



Gorenstein projective objects in comma categories

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Abstract

Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be abelian categories and $\mathbf{F}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ an additive and right exact functor which is perfect, and let $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ be the left comma category. We give an equivalent characterization of Gorenstein projective objects in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ in terms of Gorenstein projective objects in \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{A} . We prove that there exists a left recollement of the stable category of the subcategory of $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ consisting of Gorenstein projective objects modulo projectives relative to the same kind of stable categories in \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{A} . Moreover, this left recollement can be filled into a recollement when \mathcal{B} is Gorenstein and \mathbf{F} preserves projectives.

Keywords Gorenstein objects · Comma categories · Perfect functors · Recollements

Mathematics Subject Classification 18G25 · 18E10 · 18E30

1 Introduction

As a generalization of finitely generated projective modules, Auslander and Bridger [2] introduced finitely generated modules of Gorenstein dimension zero over a commutative noetherian local ring. Then Enochs and Jenda [6] generalized it to Gorenstein projective modules (not necessarily finitely generated) over an arbitrary ring. The properties of Gorenstein projective modules and related modules have been studied widely, see [1, 2, 5–7, 14–16] and references therein.

Let Λ and Γ be arbitrary rings and M a (finitely generated) (Λ, Γ) -bimodule, and let $T := \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & M \\ 0 & \Gamma \end{pmatrix}$ be the upper triangular matrix ring. Recall from [16] that the (Λ, Γ) -bimodule M is called *compatible* if the following two conditions are satisfied: (C1) if Q^\bullet is an exact sequence of finitely generated projective Γ -modules, then $M \otimes_\Gamma Q^\bullet$ is exact; and (C2) if

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P^\bullet is a complete finitely generated Λ -projective resolution, then $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(P^\bullet, M)$ is exact. Let Λ and Γ be artin algebras and the bimodule ${}_\Lambda M_\Gamma$ compatible. Then finitely generated Gorenstein projective T -modules can be constructed from finitely generated Gorenstein projective Λ -modules and finitely generated Gorenstein projective Γ -modules ([16, Theorem 1.4]). Moreover, there exists a left recollement of the stable category $\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(T)$ of the category of finitely generated Gorenstein projective T -modules modulo projectives relative to $\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\Lambda)$ and $\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\Gamma)$ ([16, Theorem 3.3]), and this left recollement can be filled into a recollement when T is Gorenstein and ${}_\Lambda M$ is projective ([16, Theorem 3.5]). Under some conditions, Enochs, Cortés-Izurdiaga and Torrecillas proved that T is (strongly) CM-free if and only if so are Λ and Γ ([5, Theorem 4.1]).

Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be abelian categories and $\mathbf{F}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ an additive functor. The left comma category $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ was introduced in [8]. Note that module categories of upper triangular matrix rings are comma categories and that the left comma category $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ is abelian if \mathbf{F} is right exact ([8, 13]). The aim of this paper is to generalize the results mentioned above from module categories of upper triangular matrix rings to comma categories. The paper is organized as follows.

In Sect. 2, we give some terminology and some preliminary results.

For an abelian category \mathcal{A} , we use $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$ to denote the subcategory of \mathcal{A} consisting of Gorenstein projective objects, and use $\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{A})$ to denote the stable category of $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$ modulo projectives. Motivated by the definition of compatible bimodules [16], we introduce the so-called *perfect* functors between abelian categories (Definition 3.3). Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be abelian categories and $\mathbf{F}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ an additive and right exact functor such that \mathbf{F} is perfect, and let $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ be the left comma category. Then we give an equivalent characterization of Gorenstein projective objects in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ in terms of Gorenstein projective objects in \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{A} .

Theorem 1.1 [Theorem 3.5] *The following statements are equivalent for an object $\begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X \end{pmatrix}_\phi$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$.*

- (1) $\begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X \end{pmatrix}_\phi \in \mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$.
- (2) $\phi: \mathbf{F}Y \rightarrow X$ is injective in \mathcal{B} , $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$.

As an application, we get that the Gorenstein projective objects coincide with projective objects in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ if and only if both \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} also possess the same property (Corollary 3.9).

In Sect. 4, we prove the following

Theorem 1.2 (Theorem 4.6) *There exists a left recollement*

$$\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{B}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{i^*} \\ \xrightarrow{i_*} \end{array} \underline{\mathcal{GP}}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{j^*} \\ \xrightarrow{j_*} \end{array} \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{A}).$$

Moreover, this left recollement can be filled into a recollement when \mathcal{B} is Gorenstein and \mathbf{F} preserves projectives (Theorem 4.8).

2 Preliminaries

In this section, we give some notions and some preliminary results.

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and the subcategories in \mathcal{A} discussed in this paper are full and closed under isomorphisms. We use $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ and $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{A})$ to denote the subcategories of \mathcal{A} consisting of projective and injective objects respectively. For an object A in \mathcal{A} , $\text{pd}_\mathcal{A} A$ and $\text{id}_\mathcal{A} A$ are the projective and injective dimensions of A respectively. For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of

\mathcal{A} , set

$$\text{pd}_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{X} := \sup\{\text{pd}_{\mathcal{A}} A \mid A \in \mathcal{X}\} \text{ and } \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{X} := \sup\{\text{id}_{\mathcal{A}} A \mid A \in \mathcal{X}\}.$$

By using a standard argument, we have the following generalized horseshoe lemma.

Lemma 2.1 *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and*

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{f} X \xrightarrow{g} Z \longrightarrow 0$$

an exact sequence in \mathcal{A} .

(1) *Let*

$$Y \xrightarrow{c^{-1}} C^0 \xrightarrow{c^0} C^1 \xrightarrow{c^1} \dots$$

be a complex and

$$0 \longrightarrow Z \xrightarrow{d^{-1}} D^0 \xrightarrow{d^0} D^1 \xrightarrow{d^1} \dots$$

an exact sequence in \mathcal{A} . If $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(\text{Ker } d^i, C^i) = 0$ for any $i \geq 0$, then there exist morphisms

$$\partial^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} d^{-1}g \\ \sigma^{-1} \end{pmatrix}: X \longrightarrow D^0 \oplus C^0 \text{ and } \partial^i = \begin{pmatrix} d^i & 0 \\ \sigma^i & c^i \end{pmatrix}: D^i \oplus C^i \longrightarrow D^{i+1} \oplus C^{i+1}$$

with $\sigma^i: D^i \rightarrow C^{i+1}$ for any $i \geq 0$, such that

$$0 \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{\partial^{-1}} D^0 \oplus C^0 \xrightarrow{\partial^0} D^1 \oplus C^1 \xrightarrow{\partial^1} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial^{i-1}} D^i \oplus C^i \xrightarrow{\partial^i} \dots$$

is a complex in \mathcal{A} and the following diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & Y & \xrightarrow{f} & X & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow c^{-1} & & \downarrow \partial^{-1} & & \downarrow d^{-1} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & C^0 & \longrightarrow & D^0 \oplus C^0 & \longrightarrow & D^0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow c^0 & & \downarrow \partial^0 & & \downarrow d^0 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & C^1 & \longrightarrow & D^1 \oplus C^1 & \longrightarrow & D^1 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow c^1 & & \downarrow \partial^1 & & \downarrow d^1 \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

commutes. Moreover, the middle column is exact if and only if the left column is exact.

