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**RELATIVE SATELLITES AND DERIVED FUNCTORS OF
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This paper deals with relative satellites and derived functors of functors from an additive category \mathfrak{A} into an Abelian category. The satellites and derived functors are defined by universal properties relative to classes \mathcal{C} of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} that contain all morphisms whose domain is an initial object of \mathfrak{A} , that are closed under multiplication and base-coextension, and whose elements have cokernels. The existence of satellites and derived functors relative to \mathcal{C} is shown by a method due to D. Buchsbaum without using the existence of either enough \mathcal{C} -injective or \mathcal{C} -projective objects in \mathfrak{A} . With the proper notion of \mathcal{C} -exactness in \mathfrak{A} the exactness of the long satellite resp. derived functor sequence is established under quite general assumptions.

In the absolute case where \mathfrak{A} is an Abelian category and \mathcal{C} is the class of all monomorphisms of \mathfrak{A} the satellites resp. derived functors relative to \mathcal{C} are the well-known absolute satellites resp. derived functors as defined by H. Cartan and S. Eilenberg [2, Ch. 3 and 5] resp. P. Gabriel [4, Ch. 2]. The existence and exactness theorems 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.9, 5.2, 5.5 and 5.6 of this paper especially furnish the corresponding theorems of H. Cartan and S. Eilenberg [2, Ch. 3 and 5], A. Grothendieck [5, Ch. 2], D. Buchsbaum [1], P. Gabriel [4, Ch. 2], and H. Röhrl [9].¹⁾

If \mathfrak{A} is Abelian and \mathcal{C} is the class of morphisms of an injective structure on \mathfrak{A} in the sense of J. Maranda [7] then one recovers the results of [8]. In the preceding example the assumption that \mathfrak{A} is Abelian is not necessary as has been shown by S. Eilenberg and J. C. Moore [3].

The results of this paper apply in particular to the following cases (§ 6)

(I) The category \mathfrak{A} has enough T - \mathcal{C} -injective objects. In the absolute case one obtains an improvement of the results of H. Röhrl [9].

(II) For every object A in \mathfrak{A} the preordered class $\mathcal{C}(A)$ of all morphisms in \mathcal{C} with domain A has a largest element.

(III) The category \mathfrak{A} has enough \mathcal{C} -injective objects. This case has been dealt with in [3].

¹⁾ After submission of this paper to the editor a paper of F. Ulmer *Satelliten und derivierte Funktoren*, Math. Z. **91** (1966), appeared. Ulmer also uses the method of D. Buchsbaum [1], and obtains, for the absolute case, results similar to ours.

In the first paragraph it is shown that the assumptions of (II) resp. (III) are often satisfied. A detailed discussion of the assumption (III) is contained in [3].

The ultimate goal, however not yet attained, of these considerations is to discard the assumption that \mathfrak{A} is additive, and thus to treat functors, e.g. on the category of topological spaces or the category of c.s.s. complexes. There are many examples of nonadditive categories \mathfrak{A} with classes \mathfrak{S} which satisfy the assumptions of (II). We remark that classes \mathfrak{S} with the dual of the above indicated properties are considered in algebraic geometry [6, Ch, 1, p. 139]. This paper only treats right satellites resp. derived functors of covariant functors in one variable, and leaves the obvious generalizations and dualizations to the reader. It should be noted in particular that the special cases treated in §6 at once dualize to left satellites resp. derived functors including the exactness of the long sequences.

Notational conventions. If \mathfrak{A} is a category and A, A' are objects of \mathfrak{A} then $\mathfrak{A}(A, A')$ is the set of all morphisms from A to A' . The domain resp. the codomain of a morphism a of \mathfrak{A} are denoted by Qa resp. Za . The class of all morphisms with domain A is denoted by $\mathfrak{A}(A)$. It is preordered in an obvious fashion. If \mathfrak{S} is a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} we set $\mathfrak{S}(A) := \mathfrak{S} \cap \mathfrak{A}(A)$. The full subcategory of the category of all morphisms of \mathfrak{A} having the elements of \mathfrak{S} as objects is also denoted by \mathfrak{S} . If a is a morphism with cokernel this cokernel is denoted by $\text{Cok } a$, and the canonical morphism $Za \rightarrow \text{Cok } a$ by $\text{cok } a$. Injections of subobjects into objects are often indicated by “inj”, canonical projections of direct sums as “proj”.

1. The classes \mathfrak{S} . 1.1. DEFINITION. Let \mathfrak{A} be a category and \mathfrak{S} a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} . Denote by (CO)–(C4) the following properties of the pair $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{S}$:

- (CO) \mathfrak{A} is pointed, and every morphism $0 \xrightarrow{\quad} A$ is contained in \mathfrak{S} .
 (C1) \mathfrak{S} is closed under multiplication, i.e. $a \in \mathfrak{S}, b \in \mathfrak{S}$, and $Qb = Za$ imply $ba \in \mathfrak{S}$
 (C2) \mathfrak{S} is closed under base coextension, i.e. if the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{a} & A' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{b} & B' \end{array}$$

is cocartesian, that is a push-out, and if $a \in \mathfrak{S}$ then $b \in \mathfrak{S}$.

- (C3) \mathfrak{A} is pointed, and every element of \mathfrak{S} has a cokernel.

(C4) If a product ab is in \mathcal{C} then $b \in \mathcal{C}$.

We first discuss some examples of such classes \mathcal{C} , in particular classes which satisfy the properties (II) or (III) of the introduction. We also investigate the question how one can obtain new classes from given ones.

EXAMPLE [1] 1.2. Let \mathcal{A} be an Abelian category and \mathcal{C} a “h.f.”-class of \mathcal{A} in the sense of [1], i.e. let \mathcal{C} be a class of monomorphisms of \mathcal{A} satisfying

- (a) (i) \mathcal{C} is closed under isomorphism.
- (ii) All retractions lie in \mathcal{C} .
- (iii) \mathcal{C} is closed under multiplication.
- (iv) If t is a monomorphism and $ts \in \mathcal{C}$ then $s \in \mathcal{C}$.
- (a*) The class $\mathfrak{P}(\mathcal{C})$ of all possible cokernels of elements of \mathcal{C} satisfies the dual conditions of (i)–(iv).

Then \mathcal{C} satisfies the properties (CO)–(C3).

If $F: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a functor and \mathfrak{X} a class of morphism of \mathcal{C} then denote by $F^{-1}\mathfrak{X}$ the class of all morphisms of \mathcal{A} whose image under F lies in \mathfrak{X} .

PROPOSITION 1.3. Let $F: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a functor which preserves push-outs, and let \mathfrak{X} be a class of morphisms of \mathcal{C} .

- (i) If \mathfrak{X} satisfies either one of the conditions (C1), (C2), or (C4) then so does $F^{-1}\mathfrak{X}$.
- (ii) If \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{C} , and F are pointed and if \mathfrak{X} satisfies (CO) then so does $F^{-1}\mathfrak{X}$

The proof is obvious.

We remark that F , in particular, preserves push-outs if it has a right adjoint.

PROPOSITION 1.4. Let $F: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a functor with right adjoint $G: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, and let \mathfrak{X} be a class of morphisms of \mathcal{C} satisfying (C4) such that for every object C of \mathcal{C} the class $\mathfrak{X}(C)$ has a largest element. Then, with $\mathcal{C} := F^{-1}\mathfrak{X}$, for every object A of \mathcal{A} the class $\mathcal{C}(A)$ has a largest element.

Proof. Let A be any object of \mathcal{A} and let $t_0 \in \mathfrak{X}(FA)$ be a largest in $\mathfrak{X}(FA)$. Assume that $s_0: A \rightarrow GZt_0$ is the unique morphism such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 FA & \xrightarrow{Fs_0} & FGZt_0 \\
 \searrow t_0 & & \swarrow \varphi(Zt_0) \\
 & & Zt_0
 \end{array}$$

is commutative. In this diagram $\varphi: FG \rightarrow id_{\mathfrak{G}}$ is the canonical morphism. Since \mathfrak{X} satisfies (C4) and since $t_0 = \varphi(Zt_0)(Fs_0)$ we obtain $Fs_0 \in \mathfrak{X}$ and hence $s_0 \in \mathfrak{S}$.

We finally show that s_0 is a largest element of $\mathfrak{S}(A)$. Given $s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$ there exists $b: FZs \rightarrow Zt_0$ with $b(Fs) = t_0$. Denoting by

$$a: Zs \longrightarrow GZt_0$$

the unique morphism such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} FZs & \xrightarrow{Fa} & FGZt_0 \\ & \searrow b & \swarrow \varphi(Zt_0) \\ & Zt_0 & \end{array}$$

commutes we conclude $t_0 = \varphi(Zt_0)(F(as))$ and hence $as = s_0$. But this means $s \leq s_0$ in $\mathfrak{S}(A)$, and thus s_0 is a largest element of $\mathfrak{S}(A)$.

