$$\langle G \rangle_{A}$$

 $\langle G \rangle_{A+1} = \langle G \rangle_{A} + \langle G \rangle_{A}$

Definition 1: (1) 6 is a classical generator if J = U < G >

cii) 6 is a strong generator if In with J= <6>

. Definition 2: I is regular if I a strong generator GET

. Definition 3: Let R be a noeth ring, and I an R-linear trangulated cat. Then I is proper/R if @ Hom(X, YEI]) is a firite R-module YX, YEJ.

R-linear

· Theorem 1 (B-WB):

r F: J - R-Mad

Suppose I is regular and proper over R. Then a functor is representable iff it is homological and $\oplus H'(X)$ is a finite

R-module &X.

- . Corollary: If I is an above and QCT is a full triangulated subcat and the inclusion a - I has either a left or a right adjoint, then it has the other adjoint.
- · Examples: If k is a field, X is a regular scheme proper over k, then J= Db (Coh X)

 $T = \langle \alpha, B \rangle$ SOD

X sep. north scheme

D _{bert} (X)	D'Ccah X)
X= Spec R: Dperf(X) is regular iff R is regular	
If X is smooth over a field k -	(same (at.)
Regular	Regular
	if X is of finite type over perfect field k then DbCCohX I is regular

Theorem: DRef(X) is regular iff X is regular and finite dimensional

Theorem: D'(ConX) is regular if every closed subset of X has a regular alteration.

Fash, nen, <6 > [a,b]

. Theorem: Ke Dycon(X) = 3 I triangle D-1E-1F-15D

with FeDqa(x) Em and
DeGG) n

cintegers depend on X)

Theorem: if U-1X is an open inmersion and E is in Deerful, then Rix E ed (5) [a,b].