(2) *Let*

$$\dots \xrightarrow{e_2} E_1 \xrightarrow{e_1} E_0 \xrightarrow{e_0} Y \longrightarrow 0$$

be an exact sequence and

$$\dots \xrightarrow{f_2} F_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} F_0 \xrightarrow{f_0} Z \longrightarrow 0$$

a complex in \mathcal{A} . If $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(F_i, \text{Im } e_i) = 0$ for any $i \geq 0$, then there exist morphisms

$$\partial_0 = (\pi_0, f e_0): F^0 \oplus E^0 \longrightarrow X \text{ and } \partial_i = \begin{pmatrix} f_i & 0 \\ \pi_i & e_i \end{pmatrix}: F_i \oplus E_i \longrightarrow F_{i-1} \oplus E_{i-1}$$

with $\pi_i: F_i \rightarrow E_{i-1}$ for any $i \geq 1$, such that

$$\dots \xrightarrow{\partial_{i+1}} F_i \oplus E_i \longrightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{\partial_2} F_1 \oplus E_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} F_0 \oplus E_0 \xrightarrow{\partial_0} X \longrightarrow 0$$

is a complex in \mathcal{A} and the following diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & E_1 & \longrightarrow & F_1 \oplus E_1 & \longrightarrow & F_1 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow e_1 & & \downarrow \partial_1 & & \downarrow f_1 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & E_0 & \longrightarrow & F_0 \oplus E_0 & \longrightarrow & F_0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow e_0 & & \downarrow \partial_0 & & \downarrow f_0 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & Y & \xrightarrow{f} & X & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

commutes. Moreover, the middle column is exact if and only if the right column is exact.

Definition 2.2 ([8]) Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and $\mathbf{G}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ an additive endofunctor. The right trivial extension of \mathcal{A} by \mathbf{G} , denoted by $\mathcal{A} \times \mathbf{G}$, is defined as follows. An object in $\mathcal{A} \times \mathbf{G}$ is a morphism $\alpha: \mathbf{G}A \rightarrow A$ for an object A in \mathcal{A} such that $\alpha \cdot \mathbf{G}(\alpha) = 0$; and a morphism in $\mathcal{A} \times \mathbf{G}$ is a pair $(\mathbf{G}\gamma, \gamma)$ of morphisms in \mathcal{A} such that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{G}A & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{G}\gamma} & \mathbf{G}A' \\ \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \alpha' \\ A & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & A' \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Definition 2.3 ([8]) Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be abelian categories and $\mathbf{F}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ an additive functor. We define the left comma category $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ as follows. The objects of the category are $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ \mathbf{F}B \end{pmatrix}_\phi$ with $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\phi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{F}A, B)$; and the morphisms of the category are morphisms

$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$ in $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$ such that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{F}A & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{F}\alpha} & \mathbf{F}A' \\ \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \phi' \\ B & \xrightarrow{\beta} & B' \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Remark 2.4 ([8, Section 1]) Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be abelian categories, and let $\mathbf{F}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be an additive functor.

- (1) The functor \mathbf{F} induces a functor $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}: \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$ by $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}(A, B) = (0, \mathbf{F}A)$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}(\alpha, \beta) = (0, \mathbf{F}\alpha)$. It is not difficult to show that $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ and $(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \tilde{\mathbf{F}}$ are isomorphic, by mapping the object $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}_\phi$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ to the object $(0, \phi): \tilde{\mathbf{F}}(A, B) \rightarrow (A, B)$ in $(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \tilde{\mathbf{F}}$.
- (2) Assume that \mathbf{F} is right exact. It is clear that $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}$ above is also right exact. So $(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \tilde{\mathbf{F}}$ is abelian by [8, Proposition 1.1(a)], and hence $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ is also abelian by (1).

Recall that a *complete \mathcal{A} -projective resolution* is an exact sequence

$$\mathcal{Q}^\bullet := \cdots \rightarrow Q_1 \rightarrow Q_0 \rightarrow Q^0 \rightarrow Q^1 \rightarrow \cdots \tag{2.1}$$

in \mathcal{A} with all Q_i, Q^i projective, such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{Q}^\bullet, P)$ is exact for any $P \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$.

Definition 2.5 ([7]) An object $G \in \mathcal{A}$ is called *Gorenstein projective* if there exists a complete \mathcal{A} -projective resolution \mathcal{Q}^\bullet as in (2.1), such that $G \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \rightarrow Q^0)$.

We write $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A}) := \{G \in \mathcal{A} \mid G \text{ is Gorenstein projective}\}$. It is well known that $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$ is a Frobenius category such that each object in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ is projective-injective in $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$ and its stable category $\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{A})$ modulo $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ is a triangulated category.

3 Gorenstein projective objects

From now on, assume that \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are abelian categories, $\mathbf{F}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is an additive and right exact functor, and $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ is the left comma category. Then $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ is abelian by Remark 2.4(2). In [8], the projective object in $(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \tilde{\mathbf{F}}$ is of the form $(\tilde{\mathbf{F}}(P, Q) \oplus \tilde{\mathbf{F}}^2(P, Q) \rightarrow (P, Q) \oplus \tilde{\mathbf{F}}(P, Q))$ with P projective in \mathcal{A} and Q projective in \mathcal{B} . We have the following

Lemma 3.1 *The projective object in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ is of the form $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ Q \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} P \\ \mathbf{F}P \end{pmatrix}$ with P projective in \mathcal{A} and Q projective in \mathcal{B} .*

Proof Let $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}_\phi$ be a projective object in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. By Remark 2.4(1), the object $(0, \phi): \tilde{\mathbf{F}}(A, B) \rightarrow (A, B)$ in $(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \tilde{\mathbf{F}}$ is also projective. By [8, Corollary 1.6(c)], we have that both $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{B}$ are projective, and $(0, \phi) \cong (0, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix})$ with $(0, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}): (0, \mathbf{F}A) \rightarrow (A, \text{Coker } \phi \oplus \mathbf{F}A)$. Thus, $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}_\phi$ is of the form $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ \text{Coker } \phi \oplus \mathbf{F}A \end{pmatrix}_{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} \cong \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{Coker } \phi \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \mathbf{F}A \end{pmatrix}$.