The preceding proposition shows that the inverse image under a functor F with right adjoint of a class \mathfrak{X} satisfying (C4) and (II) again satisfies the same conditions. The next propositions state a similar result for the property (III).

DEFINITION 1.5. Let \mathfrak{A} be a category, \mathfrak{S} a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} , and A an object of \mathfrak{A} . Then A is called \mathfrak{S} -injective if for all $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ $\mathfrak{A}(s, A)$ is surjective.

This notion is due to J. Maranda [7], and has been reintroduced by S. Eilenberg and J. C. Moore in [3] in a slightly different form.

PROPOSITION 1.6 Let \mathfrak{A} be a category, \mathfrak{M} a class of objects of \mathfrak{A} , and $\mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{M})$ the largest class of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} such that all $A \in \mathfrak{M}$ are \mathfrak{S} -injective. Then $\mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{M})$ satisfies (C1), (C2) and (C4). If, in addition, \mathfrak{S} is pointed then (CO) is also satisfied.

The proof is obvious.

The preceding proposition implies in particular that the class of morphisms of an injective structure on \mathfrak{A} (in the sense of [7]) satisfies (C1), (C2), (C4). If \mathfrak{A} has enough \mathfrak{S} -injectives, i.e. if for every

$$A \in Ob\mathfrak{A}$$

there is an $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ with \mathfrak{S} -injective Zs , then the closure $\bar{\mathfrak{S}}$ of \mathfrak{S} in the sense of [7] is the class of morphisms of a unique injective structure. Under these hypotheses $\bar{\mathfrak{S}}$ coincides with \mathfrak{S} if \mathfrak{S} satisfies (C4).

The next proposition has first been shown in [3] in the pointed case, and expresses the fact that right adjoints of exact functors preserve injectives.

PROPOSITION 1.7. Let $F: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ be a functor with a right adjoint $G: \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$, and let \mathfrak{X} be a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{C} satisfying (C4) such that \mathfrak{C} has enough \mathfrak{X} -injectives. Then with $\mathfrak{S} := F^{-1}\mathfrak{X}$, \mathfrak{A} has enough \mathfrak{S} -injectives.

Proof. Since F and G are adjoint to each other we have

$$\mathfrak{A}(s, GC) \cong \mathfrak{C}(Fs, C)$$

for every object C in \mathfrak{C} and every $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ where the isomorphism is an isomorphism in the category of morphisms of the category of sets. Especially if C is \mathfrak{X} -injective then $\mathfrak{C}(Fs, C)$ and hence $\mathfrak{A}(s, GC)$ are surjective for every $s \in \mathfrak{S} = F^{-1}\mathfrak{X}$, and GC is \mathfrak{S} -injective. Thus G maps \mathfrak{X} -injectives to \mathfrak{S} -injectives. Finally, if A is an object in \mathfrak{A} and $t \in \mathfrak{X}(FA)$ with \mathfrak{X} -injective Zt then the unique morphism

$$s: A \longrightarrow GZt$$

such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} FA & \xrightarrow{Fs} & FGZt \\ & \searrow t & \swarrow \varphi(Zt) \\ & & Zt \end{array}$$

is commutative lies in \mathfrak{S} , and GZt is \mathfrak{S} -injective. Hence \mathfrak{A} has enough \mathfrak{S} -injectives.

Under the assumptions of the preceding proposition both \mathfrak{S} and \mathfrak{X} are the classes of morphisms of injective structures.

At last one can form new classes \mathfrak{S} by means of intersections. In detail we obtain the

PROPOSITION 1.8. Let \mathfrak{A} be a category and $\mathfrak{S}_\lambda, \lambda \in \mathcal{A}$, a family of classes \mathfrak{S}_λ of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} . Let $\mathfrak{S} := \bigcap_\lambda \mathfrak{S}_\lambda$.

(i) If all \mathfrak{S}_λ satisfy either one of the properties (CO)–(C4) then so does \mathfrak{S} .

(ii) If all \mathfrak{S}_λ satisfy (C4) and (II) resp. (III) and if \mathfrak{A} has direct products then \mathfrak{S} also satisfies (II) resp. (III).

Proof. (i) obvious.

(ii) (a) Assume that all \mathfrak{S}_λ satisfy (C4) and (II). Let $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ and assume that for every $\lambda \in \mathcal{A}$ $s_\lambda \in \mathfrak{S}_\lambda(A)$ is a largest element. Let $s: A \rightarrow \prod_{\lambda \in \mathcal{A}} Zs_\lambda$ be the unique morphism with components s_λ . Since all \mathfrak{S}_λ satisfy (C4) the morphism s is contained in \mathfrak{S} . Since all s_λ are largest elements in $\mathfrak{S}_\lambda(A)$ the morphism s is a largest element in $\mathfrak{S}(A)$. Hence \mathfrak{A} satisfies (II).

(b) Analogously, one shows that (C4) and (III) for the \mathfrak{S}_λ imply (C4) and (III) for \mathfrak{S} .

COROLLARY 1.9. *Let \mathfrak{A} be a category with direct products,*

$$F_\lambda: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{C}_\lambda, \lambda \in A,$$

a family of functors and for every $\lambda \in A$ \mathfrak{X}_λ a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{C}_λ . Assume that for every $\lambda \in A$ the hypotheses of 1.4 resp. of 1.7 are satisfied. Then $\mathfrak{S} := \bigcap_\lambda F_\lambda^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}_\lambda)$ satisfies (II) resp. (III).

2. \mathfrak{S} -exactness.

DEFINITION 2.1. [8]. Let \mathfrak{A} be a pointed category and \mathfrak{S} a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} . A sequence $A' \xrightarrow{a} A \xrightarrow{a'} A''$ is called \mathfrak{S} -exact if $a'a = 0$, if Coka exists, and if the unique morphism $s: \text{Coka} \rightarrow A''$ with $s(\text{coka}) = a'$ is an element of \mathfrak{S} .

If, in particular, \mathfrak{S} is of the form $\mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{M})$ where \mathfrak{M} is a class of objects of \mathfrak{S} (see 1.6) and if $A' \xrightarrow{a} A \rightarrow A''$ is a complex such that Coka exists then this sequence is \mathfrak{S} -exact if and only if for all $M \in \mathfrak{M}$ the sequence

$$\mathfrak{A}(A'', M) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{A}(A, M) \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{A}(a, M)} \mathfrak{A}(A', M)$$

is exact in the category of pointed sets. This gives the connection with the exactness definition of [3].

DEFINITION 2.2. Let \mathfrak{A} be a pointed category with a class \mathfrak{S} of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} satisfying (C3), and $T: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ a functor into an Abelian category \mathfrak{B} . Then T is called \mathfrak{S} -half resp. \mathfrak{S} -left exact if for every $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ the sequences

$$TQs \xrightarrow{Ts} TZs \xrightarrow{T\text{coks}} TCoks$$

resp.

$$0 \longrightarrow TQs \xrightarrow{Ts} TZs \xrightarrow{T\text{coks}} TCoks$$

are exact.

If T is \mathfrak{S} -left exact then T transforms every \mathfrak{S} -exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow A' \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow A''$$

into an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow TA' \longrightarrow TA \longrightarrow TA''$$

If T transform \mathfrak{S} into Mon \mathfrak{B} (the class of all monomorphisms of \mathfrak{B}) then $TA = 0$ for every A in \mathfrak{A} such that $0: A \rightarrow 0$ is in \mathfrak{S} .

For the remainder of this paragraph we assume that \mathfrak{A} is an additive category²⁾ and \mathfrak{S} a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} satisfying (CO)-(C3).

We list some properties of \mathfrak{S} and \mathfrak{S} -exactness which will be used later on.

2.3. If a is any morphism of \mathfrak{A} then its graph

$$\Gamma_a := (id, a): Qa \longrightarrow Qa \oplus Za$$

is an element of \mathfrak{S} . This follows from the fact that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & Za \\ \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow (0, id) \\ Qa & \xrightarrow{\Gamma_a} & Qa \oplus Za \end{array}$$

is cocartesian. Especially for every A and A' in $Ob\mathfrak{A}$ the canonical injection $(id, 0): A \rightarrow A \oplus A'$ is in \mathfrak{S} . Also all isomorphisms lie in \mathfrak{S} .

2.4. If s and t are in \mathfrak{S} then so is $s \oplus t$. Since

$$(s \oplus t) = (s \oplus id)(id \oplus t)$$

and by (C1) we need only show $s \oplus id \in \mathfrak{S}$. But for every $A \in Ob\mathfrak{A}$ the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Qs & \xrightarrow{s} & Zs \\ inj \downarrow & & \downarrow inj \\ Qs \oplus A & \xrightarrow{s \oplus A} & Zs \oplus A \end{array}$$

is cocartesian

FIRST ISOMORPHISM THEOREM 2.5. Consider a commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Qa & \xrightarrow{a} & Za & \longrightarrow & Coka & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \parallel & & \downarrow s & & \downarrow r & & \\ Qa & \xrightarrow{sa} & Zs & \longrightarrow & Coksa & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ a \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \\ Za & \xrightarrow{s} & Zs & \longrightarrow & Coks & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

²⁾ As in [5] we assume that there are finite direct sums in an additive category.

with exact rows and $s \in \mathfrak{S}$. Then $r \in \mathfrak{S}$ and the last column is exact. The exactness of the last column is standard. The upper right square is cocartesian, and hence $r \in \mathfrak{S}$ since $s \in \mathfrak{S}$.

