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Krause studied the homotopy category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ of complexes of injectives in a locally noetherian Grothendieck abelian category \mathcal{A} . Because \mathcal{A} is assumed locally noetherian, we know that arbitrary direct sums of injectives are injective, and hence, the category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ has coproducts. It turns out that $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is compactly generated, and Krause studies the relation between the compact objects in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, the derived category $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$, and the category $\mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ of acyclic objects in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$.

We wish to understand what happens in the nonnoetherian case, and this paper begins the study. We prove that, for an arbitrary Grothendieck abelian category \mathcal{A} , the category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ has coproducts and is μ -compactly generated for some sufficiently large μ .

The existence of coproducts follows easily from a result of Krause: the point is that the natural inclusion of $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ into $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$ has a left adjoint and the existence of coproducts is a formal corollary. But in order to prove anything about these coproducts, for example the μ -compact generation, we need to have a handle on this adjoint.

Also interesting is the counterexample at the end of the article: we produce a locally noetherian Grothendieck abelian category in which products of acyclic complexes need not be acyclic. It follows that $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$ is not compactly generated. I believe this is the first known example of such a thing.

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Introduction

The starting point of this investigation is the article by Krause [2005], in which he studied the homotopy category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ of complexes of injectives in a locally noetherian Grothendieck abelian category \mathcal{A} . It turns out that $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is compactly generated, the compact objects being injective resolutions of bounded complexes of noetherian objects. In symbols, we have an equivalence $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c \cong \mathbf{D}^b(\text{noeth } \mathcal{A})$. We can consider the sequence of functors

$$\mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{J} \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{Q} \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A}),$$

which expresses $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$ as the quotient of $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ by the subcategory of acyclics $\mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \subset \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. It is not hard to prove that this is a localization sequence: the functors J and Q have right adjoints, denoted J_ρ and Q_ρ , respectively. Not so formal is that, as long as $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$ is compactly generated, the functors J and Q also have left adjoints J_λ and Q_λ turning this into a recollement. If we restrict J_λ and Q_λ to the subcategories of compact objects, then we have functors

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})^c \xrightarrow{Q_\lambda} \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c \xrightarrow{J_\lambda} \mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c,$$

which allow us to identify $\mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c$ as the idempotent completion of the Verdier quotient $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c / \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})^c$.

In the generality above, where \mathcal{A} is an arbitrary locally noetherian Grothendieck category, we understand the compact objects only in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, where we have $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c = \mathbf{D}^b(\text{noeth } \mathcal{A})$. But in examples, we sometimes also know $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})^c$; for instance, if X is a noetherian, separated scheme and \mathcal{A} is the category of quasicoherent sheaves on X , we know that $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})^c = \mathbf{D}^{\text{perf}}(\text{coh } X)$, the category of perfect complexes. In this special case, $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c = \mathbf{D}^b(\text{noeth } \mathcal{A})$ comes down to $\mathbf{D}^b(\text{coh } X)$, the bounded derived category of the coherent sheaves on X . The general theory gives us the sequence of functors

$$\mathbf{D}^{\text{perf}}(\text{coh } X) \xrightarrow{Q_\lambda} \mathbf{D}^b(\text{coh } X) \xrightarrow{J_\lambda} \mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c,$$

and furthermore, it informs us that this sequence identifies the category $\mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})^c$ of compact objects in $\mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ with the idempotent completion of

$$\mathbf{D}^b(\text{coh } X) / \mathbf{D}^{\text{perf}}(\text{coh } X) = \mathbf{D}_{\text{sing}}(X),$$

the singularity category of X .

Jørgensen [2005] studied the analogue where injectives are replaced by projectives. Of course, Grothendieck abelian categories do not in general have enough projectives, so he restricted himself to the case where \mathcal{A} is the category of modules over some ring. Under suitable noetherian hypotheses, he proved an analogue of Krause's

theorem: the homotopy category $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Proj})$ is compactly generated, but strangely enough, the subcategory $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Proj})^c$ of compact objects in $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Proj})$ is naturally isomorphic to $\mathbf{D}^b(R^{\text{op}}\text{-mod})^{\text{op}}$, the opposite category of the bounded derived category of finitely presented R^{op} -modules. Krause's theorem, in the special case where \mathcal{A} is the category of R -modules, tells us that the subcategory $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Inj})^c$ of compact objects in $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Inj})$ is naturally identified with $\mathbf{D}^b(R\text{-mod})$. If R is a noetherian commutative ring, then both $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Proj})$ and $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Inj})$ are compactly generated, but the subcategories of compact objects are naturally the opposite of each other.

Iyengar and Krause [2006] studied this further and proved, among other things, that in the presence of a dualizing complex the categories $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Proj})$ and $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Inj})$ are equivalent. More precisely, tensoring with the dualizing complex induces an equivalence. Of course, it must also induce an equivalence on the subcategories of compact objects; that is, it must induce an equivalence

$$\mathbf{D}^b(R^{\text{op}}\text{-mod})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^b(R\text{-mod}).$$

This equivalence turns out to be the usual one of Grothendieck duality.

The results raise the obvious question: what is the right generality in which the results hold? Since Grothendieck abelian categories rarely have enough projectives, Jørgensen's results all assumed that he was working over a ring; in other words, they were restricted to the affine case of Grothendieck duality. In [Neeman 2008; 2010], I studied this problem and proved several improvements of Jørgensen's results, and Murfet [2007] carried the project further in his PhD thesis. One striking feature of my results was that much of what Jørgensen proved for $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Proj})$ was true without the noetherian hypothesis, which raises the question: to what extent is the noetherian hypothesis necessary in Krause's results? On the face of it, the situation looks hopeless unless we assume that the category \mathcal{A} is locally noetherian because without the noetherian hypothesis direct sums of injectives need not be injective. Hence, $\mathbf{K}(R\text{-Inj})$ does not obviously have coproducts in general, and without coproducts, one doesn't have a good notion of compact objects.

The first result of the current article, also found as Example 5 in [Krause 2012, pp. 778–779], addresses this:

Theorem 2.13 and Corollary 2.14. *Let \mathcal{A} be any Grothendieck abelian category not necessarily locally noetherian. Then the inclusion of $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ into $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$ has a left adjoint $I : \mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. It formally follows that $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ has coproducts.*

Remark. Krause's proof is based on the work of Bican, El Bashir, and Enochs [Bican et al. 2001], which means that it works far more generally than the argument we give here, but unfortunately, the adjoint is not very explicit. For the proof of the next theorem, we need to have a handle on this adjoint; hence, we give a different proof.

While I do not understand the situation well enough to say when $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is compactly generated, I do have the following result:

Theorem 3.13. *There is a regular cardinal μ for which the category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is μ -compactly generated (in the sense of [Neeman 2001, Definition 8.1.6] or [Krause 2001]).*

In the algebrogeometric situation, it may well be that the categories $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } X)$ and $K_m(\text{Proj } X)$ can be equivalent even when X is not noetherian. Here $K_m(\text{Proj } X)$ is Murfet's mock homotopy category of projectives; for nonaffine schemes, this is the right generalization. Both $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } X)$ and $K_m(\text{Proj } X)$ have coproducts and are μ -compactly generated for μ sufficiently large. In the noetherian case, they are equivalent whenever X has a dualizing complex, and part of the interest of the results is that they might lead to a nonnoetherian generalization.

Recall that, if \mathcal{A} is locally noetherian and $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$ is compactly generated, then the natural functors

$$\mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{J} \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{Q} \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$$

have right and left adjoints giving a recollement. It turns out that the right adjoints J_ρ and Q_ρ exist much more generally for any Grothendieck abelian category. But the left adjoints don't: we will produce an example of a locally noetherian Grothendieck abelian category \mathcal{A} such that the functor J does not respect products and hence cannot have a left adjoint. It will then follow, from [Krause 2005], that the category $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$ is not compactly generated.

The article is organized as follows. In Section 1, we recall that any Grothendieck abelian category is locally presentable, meaning there is a generator g and a regular cardinal α so that $\text{Hom}(g, -)$ commutes with α -filtered colimits. We discuss this in some detail because we also want to prove that $\text{Ext}^1(g, -)$ commutes with α -filtered colimits.

In Section 2, we prove Theorem 2.13 and Corollary 2.14; for a given $X \in \mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$, we give an explicit construction of $I(X) \in \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ as a certain colimit. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 3.13, showing the μ -compact generation of $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. The essence of the proof is to study the construction of $I(X)$ more carefully and see what it does to subobjects of X .

Finally, Section 4 contains the counterexample, the locally noetherian Grothendieck abelian category in which products of acyclic complexes of injectives need not be acyclic.

1. Cardinality estimates in Grothendieck abelian categories

Throughout the section, we will assume that \mathcal{A} is a Grothendieck abelian category and $g \in \mathcal{A}$ is a fixed generator.

Lemma 1.1. *Let Y be an object of \mathcal{A} . If the cardinality of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(g, Y)$ is $\leq \alpha$, then Y has no more than 2^α subobjects.*

Proof. We have a map

$$\{\text{subobjects of } Y\} \xrightarrow{\Phi} \{\text{subsets of } \text{Hom}(g, Y)\},$$

which takes a subobject $X \subset Y$ to the subset $\Phi(X) = \text{Hom}(g, X) \subset \text{Hom}(g, Y)$. The map Φ is injective because we can recover X from $\Phi(X)$: the fact that g is a generator allows us to choose an epimorphism $\coprod_{\Lambda} g \rightarrow X$. Then the factorization

$$\coprod_{\Lambda} g \rightarrow \coprod_{\text{Hom}(g, X)} g \rightarrow X$$

tells us that X is the image in Y of the natural map $\coprod_{\text{Hom}(g, X)} g \rightarrow Y$. □

Construction 1.2. We construct the smallest full subcategory $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{A}$ satisfying:

- (i) The generator g belongs to \mathcal{C} .
- (ii) If X is an object of \mathcal{C} , then so are all the subquotients of $g^{\#\text{Hom}(g, X)}$. Here $\#\text{Hom}(g, X)$ stands for the cardinality of $\text{Hom}(g, X)$, and for a cardinal α , we let g^α be the coproduct of α copies of g .