By [8, Corollary 1.6(c)] and Remark 2.4(1), an object $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ Q \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} P \\ \mathbf{F}P \end{pmatrix}$ with P projective in \mathcal{A} and Q projective in \mathcal{B} is projective in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. □

The following result generalizes [5, Proposition 2.8(1)].

Proposition 3.2 *Let (M_1) be an object in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. If $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} \mathbf{FP}(\mathcal{A}) < \infty$, then $\text{pd}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})} (M_1) < \infty$ if and only if $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{A}} M_1 < \infty$ and $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} M_2 < \infty$.*

Proof Let $\text{pd}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})} (M_1) < \infty$. Then, by Lemma 3.1, we have the following exact sequence of finite length:

$$0 \longrightarrow \binom{0}{P_n} \oplus \binom{Q_n}{\mathbf{F}Q_n} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \binom{0}{P_2} \oplus \binom{Q_2}{\mathbf{F}Q_2} \longrightarrow \binom{0}{P_1} \oplus \binom{Q_1}{\mathbf{F}Q_1} \longrightarrow \binom{0}{P_0} \oplus \binom{Q_0}{\mathbf{F}Q_0} \longrightarrow (M_1) \longrightarrow 0$$

in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ with all Q_i projective in \mathcal{A} and all P_i projective in \mathcal{B} . Hence we have exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow Q_n \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow Q_2 \longrightarrow Q_1 \longrightarrow Q_0 \longrightarrow M_1 \longrightarrow 0, \tag{3.1}$$

$$0 \longrightarrow P_n \oplus \mathbf{F}Q_n \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow P_2 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q_2 \longrightarrow P_1 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q_1 \longrightarrow P_0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q_0 \longrightarrow M_2 \longrightarrow 0 \tag{3.2}$$

in \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} respectively. By (3.1), we have $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{A}} M_1 < \infty$. Since $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} \mathbf{F}Q_i < \infty$ for any $0 \leq i \leq n$ by assumption, we have $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} M_2 < \infty$ by (3.2).

Conversely, assume $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{A}} M_1 < \infty$ and $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} M_2 < \infty$. Let

$$0 \longrightarrow Q_n \xrightarrow{\delta_n^1} \dots \xrightarrow{\delta_3^1} Q_2 \xrightarrow{\delta_2^1} Q_1 \xrightarrow{\delta_1^1} Q_0 \xrightarrow{\delta_0^1} M_1 \longrightarrow 0$$

be a projective resolution of M_1 in \mathcal{A} . Then $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{A}} K_i^1 < \infty$, where $K_i^1 := \text{Ker } \delta_{i-1}^1$ for any $1 \leq i \leq n + 1$. Fix a projective presentation $P_0 \twoheadrightarrow M_2$ of M_2 in \mathcal{B} . Then we can construct a projective presentation $(P_0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q_0) \twoheadrightarrow (M_1)$ of (M_1) in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. If (K_1^1) is its kernel, then there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow K_1^2 \longrightarrow P_0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q_0 \longrightarrow M_2 \longrightarrow 0$$

in \mathcal{B} . Because $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} \mathbf{F}Q_0 < \infty$ by assumption, we have $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} K_1^2 < \infty$. Repeating this procedure, we get a projective resolution

$$\dots \xrightarrow{\delta_3} \binom{0}{P_2} \oplus \binom{Q_2}{\mathbf{F}Q_2} \xrightarrow{\delta_2} \binom{0}{P_1} \oplus \binom{Q_1}{\mathbf{F}Q_1} \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \binom{0}{P_0} \oplus \binom{Q_0}{\mathbf{F}Q_0} \xrightarrow{\delta_0} (M_1) \longrightarrow 0$$

of (M_1) in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ such that if (K_i^1) is the kernel of δ_{i-1} , then $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} K_i^2 < \infty$. Since $Q_{n+1} = 0$, we have $\text{Ker } \delta_n = (K_{n+1}^2)$. As $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} K_{n+1}^2 < \infty$, we have a projective resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow P_{n+m} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow P_{n+3} \longrightarrow P_{n+2} \longrightarrow P_{n+1} \longrightarrow K_{n+1}^2 \longrightarrow 0$$

of K_{n+1}^2 in \mathcal{B} , which induces the finite projective resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow \binom{0}{P_{n+m}} \dots \longrightarrow \binom{0}{P_{n+3}} \longrightarrow \binom{0}{P_{n+2}} \longrightarrow \binom{0}{P_{n+1}} \longrightarrow \binom{0}{K_{n+1}^2} \longrightarrow 0$$

(K_{n+1}^2) in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. This means $\text{pd}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})} \text{Ker } \delta_n = \text{pd}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})} (K_{n+1}^2) < \infty$, and hence $\text{pd}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})} (M_1) < \infty$. □

Motivated by the definition of compatible bimodules in [16, Definition 1.1], we introduce the following

Definition 3.3 The functor \mathbf{F} is called *perfect* if the following two conditions are satisfied.

- (P1) If \mathcal{Q}^\bullet is an exact sequence of projective objects in \mathcal{A} , then $\mathbf{F}\mathcal{Q}^\bullet$ is exact.
- (P2) If \mathcal{P}^\bullet is a complete \mathcal{B} -projective resolution, then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{P}^\bullet, \mathbf{F}Q)$ is exact for any $Q \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$.

For a ring Λ , $\text{Mod } \Lambda$ is the category of left Λ -modules and $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is the category of finitely generated left Λ -modules. Let Λ and Γ be artin algebras, and let M be a compatible (Λ, Γ) -bimodule. If \mathcal{Q}^\bullet is an exact sequence of projective modules in $\text{mod } \Gamma$, then condition (C1) in [16, Definition 1.1] implies that $M \otimes_{\Gamma} \mathcal{Q}^\bullet$ is exact. Assume that \mathcal{P}^\bullet is a complete Λ -projective resolution and $Q \in \mathcal{P}(\text{mod } \Gamma)$. Then condition (C2) in [16, Definition 1.1] implies that $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{P}^\bullet, M)$ is exact. Since $Q \in \mathcal{P}(\text{mod } \Gamma)$, we have that $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{P}^\bullet, M \otimes_{\Gamma} Q)$ is also exact. Thus, the tensor functor $M \otimes_{\Gamma} -$ is perfect. Let $T := \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & M \\ 0 & \Gamma \end{pmatrix}$ be the upper triangular matrix algebra. Then $\text{mod } T$ is the left comma category $(M \otimes_{\Gamma} -, \text{mod } \Lambda)$.