2.6. Let $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$, $a \in \mathfrak{A}(A)$, and $s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$. Consider the exact sequence

$$A \xrightarrow{(a, s)} Za \oplus Zs \xrightarrow{(\mu_1, \mu_2)} \text{Cok}(a, s) \longrightarrow 0 .$$

(The existence of $\text{Cok}(a, s)$ follows from (C3) since $(a, s) \in \mathfrak{S}$.) Then $\mu_1 \in \mathfrak{S}$.

This follows from the cocartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{s} & Zs \\ -a \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_2 \\ Za & \xrightarrow{\mu_1} & \text{Cok}(a, s) . \end{array}$$

3. Universal definition of \mathfrak{S} -satellites and \mathfrak{S} -derived functors. Let \mathfrak{A} be a pointed category and \mathfrak{S} a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} satisfying (C3) with $id_A \in \mathfrak{S}$ for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$. We denote by Q resp. Z resp. Cok the functors from the category \mathfrak{S} into \mathfrak{A} mapping an $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ to its domain Qs resp. its codomain Zs resp. its cokernel $\text{Cok}s$. Let \mathfrak{B} be an Abelian category.

An $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor (see [5], Ch. 2) is a triple $\hat{T} = (T^0, T^1, \delta_{\hat{T}})$ ³⁾ of pointed functors $T^0, T^1: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ and a functorial morphism

$$\delta_{\hat{T}}: T^0\text{Cok} \rightarrow T^1Q$$

such that the sequence

$$T^0Z \longrightarrow T^0\text{Cok} \xrightarrow{\delta_{\hat{T}}} T^1Q \longrightarrow T^1Z$$

is a complex. The $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functors form a category in an obvious manner. An $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor $\hat{T} = (T^0, T^1, \delta_{\hat{T}})$ is called universal if for every $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor $\hat{U} = (U^0, U^1, \delta_{\hat{U}})$ and every morphism $b^0: T^0 \rightarrow U^0$ there is a unique morphism $\hat{b}: \hat{T} \rightarrow \hat{U}$ extending b^0 . If $\hat{T} = (T^0, T^1, \delta_{\hat{T}})$ is universal then \hat{T} is determined by T^0 and by its universal property up to isomorphism. For every pointed functor $T: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ for which there exists a universal $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor with first component T we choose a particular one, (T, S^1T, δ_T) , and call S^1T the first satellite of T . The maps

³⁾ Here and at other places of this paragraph and of the whole paper one encounters the usual set-theoretical difficulties which can be avoided by the customary methods.

$$T \rightsquigarrow (T, S^1T, \delta_T) \text{ and } T \rightsquigarrow S^1T$$

are functors³⁾ defined on a suitable full subcategory of the category of all pointed functors from \mathfrak{A} to \mathfrak{B} . Inductively or by a corresponding universal property we define the *higher satellites* S^nT of T . We call an $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor (T^0, T^1, δ) \mathfrak{S} -*exact* if for every $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ the sequence

$$T^0Qs \longrightarrow T^0Zs \longrightarrow T^0\text{Coks} \xrightarrow{\delta(s)} T^1Qs \longrightarrow T^1Zs \longrightarrow T^1\text{Coks}$$

is exact in \mathfrak{B} .

A triple $\hat{T} = ({}_0T, {}_1T, \rho_{\hat{T}})$ of pointed functors ${}_0T, {}_1T: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ and a morphism $\rho_{\hat{T}}: {}_0T \rightarrow {}_1T$ is called a $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -*functor* if for every $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ the sequence

$$\text{Ke}_0Ts \longrightarrow {}_0TQs \xrightarrow{\rho_{\hat{T}}(s)} {}_1TQs$$

is a complex. The $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -functors again form a category with obvious morphisms. An $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -functor $\hat{T} = ({}_0T, {}_1T, \rho_{\hat{T}})$ is called *universal* if for every $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -functor $\hat{U} = ({}_0U, {}_1U, \rho_{\hat{U}})$ and every morphism

$${}_0b: {}_0T \longrightarrow {}_0U$$

there is a unique extension $\hat{b}: \hat{T} \rightarrow \hat{U}$ of ${}_0b$. If $\hat{T} = ({}_0T, {}_1T, \rho_{\hat{T}})$ is universal then \hat{T} is determined up to isomorphism by ${}_0T$ and its universal property. For every pointed functor $T: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ for which there is a universal $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -functor with first component T we choose a particular one, (T, MT, ρ_T) , and obtain the functor $T \rightsquigarrow (T, MT, \rho_T)$. The pair (MT, δ_T) has, in particular, the universal property that every morphism $f: T \rightarrow T'$ where T' transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$ factors uniquely through ρ_T . If MT itself maps \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$ then the pair (MT, ρ_T) is determined, by both T and the latter universal property, up to isomorphism, and we obtain the functor

$$M^0: T \rightsquigarrow (MT, \rho_T)$$

mapping any T such that (T, MT, ρ_T) exists and such that MT transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$ to (MT, ρ_T) . In this case MT is called the *universal \mathfrak{S} -monofunctor* of T .

Finally, we call a triple

$$\hat{T} = (T_0, T_1, \varphi_{\hat{T}})$$

an $\mathfrak{S} - \varphi$ -*functor* if $T_0, T_1: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ are pointed functors, if

$$\varphi_{\hat{T}}: \text{Ke}T_0\text{cok} \rightarrow T_1Q$$

is a morphism of functors defined on \mathfrak{S} . Since for every morphism $\alpha: A \rightarrow B$ the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 T_0A & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \text{Ke } T_0 \text{cok}(id_A) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\hat{T}}(id_A)} & T_1A \\
 \downarrow T_0a & & \downarrow & & \downarrow T_1a \\
 T_0B & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \text{Ke } T_0 \text{cok}(id_B) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\hat{T}}(id_B)} & T_1B
 \end{array}$$

is commutative $\varphi_{\hat{T}}$ gives rise to a morphism $\tilde{\varphi}_{\hat{T}}: T_0 \rightarrow T_1$. Again, the $\mathfrak{S} - \varphi$ -functors form a category, and we have the notion of a *universal* $\mathfrak{S} - \varphi$ -functor. For every pointed functor $T: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ for which there is a universal $\mathfrak{S} - \varphi$ -functor with first component T we choose a particular one, (T, RT, φ_T) , and obtain the functor $T \rightsquigarrow (T, RT, \varphi_T)$. Moreover the pair $(RT, \tilde{\varphi}_T)$ has the universal property that every morphism $f: T \rightarrow T'$ where T' is \mathfrak{S} -left exact factors uniquely through φ_T . If RT itself is \mathfrak{S} -left exact then $(RT, \tilde{\varphi}_T)$ is determined up to isomorphism by both T and the last universal property. In this case RT is called the 0-th \mathfrak{S} -derived functor of T , (see [4], Ch. II). We obtain the functor

$$R^\circ: T \rightsquigarrow RT$$

mapping any T such that (T, RT, φ_T) exists and that RT is \mathfrak{S} -left exact to RT . The satellite $R^n T := S^n R^\circ T$ of $R^\circ T$ is called the n -th derived functor of T . If $M^\circ T$ and $R^\circ M T$ exist then $R^\circ M^\circ T = R^\circ T$. This remark is usefull since we can often show the existence of $M^\circ T$ and that of $R^\circ T'$ provided T' transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{A}$.

PROPOSITION 3.1. The functors

$$T \rightsquigarrow (T, S^1 T, \delta_T) \text{ resp. } T \rightsquigarrow (T, MT, \rho_T) \text{ resp. } T \rightsquigarrow (T, RT, \varphi_T)$$

are left adjoint to the functors which map any $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -resp. $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -resp. $\mathfrak{S} - \varphi$ -functor into its first component. Hence they commute with direct limits. The same holds true for the functors

$$M^\circ, R^n, S^n, n \geq 0.$$

All the above introduced functors depend functorially on \mathfrak{S} . We use an index to distinguish notions with respect to different classes \mathfrak{S} .

If \mathfrak{A} is additive we complete the above definitions by requiring that the functors are additive.