Lemma 1.3. *There is only a set of isomorphism classes of objects of \mathcal{C} .*

Proof. We build up \mathcal{C} in countably many steps: we start with $\mathcal{C}_0 = \{g\}$ and then construct \mathcal{C}_{n+1} out of \mathcal{C}_n by throwing in all the subquotients of $g^{\#\text{Hom}(g, X)}$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}_n$. We let \mathcal{C} be the union of the \mathcal{C}_n . □

Definition 1.4. We let $\alpha > \aleph_0$ be a regular cardinal such that (i) $2^{\#\text{Hom}(g, Y)} < \alpha$ for all $Y \in \mathcal{C}$, and (ii) there are $< \alpha$ isomorphism classes of objects in \mathcal{C} .

Lemma 1.5. *Let Z be an object of \mathcal{C} and $f : Z' \rightarrow Z$ an epimorphism in \mathcal{A} . Then there is an object $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ and a morphism $g : Y \rightarrow Z'$ so that the composite $Y \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow Z$ is epi.*

Proof. We may choose an epimorphism $\coprod_{\Lambda} g \rightarrow Z'$ and consider the composite epimorphism

$$\coprod_{\Lambda} g \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow Z.$$

Let M be the image of Λ in $\text{Hom}(g, Z)$; we may choose a splitting to the surjection $\Lambda \rightarrow M$. The composite

$$\coprod_M g \rightarrow \coprod_{\Lambda} g \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow Z$$

is an epimorphism from a subquotient of $g^{\#\text{Hom}(g, Z)}$ to Z and factors through Z' . □

Lemma 1.6. *Let \mathcal{I} be a β -filtered category for some regular cardinal β , let $F : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be a functor, and let $\varphi : F \rightarrow Z$ be a natural transformation from F to the constant functor that takes every $i \in \mathcal{I}$ to the object $Z \in \mathcal{A}$ and every morphism to the identity. Assume that the map $\text{colim}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} F \rightarrow Z$ is epi and that Z has fewer than β subobjects. Then there exists some object $i \in \mathcal{I}$ with $Fi \rightarrow Z$ epi.*

Proof. Consider the set S of subobjects of Z that are images of $Fi \rightarrow Z$ for some $i \in \mathcal{I}$. For each $X \in S$, choose an object $\rho(X) \in \mathcal{I}$ so that the image of $F(\rho(X)) \rightarrow Z$ is X . There are fewer than β such $\rho(X)$, and hence, we may choose an object $j \in \mathcal{I}$ and, for each X , a morphism $\rho(X) \rightarrow j$. Then $\text{Im}(Fj \rightarrow Z)$ belongs to S and contains all the other elements of S as subobjects. The epimorphism $\text{colim}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Fi \rightarrow Z$ factors through $\text{Im}(Fj \rightarrow Z)$, and hence, $Fj \rightarrow Z$ is epi. \square

Lemma 1.7. *Every object of \mathcal{C} is α -presentable in \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. Let Z be an object of \mathcal{C} ; we need to show that $\text{Hom}(Z, -)$ commutes with α -filtered colimits in \mathcal{A} . Let \mathcal{I} be an α -filtered small category, and let $F : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be a functor. We need to show that the natural map

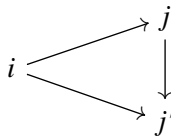
$$\Phi : \text{colim}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \text{Hom}(Z, Fi) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(Z, \text{colim}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Fi)$$

is an isomorphism. We will prove that Φ is surjective and injective.

Let us prove the injectivity of Φ first. An element in the kernel of Φ may be represented by a morphism $\theta : Z \rightarrow Fi$ so that the composite

$$Z \rightarrow Fi \rightarrow \text{colim}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Fi$$

vanishes. We need to show that for some $\rho : i \rightarrow j$ the composite $Z \rightarrow Fi \xrightarrow{F\rho} Fj$ vanishes. Let i/\mathcal{I} be the category whose objects are maps $\rho : i \rightarrow j$ in \mathcal{I} and whose morphisms are commutative triangles



We have an exact sequence of functors on i/\mathcal{I} that takes each object $\rho : i \rightarrow j$ to

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker}(Z \rightarrow Fj) \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Fj.$$

The category i/\mathcal{I} is filtered, and hence, the colimit in the Grothendieck category \mathcal{A} is the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{colim}_{i/\mathcal{I}} \text{Ker}(Z \rightarrow Fj) \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \text{colim}_{i/\mathcal{I}} Fj.$$

The fact that the map $Z \rightarrow \text{colim}_{i/\mathcal{I}} Fj$ vanishes means that Z must be the colimit of its subobjects $\text{Ker}(Z \rightarrow Fj)$ over the α -filtered category i/\mathcal{I} . But the cardinal α

was chosen to be larger than $2^{\#\text{Hom}(g,Z)}$, and **Lemma 1.1** tells us that $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ has fewer than α subobjects. By **Lemma 1.6**, there is some object $\rho : i \rightarrow j$ in \mathcal{I} with $\text{Ker}(Z \rightarrow Fj) = Z$.

Next we prove the surjectivity of Φ . Let $L = \text{colim}_{i \in I} Fi$; suppose we take an element of $\text{Hom}(Z, L)$, that is, a map $\varphi : Z \rightarrow L$. For each i , we form the pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Gi & \longrightarrow & Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi \\ Fi & \longrightarrow & L \end{array}$$

Then the Gi extend to a functor $G : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Taking the colimit over the filtered category \mathcal{I} , we obtain a pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{colim } Gi & \longrightarrow & Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi \\ L & \longrightarrow & L \end{array}$$

from which we conclude that the map $\text{colim } Gi \rightarrow Z$ is epi (actually, it's even an isomorphism). But \mathcal{I} is α -filtered, and **Lemma 1.1** tells us that $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ has fewer than α subobjects. By **Lemma 1.6**, there is an object $i \in \mathcal{I}$ so that $Gi \rightarrow Z$ is epi.

By **Lemma 1.5**, we may choose an object $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ and a morphism $Y \rightarrow Gi$ so that the composite $Y \rightarrow Gi \rightarrow Z$ is epi. Let X be the kernel of the epimorphism $Y \rightarrow Z$; because X is a subobject of $Y \in \mathcal{C}$, it lies in \mathcal{C} and the composite $X \rightarrow Fi \rightarrow L$ vanishes. By the injectivity of Φ , there must be some $\rho : i \rightarrow j$ in \mathcal{I} so that the composite $X \rightarrow Fi \xrightarrow{F(\rho)} Fj$ vanishes. But the vanishing of $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Fi \rightarrow Fj$ means that the map $Y \rightarrow Fj$ factors through $Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Fj$. We have found a $Z \rightarrow Fj$ that maps under Φ to $\varphi : Z \rightarrow L = \text{colim}_{i \in I} Fi$. \square

Lemma 1.8. *Let X be an object of \mathcal{C} and Z an object of \mathcal{A} . For every element $z \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^n(X, Z)$, there exists an object $Y \in \mathcal{C}$, a morphism $Y \rightarrow Z$, and an element $y \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^n(X, Y)$ so that y maps to z under the natural map.*

Proof. The case $n = 0$ is trivial; we may take y to be the identity. Suppose therefore $n > 0$; then z is represented by an extension

$$0 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow W \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0.$$

By **Lemma 1.5**, we may choose an object $W' \in \mathcal{C}$ and a morphism $W' \rightarrow W$ so that the composite $W' \rightarrow W \rightarrow X$ is epi. If X' is the kernel of $W' \rightarrow X$, then X' is a subobject of the object $W' \in \mathcal{C}$ and hence belongs to \mathcal{C} . And the extension $z \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^n(X, Z)$ is equivalent to the concatenation of $0 \rightarrow X' \rightarrow W' \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(X, X')$ with an extension $z' \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^{n-1}(X', Z)$. Induction on n now gives the result. \square

Corollary 1.9. *The category $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{A}$ is closed under extensions.*

Proof. Let $0 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ be an extension with $X, Z \in \mathcal{C}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{A}$. By Lemma 1.8, there is an extension $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{C} and a map $A \rightarrow Z$ connecting the extensions. Thus, Y must be the pushout in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Z & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

and hence, Y is a quotient of $B \oplus Z \in \mathcal{C}$ and must belong to \mathcal{C} . □

Lemma 1.10. *For every object $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and every $n \geq 0$, the functor $\text{Ext}^n(X, -)$ commutes with α -filtered colimits.*

Proof. The case $n = 0$ was proved in Lemma 1.7, and we will now prove the general case. Let \mathcal{I} be an α -filtered category, and let $F : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be a functor. We need to show that the natural map

$$\Phi : \underline{\text{colim}}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \text{Ext}^n(X, Fi) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^n(X, \underline{\text{colim}}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Fi)$$

is an isomorphism. We will prove that Φ is surjective and injective.

We prove surjectivity first. Given an element

$$z \in \text{Ext}^n(X, \underline{\text{colim}}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Fi),$$

there is by Lemma 1.8 an object $Y \in \mathcal{C}$, an extension $y \in \text{Ext}^n(X, Y)$, and a morphism $Y \rightarrow \underline{\text{colim}}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Fi$ taking y to z . By Lemma 1.7, the map from $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ to the α -filtered colimit factors through some Fi , and the surjectivity of Φ follows.

