphisms. Thus the induced map γ is also an isomorphism. Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau_S(T(M)) &\cong D(\mathrm{Tr}_R(M)\otimes_R S) \\
&\cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(S,\tau_R(M)) \\
&\cong S\otimes_R \mathrm{Hom}_R(R,\tau_R(M)) \\
&\cong T(\tau_R(M)).
\end{aligned}$$

(2) From the proof of (1), we have

$$\mathrm{Tr}_S(T(M)) \cong \mathrm{Tr}_R(M)\otimes_R S \cong T(\mathrm{Tr}_R(M)).$$

Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau_S^{-1}(T(M)) &\cong \mathrm{Tr}_S(D(T(M))) \\
&\cong \mathrm{Tr}_S(T(D(M))) \\
&\cong T\,\mathrm{Tr}_R(D(M)) \\
&\cong T(\tau_R^{-1}(M)).
\end{aligned}$$

(3) By (1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Hom}_S(T(M),\tau_S(T(M))) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_S(T(M),T(\tau_R(M))) \\
&\cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(FT(M),\tau_R(M)) \\
&\cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(M^n,\tau_R(M)).
\end{aligned}$$ □

For a module M in $\mathrm{mod}\,R$, $|M|$ is the number of pairwise non-isomorphic direct summands of M. The next two definitions are due to Adachi, Iyama and Reiten [2].

Definition 5.2 *A module $M\in\mathrm{mod}\,R$ is called*

(1) *τ-rigid if $\mathrm{Hom}_R(M,\tau_R(M))=0$.*

(2) *τ-tilting (respectively, almost complete τ-tilting) if it is τ-rigid and $|M|=|R|$ (respectively, $|M|=|R|-1$).*

(3) *support τ-tilting if there exists an idempotent e of R such that M is a τ-tilting $(R/\langle e\rangle)$-module.*

Definition 5.3 *Let (M,P) be a pair with $M\in\mathrm{mod}\,R$ and $P\in\mathrm{proj}\,R$.*

(1) *We call (M,P) a τ-rigid pair if M is τ-rigid and $\mathrm{Hom}_R(P,M)=0$.*

(2) *We call (M,P) a support τ-tilting (respectively, almost complete support τ-tilting) pair if (M,P) is a τ-rigid pair and $|M|+|P|=|R|$ (respectively, $|M|+|P|=|R|-1$).*

The following result is crucial in proving Theorem 5.5.

Proposition 5.4 *Let (M,P) be a pair with $M\in \operatorname{mod} R$ and $P\in \operatorname{proj} R$. Then the following statements hold.*

(1) *(M,P) is a τ-rigid pair if and only if $(T(M),T(P))$ is a τ-rigid pair.*

(2) *(M,P) is a support τ-rigid (respectively, almost complete support τ-tilting) pair if and only if $(T(M),T(P))$ is a support τ-rigid (respectively, almost complete support τ-tilting) pair.*

Proof (1) If $\operatorname{Hom}_R(P,M)=0$, then

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(P),T(M))\cong \operatorname{Hom}_R(P,FT(M))=\operatorname{Hom}_R(P,M^n)=0$$

by Fact 2.1 (2). Conversely, it is easy to check that $\operatorname{Hom}_R(P,M)=0$ when $\operatorname{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(P),T(M))=0$. So Lemma 5.1 (3) gives the result.

The assertion (2) follows from (1) and [28, Proposition 3.4]. □

The main result in this section is stated as follows.

Theorem 5.5 *Let $M\in \operatorname{mod} R$. Then the following statements hold.*

(1) *M is a τ-rigid R-module if and only if $T(M)$ is a τ-rigid $R[t]/(t^n)$-module.*

(2) *M is a τ-tilting R-module if and only if $T(M)$ is a τ-tilting $R[t]/(t^n)$-module.*

(3) *M is an almost complete τ-tilting R-module if and only if $T(M)$ is an almost complete τ-tilting $R[t]/(t^n)$-module.*

(4) *M is a support τ-tilting R-module if and only if $T(M)$ is a support τ-tilting $R[t]/(t^n)$-module.*

Proof Using [2, Proposition 2.3], we deduce that (M,P) is a τ-rigid (respectively, support τ-tilting, almost complete support τ-tilting) pair if and only if M is a τ-rigid (respectively, τ-tilting, almost complete τ-tilting) $(R/\langle e\rangle)$-module, where $Re\cong P$ with e an idempotent. Hence we get (4) immediately by Proposition 5.4 (2). On the other hand, when we take $P=0$, it is true that $(M,0)$ is a τ-rigid (respectively, support τ-tilting, almost complete support τ-tilting) pair if and only if M is a τ-rigid (respectively, τ-tilting, almost complete τ-tilting) R-module. So the assertions (1)–(3) follow from Proposition 5.4 again. □