Lemma 3.4 *The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) \mathbf{F} satisfies (P2).
- (2) $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{B}}^1(G, \mathbf{F}Q) = 0$ for any $G \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $Q \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$.
- (3) $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\geq 1}(G, \mathbf{F}Q) = 0$ for any $G \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $Q \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$.

Proof The implications (1) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (2) are trivial. Applying the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(-, \mathbf{F}Q)$ to a complete \mathcal{B} -projective resolution of G , we get (2) \Rightarrow (1). □

We now give an equivalent characterization of Gorenstein projective objects in the left comma category $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. It is a generalization of [16, Theorem 1.4].

Theorem 3.5 *If \mathbf{F} is perfect, then the following statements are equivalent for an object $\begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X \end{pmatrix}_{\phi}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$.*

- (1) $\begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X \end{pmatrix}_{\phi} \in \mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$.
- (2) $\phi: \mathbf{F}Y \rightarrow X$ is injective in \mathcal{B} , $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$.

In this case, $X \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ if and only if $\mathbf{F}Y \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$.

Proof (2) \Rightarrow (1) Assume that $\phi: \mathbf{F}Y \rightarrow X$ is injective in \mathcal{B} , $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$. Then we have a complete \mathcal{A} -projection resolution

$$(\mathcal{Q}^\bullet, q^\bullet) := \dots \longrightarrow Q^{-1} \longrightarrow Q^0 \xrightarrow{q^0} Q^1 \longrightarrow \dots$$

with $Y = \text{Ker } q^0$. Since $\mathbf{F}\mathcal{Q}^\bullet$ is exact by (P1), we have the following exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}Y \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}Q^0 \xrightarrow{Fq^0} \mathbf{F}Q^1 \xrightarrow{Fq^1} \dots$$

Since $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$, we have a complete \mathcal{B} -projective resolution

$$\dots \longrightarrow P^{-1} \longrightarrow P^0 \xrightarrow{d^0} P^1 \longrightarrow \dots$$

with $\text{Coker } \phi = \text{Ker } d^0$, so $\text{Ker } d^i \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$, and hence $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{B}}^1(\text{Ker } d^i, \mathbf{F}Q^i) = 0$ for any $i \geq 0$. Applying Lemma 2.1(1) to the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}Y \xrightarrow{\phi} X \longrightarrow \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0,$$

we obtain an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{\partial^{-1}} P^0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^0 \xrightarrow{\partial^0} P^1 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^1 \xrightarrow{\partial^1} \dots$$

with $\partial^i = \begin{pmatrix} d^i & 0 \\ \sigma^i & \mathbf{F}q^i \end{pmatrix}$ and $\sigma^i : P^i \rightarrow \mathbf{F}Q^{i+1}$ for any $i \geq 0$, such that the following diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Y & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^1 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & P^0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^0 & \longrightarrow & P^1 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^1 & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

commutes. By a dual argument we get the following diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^{-2} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^{-1} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & P^{-2} \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^{-2} & \longrightarrow & P^{-1} \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^{-1} & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

Combining these two diagrams to get the following diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^{-1} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^1 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & P^{-1} \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^{-1} & \longrightarrow & P^0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^0 & \longrightarrow & P^1 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^1 & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

Actually, we have the following exact sequence of projective objects

$$L^\bullet = \dots \longrightarrow (P^{-1} \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^{-1}) \longrightarrow (P^0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^0) \longrightarrow (P^1 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^1) \longrightarrow \dots$$

in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. Since each L^i is a projective object in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$, applying $\text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^i, -)$ to the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow (\widetilde{P \oplus \mathbf{F}Q}^0) \longrightarrow (\widetilde{P \oplus \mathbf{F}Q}) \longrightarrow (\widetilde{Q}) \longrightarrow 0$$

we get the following exact sequence of complexes:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^\bullet, (\widetilde{P \oplus \mathbf{F}Q}^0)) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^\bullet, (\widetilde{P \oplus \mathbf{F}Q})) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^\bullet, (\widetilde{Q})) \longrightarrow 0,$$

that is,

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(P^\bullet, \widetilde{P \oplus \mathbf{F}Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^\bullet, (\widetilde{P \oplus \mathbf{F}Q})) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(Q^\bullet, \widetilde{Q}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since P^\bullet is a complete \mathcal{B} -projective resolution, it follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(P^\bullet, \widetilde{P})$ is exact. By (P2), we have that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(P^\bullet, \widetilde{FQ})$ is exact. Since Q^\bullet is a complete \mathcal{A} -projective resolution, it follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(Q^\bullet, \widetilde{Q})$ is exact. Thus, $\text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^\bullet, (\widetilde{P \oplus FQ}))$ is also exact. Therefore we conclude that L^\bullet is a complete $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ -projective resolution and $(\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ X \end{smallmatrix})_\phi \in \mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) Let $(\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ X \end{smallmatrix})_\phi \in \mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$. Then we have a complete $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ -projective resolution

$$L^\bullet := \dots \longrightarrow (P^{-1} \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^{-1}) \longrightarrow (P^0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^0) \xrightarrow{(d^0)} (P^1 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^1) \longrightarrow \dots$$

such that $\text{Ker } (d^0) = (\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ X \end{smallmatrix})_\phi$. Then we get an exact sequence (Q^\bullet, d^\bullet) of projective objects in \mathcal{A} with $\text{Ker } d^0 = Y$ and the exact sequence

$$V^\bullet := \dots \longrightarrow P^{-1} \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^{-1} \longrightarrow P^0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^0 \xrightarrow{\partial^0} P^1 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^1 \longrightarrow \dots$$

with $\text{Ker } \partial^0 = X$. By (P1), $\mathbf{F}Q^\bullet$ is exact. Since $(\begin{smallmatrix} d^i \\ \partial^i \end{smallmatrix}) : (P^i \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^i) \rightarrow (P^{i+1} \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^{i+1})$ is a morphism in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$, we get that ∂^i is of the form $\partial^i = \begin{pmatrix} d^i & 0 \\ \sigma^i & \mathbf{F}d^i \end{pmatrix}$ where $\sigma^i : P^i \rightarrow \mathbf{F}Q^{i+1}$ for any i . We have the exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}Q^\bullet \longrightarrow V^\bullet \longrightarrow P^\bullet \longrightarrow 0$$

with P^\bullet exact. So we get the following diagram with exact columns and rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^0 & \longrightarrow & P^0 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^0 & \longrightarrow & P^0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \mathbf{F}d^0 & & \downarrow \partial^0 & & \downarrow d^0 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^1 & \longrightarrow & P^1 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^1 & \longrightarrow & P^1 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \mathbf{F}d^1 & & \downarrow \partial^1 & & \downarrow d^1 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q^2 & \longrightarrow & P^2 \oplus \mathbf{F}Q^2 & \longrightarrow & P^2 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

such that $\text{Ker } \mathbf{F}d^0 = \mathbf{F}Y$. Applying the snake lemma we get the following exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \mathbf{F}d^0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \partial^0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } d^0 \longrightarrow \text{Im } \mathbf{F}d^1 \longrightarrow \text{Im } \partial^1 \longrightarrow \text{Im } d^1 \longrightarrow 0,$$

that is,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}Y \xrightarrow{\phi} X \xrightarrow{\pi'} \text{Ker } d^0 \longrightarrow \text{Im } \mathbf{F}d^1 \longrightarrow \text{Im } \partial^1 \longrightarrow \text{Im } d^1 \longrightarrow 0.$$