4. Existence theorems.

REMARK 4.1. Let \mathfrak{B} be an Abelian category and I a preordered class. We do not assume that I is a set. Nevertheless direct systems $\hat{B} = (B_i, \beta_{ji})$ over I of objects $B_i, i \in I$, in \mathfrak{B} and morphisms

$$\beta_{ji}: B_i \longrightarrow B_j, i \leq j,$$

with the usual compatibility properties are well-defined. If an object B together with morphisms $\beta_i: B_i \rightarrow B$ has the universal property of the direct limit we write

$$(B, \beta_i) = \lim_I (B_i, \beta_{ji}).$$

The map $\widehat{B} \rightsquigarrow B$ is again a functor.³⁾

The reason for considering such direct limits over classes is that we do not want to restrict ourselves to small domain categories as is done in [1] since for applications smallness is impractical.

For the remainder of this paper we assume that \mathfrak{A} is an additive category, \mathfrak{C} a class of morphisms of \mathfrak{A} satisfying (CO)-(C3), and \mathfrak{B} an Abelian category. All functors are additive functors from \mathfrak{A} to \mathfrak{B} .

Let $T: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be an additive functor. For $s \in \mathfrak{C}$ one has the exact sequence

$$Q_s \xrightarrow{s} Z_s \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \text{Coks} \longrightarrow 0.$$

This sequence gives rise to a commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow \text{Ke}T_s & \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} & TQ_s & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \text{Coim}T_s & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow \text{inj} & & & & \\ 0 \rightarrow \text{Ke}T_{\text{coks}} & \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} & TZ_s & \xrightarrow{T_{\text{coks}}} & TC_{\text{coks}} & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \text{Cok}T_{\text{coks}} \rightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

We define

$${}_sT := \text{Coim}T_s \quad T_s := \text{Ke}T_{\text{coks}}, \text{ and } T^s := \text{Cok}T_{\text{coks}}.$$

LEMMA 4.2. (i) Let $s, t \in \mathfrak{C}$ and $a \in \mathfrak{A}(Q_s, Qt)$ such that $s \leq ta$ in $\mathfrak{A}(Q_s)$. Then there are unique morphisms

$${}_tT(a): {}_sT \rightarrow {}_tT, T_{ts}(a): T_s \rightarrow T_t, \text{ and } T^{ts}(a): T^s \rightarrow T^t$$

such that for all b with $bs = ta$ the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} TQ_s & \longrightarrow & {}_sT & \longrightarrow & T_s & \longrightarrow & TZ_s & \longrightarrow & TC_{\text{coks}} & \longrightarrow & T^s \\ \downarrow Ta & & \downarrow {}_tT(a) & & \downarrow T_{ts}(a) & & \downarrow Tb & & \downarrow TC_{\text{cok}}(a, b)^4 & & \downarrow T^{ts}(a) \\ TQt & \longrightarrow & {}_tT & \longrightarrow & T_t & \longrightarrow & TZt & \longrightarrow & TC_{\text{cok}}t & \longrightarrow & T^t \end{array}$$

is commutative.

³⁾ Here $(a, b) \in \mathfrak{C}(s, t)$ and hence $\text{Cok}(a, b)$ is the unique morphism with $\text{Cok}(a, b) \text{cok } s = (\text{cok } t) b$.

(ii) Assume in addition $u \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $a' \in \mathfrak{A}(Qt, Qu)$ with $t \leq ua'$. Then the compatibility conditions

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{ut}T(a') {}_{ts}T(a) &= {}_{us}T(a'a), {}_{ss}T(id_{Qs}) = id \\ T_{ut}(a') T_{ts}(a) &= T_{us}(a'a), T_{ss}(id_{Qs}) = id \\ T^{ut}(a') T^{ts}(a) - T^{us}(a'a), T^{ss}(id_{Qs}) &= id \end{aligned}$$

hold.

The proof is essentially contained in [2, Ch. 3, pp. 34–35]. In particular, for every $A \in Ob\mathfrak{A}$ and $s \leq t \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$ we define

$${}_{ts}T: = {}_{ts}T(id_A), T_{ts}: = T_{ts}(id_A), T^{ts}: = T^{ts}(id_A)$$

and thus obtain the direct systems

$$({}_sT, {}_{ts}T, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)), (T_s, T_{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)), \text{ and } (T^s, T^{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$$

over the preordered class $\mathfrak{S}(A)$.

We first investigate the existence of the first satellite and prove a theorem generalizing and sharpening the existence theorem of [1]. If $\hat{T} = (T, T^1, \delta)$ is an $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor denote by $\hat{T}^s, s \in \mathfrak{S}$, the unique morphism satisfying $\hat{T}^s(\text{cok}T\text{coks}) = \delta(s)$.

Obviously one has $\hat{T}^t T^{ts} = \hat{T}^s$ for $s \leq t$.

THEOREM 4.3 [8]. (i) Let $\hat{T} = (T, T^1, \delta)$ be an $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor, and assume that for all $A \in Ob\mathfrak{A}$

$$(4.4) \quad (T^1A, \hat{T}^s) = \varinjlim (T^s, T^{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)).$$

Then \hat{T} is a universal $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor.

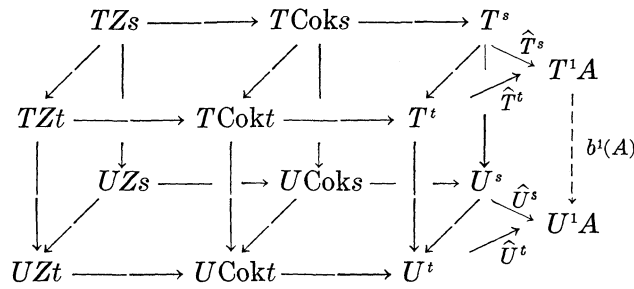
(ii) Let T be a functor, and assume that for every $A \in Ob\mathfrak{A}$ the direct limit of the system $(T^s, T^{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists. Define

$$\begin{aligned} (T^1A, \hat{T}^s): &= \varinjlim (T^s, T^{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)) \\ \delta(s): &= \hat{T}^s(\text{cok}T\text{coks}) \text{ and } \delta: = (\delta(s))_{s \in \mathfrak{S}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then T^1 becomes a functor in a natural way such that (T, T^1, δ) is a universal $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor, i.e. the first satellite S^1T of T exists.

Proof. (i) Let $U = (U, U^1, \delta)$ be any $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor, and let $b: T \rightarrow U$ be a morphism. The existence of a unique $b^1: T^1 \rightarrow U^1$ such that $(b, b^1): \hat{T} \rightarrow \hat{U}$ is a morphism has to be shown.

For all $A \in Ob\mathfrak{S}$ and $s \leq t$ in $\mathfrak{S}(A)$ we obtain a commutative diagram

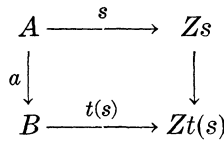


in which the vertical morphisms of the back-resp. front surface are $b(Zs)$, $b(Coks)$ and $Cok(b(Zs), b(Coks))$ resp. $b(Zt)$, $b(Cokt)$, and $Cok(b(Zt), b(Cokt))$ and in which $b^1(A)$ is the unique morphism with

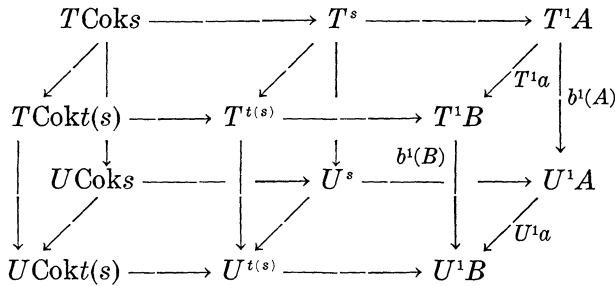
$$b^1(A)\hat{T}^s = \hat{U}^s Cok(b(Zs), b(Coks)) \text{ for all } s \in \mathfrak{S}(A).$$

The unique existence of $b^1(A)$ is a consequence of condition 4.4.

But $b^1 := (b^1(A))_{A \in \text{obj } \mathfrak{A}}$ is indeed a functorial morphism. For let $a \in \mathfrak{A}(A, B)$. For every $s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$ we choose a commutative diagram



with $t(s) \in \mathfrak{S}(B)$. The existence of such a diagram follows from 2.6. We then obtain diagrams



in which all partial squares up to that of the right hand surface are commutative by construction. Especially

$$b^1(B)(T^1a)\hat{T}^s = (U^1a)b^1(A)\hat{T}^s \text{ for all } s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$$

which again implies

$$\begin{aligned}
 b^1(B)(T^1a) &= (U^1a)b^1(A) \text{ by 4.4} \\
 \text{i.e. } b^1: T^1 &\longrightarrow U^1
 \end{aligned}$$

is a morphism.

The compatability of (b, b^1) with δ follows from the construction, the uniqueness of b^1 is again a consequence of 4.4.

(ii) This part of the theorem is proven with the same method as in (i).

Under stronger assumptions on \mathfrak{S} the preceding result can be sharpened.

PROPOSITION 4.5. [8]. Let $T = (T, T^1, \delta)$ be an exact $\mathfrak{S} - \delta$ -functor. Assume that \mathfrak{B} has exact filtered direct limits ((AB5) of [5]), and that the classes of subobjects of the objects of \mathfrak{B} are sets. Then T^1 is universal if and only if for all $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the relation

$$T^1A = \text{Sup}_{s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)} \text{Im } \delta(s)$$

holds.