Next we prove injectivity by induction on n . Let

$$L = \underline{\text{colim}}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Fi,$$

and suppose we are given a $\theta \in \text{Ext}^n(X, Fi)$ that maps to zero in $\text{Ext}^n(X, L)$. In the proof of Lemma 1.8, we produced objects $W', X' \in \mathcal{C}$, an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X' \rightarrow W' \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{C} , and an element $\theta' \in \text{Ext}^{n-1}(X', Fi)$ mapping to $\theta \in \text{Ext}^n(X, Fi)$. In the commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \underline{\text{colim}} \text{Ext}^{n-1}(W', Fj) & \longrightarrow & \underline{\text{colim}} \text{Ext}^{n-1}(X', Fj) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \underline{\text{colim}} \text{Ext}^n(X, Fj) \\ \Phi_{W'} \downarrow & & \Phi_{X'} \downarrow & & \Phi_X \downarrow \\ \text{Ext}^{n-1}(W', L) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}^{n-1}(X', L) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}^n(X, L) \end{array}$$

we have $\theta \in \underline{\text{colim}} \text{Ext}^n(X, Fj)$ and $\theta' \in \underline{\text{colim}} \text{Ext}^{n-1}(X', Fj)$ satisfying $\pi(\theta') = \theta$ and $\Phi_X(\theta) = 0$. By induction on n , we know that the maps $\Phi_{X'}$ and $\Phi_{W'}$ are isomorphisms. A short diagram chase establishes that θ vanishes as an element of $\underline{\text{colim}} \text{Ext}^n(X, Fj)$. □

Definition 1.11. Choose a regular cardinal μ so that:

- (i) For each object $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and for each quotient Y of g^α , where α is as in [Definition 1.4](#), we have $\#\text{Hom}(X, Y) < \mu$.
- (ii) The object g^α has $< \mu$ quotients.
- (iii) The product of $\leq \alpha$ cardinals, all less than μ , is less than μ .

Remark 1.12. If we let β be any cardinal $\geq \alpha$ satisfying parts (i) and (ii) of [Definition 1.11](#), then the successor of 2^β satisfies all three hypotheses on μ . The product of $\leq \alpha$ cardinals, all less than μ , is the product of $\leq \alpha$ cardinals all $\leq 2^\beta$ and is bounded above by $(2^\beta)^\alpha = 2^{\beta \times \alpha} = 2^\beta$.

Definition 1.13. Let μ be as in [Definition 1.11](#). We define $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$ to be the full subcategory of \mathcal{A} consisting of the objects Y with $\#\text{Hom}(g, Y) < \mu$.

Lemma 1.14. *An object Y belongs to \mathcal{B} if and only if it is the quotient to g^λ for some $\lambda < \mu$. And if Y belongs to \mathcal{B} , then $\#\text{Hom}(X, Y) < \mu$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. Every Y is the quotient of $g^{\#\text{Hom}(g, Y)}$. If Y happens to belong to \mathcal{B} , then $\lambda = \#\text{Hom}(g, Y) < \mu$, so Y is a quotient as specified. We need to prove the converse: any quotient of g^λ , $\lambda < \mu$, belongs to \mathcal{B} . Let Y be such a quotient; to show that Y belongs to \mathcal{B} , it suffices to prove that $\#\text{Hom}(g, Y) < \mu$, but we actually want the refinement that $\#\text{Hom}(X, Y) < \mu$ for every $X \in \mathcal{C}$.

Choose an epimorphism $g^\lambda \rightarrow Y$ and $X \in \mathcal{C}$. We note that Y is the α -filtered colimit of the subobjects Fi , $i \in \mathcal{I}$, where Fi is the image in Y of the map from a summand $g^{\beta_i} \subset g^\lambda$ with $\beta_i < \alpha$. By [Lemma 1.7](#), every map $X \rightarrow Y$ factors as $X \rightarrow Fi \rightarrow Y$ for some $i \in \mathcal{I}$. But $\#\text{Hom}(X, Fi) < \mu$ by [Definition 1.11\(i\)](#), and there are fewer than $\lambda^\alpha < \mu$ different inclusions $g^{\beta_i} \subset g^\lambda$. Therefore, there are fewer than μ factorizations $X \rightarrow Fi \rightarrow Y$. \square

Proposition 1.15. *The category \mathcal{B} satisfies the following properties:*

- (i) *The coproduct of $< \mu$ objects in \mathcal{B} lies in \mathcal{B} .*
- (ii) *Any subquotient of an object in \mathcal{B} belongs to \mathcal{B} .*
- (iii) *Any extension of objects in \mathcal{B} lies in \mathcal{B} .*
- (iv) *\mathcal{C} is contained in \mathcal{B} .*
- (v) *For all $X \in \mathcal{C}$, all $Z \in \mathcal{B}$, and all integers $n \geq 0$, we have $\#\text{Ext}^n(X, Z) < \mu$.*

Proof. (i) Let $\{Y_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\}$ be a set of $< \mu$ objects in \mathcal{B} . Each Y_i is the quotient of $g^{\#\text{Hom}(g, Y_i)}$, and hence, the coproduct of the Y_i is a quotient of $g^{\sum_i \#\text{Hom}(g, Y_i)}$. And $\sum_i \#\text{Hom}(g, Y_i)$ is the sum of fewer than μ cardinals, each $< \mu$, and hence is $< \mu$.

(ii) If Y belongs to \mathcal{B} , it is a quotient of g^λ , $\lambda < \mu$, and hence, so is any of its quotients. Also $\#\text{Hom}(g, Y) < \mu$, and for any subobject X , we have $\#\text{Hom}(g, X) \leq \#\text{Hom}(g, Y) < \mu$.

(iii) Given an extension $0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$, we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(g, X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(g, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(g, Z)$. If X and Z belong to \mathcal{B} , then $\#\text{Hom}(g, X) < \mu$ and $\#\text{Hom}(g, Z) < \mu$, and $\#\text{Hom}(g, Y)$ is the sum of fewer than μ cardinals all smaller than μ .

(iv) Suppose $Y \in \mathcal{C}$. By the definition of α , we have $\#\text{Hom}(g, Y) < \alpha$, and μ was chosen larger than α .

(v) There are fewer than α objects in \mathcal{C} , and for any pair of objects $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$, we have that $\#\text{Hom}(X, Y) < \mu$. Hence, there are fewer than μ sequences in \mathcal{C} of length n

$$0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow W_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow W_n \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0.$$

Some of these sequences will be exact, and up to equivalence, they define fewer than μ elements in groups $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^n(X, Y)$. By Lemma 1.8, we have that any element of $\text{Ext}^n(X, Z)$ is the image under some map in $\text{Hom}(Y, Z)$ of an element in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^n(X, Y)$. But $\#\text{Hom}(Y, Z) < \mu$ by Lemma 1.14; hence, there are fewer than μ ways of picking a triple

$$Y \in \mathcal{C}, \quad y \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^n(X, Y), \quad \text{and} \quad f \in \text{Hom}(Y, Z). \quad \square$$

Remark 1.16. If $F : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a functor and \mathcal{I} has fewer than μ objects, then the colimit of F belongs to \mathcal{B} . This is because the colimit is a quotient of the coproduct of Fi over all objects $i \in \mathcal{I}$. The coproduct belongs to \mathcal{B} by Proposition 1.15(ii) and its quotient the colimit by Proposition 1.15(iii).

Remark 1.17. Let q be the coproduct of all the quotients of the generator g . Then for every $n \geq 0$ and any object $Z \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $\#\text{Ext}^n(q, Z) < \mu$. The reason is the following. Write $q = \coprod_M x_m$ to express q as the coproduct of all the quotients x_m of g . Then

$$\text{Ext}^n(q, Z) = \prod_M \text{Ext}^n(x_m, Z)$$

with each $x_m \in \mathcal{C}$ and $Z \in \mathcal{B}$. By Proposition 1.15(v), we have that $\#\text{Ext}^n(x_m, Z) < \mu$ for each x_m , and there are fewer than α objects $x_m \in \mathcal{C}$. Definition 1.11(iii) guarantees that $\#\text{Ext}^n(q, Z) < \mu$.

Proposition 1.18. *The category \mathcal{B} is precisely the full subcategory of μ -presentable objects of \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. Let Y be a μ -presentable object in \mathcal{A} , and let $g^\gamma \rightarrow Y$ be an epimorphism. Then Y is the μ -filtered colimit of all the subobjects $\{Fi \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\}$, where Fi is the image in Y of some summand $g^{\lambda_i} \subset g^\gamma$ with $\lambda_i < \mu$. The identity map $Y \rightarrow Y$ is a map from the μ -presentable object Y to the μ -filtered colimit $Y = \text{colim}_{\rightarrow} Fi$ and hence must factor through some Fi . But then the map $g^{\lambda_i} \rightarrow Fi \rightarrow Y$ is the composite of two epimorphisms and is epi, and $\lambda_i < \mu$. Thus, $Y \in \mathcal{B}$.

Next we must prove that every $Y \in \mathcal{B}$ is μ -presentable. Choose an epimorphism $g^\lambda \rightarrow Y$ with $\lambda < \mu$; its kernel K is a subobject of a coproduct of fewer than μ copies of $g \in \mathcal{B}$ and hence belongs to \mathcal{B} . Thus, we may choose an epimorphism $g^\nu \rightarrow K$ with $\nu < \mu$. We therefore have a presentation of Y

$$g^\nu \rightarrow g^\lambda \rightarrow Y \rightarrow 0$$

with $\lambda, \nu < \mu$. But g is α -presentable by [Lemma 1.7](#) and hence also μ -presentable for our choice of $\mu > \alpha$. The μ -presentability of Y follows from the presentation. \square

An immediate corollary is:

Corollary 1.19. *Any Grothendieck abelian category is locally presentable (in the sense of [\[Gabriel and Ulmer 1971\]](#)).*

Definition 1.20. Let ν be an infinite cardinal. We define $\mathcal{A}^\nu \subset \mathcal{A}$ to be the full subcategory of all ν -presentable objects.

Remark 1.21. In [Definition 1.11](#), we chose a regular cardinal μ , and in [Proposition 1.18](#), we saw that $\mathcal{A}^\mu = \mathcal{B}$ with \mathcal{B} as in [Definition 1.13](#). As it happens, we chose μ sufficiently large so that \mathcal{A}^μ satisfies all the nice properties of [Lemma 1.14](#), [Proposition 1.15](#), and [Remark 1.16](#).

2. An adjoint to the inclusion $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$

Let \mathcal{A} be a Grothendieck abelian category, let $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$ be the homotopy category of chain complexes in \mathcal{A} , and let $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ be the full subcategory whose objects are the chain complexes of injectives. There is an obvious inclusion $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$, and in this section, we will study its left adjoint.

We begin with some preliminaries.