Because the morphism $\text{Im } \mathbf{F}d^1 \rightarrow \text{Im } \partial^1$ is injective, it follows that π' is surjective. Hence $\text{Ker } d^0 \cong \text{Coker } \phi$. Since $\text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^\bullet, (\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ P \end{smallmatrix})) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(P^\bullet, \mathcal{P})$ and L^\bullet is a complete projection resolution, it follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(P^\bullet, \mathcal{P})$ is exact. Hence P^\bullet is a complete \mathcal{B} -projective resolution and $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$. By (P2), $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(P^\bullet, \mathbf{F}Q)$ is exact. Similarly, since each

L^i is a projective object in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$, applying $\text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^i, -)$ to the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ \tilde{P} \oplus_F \tilde{Q} \end{smallmatrix}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \tilde{Q} \\ \tilde{P} \oplus_F \tilde{Q} \end{smallmatrix}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \tilde{Q} \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right) \longrightarrow 0,$$

we get the following exact sequence of complexes:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(P^\bullet, \tilde{P} \oplus \widetilde{FQ}) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^\bullet, \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \tilde{Q} \\ \tilde{P} \oplus_F \tilde{Q} \end{smallmatrix}\right)) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(Q^\bullet, \tilde{Q}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since L^\bullet is a complete projective resolution, $\text{Hom}_{(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})}(L^\bullet, \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \tilde{Q} \\ \tilde{P} \oplus_F \tilde{Q} \end{smallmatrix}\right))$ is exact, and then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(Q^\bullet, \tilde{Q})$ is also exact. It follows that $Y \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$. □

As an application of Theorem 3.5, we have the following

Corollary 3.6 *Let \mathbf{F} be perfect. Then the following hold.*

- (1) *If $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ has finitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposable Gorenstein projective objects, then so have \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} .*
- (2) *If $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$, then $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ P \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ and $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ \mathbf{F}Y \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ are exactly all indecomposable Gorenstein projective objects in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$, where Y runs over all indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$ and P runs over all indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$.*
- (3) *If $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$, then $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ X \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ and $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} Q \\ \mathbf{F}Q \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ are exactly all indecomposable Gorenstein projective objects in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$, where Q runs over all indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ and X runs over all indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$.*

Proof (1) Let $X \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$. Then, by Theorem 3.5, both $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ X \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ and $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ \mathbf{F}Y \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ are Gorenstein projective objects in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. The assertion follows.

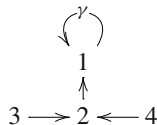
(2) + (3) Let $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ X \end{smallmatrix}\right)_\phi$ be Gorenstein projective in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. Then, by Theorem 3.5, there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}Y \xrightarrow{\phi} X \longrightarrow \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0$$

in \mathcal{B} with $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$.

If $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$, then $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$ and the above exact sequence splits. If $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$, then $Y \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$. By Lemma 3.4, we have $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\geq 1}(\text{Coker } \phi, \mathbf{F}Y) = 0$. So the above exact sequence also splits. So, in both cases, we have $X = \mathbf{F}Y \oplus \text{Coker } \phi$ and $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ X \end{smallmatrix}\right)_\phi = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ \mathbf{F}Y \end{smallmatrix}\right) \oplus \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ \text{Coker } \phi \end{smallmatrix}\right)$. The assertions (2) and (3) follow. □

Example 3.7 Let k be a field and T a finite-dimensional k -algebra given by the quiver



with relation $\gamma^3 = 0$. Then

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 T e_1 & e_1 T (1 - e_1) \\ 0 & (1 - e_1) T (1 - e_1) \end{pmatrix},$$

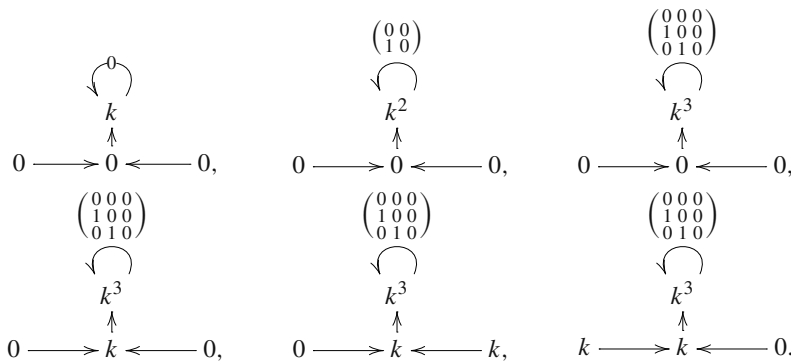
where e_1 is the idempotent corresponding to the vertex 1. We have that $\Gamma := (1 - e_1) T (1 - e_1)$ is a finite-dimensional k -algebra given by the quiver

$$3 \longrightarrow 2 \longleftarrow 4,$$

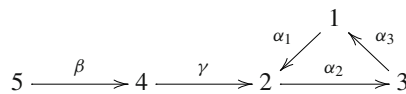
and $\Lambda := e_1 T e_1$ is a finite-dimensional k -algebra given by the quiver



with relation $\gamma^3 = 0$. Take $\mathcal{A} := \text{mod } \Gamma$, $\mathcal{B} := \text{mod } \Lambda$ and $\mathbf{F} := M \otimes_{\Gamma} -$ with $M = e_1 T (1 - e_1)$. Then $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}) = \text{mod } T$. We have ${}_{\Lambda} M \cong {}_{\Lambda} \Lambda \oplus {}_{\Lambda} \Lambda \oplus {}_{\Lambda} \Lambda$ and $M_{\Gamma} \cong I(2)_{\Gamma} \oplus I(2)_{\Gamma} \oplus I(2)_{\Gamma}$. Since Γ is hereditary, $\text{pd } M_{\Gamma} \leq 1$ and \mathbf{F} is perfect. Since Λ is self-injective, each module in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is Gorenstein projective. Then, by Corollary 3.6, all indecomposable Gorenstein projective modules in $\text{mod } T$ are as follows:



Example 3.8 Let k be a field and T a finite-dimensional k -algebra given by the quiver



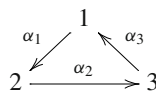
with the relation $\alpha_2 \alpha_1 = \alpha_3 \alpha_2 = \alpha_1 \alpha_3 = 0$. Then

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} (e_1 + e_2 + e_3)T(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) & & & & \\ & 0 & & & \\ & & (e_1 + e_2 + e_3)T(e_4 + e_4) & & \\ & & & & (e_4 + e_5)T(e_4 + e_5) \end{pmatrix},$$

where e_i is the idempotent corresponding to the vertex i for any $1 \leq i \leq 5$. We have that $\Gamma := (e_4 + e_5)T(e_4 + e_5)$ is a finite-dimensional k -algebra given by the quiver

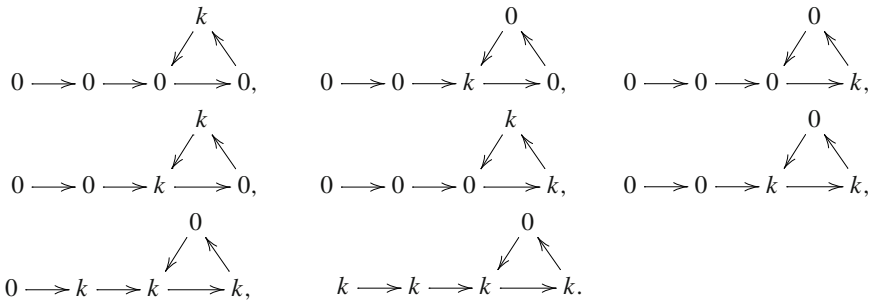


and $\Lambda := (e_1 + e_2 + e_3)T(e_1 + e_2 + e_3)$ is a finite-dimensional k -algebra given by the quiver



with relation $\alpha_2 \alpha_1 = \alpha_3 \alpha_2 = \alpha_1 \alpha_3 = 0$. Take $\mathcal{A} := \text{mod } \Gamma$, $\mathcal{B} := \text{mod } \Lambda$ and $\mathbf{F} := M \otimes_{\Gamma} -$ with $M = (e_1 + e_2 + e_3)T(e_4 + e_5)$. Then $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}) = \text{mod } T$. We have ${}_{\Lambda} M \cong {}_{\Lambda} P(2) \oplus {}_{\Lambda} P(2)$ and $M_{\Gamma} \cong P(5)_{\Gamma} \oplus P(5)_{\Gamma}$, and so \mathbf{F} is perfect. Notice that Λ is self-injective and Γ is hereditary, so by Corollary 3.6, all indecomposable Gorenstein projective modules in $\text{mod } T$

are as follows:



By Theorem 3.5, we also have the following

Corollary 3.9 *If \mathbf{F} is perfect, then $\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})) = \mathcal{P}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$ if and only if $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ and $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$.*

Proof We first prove the necessity. Let Y be Gorenstein projective in \mathcal{A} . Then, by Theorem 3.5, $\binom{Y}{\mathbf{F}Y}$ is Gorenstein projective in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. So $\binom{Y}{\mathbf{F}Y}$ is projective in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ by assumption, and hence Y is projective in \mathcal{A} . Now let X be Gorenstein projective in \mathcal{B} . Then, by Theorem 3.5, $\binom{0}{X}$ is Gorenstein projective in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. So $\binom{0}{X}$ is projective in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ by assumption, and hence X is projective in \mathcal{B} .

We next prove the sufficiency. Let $\binom{Y}{X}_\phi$ be Gorenstein projective in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. Then we have the following exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}Y \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0$$

in \mathcal{B} with $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$ by Theorem 3.5. So $\text{Coker } \phi$ is projective in \mathcal{B} and Y is projective in \mathcal{A} by assumption, and hence $X = \mathbf{F}Y \oplus \text{Coker } \phi$ and $\binom{Y}{X}_\phi = \binom{Y}{\mathbf{F}Y} \oplus \binom{0}{\text{Coker } \phi}$. Thus, $\binom{Y}{X}_\phi$ is projective in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ by Lemma 3.1. \square

Recall from [5] that a ring R is called *strongly left CM-free* if each Gorenstein projective module in $\text{Mod } R$ is projective. Let Λ and Γ be arbitrary rings and M a (Λ, Γ) -bimodule, and let $T := \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & M \\ 0 & \Gamma \end{pmatrix}$ be the upper triangular matrix ring. Then $\text{Mod } T$ is the left comma category $(M \otimes_\Gamma -, \text{Mod } \Lambda)$. If M_Γ has finite flat dimension and ${}_\Lambda M$ has finite projective dimension, then the functor $M \otimes_\Gamma -$ is perfect. So, as an immediate consequence of Corollary 3.9, we have the following

Corollary 3.10 *Let Λ and Γ be arbitrary rings, M a (Λ, Γ) -bimodule, and T the upper triangular matrix ring as above. If M_Γ has finite flat dimension and ${}_\Lambda M$ has finite projective dimension, then T is strongly left CM-free if and only if so are Λ and Γ .*

The above corollary generalizes [5, Theorem 4.1], where the assumption that Λ is left Gorenstein regular is needed.

4 Recollements

Definition 4.1 ([9,13]) A recollement, denoted by $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$, of abelian categories is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \longleftarrow i^* \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow j_! \longrightarrow & \\ \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{j^*} & \mathcal{C} \\ & \longleftarrow i^! \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow j_* \longrightarrow & \end{array}$$

of abelian categories and additive functors such that

- (1) (i^*, i_*) , $(i_*, i^!)$, $(j_!, j^*)$ and (j^*, j_*) are adjoint pairs;
- (2) i_* , $j_!$ and j_* are fully faithful;
- (3) $\text{Im } i_* = \text{Ker } j^*$.

The following lemma is fundamental in this section.

Lemma 4.2 ([13, Example 2.12]) *There exists the following recollement of abelian categories:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \longleftarrow i^* \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow j_! \longrightarrow & \\ \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{i_*} & (\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}) & \xrightarrow{j^*} & \mathcal{A}, \\ & \longleftarrow i^! \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow j_* \longrightarrow & \end{array}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} i^* : \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X \end{pmatrix}_\phi &\mapsto \text{Coker } \phi, \quad i_* : X \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ X \end{pmatrix}, \quad i^! : \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X \end{pmatrix} \mapsto X, \\ j_! : Y &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ \mathbf{F}Y \end{pmatrix}, \quad j^* : \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X \end{pmatrix} \mapsto Y, \quad j_* : Y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 4.3 ([4]) Let \mathcal{C}' , \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}'' be triangulated categories. The diagram of exact functors

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \longleftarrow i^* \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow j_! \longrightarrow & \\ \mathcal{C}' & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{j^*} & \mathcal{C}'' \\ & \longleftarrow i^! \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow j_* \longrightarrow & \end{array} \tag{4.1}$$

is a *recollement* of \mathcal{C} relative to \mathcal{C}' and \mathcal{C}'' , if the following four conditions are satisfied.