Given a τ-rigid module M, we use $P({}^{\perp}\tau_R(M))$ to denote the direct sum of one copy of each indecomposable Ext-projective module in ${}^{\perp}\tau_R(M)$ up to isomorphism, where ${}^{\perp}\tau_R(M)=\{X\in \operatorname{mod} R\mid \operatorname{Hom}_R(X,\tau_R(M))\}=0$, and use U to denote the direct sum of one copy of each indecomposable Ext-projective module in ${}^{\perp}\tau_R(M)$ up to isomorphism that does not belong to $\operatorname{add}(M)$. Then $M\oplus U$ is τ-tilting and U is called the *Bongartz τ-complement* of M (see [2]). For a module $M\in \operatorname{mod} R$, we use $\operatorname{Fac} M$ to denote the category of factor modules of finite direct sums of copies of M.

The following result describes that the functor T preserves and reflects the Bongartz τ_R-complement of a τ-rigid module.

Corollary 5.6 *Let $M,U\in \operatorname{mod} R$. Then U is the Bongartz τ_R-complement of M if and only if $T(U)$ is the Bongartz $\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}$-complement of $T(M)$.*

Proof It follows from Theorem 5.5 that M is a τ-rigid R-module if and only if $T(M)$ is a τ-rigid $R[t]/(t^n)$-module.

We first prove the necessity. Since $M\oplus U$ is τ-tilting by assumption, $\operatorname{Hom}_R(M\oplus U,\tau_R(M\oplus$

$U))=0$ implies that $U\in {}^{\perp}\tau_R(M)$ and U is a τ-rigid R-module. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(U),\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M))) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(U),T(\tau_R(M)))\\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(U,FT(\tau_R(M)))=0.\end{aligned}$$

Thus $T(U)\in {}^{\perp}\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M))$ and $\mathrm{Fac}\,T(U)\subseteq {}^{\perp}\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M))$. Note that ${}^{\perp}\tau_R(M)\subseteq {}^{\perp}\tau_R(U)$ by [2, Proposition 2.9 and Lemma 2.11]. If there exists an $R[t]/(t^n)$-module X such that $\mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(X,\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M)))=0$, then

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(X,T(\tau_R(M)))\cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(FX,\tau_R(M))=0,$$

and so

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(X,\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(U)))\cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(FX,\tau_R(U))=0.$$

It follows that

$${}^{\perp}\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M))\subseteq {}^{\perp}\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(U)).$$

Therefore, in view of [2, Proposition 2.9] again, we have

$$T(U)\in \mathrm{add}(P({}^{\perp}\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M)))).$$

Since

$$|T(M)\oplus T(U)|=|M\oplus U|=|R|=|R[t]/(t^n)|,$$

$T(U)$ comprises all the indecomposable Ext-projective modules in ${}^{\perp}\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M))$ up to isomorphism not in $\mathrm{add}(T(M))$. Consequently $T(U)$ is the Bongartz $\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}$-complement of $T(M)$.

Next we prove the sufficiency. Since $T(M\oplus U)$ is τ-tilting by assumption, $M\oplus U$ is τ-tilting by Theorem 5.5 and $\mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M\oplus U),\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M\oplus U))=0$. It follows that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_R(FT(U),\tau_R(M))\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(U),\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M)))=0.$$

Thus $\mathrm{Hom}_R(U,\tau_R(M))=0$ and $\mathrm{Fac}\,U\subseteq {}^{\perp}\tau_R(M)$. New let $X\in \mathrm{mod}\,R$ such that $\mathrm{Hom}_R(X,\tau_R(M))=0$, then $\mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(TX,T(\tau_R(M)))=0$ by Fact 2.1 (3). Because ${}^{\perp}\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(M))\subseteq {}^{\perp}\tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(U))$ by [2, Proposition 2.9] and assumption, we have

$$\mathrm{Hom}_R(FT(X),\tau_R(U))\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(X),T(\tau_R(U))=0.$$

So $\mathrm{Hom}_R(X,\tau_R(U))=0$, which implies ${}^{\perp}\tau_R(M)\subseteq {}^{\perp}\tau_R(U)$. It follows from [2, Proposition 2.9] again that $U\in \mathrm{add}(P({}^{\perp}\tau_R(M)))$. The fact that

$$|M\oplus U|=|T(M)\oplus T(U)|=|R[t]/(t^n)|=|R|$$

gives the result. □

Definition 5.7 ([2, Definition 1.5]) *Let $P\in K^b(\mathrm{proj}\,R)$, where $K^b(\mathrm{proj}\,R)$ is the homotopy category of bounded complexes of finitely generated projective left R-modules.*

(1) *We call P presilting if $\mathrm{Hom}_{K^b(\mathrm{proj}\,R)}(P,P[i])=0$ for any $i\geq 1$.*

(2) *We call P silting if it is presilting and satisfies $\mathrm{thick}(P)=K^b(\mathrm{proj}\,R)$, where $\mathrm{thick}(P)$ is the smallest full triangulated subcategory of $K^b(\mathrm{proj}\,R)$ containing P and being closed under direct summands.*

Our next corollary concerns two-term (pre)silting complexes.