Proof. We remark first that under the assumptions of the proposition the supremum of a family of subobjects B_λ of a given object B of \mathfrak{B} , indexed by any class A , exists. Define namely $B_{A'} = \text{Sup}_{\lambda \in A'} B_\lambda$ for every subset $A' \subset A$. Then from obvious set theoretical reasons, these $B_{A'}$ become stationary, i.e, there is a subset A'_0 of A such that $B_{A'} = B_{A'_0}$ for every $A' \supseteq A'_0$. This $B_{A'_0}$ is the supremum of the B_λ . Especially, $\text{Sup}_{s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)} \text{Im } \delta(s)$ exists in T^1A .

Using this remark and that for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ there is a filtered subset $\mathfrak{S}'(A)$ of $\mathfrak{S}(A)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sup}_{s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)} \text{Im } \delta(s) &= \text{Sup}_{s \in \mathfrak{S}'(A)} \text{Im } \delta(s) \\ &= \varinjlim (\text{Im } \delta(s), \text{inj}, s \in \mathfrak{S}'(A)) \\ &= \varinjlim (T^t, T^{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}'(A)) \\ &= \varinjlim (T^t, T^{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)) \end{aligned}$$

the asserted result at once follows from the preceding proposition.

In a similar fashion we obtain existence theorems for $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -functors. If $\hat{T} = (T, {}_1T, \rho)$ is an $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -functor and $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ denote by ${}_s\hat{T}$ the unique morphism rendering

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TQs & \xrightarrow{\rho(Qs)} & {}_1TQs \\ & \searrow \text{can} & \swarrow {}_s\hat{T} \\ & & {}_sT \end{array}$$

commutative. For $s \leq t$ in $\mathfrak{S}(A)$ we obviously have ${}_t\hat{T}{}_sT = {}_sT$.

THEOREM 4.6. (i) Let $\hat{T} = (T, {}_1T, \rho)$ be an $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -functor. Then T is universal if for all $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{S}$

$$({}_1TA, {}_s\hat{T}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)) = \varinjlim ({}_sT, {}_{ts}T, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)).$$

(ii) Let T be a functor. Assume that for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the direct limit of $({}_sT, {}_{ts}T, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists. Define

$$(MTA, {}_s\hat{T}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)) = \varinjlim ({}_sT, {}_{ts}T, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$$

$\rho(A): = {}_s\hat{T} \text{ can}_s$, where s is any element of $\mathfrak{S}(A)$ and $\text{can}_s: TA \rightarrow {}_sT$, and $\rho: = (\rho(A))_{A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}}$. Then MT is a functor in a natural way such that (T, MT, ρ) is a universal $\mathfrak{S} - \rho$ -functor.

The proof is analogous to that of Theorem 4.3 and left to the reader. The assumptions of Theorem 4.6 can be verified under additional assumptions on \mathfrak{B} .

PROPOSITION 4.7. Let T be a functor.

(i) Assume that for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the supremum of the subobjects $\text{Ke}Ts, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$, of TA exists, and that for every morphism $b: TA \rightarrow B$

$$b(\text{Sup}_s \text{Ke}Ts) = \text{Sup}_s b(\text{Ke}Ts)$$

holds. Then the direct limit MTA of $({}_sT, {}_{ts}T, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists, and is equal to $TA/\text{Sup}_s \text{Ke}Ts$.

(ii) Assume in addition to the hypotheses of (i) that for every $a \in \mathfrak{S}$ we have

$$(Ta)^{-1} (\text{Sup}_{s \in \mathfrak{S}(Za)} \text{Ke}Ts) = \text{Sup}_{s \in \mathfrak{S}(Za)} (Ta)^{-1} (\text{Ke}Ts).$$

Then the functor MT transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$.

REMARK 4.8. The assumptions of (i) always hold if \mathfrak{B} has arbitrary direct sums, and the classes of subobjects of objects of \mathfrak{B} are sets. If in addition \mathfrak{B} has exact filtered direct limits then also (ii) holds.

Proof of Prop. 4.7. (i) For $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ and $t \in \mathfrak{A}(A)$ consider the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Ke}Tt & \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} & TA & \xrightarrow{\nu_t} & {}_tT & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow \text{inj} & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{SupKe}Ts & \longrightarrow & TA & \xrightarrow{\nu} & TA/\text{SupKe}Ts & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

$s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$

Let then $b_s: {}_sT \rightarrow B$ be a family of morphisms compatible with the ${}_{ts}T$. These b_s at once determine a $b': TA \rightarrow B$ such that $b' = b_s \nu_s$,

and hence $b'(\text{Ke}Ts) = 0$ for every $s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$. This implies

$$b'(\text{Sup}_s \text{Ke}Ts) = \text{Sup}_s b'(\text{Ke}Ts) = 0 .$$

Therefore there is a unique morphism b with $b' = b\nu$. Hence

$$TA/\text{Sup}_s \text{Ke}Ts = \varinjlim_s ({}_s T, {}_s T, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)) .$$

(ii) We remark first that

$$(Ta)^{-1}(\text{Ke}Ts) = \text{Ke}Tsa \text{ for } s \in \mathfrak{S}(Za) ,$$

and that the class $\{sa \mid s \in \mathfrak{S}(Za)\}$ is cofinal in $\mathfrak{S}(Qa)$, so

$$\text{Sup}_{s \in \mathfrak{S}(Za)} (Ta)^{-1}(\text{Ke}Ts) = \text{Sup}_{t \in \mathfrak{S}(Qa)} \text{Ke}Tt .$$

But the condition

$$(Ta)^{-1}(\text{Sup}_s \text{Ke}Ts) = \text{Sup}_s (Ta)^{-1}(\text{Ke}Ts)$$

obviously implies that

$$TQa/\text{Sup}_{t \in \mathfrak{S}(Qa)} \text{Ke}Tt = TQa/((Ta)^{-1}(\text{Sup}_{s \in \mathfrak{S}(Za)} \text{Ke}Ts)) \longrightarrow TZa/\text{Sup}_s \text{Ke}Ts$$

is a monomorphism, hence the assertion.

The important feature of the preceding theorem is that the existence of MT can always be shown if only \mathfrak{B} has good enough properties which is mostly the case in applications.

Finally we obtain the existence theorem for $\mathfrak{S} - \varphi$ -functors.

THEOREM 4.9 (i) *An $\mathfrak{S} - \varphi$ -functor (T, T_1, φ) is universal if for all $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$,*

$$(T_1A, \varphi(s), s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)) = \varinjlim_s (T_s, T_{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)) .$$

(ii) *Let T be a functor. Assume that for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the direct limit of $(T_s, T_{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{U}(A))$ exists, and denote it by $(RTA, \varphi(s), s \in \mathfrak{U}(A))$, and $\varphi := (\varphi(s))_{s \in \mathfrak{S}}$.*

Then RT becomes a functor in a natural way such that (T, RT, φ) is a universal $\mathfrak{S} - \varphi$ -functor.

Again the proof is analogous to that of Theorem 4.3.

5. Exactness. Again we are given \mathfrak{A} , \mathfrak{S} and \mathfrak{B} as in § 4. Assume that in addition to the class \mathfrak{S} we are given a subclass \mathfrak{S}' of \mathfrak{S} with the following two properties:

(C'1) For every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the class $\mathfrak{S}'(A)$ is cofinal in $\mathfrak{S}(A)$.

(C'2) If $s \in \mathfrak{S}'(A), t \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$, and $s \leq t$, then $t \in \mathfrak{S}'(A)$.

Assume now that $T: \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ is an additive functor such that for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the direct limit of $(T^s, T^{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists.

DEFINITION 5.1. The functor \lim is called $(T, \mathcal{C}', \delta)$ -exact⁵⁾ if the following condition holds: Given the following data

- (a) a complex $A_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} A_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} A_2$
- (b) a filtered class I
- (c) order preserving maps $\alpha_\lambda: I \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(A_\lambda), \lambda = 0, 1, 2$

satisfying

- (i) $\alpha_{\lambda-1}(i) \leq \alpha_\lambda(i)a_\lambda$ for $\lambda = 1, 2$ and $i \in I$
- (ii) $T^{\alpha_0(i)} \xrightarrow{T^{\alpha_1(1)\alpha_0(i)}(a_1)} T^{\alpha_1(i)} \xrightarrow{T^{\alpha_2(i)\alpha_1(i)}(a_2)} T^{\alpha_2(i)}$ exact for $i \in I$
- (iii) the images $\text{Im } \alpha_\lambda$ of all three α_λ are cofinal and contained in \mathcal{C}' , or $\text{Im } \alpha_1$ and $\text{Im } \alpha_2$ are cofinal and contained in \mathcal{C}' and $|\text{Im } \alpha_0| = 1$, or $\text{Im } \alpha_2$ is cofinal and contained in \mathcal{C}' , $|\text{Im } \alpha_1| = 1$, and $A_0 = 0$ then also the sequence $\lim_{\rightarrow} T^{\alpha_0(i)} \rightarrow \lim_{\rightarrow} T^{\alpha_1(i)} \rightarrow \lim_{\rightarrow} T^{\alpha_2(i)}$ is exact.