- (R1) (i^*, i_*) , $(i_*, i^!)$, $(j_!, j^*)$ and (j^*, j_*) are adjoint pairs.
- (R2) i_* , $j_!$ and j_* are fully faithful.
- (R3) $j^*i_* = 0$.
- (R4) For each object $X \in \mathcal{C}$, the counits and units give rise to the following distinguished triangles

$$\begin{aligned} j_!j^*(X) &\xrightarrow{\epsilon_X} X \xrightarrow{\eta_X} i_*i^*(X) \longrightarrow j_!j^*(X)[1], \\ i_*i^!(X) &\xrightarrow{\omega_X} X \xrightarrow{\zeta_X} j_*j^*(X) \longrightarrow i_*i^!(X)[1], \end{aligned}$$

where $[1]$ is the shift functor.

A *left recollement* of \mathcal{C} relative to \mathcal{C}' and \mathcal{C}'' is a diagram of exact functors consisting of the upper two rows in the diagram (4.1) satisfying all the conditions which involve only the functors i^* , i_* , $j_!$, j^* .

The following result will be useful in the sequel.

Lemma 4.4 ([11, Section 1]) *Let (4.1) be a diagram of triangulated categories. Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) The diagram (4.1) is a recollement.
- (2) The conditions (R1), (R2) and $\text{Im } i_* = \text{Ker } j^*$ are satisfied.
- (3) The conditions (R1), (R2) and $\text{Im } j_! = \text{Ker } i^*$ are satisfied.
- (4) The conditions (R1), (R2) and $\text{Im } j_* = \text{Ker } i^!$ are satisfied.

Remark 4.5 Each assertion in Lemma 4.4(2)–(4) involving only the functors $i^*, i_*, j_!, j^*$ is equivalent to that the upper two rows in the diagram (4.1) is a left recollement.

The following result is a generalization of [16, Theorem 3.3].

Theorem 4.6 *If \mathbf{F} is perfect, then there exists a left recollement*

$$\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{B}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{i^*} \\ \xrightarrow{i_*} \end{array} \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{j_!} \\ \xrightarrow{j^*} \end{array} \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{A}).$$

Proof We first construct the functors involved. By Theorem 3.5, we know the form of Gorenstein projective objects in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. If a morphism $\binom{X}{Y}_\phi \rightarrow \binom{X'}{Y'}_{\phi'}$ factors through a projective object $\binom{0}{P} \oplus \binom{Q}{\mathbf{F}Q}$, then we have the following diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}X & \xrightarrow{\phi} & Y & \longrightarrow & \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}Q \oplus P & \longrightarrow & P \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}X' & \xrightarrow{\phi'} & Y' & \longrightarrow & \text{Coker } \phi' \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

Hence the functor i^* in Lemma 4.2 induces a functor which we still denote by $i^* : \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{B})$.

By Lemma 4.2, we have the functor i_* given by $Y \rightarrow \binom{0}{Y}$. It is obviously a functor $\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. If a morphism $Y \rightarrow Y'$ in \mathcal{B} factors through a projective object P , then $\binom{0}{Y} \rightarrow \binom{0}{Y'}$ factors through a projective object $\binom{0}{P}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. Hence i_* induces a functor $i_* : \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$, which is fully faithful.

By Lemma 4.2, we have the functor $j_!$ given by $A \rightarrow \binom{A}{\mathbf{F}A}$. It is a functor $\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ by Theorem 3.5. If a morphism $X \rightarrow X'$ in \mathcal{A} factors through a projective object Q , then $\binom{X}{\mathbf{F}X} \rightarrow \binom{X'}{\mathbf{F}X'}$ factors through a projective object $\binom{Q}{\mathbf{F}Q}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$. Hence $j_!$ induces a functor $j_! : \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$, which is fully faithful.

By Lemma 4.2, we have the functor j^* given by $\binom{X}{Y} \rightarrow X$. It is a functor from $\underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{A})$ by Theorem 3.5. If a morphism $\binom{X}{Y} \rightarrow \binom{X'}{Y'}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ factors through a projective object $\binom{Q}{\mathbf{F}Q} \oplus \binom{0}{P}$, then $X \rightarrow X'$ factors through a projective object Q in \mathcal{A} . Hence j^* induces a functor $j^* : \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathcal{A})$. It follows easily from [10, Chapter I, Section 2] that i_*, j^* constructed above are exact functors. By Lemma 4.2, we have that both (i^*, i_*) and $(j_!, j^*)$ are adjoint pairs. Thus, i^* and $j_!$ are exact functors by [12, Lemma 8.3].

By construction, we have $\text{Im } i_* \subseteq \text{Ker } j^*$ and $\text{Ker } j^* = \{ \binom{X}{Y} \in \underline{\mathcal{GP}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}) \mid X \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}) \}$. Let $\binom{X}{Y} \in \text{Ker } j^*$. By Theorem 3.5, we have the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}X \xrightarrow{\phi} Y \longrightarrow \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0$$

in \mathcal{B} with $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$. Then $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{B}}^1(\text{Coker } \phi, \mathbf{F}X) = 0$ by Lemma 3.4. So the above exact sequence splits and $Y \cong \mathbf{F}X \oplus \text{Coker } \phi$. Thus, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \cong \begin{pmatrix} X \\ \mathbf{F}X \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{Coker } \phi \end{pmatrix} = i_*(\text{Coker } \phi),$$

which implies $\text{Ker } j^* \subseteq \text{Im } i_*$.

Finally, applying Lemma 4.4(2) and Remark 4.5, we get the required left recollement. \square

It is natural to ask when the left recollement in Theorem 4.6 can be filled into a recollement. In the following, we will study this question.

Recall from [3] that an abelian category \mathcal{B} with enough projective and injective objects is called *Gorenstein* if $\text{pd}_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{B}) < \infty$ and $\text{id}_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B}) < \infty$.

