

## A Simple Proof of Gabriel and Popesco's Theorem

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The purpose of this note is to show a simple proof of the following theorem in [1].

**THEOREM** *Let  $C$  be a Grothendieck category. Let  $U \in C$ ,  $A = C(U, U)$ ,  $\text{Mod}(A)$  be the category of right  $A$ -modules and  $S$ :*

$$C \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A) : M \mapsto C(U, M).$$

*Let  $T$  be a left adjoint of  $S$ . If  $U$  is a generator of  $C$ , then  $T$  is exact and the adjunction  $TS \rightarrow 1$  is an isomorphism.*

**LEMMA 1.** *If  $Y \subset SX$ , then  $TY \rightarrow X$  is mono.*

*Proof.* Let  $I$  be the image of  $\bigoplus_Y U \rightarrow X$ . Then  $Y \subset SIC \subset SX$ . Applying the method of the proof "(i)  $\rightarrow$  (ii)" in [1], one sees that the composite

$$C(I, Z) \xrightarrow{S} \text{Hom}_A(SI, SZ) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(Y, SZ)$$

is a bijection for any  $Z \in C$ . Hence  $I$  can be identified with  $TY$  and  $IC \subset X$  means that  $TY \rightarrow X$  is mono.

**COROLLARY.**  *$TS \rightarrow 1$  is an isomorphism.*

*Proof.* Take  $Y = SX$  in the proof above. Then  $TSX = I = X$ .

**LEMMA 2.** *If  $Y \subset F \in \text{Mod}(A)$  and  $F$  is a free module, then  $TY \rightarrow TF$  is mono.*

*Proof.* There exists a directed family  $\{F_\alpha\}$  of free finitely generated submodules of  $F$ , such that  $F = \bigcup F_\alpha$ . Then  $Y = \bigcup (Y \cap F_\alpha)$ .  $F_\alpha$  being of the

form  $(SU)^n = S(U^n)$ , the lemma 1 shows that  $T(Y \cap F_\alpha) \rightarrow TF_\alpha$  is mono. Since  $T$  commutes with  $\varinjlim$  and  $\varinjlim$  is exact in  $C$ ,

$$TY = \varinjlim T(Y \cap F_\alpha) \rightarrow \varinjlim TF_\alpha = TF$$

is mono.

LEMMA 3. *If  $0 \leftarrow Y \leftarrow F_0 \leftarrow F_1 \cdots$  is a free resolution of  $Y \in \text{Mod}(A)$ , then  $0 \leftarrow TY \leftarrow TF_0 \leftarrow TF_1 \leftarrow \cdots$  is exact.*

*Proof.* Since  $T$  is right exact, this is an immediate consequence of the Lemma 2.

COROLLARY.  *$T$  is exact.*

*Proof.* The Lemma 3 means that the  $n$ -th left derived functor of  $T$  is zero for  $n > 0$ .

#### REFERENCE

1. N. POPESCO AND P. GABRIEL, Caractérisation des catégories abéliennes avec générateurs et limites inductives exactes, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **258** (1964), 4188-4190.