Lemma 2.1. *Every bounded-below, acyclic complex lies in ${}^\perp \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. We remind the reader: this means that any chain map $A \rightarrow E$ from a bounded-below, acyclic complex to a complex of injectives is null-homotopic.*

Proof. If A vanishes in degrees $< n$, then the map $A \rightarrow E$ factors through the brutal truncation $\beta^{\geq n} E$; the factorization is the obvious

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & A^n & \longrightarrow & A^{n+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & E^n & \longrightarrow & E^{n+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & E^{n-2} & \longrightarrow & E^{n-1} & \longrightarrow & E^n & \longrightarrow & E^{n+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

The map $A \rightarrow \beta^{\geq n} E$ is a chain map from an acyclic complex to a bounded-below complex of injectives and hence null-homotopic. \square

The converse is not true: objects of ${}^{\perp}\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ do not have to be bounded below. But they do have to be acyclic.

Lemma 2.2. *Every object of ${}^{\perp}\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is acyclic.*

Proof. Let E be an injective cogenerator of the abelian category \mathcal{A} . Then $\text{Hom}(X, \Sigma^{-n} E) = 0$ if and only if $H^n(X) = 0$. \square

Lemma 2.3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be quasi-isomorphism of chain complexes, and assume $f^i : X^i \rightarrow Y^i$ is an isomorphism for all $i \ll 0$. Then, for any chain complex of injectives E , the natural map*

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})}(Y, E) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}(f, E)} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})}(X, E)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. In the triangle $A \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \rightarrow \Sigma A$, we have that f is a quasi-isomorphism and hence A is acyclic. Furthermore, the fact that $f^i : X^i \rightarrow Y^i$ is an isomorphism for $i \ll 0$ means that A is homotopy-equivalent to a bounded-below complex, and [Lemma 2.1](#) tells us that $A \in {}^{\perp}\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. The result now follows by applying $\text{Hom}(-, E)$ to the triangle. \square

Remark 2.4. In [Lemma 2.3](#), we saw that any chain map $X \rightarrow E$ factors up to homotopy through $X \rightarrow Y$. We wish to consider the factorizations not only up to homotopy, and hence, we will work in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, the category of chain complexes in \mathcal{A} where the morphisms are genuine chain maps, not homotopy equivalence classes.

Lemma 2.5. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$ whose mapping cone lies in ${}^{\perp}\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. Suppose further that in each degree i the map $f^i : X^i \rightarrow Y^i$ is a monomorphism. Let E be a complex of injectives; then the map $\text{Hom}(f, E) : \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})}(Y, E) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})}(X, E)$ is surjective. In other words, every chain map $X \rightarrow E$ factors through $f : X \rightarrow Y$, not only up to homotopy but in the category $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. Suppose we are given a chain map $h : X \rightarrow E$. By [Lemma 2.3](#), it factors up to homotopy through $f : X \rightarrow Y$, meaning there exists a $g : Y \rightarrow E$ so that h is homotopic to gf . Let $\Theta : X \rightarrow E$ be a homotopy that works; then for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have a map $\Theta^i : X^i \rightarrow E^{i-1}$ with

$$h - gf = \Theta\partial + \partial\Theta.$$

But now $\Theta^i : X^i \rightarrow E^{i-1}$ is a morphism in \mathcal{A} from X^i to the injective object E^{i-1} , and we may therefore factor it through the monomorphism $f^i : X^i \rightarrow Y^i$. Thus, we construct maps $\Phi^i : Y^i \rightarrow E^{i-1}$ with $\Phi^i f^i = \Theta^i$. If we let

$$g' = g + \Phi\partial + \partial\Phi,$$

then $h = g'f$. \square

In [Lemma 2.5](#), we showed the existence of a factorization $h = gf$. Next we worry about uniqueness.

Lemma 2.6. *Suppose $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $h : X \rightarrow E$ are as in [Lemma 2.5](#). Assume $g, g' : X \rightarrow E$ are two morphisms with gf and $g'f$ homotopic to h , and let $\Theta : X \rightrightarrows E$ be a homotopy with*

$$gf - g'f = \Theta\partial + \partial\Theta.$$

Then there exists a homotopy $\Phi : Y \rightrightarrows E$ with $\Phi f = \Theta$ and so that

$$g - g' = \Phi\partial + \partial\Phi.$$

Proof. Note that [Lemma 2.3](#) guarantees that g is homotopic to g' ; the content of what we are about to prove is that the homotopy connecting them may be chosen to lift any given homotopy of gf with $g'f$.

Let us therefore choose any homotopy Φ' connecting g with g' . Then $\Phi'f$ is a homotopy connecting gf with $g'f$ as is Θ ; it follows that $\Theta - \Phi'f$ is a chain map $X \rightarrow \Sigma E$. By [Lemma 2.5](#), it has a factorization $\Theta - \Phi'f = \rho f$ with $\rho : Y \rightarrow \Sigma E$ a chain map. But then $\Phi = \Phi' + \rho$ is a homotopy of g with g' , and $\Theta = \Phi f$. \square

Definition 2.7. Let λ be an ordinal and \mathcal{K} a category. A sequence of length λ in \mathcal{K} is the following data:

- (i) for every ordinal $i \leq \lambda$ an object $X_i \in \mathcal{K}$ and
- (ii) for every pair of ordinals i and j with $i < j \leq \lambda$ a morphism $f_{ij} : X_i \rightarrow X_j$.
- (iii) If $i < j < k \leq \lambda$, then the composite $X_i \xrightarrow{f_{ij}} X_j \xrightarrow{f_{jk}} X_k$ agrees with $f_{ik} : X_i \rightarrow X_k$.

Lemma 2.8. *Suppose X is a sequence of length λ in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, and assume that for every limit ordinal j we have*

$$X_j = \underset{i < j}{\text{colim}} X_i.$$

Suppose further that the mapping cone on every $X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$ belongs to ${}^\perp\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ and that each of the maps $X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$ is a degreewise monomorphism. Then the mapping cones of all $f_{ij} : X_i \rightarrow X_j$ belong to ${}^\perp\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$.

Proof. We prove, by induction on $k \leq \lambda$, that the statement is true for all f_{ij} with $i \leq j \leq k$. If $k = 0$, there is nothing to prove.

Suppose the statement is true for k ; we wish to prove it for $k + 1$. Choose any $i < j \leq k + 1$. If $i < j \leq k$, then the mapping cone on f_{ij} lies in ${}^\perp\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ by the inductive hypothesis. If $j = k + 1$, then $i \leq k$ and f_{ij} can be written as the composite $f_{k,k+1}f_{ik}$. Since the mapping cones on f_{ik} and on $f_{k,k+1}$ both lie in ${}^\perp\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, so does the mapping cone on the composite $f_{ij} = f_{k,k+1}f_{ik}$.

Next suppose k is a limit ordinal and the mapping cone on f_{ij} lies in ${}^{\perp}\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ for all $i < j < k$. We need to show that the mapping cone on f_{ik} lies in ${}^{\perp}\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ for every $i < k$. Equivalently, we must prove that the induced map

$$\text{Hom}(f, E) : \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})}(X_k, E) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})}(X_i, E)$$

is an isomorphism for every $E \in \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. Let us first prove the surjectivity.

Suppose we are given a chain map $h_i : X_i \rightarrow E$. By induction on j , we will factor h_i in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$ as $X_i \xrightarrow{f_{ij}} X_j \xrightarrow{h_j} E$. If we have produced the factorization through h_j , then [Lemma 2.5](#) permits us to factor $h_j : X_j \rightarrow E$ as $X_j \xrightarrow{f_{j,j+1}} X_{j+1} \xrightarrow{h_{j+1}} E$. For limit ordinals ν , we use the fact that $X_\nu = \text{colim}_{i < \nu} X_i$ to extend the factorization. This finishes the induction, and we have a factorization of h_i as $X_i \xrightarrow{f_{ik}} X_k \xrightarrow{h_k} E$. This factorization is in the category $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, which is more than we need. It certainly reduces to a factorization in $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$.

Now we prove injectivity. Suppose we are given a chain map $h_i : X_i \rightarrow E$; we wish to prove that the factorization through $f_{ik} : X_i \rightarrow X_k$ is unique in $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$. Choose an $h_k : X_k \rightarrow E$ where the identity $h_k f_{ik} = h_i$ holds in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$; the existence of such an h_k has just been proved. Now take any $h : X_k \rightarrow E$ with $h f_{ik} \cong h_i$, that is, with $h f_{ik}$ homotopic to $h_i = h_k f_{ik}$; we need to prove that h is homotopic to h_k . The proof is by choosing a homotopy Θ_i connecting $h f_{ik}$ with $h_k f_{ik}$ and then by induction on j lifting it to a homotopy connecting $h f_{jk}$ with $h_k f_{jk}$ with $i \leq j \leq k$ using [Lemma 2.6](#). \square

We will construct sequences to which we will apply [Lemma 2.8](#). The maps $X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$ from which these sequences are built up will be obtained as follows.

Construction 2.9. Given an object $X \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, an integer n , and a monomorphism $X^n \rightarrow A$ in \mathcal{A} , we form a map of chain complexes $f : X \rightarrow Y = B(X, n, X^n \rightarrow A)$ as follows:

- (i) $f^i : X^i \rightarrow Y^i$ is the identity map $1 : X^i \rightarrow X^i$ for all $i \neq n, n + 1$.
- (ii) In degrees n and $n + 1$, the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^n & \longrightarrow & Y^n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X^{n+1} & \longrightarrow & Y^{n+1} \end{array}$$

is just the pushout square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^n & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X^{n+1} & \longrightarrow & Y^{n+1} \end{array}$$

We could specify A , up to noncanonical isomorphism, by giving its class as an extension in $\text{Ext}^1(A/X^n, X^n)$. In our applications, A/X^n will be a large coproduct

$A/X^n = q^\beta$ of β copies of the object q of [Remark 1.17](#), and hence, it will suffice to give a subset $\Lambda \subset \text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$ of cardinality β . We will let $B(X, \Lambda)$ denote the corresponding complex Y .