THEOREM 5.2. Let $T: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be an additive functor and \mathcal{C}' a subclass of satisfying (C' 1) and (C' 2). Assume that

- (i) for every $A \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{A}$ the direct limit S^1TA of $(T^s, T^{ts}, s \in \mathcal{C}(A))$ exists,
- (ii) T is \mathcal{C} -half exact, and
- (iii) \lim_{\rightarrow} is $(T, \mathcal{C}', \delta)$ -exact.

Then (T, S^1T, δ) is exact, i.e. for every $a \in \mathcal{C}$ the sequence

$$TQa \longrightarrow TZa \longrightarrow TCoka \xrightarrow{\delta} S^1TQa \longrightarrow S^1TZa \longrightarrow S^1TCoka$$

is exact.

Proof. (1) Exactness of the sequence $TZa \rightarrow TCoka \rightarrow S^1TQa$.

{ For every $s \in \mathcal{C}(Za)$ consider the commutative diagram with exact rows

$$(5.3)^6 \begin{array}{ccccccc} Qa & \xrightarrow{a} & Za & \xrightarrow{\mu} & Coka & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow s & & u = \downarrow u(s) & & \\ Qa & \xrightarrow{sa} & Zs & \xrightarrow{\nu = \nu(s)} & Coksa & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow a & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho & & \\ Za & \xrightarrow{s} & Zs & \longrightarrow & Coks & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

⁵⁾ We use the word $(T, \mathcal{C}', \delta)$ -exact since the exactness depends on T and \mathcal{C}' and is used for δ -functors. Later on we shall also introduce the notions of $(T, \mathcal{C}', \varphi)$ -resp. (T, \mathcal{C}, ρ) -exactness.

⁶⁾ The morphisms $u(s)$ and $\nu(s)$ of this diagram obviously depend on s . We shall shortly write u resp. ν instead of $u(s)$ resp. $\nu(s)$ where this cannot lead to errors.

The last column is exact, and $u(s) \in \mathcal{E}$ by 2.5. This diagram gives rise to the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 Qa & \xrightarrow{a} & Za & \xrightarrow{\mu} & Coka \rightarrow 0 \\
 sa \downarrow & & \downarrow (s, \mu) & & \parallel \\
 Zs & \xrightarrow{inj} & Zs \oplus Coka & \xrightarrow{proj} & Coka \rightarrow 0 \\
 -\nu \downarrow & & \downarrow (-\nu, u) & & \\
 Coksa & = & Coksa & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & & 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

since the upper left square is cocartesian; this in turn implies the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 TZa & \longrightarrow & TCoka & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 TZs \rightarrow TZs \oplus TCoka & \xrightarrow{proj} & TCoka & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 -T\nu \downarrow & & \downarrow (-T\nu, Tu) & & \downarrow \\
 0 \longrightarrow TCoksa = TCoksa & \longrightarrow & 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

since T is \mathcal{E} -half exact. By Lemma 3.3, Ch. 3 [2], there results the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 TZa & \longrightarrow & TCoka & \xrightarrow{\delta} & T^{sa} \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow & & \\
 & & T^a & &
 \end{array}$$

where δ is the connecting morphism from this lemma. The commutativity is easily verified. Hence $T^{(sa)a}$ is a monomorphism for all $s \in \mathcal{E}(Za)$. For every $t \in \mathcal{E}'(Qa)$ let now $a'_t \in \mathcal{E}(Zt)$ be uniquely determined by the cocartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Qa & \xrightarrow{a} & Za \\
 \downarrow t & & \downarrow s \\
 Zt & \xrightarrow{a'_t} & Za \oplus_{Qa} Zt
 \end{array}$$

where $s \in \mathcal{E}$ by (C2). Hence also $T^a \longrightarrow T^{a'_t t}$ is a monomorphism for every $t \in \mathcal{E}'(Qa)$. Moreover the class $\{a'_t t \mid t \in \mathcal{E}'(Qa)\}$ is cofinal in $\mathcal{E}'(Qa)$ by (C'1) and (C'2). Hence since \varinjlim is $(T, \mathcal{E}', \delta)$ -exact we obtain that

$$T^a \longrightarrow \lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ t}} T^{a't} = S^1TQa$$

is a monomorphism, and thus

$$TZa \longrightarrow TCoka \xrightarrow{\delta} S^1TQa \text{ is exact.}$$

Moreover we get at once for every A and $s \leq t$ in $\mathfrak{S}(A)$ that the morphism T^{ts} is a monomorphism; for the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^s & \xrightarrow{\hat{T}^s} & S^1TA \\ T^{ts} \downarrow & & \parallel \\ T^t & \xrightarrow{\hat{T}^t} & S^1TA \end{array}$$

is commutative, and \hat{T}^s is a monomorphism by the preceding proof.

(2) Exactness of $S^1TQa \longrightarrow S^1TZa \longrightarrow S^1Coka$.

The diagram 5.3 from (1) gives rise to the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Qa & \xrightarrow{a} & Za & \xrightarrow{\mu} & Coka & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ sa \downarrow & & \downarrow (s, \nu s) & & \downarrow u & & \\ Zs & \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} & Zs \oplus Coksa & \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} & Coksa & & \\ -\nu \downarrow & & \downarrow ((-\nu, id), \rho \text{proj}) & & \downarrow \rho & & \\ Coksa & \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} & Coksa \oplus Coks & \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} & Coks & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

Here also $(s, \nu s) \in \mathfrak{S}$ by §2. Since all rows are exact, and the bottom row splits, and since the outer columns are exact, also the middle column is exact. This is seen by applying the functors $\mathfrak{A}(?, A')$, $A' \in \text{Ob } \mathfrak{A}$, to this diagram, and proving the dual result for Abelian groups. Since T is \mathfrak{S} -half exact, and by Lemma 3.3, Ch. 3 [2], we obtain the commutative exact diagram

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & TCoka & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & TZs & \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} & TZs \oplus TCoksa & \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} & TCoksa \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & -T\nu \downarrow & & \downarrow ((-T\nu, id), (T\rho) \text{proj}) & & \downarrow T\rho \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & TCoksa & \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} & TCoksa \oplus TCoks & \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} & TCoks \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & T^{sa} & \xrightarrow{T^{(s, \nu s)sa}(a)} & T^{(s, \nu s)} & \xrightarrow{T^{u(s, \nu s)}(\mu)} & T^u \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

Let now I be the class of all (r, s, t) , $r \in \mathcal{E}'(Qa)$, $s \in \mathcal{E}'(Za)$, $t \in \mathcal{E}'(Coka)$ with $r \leq sa$ and $u(s) \leq t$, preordered componentwise. Since $T^{tu(s)}$ is a monomorphism by 1) we obtain an exact sequence

$$T^{sa} \longrightarrow T^{(s, \nu(s)s)} \longrightarrow T^t$$

for every $(r, s, t) \in I$. But since $r \leq sa$ and $s \leq (s, \nu(s)s)$ the morphisms sa resp. $(s, \nu(s)s)$ are contained in $\mathcal{E}'(Qa)$ resp. $\mathcal{E}'(Za)$ by (C'2). Moreover the classes

$$\{sa \mid (r, s, t) \in I\} \text{ resp. } \{(s, \nu(s)s) \mid (r, s, t) \in I\} \text{ resp. } \{t \mid (r, s, t) \in I\}$$

are cofinal in $\mathcal{E}'(Qa)$ resp. $\mathcal{E}'(Za)$ resp. $\mathcal{E}'(Coka)$. Hence since \varinjlim is $(T, \mathcal{E}', \delta)$ -exact we obtain the exact sequence

$$\varinjlim T^{sa} = S^1TQa \longrightarrow \varinjlim T^{(s, \nu(s)s)} = S^1TZa \longrightarrow \varinjlim T^t = S^1TCoka .$$

(3) Exactness of the sequence $TCoka \longrightarrow S^1TQa \longrightarrow S^1TZa$. The commutative diagram 5.4 gives rise, by Lemma 3.3, Ch. 3 [2], to the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} TCoka & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & T^a & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow \text{can} & & \downarrow T^{(sa)a} & & \downarrow \\ KeT\rho & \xrightarrow{\delta} & T^{sa} & \xrightarrow{T^{(s, \nu(s)sa)(a)}} & T^{(s, \nu s)} \\ \downarrow & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{array}$$

where δ is the connecting morphism from this lemma. The commutativity is easily checked. Hence if we use $s \leq (s, \nu s) \leq s$ we obtain the exact sequence

$$T^a \longrightarrow T^{sa} \longrightarrow T^s \text{ for every } s \in \mathcal{E}'(Za) .$$

Analogous to (2) there results the exact sequences

$$T^a \longrightarrow S^1TQa \longrightarrow S^1TZa ,$$

and then also

$$TCoka \longrightarrow S^1TQa \longrightarrow S^1TZa .$$

Similar but easier proofs show the following two theorems.