Corollary 5.8 *Let*

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{f} P_0 \xrightarrow{g} M \to 0$$

be a minimal projective presentation of M *in* $\operatorname{mod} R$*. Then* $P = (P_1 \xrightarrow{f} P_0)$ *is (pre)silting if and only if* $T(P) = (T(P_1) \xrightarrow{T(f)} T(P_0))$ *is (pre)silting.*

Proof By Theorem 3.3 (1) and assumption,

$$T(P_1) \xrightarrow{T(f)} T(P_0) \xrightarrow{T(g)} T(M) \to 0$$

is a minimal projective presentation of $T(M)$. We have that $P = (P_1 \xrightarrow{f} P_0)$ is presilting if and only if $\operatorname{Coker} f$ is a τ-rigid R-module by [2, Lemma 3.4], and if and only if $T(\operatorname{Coker} f)$ is a τ-rigid $R[t]/(t^n)$-module by Theorem 5.5. So $P = (P_1 \xrightarrow{f} P_0)$ is presilting if and only if $T(P) = (T(P_1) \xrightarrow{T(f)} T(P_0))$ is presilting.

Next, we have that

$$A \to B \to C \to A[1]$$

is a triangle in $K^b(\operatorname{proj} R)$ if and only if

$$T(A) \to T(B) \to T(C) \to T(A)[1]$$

is a triangle in $K^b(\operatorname{proj} R[t]/(t^n))$. Thus it follows from [1, Lemma 2.15] that $P = (P_1 \xrightarrow{f} P_0)$ is silting if and only if $T(P) = (T(P_1) \xrightarrow{T(f)} T(P_0))$ is silting. □

Following [17], R is called a *tilted algebra* if R is an algebra of the form $\operatorname{End}_H(T)$, where H is a hereditary Artin algebra and T is a 1-tilting module in $\operatorname{mod} H$. Recall from [2] that a module $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$ is *sincere* if every simple R-module appears as a composition factor in M. This is equivalent to the fact that $\operatorname{Hom}_R(P, M) \neq 0$ for every indecomposable summand P of R.

Proposition 5.9 *If* $R[t]/(t^n)$ *is a tilted algebra, then so is* R*.*

Proof Observe that an algebra R is tilted if and only if there exists a sincere module $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$ such that either $\operatorname{Hom}_R(X, M) = 0$ or $\operatorname{Hom}_R(M, \tau_R(X)) = 0$ for any indecomposable module $X \in \operatorname{mod} R$ ([21, Theorem]).

If $R[t]/(t^n)$ is a tilted algebra, then there exists a sincere module $M \in \operatorname{mod} R[t]/(t^n)$ such that either $\operatorname{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(X, M) = 0$ or $\operatorname{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(M, \tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(X)) = 0$ for any indecomposable module $X \in \operatorname{mod} R[t]/(t^n)$. For any indecomposable projective R-module P, we have

$$\operatorname{Hom}_R(P, F(M)) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(P), M) \neq 0,$$

which implies that $F(M)$ is a sincere R-module. Given an indecomposable R-module X. Since $\operatorname{Hom}_R(X, F(M) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(X), M)$ and

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Hom}_R(F(M), \tau_R(X)) &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(M, T(\tau_R(X))) \\ &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{R[t]/(t^n)}(M, \tau_{R[t]/(t^n)}(T(X))) \text{ (by Lemma 5.1)},\end{aligned}$$

it follows that R is a tilted algebra. □

However, the converse of Proposition 5.9 does not hold true in general.

Example 5.10 Let R be semisimple. It is obvious that R is a tilted algebra and the global dimension of $R[t]/(t^n)$ is infinite. If $R[t]/(t^n)$ is tilted, then the global dimension must be finite by [16, Proposition 2.1], which is a contradiction. So $R[t]/(t^n)$ is not a tilted algebra.

