

1. GENERAL THEORY

1.1. Surveys.

- [Nee21b] is an in-depth survey of the theory. Section 9 could be supplemented with the survey [Nee20].
- [Nee20] is a survey of just [Nee18c].
- [Nee23] is another survey—it focuses on the analogy with Fourier analysis. This survey is less in-depth than [Nee21b]+[Nee20], but it contains a lot of open problems and suggested areas of research.

1.2. Papers.

- [Nee21a] shows $D^{\text{perf}}(X)$ and $D_{\text{coh}}^b(X)$ are strongly generated under relatively weak assumptions. It was the paper that started approximable categories.
- [Nee18a] shows a bunch of natural triangulated categories are approximable (e.g. $D_{\text{qc}}(X)$ when X is quasicompact and separated, the homotopy category of spectra, and $D(R)$ where R is a negatively graded DG -algebra).
- [Nee18b] shows any homological functor (with some reasonable assumptions), $H^i : D_{\text{coh}}^b(X) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(R)$ is represented by a perfect complex over X .
- [Nee18c] shows $D^{\text{perf}}(X)$ and $D_{\text{coh}}^b(X)$ determine each other (or more generally \mathcal{T}^c and \mathcal{T}_c^b determine each other).
- [BNP23] shows a recollement of two approximable categories is also approximable.

2. CALCULATING COMPLETIONS OF TRIANGULATED CATEGORIES

2.1. Papers.

- [Nee18c] calculates a bunch of completions
- [Mat24] calculates all possible completions of $D^b(\text{Mod}(A))$ where A is a finite dimensional hereditary k -algebra.
- [CG24] calculates completions with respect to the “aisle” metric.

3. OBSTRUCTIONS TO BOUNDED t -STRUCTURES

3.1. Surveys.

- [Nee22b] is a survey, but it is out of date.

3.2. Papers.

- [Nee22a] proves the following:

Theorem 3.1. *Suppose X is a finite-dimensional, Noetherian scheme and $Z \subseteq X$ is a closed subset. The category $D_Z^{\text{perf}}(X)$ —of perfect complexes on X whose cohomology is supported on Z —admits a bounded t -structure if and only if Z is contained in the regular locus of X . In particular, $D^{\text{perf}}(X)$ admits a bounded t -structure if and only if X is regular.*

- [BCR⁺23] generalizes Theorem 3.1 to

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose $\mathcal{T} = \langle X \rangle$ is an essentially small, classically generated triangulated category. Assume \mathcal{T}^{op} has finite finitistic dimension (see [BCR⁺23, Definition 1.3]). \mathcal{T} admits a bounded t -structure if and only if \mathcal{T} is complete with respect to X .*

[BCR⁺23] also shows that in the setting of Theorem 3.2 all bounded t -structures are equivalent.

- [Nee18d] gives a criterion for when a “complete aisle” is part of a t -structure.

4. INTRINSIC SUBCATEGORIES

4.1. Surveys.

- [CNSb] is a survey. I think it is up-to-date (as of September 2024).

4.2. Papers.

- [Nee18c] shows $D^{\text{perf}}(X)$ and $D_{\text{coh}}^b(X)$ determine each other.
- [CNSa] shows the categories \mathcal{T} , \mathcal{T}^\pm , \mathcal{T}^b , \mathcal{T}^c , \mathcal{T}_c^- , \mathcal{T}_c^b , and $\mathcal{T}^{c,b}$ all determine each other (and are all intrinsically defined). I think a very cool corollary is that the singularity category is a derived invariant. I don't think it was even known that regularity was a derived invariant, but I would need to spend more time looking into this.

5. STRONG GENERATION

5.1. Surveys.

- [Min20] is a survey. I think it is out-of-date. The survey is also really difficult to read if you're not a homotopy theorist.

5.2. Papers.

- [Nee21a] is the main result in this direction. It shows

Theorem 5.1. *Suppose X is a quasicompact, separate scheme. The category $D^{\text{perf}}(X)$ is strongly generated if and only if X admits an open affine cover, $U = \text{Spec}(R_i)$, where each R_i has finite global dimension.*

and

Theorem 5.2. *Suppose X is a Noetherian, separated scheme such that every closed subscheme admits a regular alteration (e.g. X is essentially of finite type over a field). The category $D_{\text{coh}}^b(X)$ is strongly generated.*

- [Aok21] removes the technical assumption on alterations in Theorem 5.2:

Theorem 5.3. *If X is a quasicompact separated quasiexcellent scheme of finite dimension then $D_{\text{coh}}^b(X)$ is strongly generated.*

- [DDL24] considers the noncommutative analogue of Theorem 5.1.

6. GAGA THEOREMS

6.1. Surveys.

- The main idea is contained in [Nee23, Section 6].

6.2. Papers.

- [Hal23] proves a categorical GAGA theorem, but he did not have approximable categories at his disposal.
- [Nee18b] is supposed to bypass most of the technical material in [Hal23]. [Nee18a, Appendix A] shows how to do this.

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