Let again $T: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be an additive functor, and assume that for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the direct limit of $(T_s, T_{is}, s \in \mathcal{E}(A))$ exists. Then \varinjlim is called $(T, \mathcal{E}', \varphi)$ -exact if the following condition holds: Given the data $(a), (b), (c)$ from 5.1 satisfying

- (i) as in 5.1
- (ii) $T_{\alpha_0(i)} \xrightarrow{T_{\alpha_1(i)\alpha_0(i)}(a_1)} T_{\alpha_1(i)} \xrightarrow{T_{\alpha_2(i)\alpha_1(i)}(a_2)} T_{\alpha_2(i)}$ exact for $i \in I$
- (iii) the images $\text{Im } \alpha_\lambda$ of all three α_λ are cofinal and contained in \mathfrak{S}' , or $A_0 = 0$, $|\text{Im } \alpha_1| = 1$ and $\text{Im } \alpha_2$ cofinal and contained in \mathfrak{S}' then also the sequence

$$\lim_{\longrightarrow} T_{\alpha_0(i)} \longrightarrow \lim_{\longrightarrow} T_{\alpha_1(i)} \longrightarrow \lim_{\longrightarrow} T_{\alpha_2(i)}$$

is exact.

THEOREM 5.5. *Let $T: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be an additive functor, and \mathfrak{S}' a subclass of \mathfrak{S} satisfying (C'1) and (C'2). Assume that*

- (i) *for every $A \in \text{Ob } \mathfrak{A}$ the direct limit RTA of $(T_s, T_{r_s}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists,*
- (ii) *T transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$, and*
- (iii) \lim_{\longrightarrow} *is $(T, \mathfrak{S}', \varphi)$ -exact.*

Then RT is \mathfrak{S} -left exact, and $T \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varphi}} RT$ is a monomorphism, and hence $RT = R^0T$ is the 0-th \mathfrak{S} -derived functor of T .

The proof also uses the diagram 5.4 of the proof of Theorem 5.2, and is left to the reader.

Finally if $T: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ is an additive functor such the direct limit MTA of $({}_sT, {}_{t_s}T, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists for every $A \in \text{Ob } \mathfrak{A}$ and if \mathfrak{S}' is a subclass of \mathfrak{S} satisfying (C'1) and (C'2) we call $\lim_{\longrightarrow} (T, \mathfrak{S}', \rho)$ -exact if the following condition holds:

Given a morphism $a: A_0 \longrightarrow A_1$, a filtered class I and order preserving maps $\alpha_\lambda: I \longrightarrow \mathfrak{S}'(A_\lambda), \lambda = 0, 1$, with cofinal image satisfying

- (i) $\alpha_0(i) \leq \alpha_1(i)a$ for $i \in I$
 - (ii) ${}_{\alpha_0(i)}T \xrightarrow{{}_{\alpha_1(i)\alpha_0(i)}T(a)} {}_{\alpha_1(i)}T$ monomorphism
- then also $\lim_{\longrightarrow} {}_{\alpha_0(i)}T \longrightarrow \lim_{\longrightarrow} {}_{\alpha_1(i)}T$ is a monomorphism.

THEOREM 5.6. *Let $T: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be an additive functor, and \mathfrak{S}' a subclass of satisfying (C'1) and (C'2). Assume that*

- (i) *for every $A \in \text{Ob } \mathfrak{A}$ $MTA = \lim_{\longrightarrow} ({}_sT, {}_{t_s}T, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists, and that*
- (ii) \lim_{\longrightarrow} *is (T, \mathfrak{S}', ρ) -exact.*

Then MT transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$, and hence $M^0T = MT$.

6. Application to special cases. We apply the general theorems of the paragraphs 4 and 5 to the three special cases mentioned in the introduction.

Case (I). Let $T: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be an additive functor.

DEFINITION 6.1 (see [9]). An object N in \mathfrak{A} is \mathfrak{S} - T -injective if and only if for all $s \in \mathfrak{S}(N)$ the sequence $TN \longrightarrow TZs \longrightarrow TCoks \longrightarrow 0$ is exact.

PROPOSITION 6.2 ([9]). The class of \mathfrak{S} - T -injective objects in \mathfrak{A} is closed under finite direct sums.

Let then \mathfrak{S}' be the class of all $t \in \mathfrak{S}$ such that there is an $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ with \mathfrak{S} - T -injective Zs and $s \leq t$. Obviously \mathfrak{S}' satisfies condition (C'2).

PROPOSITION 6.3. Assume that \mathfrak{A} has enough \mathfrak{S} - T -injective objects, i.e. for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ there is an $s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$ with \mathfrak{S} - T -injective codomain.

(i) (a) For every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the class $\mathfrak{S}'(A)$ is cofinal in $\mathfrak{S}(A)$, i.e. \mathfrak{S}' satisfies (C'1).

(b) For every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ and $s \leq t$ in $\mathfrak{S}'(A)$ the morphism T^{ts} is an isomorphism. Hence $\varinjlim (T^s, T^{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists, and \varinjlim is $(T, \mathfrak{S}', \delta)$ -exact.

(ii) Assume that T transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon}\mathfrak{B}$. Then for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ and $s \leq t$ in $\mathfrak{S}'(A)$ the morphism T_{ts} is an isomorphism. Hence $\varinjlim (T_s, T_{ts}, s \in \mathfrak{S}(A))$ exists, and the functor \varinjlim is $(T, \mathfrak{S}', \varphi)$ -exact.

As an immediate consequence of the preceding proposition and the Theorems 4.3, 4.9, 5.2, 5.5 we obtain the:

THEOREM 6.4. Assume that \mathfrak{A} has enough \mathfrak{S} - T -injectives. Then

(i) the first satellite S^1T of T exists. If T is \mathfrak{S} -half exact, then (T, S^1T, δ) is exact.

(ii) If T transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon}\mathfrak{B}$, then the 0-th derived functor R^0T of T exists, and the morphism $\tilde{\varphi}: T \longrightarrow R^0T$ is a monomorphism.

Proof of the proposition. (i) (a) For every $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ there is a $t \in \mathfrak{S}(Zs)$ with \mathfrak{S} - T -injective Zt . But then $s \leq ts$ and $ts \in \mathfrak{S}'(Qs)$.

(b) Let $s, t \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$. We obtain the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xlongequal{\quad} & A & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow (s, t) & & \downarrow t & & \\
 Zs & \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} & Zs \oplus Zt & \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} & Zt & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 Zs & \xrightarrow{c} & \text{Cok}(s, t) & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \text{Cok}t & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & & 0 & & 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

where $c \in \mathfrak{S}$ by 2.6. If now Zs is \mathfrak{S} - T -injective then we obtain the commutative exact diagram

$$(6.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & TZs & \longrightarrow & TZs \oplus TZt & \longrightarrow & TZt & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ & & TZs & \xrightarrow{Tc} & TCok(s, t) & \longrightarrow & TCokt & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Lemma 3.2, Ch. 3 [2], at once implies that $T^{t(s,t)}$ is an isomorphism. If moreover $s \leq t$, then $s \leq (s, t) \leq s$, and thus $T^{(s,t)s}$ is an isomorphism. So T^{ts} is isomorphic for $s \leq t$ and \mathfrak{S} - T -injective Zs . By definition of \mathfrak{S}' this result then also holds for all $s \leq t, s, t \in \mathfrak{S}'$.

(ii) If T transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$ then Tc is a monomorphism. Lemma 3.3, Ch. 3 [2], applied to the diagram 6.5 immediatly shows that $T_{t(s,t)}$ is an isomorphism. The remainder is shown as in (i).

COROLLARY 6.6. *Hypotheses as in 6.4. If N is \mathfrak{S} - T -injective then $S^1TN = 0$. If T is \mathfrak{S} -half exact and $S^1TA = 0$ for an object $A \in \text{Ob } \mathfrak{A}$ then A is \mathfrak{S} - T -injective.*

REMARK 6.7. If \mathfrak{A} is Abelian and \mathfrak{S} the class of all monomorphisms of \mathfrak{A} then Theorem 6.4, (i) improves the corresponding results of H. Köhrl in [9]. On the other side the proof given here uses the ideas of [9].

We finally show the existence of all satellites and derived functors if the following condition is satisfied (see also [9]).

(C) If $s \in \mathfrak{S}$ and Qs and Zs are \mathfrak{S} - T -injective then also Coks is \mathfrak{S} - T -injective.