Remark 2.10. Suppose we are given an integer n and an object $y \in \mathcal{A}$. The trivial complex $T(y)$ is just the complex

$$\dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow y \xrightarrow{1} y \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

with the nonzero terms in degrees n and $n + 1$. Assume now that we are given an object $X \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$ and a monomorphism $X^n \rightarrow A$ in \mathcal{A} . The morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y = B(X, n, X^n \rightarrow A)$ of [Construction 2.9](#) fits in a short exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \rightarrow T(A/X^n) \rightarrow 0,$$

and it immediately follows that f is a monomorphism and a quasi-isomorphism. But the mapping cone in $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$ on the map f is homotopic to a bounded complex and belongs to ${}^\perp\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ by [Lemma 2.1](#). Thus, f is a suitable building block for constructing chains of complexes as in [Lemma 2.8](#).

Construction 2.11. Let $X \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$ be an object. Let g be our chosen generator for the abelian category \mathcal{A} , and let M be the set of all the quotients of g . In [Remark 1.17](#), we defined q to be the coproduct of them all.

For each subset $\Lambda \subset \text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$, we consider the map $X \rightarrow B(X, \Lambda)$ of [Construction 2.9](#). In the special case where $\Lambda = \text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$ is maximal, we denote the map as $X \rightarrow B(X, n)$. In this case, we know that the functor $\text{Ext}^1(x, -)$ annihilates the map $X^n \rightarrow B(X, n)^n$ whenever x is a direct summand of q , in particular for all quotients x of g .

Given $X \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, we inductively define a sequence of length ω in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$. At each step, we let the map $X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$ be $X_i \rightarrow B(X_i, n)$ for some suitable n depending on i . The precise recipe is:

- (i) $X_0 = X$, and $X_0 \rightarrow X_1$ is the map $X \rightarrow B(X, 0)$.
- (ii) For an integer $i > 0$, we define $X_{2i-1} \rightarrow X_{2i}$ to be $X_{2i-1} \rightarrow B(X_{2i-1}, i)$ while $X_{2i} \rightarrow X_{2i+1}$ is set to be $X_{2i} \rightarrow B(X_{2i}, -i)$.
- (iii) $X_\omega = \text{colim}_{\rightarrow} X_n$.

Lemma 2.12. Define the map $f_X : X \rightarrow J(X)$ to be the morphism $X \rightarrow X_\omega$ of [Construction 2.11](#). Then f_X is a degreewise monomorphism and is annihilated degreewise by $\text{Ext}^1(x, -)$ whenever x is a quotient of g . Furthermore, the mapping cone of f_X lies in ${}^\perp\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$.

Proof. By construction, f_X is the colimit of degreewise monomorphisms and hence a degreewise monomorphism. The fact that f_X is annihilated by $\text{Ext}^1(x, -)$ in every degree n is true because, depending on whether n is positive or negative, either the map $X_{2|n|-1} \rightarrow X_{2|n|}$ or the map $X_{2|n|} \rightarrow X_{2|n|+1}$ will induce zero in degree n under the functors $\text{Ext}^1(x, -)$. That the mapping cone lies in ${}^{\perp}\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ comes from [Lemma 2.8](#). \square

Theorem 2.13. *The natural inclusion $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$ has a left adjoint I .*

Proof. Let X be an arbitrary object of $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$. By transfinite induction, we define a chain of complexes $J^\lambda(X)$ for every ordinal λ . The rule is:

- (i) $J^0(X) = X$.
- (ii) If $J^\lambda(X)$ has been defined, then the map $J^\lambda(X) \rightarrow J^{\lambda+1}(X)$ is just $J^\lambda(X) \rightarrow J(J^\lambda(X))$.
- (iii) If λ is a limit ordinal, then $J^\lambda(X) = \text{colim}_{i < \lambda} J^i(X)$.

Let α be the regular cardinal of [Definition 1.4](#). Now consider the triangle

$$A(X) \rightarrow X \rightarrow J^\alpha(X) \rightarrow \Sigma A(X).$$

[Lemma 2.8](#) tells us that $A(X)$ belongs to ${}^{\perp}\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. I assert that $J^\alpha(X)$ belongs to $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$; from the triangle and [\[Neeman 2001, Theorem 9.1.13\]](#), we deduce the existence of the adjoint and note that the adjoint takes X to $I(X) = J^\alpha(X)$.

It remains to prove the assertion: we must show that in each degree n the object $J^\alpha(X)^n \in \mathcal{A}$ is injective. Since α is an α -filtered colimit of the ordinals $\lambda < \alpha$, [Lemma 1.10](#) tells us that, for each quotient x of the generator g of \mathcal{A} ,

$$\text{Ext}^1(x, J^\alpha(X)^n) = \text{colim}_{\lambda < \alpha} \text{Ext}^1(x, J^\lambda(X)^n).$$

By construction, we know that the map

$$\text{Ext}^1(x, J^\lambda(X)^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(x, J^{\lambda+1}(X)^n)$$

is zero, and hence, the colimit vanishes. Thus, $\text{Ext}^1(x, J^\alpha(X)^n) = 0$ whenever x is a quotient of the generator g , and hence, $J^\alpha(X)^n$ must be injective. \square

Corollary 2.14. *The homotopy category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ satisfies TR5, meaning it has coproducts.*

Proof. Given a collection of objects $\{X_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ in the category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, we can certainly form the coproduct in $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$; applying the functor I to this coproduct gives the coproduct in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. \square

Remark 2.15. The construction of $I(X)$ out of X was broken up into two steps. In the proof of [Theorem 2.13](#), we constructed a sequence by letting $J^{i+1}(X) = J(J^i(X))$ for each ordinal i and by taking colimits at limit ordinals. But this hides

the fact that $J(Y)$ is constructed out of Y as the colimit of a countable sequence where $Y_{i+1} = B(Y_i, n)$ for some suitable n depending on i ; see [Construction 2.9](#). If we assemble it all into one long sequence, then we define a sequence where $X_{i+1} = B(X_i, n)$ for every ordinal i but where the integer n depends on the distance of the ordinal i from its predecessor limit ordinal. And we recover the sequence $\{J^i(X)\}$ by restricting attention to X_i for limit ordinals i .

3. The μ -compact generation of $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$

In [Section 2](#), we proved [Theorem 2.13](#): the inclusion $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$ has a left adjoint I . In the construction, we made many choices: even though we constructed a morphism $X \rightarrow I(X) = J^\alpha(X)$ in the category $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, the construction is not functorial in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$. The map sending X to $I(X)$ becomes a well defined functor only in the homotopy category $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$, and $X \rightarrow I(X)$ is a natural transformation only at the homotopy level. Still X can be expressed as the colimit of all its μ -presentable subobjects with μ as in [Definition 1.11](#), and we would like to express $I(X)$ as a μ -filtered colimit.

Construction 3.1. Recall that $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$ was the category \mathcal{A}^μ of μ -presentable objects in \mathcal{A} ; see [Proposition 1.18](#) and [Definition 1.20](#). Let X be an object in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, and let \mathcal{F} be a full subcategory of subobjects $Y \subset X$ with $Y \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B}) \subset \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$. Assume \mathcal{F} is μ -filtered and its colimit is X . Construct the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ whose objects are subobjects Y of $B(X, n)$ with the following properties:

- (i) $Y \cap X$ belongs to \mathcal{F} .
- (ii) The map $Y \cap X \rightarrow Y$ is an isomorphism in degrees $i \neq n, n + 1$.
- (iii) In degree n , we have a monomorphism $Y^n / Y^n \cap X^n \rightarrow B(X, n)^n / X^n$, and from the construction of $B(X, n)$, we know that $B(X, n)^n / X^n$ is the coproduct $q^\beta = \coprod_{\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)} q$ with q as in [Remark 1.17](#). We require that the monomorphism $Y^n / Y^n \cap X^n \rightarrow B(X, n)^n / X^n$ is the inclusion of a subcoproduct.
- (iv) The square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y^n \cap X^n & \longrightarrow & Y^n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y^{n+1} \cap X^{n+1} & \longrightarrow & Y^{n+1} \end{array}$$

is a pushout.

Remark 3.2. Let us untangle what this means. In [Construction 2.11](#), $B(X, n)$ was defined so that there is a short exact sequence in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$

$$0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow B(X, n) \rightarrow T(q)^{\# \text{Ext}(q, X^n)} \rightarrow 0$$

where $T(q)$ is the trivial complex $\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow q \xrightarrow{1} q \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$ concentrated in

degrees n and $n + 1$. The conditions on the subobject $Y \subset B(X, n)$ that it must satisfy to belong to $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ come down to asking that $Y \cap X$ belongs to \mathcal{F} and that in the map of short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & Y \cap X & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Y/(Y \cap X) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & B(X, n) & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\# \text{Ext}(q, X^n)} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

the monomorphism $h : Y/(Y \cap X) \rightarrow T(q)^{\# \text{Ext}(q, X^n)}$ should be the inclusion of a subcoproduct. In degree n , we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & Y^n \cap X^n & \longrightarrow & Y^n & \longrightarrow & q^{\#\Lambda'} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & X^n & \longrightarrow & B(X, n)^n & \longrightarrow & q^{\# \text{Ext}(q, X^n)} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

The top row of this diagram defines a map $\varphi : \Lambda' \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, Y^n \cap X^n)$ giving the extension, and the fact that h is an inclusion means that the composite

$$\Lambda' \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{Ext}^1(q, Y^n \cap X^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$$

must be injective. Therefore, φ must be injective; Λ' is a subset of $\text{Ext}^1(q, Y^n \cap X^n)$.

Lemma 3.3. *The objects of the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ all belong to $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A}^\mu) = \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$.*

Proof. We know that $Y \cap X$ belongs to $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$ and hence all the objects $Y^i \cap X^i$ belong to \mathcal{B} . For $i \neq n, n + 1$, we have that $Y^i = Y^i \cap X^i \in \mathcal{B}$. We need to show that $Y^n, Y^{n+1} \in \mathcal{B}$. From the pushout square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y^n \cap X^n & \longrightarrow & Y^n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y^{n+1} \cap X^{n+1} & \longrightarrow & Y^{n+1} \end{array}$$

it follows that Y^{n+1} is a quotient of $Y^n \oplus (Y^{n+1} \cap X^{n+1})$; by [Proposition 1.15\(ii\)](#), Y^{n+1} will belong to \mathcal{B} if Y^n does.

