Gabriel quivers and Auslander-Reiten quivers

Over an algebraically closed field k, a finite dimensional algebra is Morita equivalent to a bound quiver algebra $kQ/I = A$. Q is uniquely defined by $A/\operatorname{rad} A$ and $\operatorname{rad} A/\operatorname{rad}^2 A$. Let us call Q the Gabriel quiver of A.

The following exercises are supposed to exhibit an analogy between Gabriel quivers and Auslander-Reiten quivers. In particular, the Auslander-Reiten quiver of an algebra of finite representation type "is" the Gabriel quiver of another finite dimensional algebra.

(a) Let A be an algebra and M_A an A-module. Set $E := \operatorname{End}_A(M)$.
Use Yoneda's Lemma to prove that $\operatorname{Hom}_A(M,-)$ induces an equivalence

$$\underset{\substack{\text{direct summands of} \\ M^n,\ n\in\mathbb{N}_0}}{\operatorname{add} M} \xrightarrow{\sim} \underset{\substack{\text{finitely generated} \\ \text{projective modules}}}{\operatorname{proj} E}$$

(You may also show that $D\operatorname{Hom}_A(-,T)$ yields the injective E-modules.)
Why is this called projectivisation?

(b) Let A have finite representation type and let $M := M_1 \oplus \dots \oplus M_m$ be the direct sum of a complete set of representatives of isomorphism classes of indecomposable A-modules. Let $E := \operatorname{End}_A(M)$ as before. (E is called the Auslander algebra of A.)
Compare the AR quiver of A with the Gabriel quiver of E: (number of) vertices, (number of) arrows, elements of rad, rad^2, ...

(c) Compute the AR quiver of A and the Gabriel quiver of E (as in (b)) for

$A_1 = k[x]/(x^2)$, $A_2 = k[x]/(x^3)$, $A_3 = k(\bullet \to \bullet)$