THEOREM 6.8. *Assume that there are enough \mathfrak{S} - T -injectives and that condition (C) is satisfied. Then*

(i) *every \mathfrak{S} - T -injective object is also \mathfrak{S} - S^1T -injective. Hence, by induction, all satellites S^nT of T exist. If moreover T is \mathfrak{S} -half exact the family (S^nT, δ^n) is an exact \mathfrak{S} - δ -functor.*

(ii) *if T transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$ every \mathfrak{S} - T -injective object is also \mathfrak{S} - R^0T -injective. Hence all derived functors R^nT of T exist, and (R^nT, δ^n) is exact. Moreover there is a unique morphism $(S^nT, \delta^n) \longrightarrow (R^nT, \delta^n)$ extending $\tilde{\varphi}: T \longrightarrow R^0T$.*

Proof. Let $N \xrightarrow{a} Za \longrightarrow Coka \longrightarrow 0$ be exact with $a \in \mathfrak{S}$ and \mathfrak{S} - T -injective N . Let $s \in \mathfrak{S}(Za)$ with \mathfrak{S} - T -injective Zs . We obtain the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 N & \xrightarrow{a} & Za & \longrightarrow & Coka & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow s & & \downarrow u(s) & & \\
 N & \xrightarrow{sa} & Zs & \longrightarrow & Coksa & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & Coks & \xrightarrow{i} & Coku(s) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & & 0 & & 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

where $Coksa$ is \mathfrak{S} - T -injective by (C) and i is an isomorphism. This diagram gives rise to the commutative exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 TN & \xrightarrow{Tsa} & TZs & \longrightarrow & TCoksa & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & TCoks & \xrightarrow{Ti} & TCoku(s) \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

which in turn by Lemma 3.3, Ch. 3 [2], implies the exact sequence

$$TN \longrightarrow T_s \longrightarrow T_{u(s)} \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow T^s \longrightarrow T^{u(s)} \longrightarrow 0 .$$

Hence we obtain the exact sequence

$$S^1TN = 0 \longrightarrow S^1TZa \longrightarrow S^1TCoka \longrightarrow 0 ,$$

and also the exact sequence

$$TN = R^0TN \longrightarrow R^0TZa \longrightarrow R^0TCoka \longrightarrow 0$$

if T transforms \mathfrak{S} into $\text{Mon } \mathfrak{B}$. So N is \mathfrak{S} - S^1T -injective, and also \mathfrak{S} - R^0T -injective under the additional hypothesis.

COROLLARY 6.9. *Hypothesis as in 6.8, (ii). Then one can calculate the R^nTA for every $A \in \text{Ob } \mathfrak{A}$ in the following usual manner: Let*

$$0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow I^0 \xrightarrow{d^0} I^1 \xrightarrow{d^1} I^2 \longrightarrow \dots$$

be an \mathfrak{S} - T -injective resolution of A , i.e. an \mathfrak{S} -exact sequence with \mathfrak{S} - T -injective objects I^n . Then (setting $d^{-1} := 0$)

$$R^nTA = \text{Ke}Td^n / \text{Im}Td^{n-1} \text{ for } n \geq 0 .$$

REMARK 6.10. If T is any additive functor then M^0T exists if the category \mathfrak{B} has exact filtered direct limits, and if the classes of subobjects are sets (see proposition 4.7).

Case (II). Assume that for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the class $\mathfrak{S}(A)$ has a largest element. Then define \mathfrak{S}' such that for all $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ $\mathfrak{S}'(A)$ is the class of all largest elements in $\mathfrak{S}(A)$. Obviously \mathfrak{S}' satisfies the conditions (C'1) and (C'2), and for every A and $s \leq t$ in $\mathfrak{S}'(A)$ the morphisms ${}_sT, T_{ts}$, and T^{ts} are isomorphisms for an arbitrary functor T . Especially, for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$, the direct limits MTA, RTA , and S^1TA exist, and \varinjlim is (T, \mathfrak{S}', ρ) -, $(T, \mathfrak{S}', \varphi)$ -, and $(T, \mathfrak{S}', \delta)$ -exact. Hence we obtain the

THEOREM 6.11. *Assume that for every $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ the class $\mathfrak{S}(A)$ has a largest element.*

- (i) *For any additive functor $T: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ the functors M^nT, S^nT, R^nT for $n \geq 0$ exist.*
- (ii) *The universal \mathfrak{S} - δ -functor (R^nT, δ^n) is exact.*
- (iii) *If T is \mathfrak{S} -half exact then the universal \mathfrak{S} - δ -functor (S^nT, δ^n) is exact.*

Case (III). Assume that \mathfrak{A} has enough \mathfrak{S} -injective objects. In this case we can apply Theorem 6.11 since if $A \in \text{Ob}\mathfrak{A}$ and $s \in \mathfrak{S}(A)$ with \mathfrak{S} -injective Z_s then s is a largest element of $\mathfrak{S}(A)$. The derived functors of any additive functor $T: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ can again be obtained as the homology objects of the complex

$$TI^0 \longrightarrow TI^1 \longrightarrow TI^2 \longrightarrow \dots$$

where

$$0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow I^0 \longrightarrow I^1 \longrightarrow I^2 \longrightarrow \dots$$

is an \mathfrak{S} -injective resolution of A .

We remark that under the preceding assumptions the closure $\bar{\mathfrak{S}}$ of \mathfrak{S} in the sense of [7] is the class morphisms of an injective structure, and that the satellites and derived functors of a functor T with respect to \mathfrak{S} are the same as those with respect to $\bar{\mathfrak{S}}$. Hence without loss of generality we may assume that \mathfrak{S} itself is already an injective structure. Hence one recovers the results of [8] on the existence and exactness of satellites and derived functors with respect to injective structures.

REMARK 6.12. Assume that $T: \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ is \mathfrak{S} -left exact. Then for any short \mathfrak{S} -exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow A' \xrightarrow{a} A \xrightarrow{\mu} A'' \longrightarrow 0$$

the morphism $\text{Cok } \mu \xrightarrow{0} 0$ is in \mathfrak{S} . This implies that under the

hypothesis of 6.4 or 6.11 we have $TCok \mu = 0$ and $R^1TCok \mu = 0$. Since we also have the exact sequence

$$Coka \xrightarrow{s} A'' \xrightarrow{\text{can}} Cok \mu = Coks \longrightarrow 0$$

with $s \in \mathfrak{C}$ we obtain the long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow TCoka &\xrightarrow{T_s} TA'' \longrightarrow TCok \mu = 0 \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow R^1TCoka \xrightarrow{R^1T_s} R^1TA'' \longrightarrow R^1TCok \mu = 0 . \end{aligned}$$

Hence T_s and R^1T_s are isomorphisms, and we also obtain the long exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow TA' \xrightarrow{Ta} TA \xrightarrow{T\mu} TA'' \xrightarrow{\delta} R^1TA' \xrightarrow{R^1Ta} R^1Ta \xrightarrow{R^1T\mu} R^1TA'' .$$

There results that it was no loss of generality that in the definition of derived functors we restricted ourselves to short \mathfrak{C} -exact sequences of the form

$$0 \longrightarrow Qs \xrightarrow{s} Zs \xrightarrow{\text{can}} Coks \longrightarrow 0 .$$

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Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 21, No. 3

BadMonth, 1967

Richard Allen Askey, <i>A transplantation theorem for Jacobi coefficients</i>	393
Raymond Balbes, <i>Projective and injective distributive lattices</i>	405
Raymond Balbes and Alfred Horn, <i>Order sums of distributive lattices</i>	421
Donald Charles Benson, <i>Nonconstant locally recurrent functions</i>	437
Allen Richard Bernstein, <i>Invariant subspaces of polynomially compact operators on Banach space</i>	445
Robert F. Brown, <i>Fixed points and fibre</i>	465
David Geoffrey Cantor, <i>On the Stone-Weierstrass approximation theorem for valued fields</i>	473
James Walton England, <i>Stability in topological dynamics</i>	479
Alessandro Figà-Talamanca and Daniel Rider, <i>A theorem on random Fourier series on noncommutative groups</i>	487
Sav Roman Harasymiv, <i>A note of dilations in L^p</i>	493
J. G. Kalbfleisch, <i>A uniqueness theorem for edge-chromatic graphs</i>	503
Richard Paul Kelisky and Theodore Joseph Rivlin, <i>Iterates of Bernstein polynomials</i>	511
D. G. Larman, <i>On the union of two starshaped sets</i>	521
Henry B. Mann, Josephine Mitchell and Lowell Schoenfeld, <i>Properties of differential forms in n real variables</i>	525
John W. Moon and Leo Moser, <i>Generating oriented graphs by means of team comparisons</i>	531
Veikko Nevanlinna, <i>A refinement of Selberg's asymptotic equation</i>	537
Ulrich Oberst, <i>Relative satellites and derived functors of functors with additive domain</i>	541
John Vincent Ryff, <i>On Muirhead's theorem</i>	567
Carroll O. Wilde and Klaus G. Witz, <i>Invariant means and the Stone-Čech compactification</i>	577