In [Remark 3.2](#), we saw that Y^n is an extension of $q^{\#\Lambda'}$ by $Y^n \cap X^n \in \mathcal{B}$, where Λ' can be thought of as a subset $\Lambda' \subset \text{Ext}^1(q, Y^n \cap X^n)$. By [Remark 1.17](#), we know that $\#\Lambda' \leq \# \text{Ext}^1(q, Y^n \cap X^n) < \mu$. But q is the coproduct of the $< \alpha$ quotients x of the generator g , all of which belong to $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{B}$; hence, $q^{\#\Lambda'}$ is a coproduct of $< \mu$ objects in \mathcal{B} and belongs to \mathcal{B} . By [Proposition 1.15\(iii\)](#), \mathcal{B} is closed under extensions, and therefore, Y^n also belongs to \mathcal{B} . □

Lemma 3.4. *The category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ is μ -filtered.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ is equivalent to a partially ordered set, we need only show that every collection of fewer than μ objects in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ is dominated by an object of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$. Suppose therefore that we are given a set $\{Y_j \mid j \in J\}$ of $< \mu$ objects of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$. The objects $Y_j \cap X$ all belong to the μ -filtered category \mathcal{F} , and we may therefore choose a $Z \in \mathcal{F}$ dominating them.

Take $k \in \text{Ker}(\text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, X^n))$. Now $X^n = \text{colim}_{X_i \in \mathcal{F}} X_i^n$, the category \mathcal{F} is μ -filtered, and $\text{Ext}^1(q, -)$ commutes with μ -filtered colimits. Hence

$$\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n) = \text{colim}_{X_i \in \mathcal{F}} \text{Ext}^1(q, X_i^n),$$

and the fact that $k \in \text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n)$ maps to zero in $\text{colim}_{X_i \in \mathcal{F}} \text{Ext}^1(q, X_i^n)$ means that we may choose some morphism $Z \rightarrow Z_k$ in \mathcal{F} so that k is annihilated by $\text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, Z_k^n)$. We can choose such a $Z \rightarrow Z_k$ for every $k \in \text{Ker}(\text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, X^n))$. But $\#\text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n) < \mu$, and hence, there are $< \mu$ possible k . Since \mathcal{F} is μ -filtered, the Z_k are all dominated by some object $Z' \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus, the map $Z \rightarrow Z'$ annihilates all the k ; on the image $\text{Im}(\text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, (Z')^n))$, the map to $\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$ is injective.

For each Y_j , we have that Y_j^n is an extension of $q^{\#\Lambda_j}$ by $Y_j^n \cap X^n$, where Λ_j is a subset of $\text{Ext}^1(q, Y_j^n \cap X^n)$ that maps injectively to $\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$. We may take the image of Λ_j under the composite $Y_j^n \cap X^j \rightarrow Z^n \rightarrow (Z')^n$ or more precisely under the composite

$$\text{Ext}^1(q, Y_j^n \cap X^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, (Z')^n).$$

The image of each Λ_j is contained in $\text{Im}(\text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, (Z')^n))$; hence, so is the union of the images $\Lambda' = \bigcup \text{Im}(\Lambda_j)$. But $\text{Im}(\text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, (Z')^n))$ maps injectively to $\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$; and hence, so does its subset Λ' . Let $Y' = B(Z', \Lambda')$.

As in [Remark 2.10](#), for each $y \in \mathcal{A}$, let $T(y)$ be the trivial complex

$$\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow y \rightarrow y \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

where the nonzero terms are in degrees n and $n + 1$. The objects Y_j , Y' , and $B(X, n) \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$ fit into extension sequences

$$0 \rightarrow Y_j \cap X \longrightarrow Y_j \longrightarrow T(q)^{\#\Lambda_j} \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$0 \longrightarrow Z' \longrightarrow Y' \longrightarrow T(q)^{\#\Lambda'} \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$0 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow B(X, n) \rightarrow T(q)^{\#\text{Ext}^1(x, X^n)} \rightarrow 0,$$

and the extension classes are all compatible. We may choose maps of extensions

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & Y_j \cap X & \longrightarrow & Y_j & \xrightarrow{\delta_j} & T(q)^{\#\Lambda_j} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow f_j & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & Z' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\#\Lambda'} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & B(X, n) & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\#\text{Ext}^1(x, X^n)} & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

Now the monomorphisms $Y_j \cap X \rightarrow Z'$, $Z' \rightarrow X$, $\Lambda_j \rightarrow \Lambda'$ and $\Lambda' \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(x, X^n)$ are all given to us explicitly. The fact that the extension classes are compatible means we may choose maps f_j and g as above, but they are not unique. Let us make the choices.

Now each Y_j is a subobject of $B(X, n)$; it comes with a given monomorphism $h_j : Y_j \rightarrow B(X, n)$ making commutative the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & Y_j \cap X & \longrightarrow & Y_j & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\#\Lambda_j} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow h_j & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & B(X, n) & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\#\text{Ext}^1(x, X^n)} & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

There is no reason to expect that h_j should equal gf_j . The difference $h_j - gf_j$ must however factor through a map $T(q)^{\#\Lambda_j} \rightarrow X$, and maps in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$ of the form $T(y) \rightarrow W$ are in bijection with maps $y \rightarrow W^n$. Thus, $h_j - gf_j$ is determined by a map in \mathcal{A} of the form $q^{\#\Lambda_j} \rightarrow X^n$. But $\text{Hom}(q^{\#\Lambda_j}, -)$ commutes with μ -filtered colimits, and X^n is the μ -filtered colimit of X_i^n , $X_i \in \mathcal{F}$. For each j , we may therefore choose a map $Z' \rightarrow Z_j$ in \mathcal{F} so that $h_j - gf_j$ factors through $T(q)^{\#\Lambda_j} \rightarrow Z_j \subset X$. Since there are fewer than μ objects $Z_j \in \mathcal{F}$, we may find an object $Z'' \in \mathcal{F}$ dominating them. Let $W = B(Z'', \Lambda')$; that is, form the extension $0 \rightarrow Z'' \rightarrow W \rightarrow T(q)^{\#\Lambda'} \rightarrow 0$ corresponding to the image of $\Lambda' \subset \text{Ext}^1(q, (Z'')^n)$ under the map $\text{Ext}^1(q, (Z')^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, (Z'')^n)$.

Because the extension classes are compatible, we may construct maps of extensions

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & Z' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \xrightarrow{\eta} & T(q)^{\#\Lambda'} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho & & \downarrow 1 & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & Z'' & \xrightarrow{\tau} & W & \xrightarrow{\eta'} & T(q)^{\#\Lambda'} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{\zeta} & B(X, n) & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\#\text{Ext}^1(x, X^n)} & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

There is no reason to expect g to be equal to $\sigma\rho$, but the difference factors through some $\varphi : T(q)^{\#\Lambda'} \rightarrow X$. Changing σ to $\sigma + \zeta\varphi\eta'$, we achieve that $g = \sigma\rho$. But now we have monomorphisms $Y_j \xrightarrow{f_j} Y' \xrightarrow{\rho} W \xrightarrow{\sigma} B(X, n)$, and we have that $h_j - gf_j = h_j - \sigma\rho f_j$ factors through a map $T(q)^{\#\Lambda_j} \xrightarrow{\theta_j} Z'' \rightarrow X$. Replacing ρf_j by $f'_j = \rho f_j + \tau\theta_j\delta_j$, we have that $\sigma f'_j = h_j$ for all $j \in J$. Thus, the monomorphisms $h_j : Y_j \rightarrow B(X, n)$ all factor through $\sigma : W \rightarrow B(X, n)$, and the subobject $\sigma : W \rightarrow B(X, n)$ belongs to $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$. \square

Lemma 3.5. *$B(X, n)$ is the colimit of its subobjects $Y \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$.*

Proof. Let Y be an object of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$. Then we have a monomorphism of short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & Y \cap X & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\#\Lambda'} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & f_Y \downarrow & & g_Y \downarrow & & h_Y \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & B(X, n) & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\#\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

with h_Y being the inclusion of a subcoproduct. Since the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ is filtered, the colimit over $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ of the top row is exact; we wish to show that the colimit of g_Y is an isomorphism, and the five lemma tells us that it suffices to prove that the colimits of f_Y and h_Y are isomorphisms. Also, since f_Y and h_Y are monomorphisms, so are their colimits. It therefore suffices to prove that the colimits of f_Y and h_Y are epi.

For f_Y , note that the category \mathcal{F} embeds in the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$; we can view a subobject $Y \subset X$ as a subobject of $B(X, n)$, where the corresponding $\Lambda' \subset \text{Ext}^1(q, Y^n)$ is empty. But the colimit of \mathcal{F} maps epimorphically to X , and this epimorphism will factor through the colimit of f_Y . Hence, the colimit of f_Y must be epi.