6 m-precluster Tilting Subcategories

Throughout this section, R is an Artin algebra and $m \geq 1$. A subcategory $\mathcal{C}$ of $\operatorname{mod} R$ is called a *generator* (respectively, *cogenerator*) if $R \in \mathcal{C}$ (respectively, $D(R) \in \mathcal{C}$), where D is the usual duality between $\operatorname{mod} R$ and $\operatorname{mod} R^{\mathrm{op}}$.

Definition 6.1 ([20]) (1) *A subcategory $\mathcal{C}$ of $\operatorname{mod} R$ is called m-cluster tilting if $\mathcal{C}$ is precovering and preenveloping and*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{C} &= \{M \in \operatorname{mod} R \mid \operatorname{Ext}_R^{1\leq i<m}(M, \mathcal{C}) = 0\} \\ &= \{M \in \operatorname{mod} R \mid \operatorname{Ext}_R^{1\leq i<m}(\mathcal{C}, M) = 0\}.\end{aligned}$$

(2) *$\mathcal{C}$ is called an m-precluster tilting subcategory if it satisfies the following conditions.*

(i) *$\mathcal{C}$ is a generator–cogenerator for $\operatorname{mod} R$.*

(ii) *$\tau_m(\mathcal{C}) := \tau_R\Omega^{m-1}(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ and $\tau_m^{-1}(\mathcal{C}) := \tau_R^{-1}\Omega^{-(m-1)}(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, where Ω^{m-1} and $\Omega^{-(m-1)}$ are the $(m-1)$-th syzygy and cosyzygy functors respectively.*

(iii) $\operatorname{Ext}_R^{1\leq i<m}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}) = 0$.

(iv) *$\mathcal{C}$ is a precovering and preenveloping subcategory of $\operatorname{mod} R$.*

If moreover $\mathcal{C}$ admits an additive generator M, then we say that M is an m-precluster tilting module.

(3) *R is called τ_m-selfinjective if R admits an m-precluster tilting module.*

Proposition 6.2 *Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an additive subcategory of $\operatorname{mod} R$ closed under direct summands. Then $\mathcal{C}$ is m-precluster tilting in $\operatorname{mod} R$ if and only if $T(\mathcal{C})$ is m-precluster tilting in $\operatorname{mod} R[t]/(t^n)$.*

Proof It is trivial that $\mathcal{C}$ is a generator–cogenerator for $\operatorname{mod} R$ if and only if $T(\mathcal{C})$ is a generator–cogenerator for $\operatorname{mod} R[t]/(t^n)$. By Theorem 3.3 and Lemma 5.1, we have that $\tau_m(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ (respectively, $\tau_m^{-1}(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$) if and only if $\tau_m(T(C)) \subseteq T(C)$ (respectively, $\tau_m^{-1}(T(C)) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$). Using [32, Theorem 3.9], we get that $\operatorname{Ext}_R^{1\leq i<m}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}) = 0$ if and only if $\operatorname{Ext}_{R[t]/(t^n)}^{1\leq i<m}(T(\mathcal{C}), T(\mathcal{C})) = 0$. Finally, it follows from Theorem 3.3 that $\mathcal{C}$ is precovering and preenveloping in $\operatorname{mod} R$ if and only if $T(\mathcal{C})$ is precovering and preenveloping in $\operatorname{mod} R[t]/(t^n)$. Consequently, the assertion holds true. □

However, Proposition 6.2 is not true for m-cluster tilting subcategories in general, as illustrated in the following example.

Example 6.3 Let $R = k$ be an algebraically closed field and $\mathcal{C} = \operatorname{mod} k$. It is obvious that $\mathcal{C}$ is m-cluster tilting. But $T(\mathcal{C}) = \operatorname{proj} k[t]/(t^n)$ is not m-cluster tilting, since $k[t]/(t^n)$ is not semisimple.

Now we can state the following result.

Theorem 6.4 *R is τ_m-selfinjective if and only if $R[t]/(t^n)$ is τ_m-selfinjective.*

Proof The necessity follows from Proposition 6.2 directly.

In the following, we prove the sufficiency. In view of [20, Propositon 3.5], R is τ_m-selfinjective if and only if $R \in \mathcal{I}_m$ and $\mathrm{Ext}_R^{1\leq i<m}(\mathcal{I}_m, \mathcal{I}_m) = 0$ with $\mathcal{I}_m = \mathrm{add}\{\tau_m^i(D(R))\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$. Since

$$T(\mathrm{add}\{\tau_m^i(D(R))\}_{i=0}^{\infty}) = \mathrm{add}\{\tau_m^i(D(T(R)))\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$$

by Lemma 5.1, we have that R is τ_m-selfinjective by [32, Theorem 3.9 (1)]. □

Conflict of Interest The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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