Lemma 4.7 *Let \mathbf{F} be perfect. If \mathcal{B} is Gorenstein and \mathbf{F} preserves projectives, then \mathbf{F} preserves Gorenstein projectives.*

Proof Let $Y \in \mathcal{A}$ be Gorenstein projective. Then there exists a complete \mathcal{A} -resolution

$$\mathbf{Q}^\bullet := \cdots \rightarrow Q_1 \rightarrow Q_0 \xrightarrow{d} Q^0 \rightarrow Q^1 \rightarrow \cdots$$

in \mathcal{A} such that $Y \cong \text{Im } d$. Since \mathbf{F} is perfect, $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{Q}^\bullet$ is exact and $\mathbf{F}Y \cong \text{Ker } \mathbf{F}d$. If \mathbf{F} preserves projectives, then all terms in $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{Q}^\bullet$ are projective in \mathcal{B} . Let $P \in \mathcal{B}$ be projective. Because \mathcal{B} is Gorenstein by assumption, we have $\text{id}_{\mathcal{B}} P < \infty$. So $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{F}\mathbf{Q}^\bullet, P)$ is exact, and hence $\mathbf{F}Y$ is Gorenstein projective. \square

As a generalization of [16, Theorem 3.5], we have the following

Theorem 4.8 *Let \mathbf{F} be perfect. If \mathcal{B} is Gorenstein and \mathbf{F} preserves projectives, then there exists a recollement*

$$\underline{\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{i^*} \\ \xrightarrow{i_*} \\ \xleftarrow{i^!} \end{array} \underline{\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{j^!} \\ \xrightarrow{j_*} \\ \xleftarrow{j^*} \end{array} \underline{\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})}.$$

Proof By Theorem 4.6, there exists the following left recollement:

$$\underline{\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{i^*} \\ \xrightarrow{i_*} \end{array} \underline{\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{j^!} \\ \xrightarrow{j_*} \end{array} \underline{\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})}.$$

By Lemma 4.2, we have the functor $i^!$ given by $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow Y$. It is a functor $\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})) \rightarrow \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$. If a morphism $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}_\phi \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \end{pmatrix}_{\phi'}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ factors through a projective object $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ P \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ \mathbf{F}Q \end{pmatrix}$ with Q projective in \mathcal{A} and P projective in \mathcal{B} , then $Y \rightarrow Y'$ factors through $P \oplus \mathbf{F}Q$. Since \mathbf{F} preserves projectives, we have that $\mathbf{F}Q$ is projective in \mathcal{B} , and so $P \oplus \mathbf{F}Q$ is also projective in \mathcal{B} . Hence $i^!$ induces a functor $i^!: \underline{\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})}$. By Lemma 4.2, $(i_*, i^!)$ is an adjoint pair.

We claim that there exists a fully faithful functor $j_*: \underline{\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))}$ given by $X \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X \\ P \end{pmatrix}$ with $P \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$, such that there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}X \xrightarrow{\phi} P \longrightarrow \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0$$

in \mathcal{B} with $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$.

Let $X \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})$. By Lemma 4.7, $\mathbf{F}X \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}X \xrightarrow{\phi} P \longrightarrow \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0$$

in \mathcal{B} with $P \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$ and $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$. Let $g: X \rightarrow X'$ be a morphism in $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$ and $P' \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$ such that

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}X' \xrightarrow{\phi'} P' \longrightarrow \text{Coker } \phi' \longrightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence in \mathcal{B} with $\text{Coker } \phi' \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$. Since $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{B}}^1(\text{Coker } \phi, P') = 0$, we have the following diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}X & \xrightarrow{\phi} & P & \longrightarrow & \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \mathbf{F}g & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{F}X' & \xrightarrow{\phi'} & P' & \longrightarrow & \text{Coker } \phi' \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

If there exists a morphism $f': P \rightarrow P'$ such that $f'\phi = \phi'\mathbf{F}g$, then $f' - f$ factors through $\text{Coker } \phi$. Since $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$, we have a monomorphism $\rho: \text{Coker } \phi \rightarrow \tilde{P}$ with \tilde{P} projective in \mathcal{B} . Then we easily see that $\begin{pmatrix} g \\ f \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} g \\ f' \end{pmatrix}$ factors through the projective object $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \tilde{P} \end{pmatrix}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ and hence $\begin{pmatrix} g \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g \\ f' \end{pmatrix}$ in $\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$. Note that if we take $g = \text{id}_X$, this also proves that the object $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ P \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$ is independent of the choice of P . Thus, we get a functor $j'_*: \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$.

Assume that $g: X \rightarrow X'$ in \mathcal{A} factors through a projective object Q with $g = g_2g_1$. Since $\mathbf{F}Q$ is projective in \mathcal{B} by assumption, it is injective in $\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$, therefore there exists a morphism $\alpha: P \rightarrow \mathbf{F}Q$ such that $\mathbf{F}g_1 = \alpha\phi$. Since $(f - \phi'\mathbf{F}g_2\alpha)\phi = 0$, there exists $\tilde{f}: \text{Coker } \phi \rightarrow P'$ such that $(f - \phi'\mathbf{F}g_2\alpha) = \tilde{f}\pi$. Let $\eta: \text{Coker } \phi \rightarrow P_1$ be a monomorphism with $P_1 \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$. Then we get $\beta: P_1 \rightarrow P'$ such that $\tilde{f} = \beta\eta$. Thus, $\begin{pmatrix} g \\ f \end{pmatrix}$ factors through the projective object $\begin{pmatrix} Q \\ \mathbf{F}Q \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ P_1 \end{pmatrix}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ with $\begin{pmatrix} g \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_2 \\ (\phi'\mathbf{F}g_2, \beta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ \eta\pi \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore j'_* induces a functor $j_*: \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$ which is given by $X \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X \\ P \end{pmatrix}$ and $g \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g \\ f \end{pmatrix}$. If $\begin{pmatrix} g \\ f \end{pmatrix}$ factors through a projective object $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ P \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ \mathbf{F}Q \end{pmatrix}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$, then g factors through the projective object Q . Thus, j_* is fully faithful. The claim is proved.

Let $\begin{pmatrix} g \\ f \end{pmatrix}: \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ P \end{pmatrix}$ be a morphism in $\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))$. By Theorem 3.5, there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}X' \xrightarrow{\phi} P \longrightarrow \text{Coker } \phi \longrightarrow 0$$

in \mathcal{B} with P projective and $\text{Coker } \phi \in \mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{B})$. Then $\begin{pmatrix} g \\ f \end{pmatrix}$ factors through the projective object $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ P' \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ \mathbf{F}Q \end{pmatrix}$ in $(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B})$ if and only if $g: X \rightarrow X'$ factors through the projective object Q in \mathcal{A} . It follows that the isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{GP}(\mathcal{A})}(X, X') \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{GP}((\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{B}))} \left(\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ P \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

is natural in both variables and (j^*, j_*) is an adjoint pair.

Finally, applying Lemma 4.4, we get the required recollement. □

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