We need to show that the colimit of h_Y is epi. Take any $\lambda \in \text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$; because $\text{Ext}^1(q, -)$ commutes with μ -filtered colimits and X^n is the μ -filtered colimit of X_i^n , $X_i \in \mathcal{F}$, we may choose a $Z \in \mathcal{F}$ and an element $e_\lambda \in \text{Ext}^1(q, Z^n)$ mapping to λ . Form the extension $0 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow T(q) \rightarrow 0$ corresponding to e_λ . From the fact that e_λ maps to λ , we have a map of extensions

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & T(q) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & f_Y \downarrow & & g_Y \downarrow & & h_Y \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & B(X, n) & \longrightarrow & T(q)^{\#\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where h_Y is the inclusion of the subcoproduct over the singleton $\{\lambda\}$. Thus, the image of the colimit of the h_Y must contain the coproduct over every singleton in $\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$, and hence, it must be epi. \square

Lemma 3.6. *If filtered colimits of $< \mu$ objects in \mathcal{F} belong to \mathcal{F} , then filtered colimits of $< \mu$ objects in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ belong to $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$.*

Proof. An object Y belongs to $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}, n)$ if it comes with a monomorphism of short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & Y \cap X & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & T(q^{\#\Lambda'}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow f_Y & & \downarrow g_Y & & \downarrow h_Y & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & B(X, n) & \longrightarrow & T(q^{\#\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)}) & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

where h_Y is the inclusion of a subcoproduct and $Y \cap X \in \mathcal{F}$. A filtered colimit of objects $Y_\lambda \cap X$, $\lambda \in \Lambda$, will belong to \mathcal{F} as long as $\#\Lambda < \mu$ and each $Y_\lambda \cap X \in \mathcal{F}$. Filtered colimits are exact, and hence, the filtered colimit of $< \mu$ monomorphisms of short exact sequences as above is such a monomorphism. □

Construction 3.7. Recall [Remark 2.15](#): the object $I(X) = J^\alpha(X)$ can be constructed using a single sequence. Let us now remember this sequence:

- (i) $X_0 = X$.
- (ii) $X_{i+1} = B(X_i, n)$ for some n depending on i . The precise relation is that if $i = \ell + m$, where ℓ is a limit ordinal and m is an integer, then $n = -m/2$ if m is even and $n = (m + 1)/2$ if m is odd.
- (iii) For limit ordinals j we have $X_j = \text{colim}_{i < j} X_i$.

Suppose we are given an α -filtered category \mathcal{F} of subobjects of X , whose colimit is X . For every ordinal i , we will now form a subcategory \mathcal{F}_i of subobjects of X_i . The rules are:

- (i) $\mathcal{F}_0 = \mathcal{F}$.
- (ii) If n is the integer for which $X_{i+1} = B(X_i, n)$, then $\mathcal{F}_{i+1} = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}_i, n)$.
- (iii) Let j be a limit ordinal. A subobject $Y \subset X_j$ belongs to \mathcal{F}_j if and only if $Y \cap X_i$ belongs to \mathcal{F}_i for all $i < j$.

Lemma 3.8. *Suppose $Y \subset X_j$ lies in \mathcal{F}_j in the notation of [Construction 3.7](#). Then in the triangle $Y \cap X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow A \rightarrow$, we have that A belongs to ${}^\perp \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. Consider the sequence $Y_i = Y \cap X_i$. By hypothesis, $Y_{i+1} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}_i, n)$, and in [Remark 3.2](#), we saw that $Y_{i+1} = B(Y_{i+1} \cap X, \Lambda') = B(Y_i, \Lambda')$ for some subset $\Lambda' \subset \text{Ext}^1(q, Y_i^n)$ mapping injectively to $\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)$. And for limit ordinals ℓ , we have $Y_\ell = Y \cap X_\ell = \text{colim}_{i < \ell} (Y \cap X_i) = \text{colim}_{i < \ell} Y_i$. The lemma now follows from [Lemma 2.8](#) and [Remark 2.10](#). □

Lemma 3.9. *Let X be an object of $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, and let $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B}) = \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A}^\mu)$ be a full subcategory of the subobjects of X . Assume \mathcal{F} is μ -filtered with colimit X , and assume that filtered colimits of $< \mu$ objects in \mathcal{F} belong to \mathcal{F} .*

Then for every ordinal $i \leq \alpha$, we have that \mathcal{F}_i has the same properties: it is contained in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$, is μ -filtered with colimit X_i , and is closed under filtered colimits of $< \mu$ objects.

Proof. For $i = 0$, we have $\mathcal{F}_0 = \mathcal{F}$ and there is nothing to prove. Suppose the result is true for i . By Lemma 3.3, we have $\mathcal{F}_{i+1} \subset \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$; by Lemma 3.4, it is μ -filtered; by Lemma 3.5, the colimit is X_{i+1} ; and by Lemma 3.6, it is closed under filtered colimits of $< \mu$ objects.

For the remainder of the proof, assume j is a limit ordinal and the assertions of the lemma are true for all $i < j$. Let Y be an object of \mathcal{F}_j . By definition, $Y \cap X_i \in \mathcal{F}_i$ for every $i < j$, and by induction, $Y \cap X_i \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$. But $Y = \operatorname{colim}_{i < j} (Y \cap X_i)$ is the colimit of $\leq \alpha < \mu$ objects of $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$; by Remark 1.16, $Y \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$.

Let $Y = \operatorname{colim}_{r \in R} Y_r$ with $Y_r \in \mathcal{F}_j$ and R be a filtered category with $< \mu$ objects. For $i < j$, we have that $Y \cap X_i = \operatorname{colim}_{r \in R} (Y_r \cap X_i)$ belongs to \mathcal{F}_i by the induction hypothesis, and hence, $Y \in \mathcal{F}_j$ by definition.

Let $\{Y_r \mid r \in R\}$ be a set of $< \mu$ objects of \mathcal{F}_j . By induction on $i < j$, we choose

- (i) an object $Z_0 \in \mathcal{F}_0$ containing all the $Y_r \cap X_0$ and
- (ii) an object $Z_{i+1} \in \mathcal{F}_{i+1}$ containing Z_i and all the objects $Y_r \cap X_{i+1}$.
- (iii) For limit ordinals ℓ , define $Z_\ell = \operatorname{colim}_{i < \ell} Z_i$. Then Z_ℓ belongs to \mathcal{F}_ℓ since $Z_\ell \cap X_k = \operatorname{colim}_{i < \ell} Z_i \cap X_k$ belongs to \mathcal{F}_k for all $k < \ell \leq j$.

But now $Z_j \in \mathcal{F}_j$ contains all the Y_r . Thus, \mathcal{F}_j is μ -filtered.

The category \mathcal{F}_j is a filtered category of subobjects of X_j , and the colimit is some subobject of X_j . But it contains the colimits of $\mathcal{F}_i \subset \mathcal{F}_j$ for all $i < j$; that is, it contains all the X_i with $i < j$. Because $X_j = \operatorname{colim}_{i < j} X_i$, we conclude that the colimit of \mathcal{F}_j is all of X_j . \square

Lemma 3.10. *Let X and \mathcal{F} be as in Lemma 3.9. The full subcategory of \mathcal{F}_α whose objects are in $\mathbf{C}(\operatorname{Inj} \mathcal{A})$ is cofinal.*

Proof. Let Y be an arbitrary object of \mathcal{F}_α ; we need to produce a morphism $Y \rightarrow Z$ in \mathcal{F}_α with $Z \in \mathbf{C}(\operatorname{Inj} \mathcal{A})$. We inductively define a sequence $\{Z_i\}$ of objects in \mathcal{F}_i , and Z will be the colimit; the recipe is:

- (i) Put $Z_0 = Y \cap X$.
- (ii) Assume n is the integer for which $\mathcal{F}_{i+1} = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}_i, n)$, and suppose we have defined $Z_i \in \mathcal{F}_i$. Choose an object $W_i \in \mathcal{F}_i$ containing Z_i and $Y \cap X_i$. There is a morphism $W_i \rightarrow V_i$ in \mathcal{F}_i annihilating the kernel of $\operatorname{Ext}^1(q, W_i^n) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}^1(q, X_i^n)$; we saw its existence in the proof of Lemma 3.4. Let $\Lambda' \subset \operatorname{Ext}^1(q, V_i^n)$ be the

image of the map $\text{Ext}^1(q, W_i^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, V_i^n)$; then Λ' maps injectively to $\text{Ext}^1(q, X_i^n)$, and we can define $Z_{i+1} \in \mathcal{F}_{i+1}$ to be $B(V_i, \Lambda')$. That is, Z_{i+1} is given by a map of extensions

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & V_i & \longrightarrow & Z_{i+1} & \longrightarrow & T(q^{\#\Lambda'}) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow h \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & B(X, n) & \longrightarrow & T(q^{\#\text{Ext}^1(q, X^n)}) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Note that the monomorphisms f and h are given, and we make a choice of a compatible g .

(iii) For limit ordinals ℓ , define $Z_\ell = \text{colim}_{i < \ell} Z_i$.

We have a map $Z_i \rightarrow Z_{i+1}$ that factors as $Z_i \rightarrow W_i \rightarrow V_i \rightarrow Z_{i+1}$. By construction, the map $W_i \rightarrow V_i$ kills the kernel of the map $\varphi : \text{Ext}^1(q, W_i^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(q, X_i^n)$ while the morphism $V_i \rightarrow Z_{i+1}$ kills the image of φ . It follows that the composite $Z_i^n \rightarrow Z_{i+1}^n$ is annihilated by $\text{Ext}^1(q, -)$ for the choice of n for which $X_{i+1} = B(X_i, n)$.

The n are chosen so that, for any limit ordinal i , every integer n occurs between i and $i + \omega$. If we restrict to limit ordinals, we have that $\text{Ext}^1(q, -)$ annihilates $Z_i^n \rightarrow Z_j^n$ for any integer n and any pair $i < j$ of limit ordinals. But Z_α is the α -filtered colimit of the limit ordinals $< \alpha$, and for each quotient x of the generator g , we have that $\text{Ext}^1(x, -)$ commutes with α -filtered colimits. It follows that $\text{Ext}^1(x, Z_\alpha^n) = 0$ for all x and all n , and hence, Z_α is a complex of injectives. And by construction, $Y = \text{colim}_{\rightarrow} (Y \cap X_i)$ maps in \mathcal{F}_α to $Z = \text{colim}_{\rightarrow} Z_i$. \square

Corollary 3.11. *Let $Y \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$ be in the cofinal subcategory of objects that lie in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. Then $Y = I(Y \cap X)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.8, the triangle $Y \cap X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow A \rightarrow$ has $A \in {}^\perp \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. Since Y belongs to $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, the triangle identifies Y with $I(Y \cap X)$. \square

Lemma 3.12. *Let $I : \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ be the functor of Theorem 2.13. Then the objects $\{I(s) \mid s \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})\}$ generate the triangulated category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. For every nonzero object $X \in \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, we need to produce a nonzero map $I(s) \rightarrow X$ in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ or equivalently (by the fact that I is left-adjoint to the inclusion) a nonzero map $s \rightarrow X$ in $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$. The proof is as in [Krause 2001, Lemma 2.2].

If X is not acyclic, there is a nontrivial cohomology group; without loss, we may assume $H^0(X) \neq 0$. Let $K \subset X^0$ be the kernel of $\partial : X^0 \rightarrow X^1$; we may choose a map $g \rightarrow K$ that does not factor through the image of $X^{-1} \rightarrow X^0$. But then $g \rightarrow K \rightarrow X^0$ extends to a chain map $g \rightarrow X$ that is nonzero in homology, and g is μ -presentable; that is, $g \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$.

It remains to handle the case where X is acyclic. If X is nonzero in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, then it is not a contractible complex, so there must be an n for which $\text{Im}(X^n \rightarrow X^{n+1})$ is not an injective object of \mathcal{A} . Suppose without loss that $M = \text{Im}(X^{-2} \rightarrow X^{-1})$ is not injective. Then there is a quotient x of the generator g and a nonzero element of $\text{Ext}^1(x, M)$. But elements of $\text{Ext}^1(x, M)$ are in bijection with morphisms $x \rightarrow X$ in $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$, so we have produced a nonzero map $x \rightarrow X$ where x is μ -presentable, that is, $x \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$. \square

Theorem 3.13. *Let $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$ be as in Definition 1.13; by Proposition 1.18, it is precisely the category $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}^\mu$ of μ -presentable objects in \mathcal{A} . Then the objects $\{I(s) \mid s \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})\}$ form a μ -compact generating set in the category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. Therefore, $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is well generated.*

Proof. The fact that these objects generate was proved in Lemma 3.12; what remains is to show that they form a μ -compact generating set, meaning that they form a μ -perfect set of μ -small objects; see [Neeman 2001, §3.3, §4.1, and §4.2]. Suppose we are given a set $\{X_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ of objects of $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$. Then the coproduct of these objects in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is formed by applying the functor I of Theorem 2.13 to the ordinary coproduct in $\mathbf{K}(\mathcal{A})$ or $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$. But now, in the category $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$, each X_λ is the μ -filtered colimit of its subobjects $\{s \rightarrow X_\lambda \mid s \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})\}$, and the coproduct of the X_λ satisfies

$$\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda = \text{colim}_{\substack{\Lambda' \subset \Lambda \\ \#\Lambda' < \mu}} \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} \text{colim}_{s_\lambda \rightarrow X_\lambda, s_\lambda \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})} s_\lambda.$$

Thus, we wish to apply our lemmas to the object $X = \coprod X_\lambda$ and to the category \mathcal{F} consisting of subobjects $\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} s_\lambda$, where $\Lambda' \subset \Lambda$ is a set with $\#\Lambda' < \mu$ and each $s_\lambda \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$ is a subobject of X_λ .

We have proved that $I(X) = X_\alpha$ is the colimit in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$ of the μ -filtered category \mathcal{F}_α , and hence, any map from the μ -presentable $s \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$ to $I(X)$ must factor through some object $Y \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$. By Lemma 3.8, Y fits in a triangle $Y \cap X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow A \rightarrow$ with $A \in {}^\perp \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$; if we apply the functor I , then it takes $Y \cap X \rightarrow Y$ to an isomorphism. Thus, the map $s \rightarrow I(X)$ factors as $s \rightarrow I(Y \cap X) \rightarrow I(X)$, and $Y \cap X$ is an object of \mathcal{F} , meaning a coproduct $\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} s_\lambda$, where $\Lambda' \subset \Lambda$ is a set with $\#\Lambda' < \mu$ and each $s_\lambda \in \mathbf{C}(\mathcal{B})$ is a subobject of X_λ . In the category $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, we have factored the map as

$$I(s) \rightarrow I\left(\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} s_\lambda\right) \rightarrow I\left(\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda\right).$$

Now suppose that we are given in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ a vanishing composite

$$I(s) \xrightarrow{\theta} I\left(\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} s_\lambda\right) \xrightarrow{\sigma} I\left(\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda\right),$$

that is, we are given a map θ so that $\sigma\theta$ is null-homotopic. Let us write this a little more compactly: we are given a morphism $\theta : I(s) \rightarrow I(W)$ so that the composite $I(s) \xrightarrow{\theta} I(W) \xrightarrow{\sigma} I(X)$ is null-homotopic with $W = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} s_\lambda$ belonging to $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_0$. Of course, we are free to replace W by a larger subobject in \mathcal{F} before proceeding any further, and [Lemma 3.10](#) tells us that in the category \mathcal{F}_α the objects that belong to $\mathbf{C}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ are cofinal. We may therefore produce in \mathcal{F}_α a map $W \rightarrow Y$ with Y in the subcategory. We have a morphism $s \rightarrow I(s) \rightarrow I(Y) = Y$ in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$; choose a representative, that is, a chain map $s \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A})$. We know that the composite $s \rightarrow Y \rightarrow I(X)$ is null-homotopic.

But $I(X)$ is the μ -filtered colimit of \mathcal{F}_α , and s is μ -presentable. There is a map $Y \rightarrow Z$ in \mathcal{F}_α so that the composite $s \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$ is already null-homotopic. Now recalling that the maps $I(Y \cap X) \rightarrow I(Y) = Y$ and $I(Z \cap X) \rightarrow I(Z)$ are isomorphisms in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, we have proved that for some $Z \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$ the map $s \rightarrow I(Y \cap X) \rightarrow I(Z \cap X)$ is zero in $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$, that is, we have proved the vanishing of some

$$I(s) \xrightarrow{\theta} I\left(\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'} s_\lambda\right) \rightarrow I\left(\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda''} t_\lambda\right). \quad \square$$

4. The failure of recollement

In the generality where \mathcal{A} is any Grothendieck abelian category, we have natural functors

$$\mathbf{K}_{\text{ac}}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{J} \mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{Q} \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$$

that compose to zero. But the functor Q has a right adjoint Q_ρ , namely the functor taking $X \in \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$ to its K -injective injective resolution. Since Q_ρ is fully faithful, the map Q must be a Verdier quotient, but J is precisely the inclusion of the kernel of Q . It therefore follows that J also has a right adjoint J_ρ .

Krause [[2005](#)] proves that, provided the category \mathcal{A} is locally noetherian and $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$ is compactly generated, then J and Q have left adjoints as well. In particular, J takes products to products: products of acyclic complexes of injectives are acyclic. What we will now produce is:

Example 4.1. There is a locally noetherian abelian category \mathcal{A} for which $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is not closed under products. The category \mathcal{A} will be (a special case of) the category \mathcal{A} of [[Neeman 2011](#), Construction 1.1]; the counterexample works in the generality of the \mathcal{A} of [[Neeman 2011](#), Construction 1.1], but for simplicity, we will specialize to a particular case. And the chain complex of injectives will be a minor modification of the chain complex of [[Neeman 2011](#), proof of Theorem 1.1, pp. 830–831].

Let k be a field, and let $R_1 = R$ be the ring $k[x]/(x^2)$ of dual numbers over k . The ring R_n is $R \otimes_k R \otimes_k \cdots \otimes_k R$, the tensor product of n copies of R . The inclusions

$R_n \rightarrow R_{n+1}$ are the inclusions into the first n factors. And S is the colimit of R_n . If we write S as

$$S = \frac{k[x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots]}{(x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, \dots)},$$

then \mathcal{A} is the category of all S -modules M , where each element $m \in M$ is annihilated by all but finitely many of the x_i .

Let B be an injective resolution of Σk over the ring R ; for definiteness, let us choose B to be the complex starting in degree -1

$$\dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{x} R \xrightarrow{x} \dots$$

Let C_n be the complex $B^{\otimes n}$, that is, the tensor product of n copies of B . Then C_n is an injective resolution of $\Sigma^n k$ over the ring $R_n = k[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]/(x_1^2, x_2^2, \dots, x_n^2)$. Consider the chain map $k \rightarrow B$, which takes $1 \in k$ to $x \in R = B^0$, that is, the chain map

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & k & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & R & \xrightarrow{x} & R & \xrightarrow{x} & R & \xrightarrow{x} & \dots \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & B^{-3} & \longrightarrow & B^{-2} & \longrightarrow & B^{-1} & \longrightarrow & B^0 & \longrightarrow & B^1 & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

We have an induced inclusion $C_n = C_n \otimes_k k \rightarrow C_n \otimes_k B = C_{n+1}$, and we define C to be the colimit of the C_n . Then C is an acyclic complex of injective objects in \mathcal{A} .

Now let $c_n \in C^0$ be the cycle $x \otimes x \otimes x \otimes \dots$, which we view as $x_1 \otimes x_2 \otimes x_3 \otimes \dots$; the only question is which degree each $x_i = x \in R$ lives in. The rule is: for $1 \leq i \leq n$, we have $x_i \in B^{-1} = R$; for $n + 1 \leq i \leq 2n$, we have $x_i \in B^1 = R$; and for $2n < i$, we put $x_i \in B^0 = R$. Note that $x_1 \otimes x_2 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n \in C_n^{-n}$ is not a boundary; it defines the unique nonvanishing cohomology class of $C_n \cong \Sigma^n k$. Of course, $c_n \in C$ is a cycle in the acyclic complex C and hence a boundary, but it must be a boundary of some chain in C^{-1} that nontrivially involves the terms in the tensor product with $i > n$; in other words, if c_n is the boundary of a chain $b_n \in C$, then there exists an $i > n$ so that $x_i b_n \neq 0$. The product $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ is a product of cycles in C^0 and hence is a cycle in the complex $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} C$. But it cannot be a boundary; if it were the boundary of $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$, we would have infinitely many i and infinitely many n_i for which $x_i b_{n_i} \neq 0$, meaning $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ cannot belong to the category \mathcal{A} .

Remark 4.2. Since the category \mathcal{A} is locally noetherian, it follows that its derived category $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{A})$ cannot possibly be compactly generated. After all, Krause [2005] proved that when $D(\mathcal{A})$ is compactly generated then $\mathbf{K}(\text{Inj } \mathcal{A})$ is closed under products.

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