

On classification of parabolic reflection groups in $SU(n, 1)$

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§ 0. Introduction.

To classify reflection groups is one of the most important matter in the group theory. It attracted many mathematicians. For example, finite reflection subgroups of orthogonal group $O(n)$ are classified by Coxeter [3] — they are called the Coxeter groups —, those of the unitary group $U(n)$ are classified by Shephard and Todd [9] — they are called the unitary reflection groups —, discrete cocompact reflection subgroups of the complex motion group are classified by Popov [8] — they are called the crystallographic reflection groups —, and discrete reflection subgroups of the parabolic subgroup of the special unitary group $SU(n, 1)$ of signature $(n, 1)$ are partially classified by Yoshida-Hattori [14] and Yoshida [12] — they are called the parabolic reflection groups in $SU(n, 1)$.

This paper is devoted to the complete classification of the parabolic reflection groups in $SU(n, 1)$. The group $SU(n, 1)$ gives rise to the group $\text{Aut}(D)$ of analytic automorphisms of a domain $D = \{z, u_1, \dots, u_m \in \mathbb{C}^{m+1}; 2 \operatorname{Im} z - \sum |u_j|^2 > 0\}$, which is projectively equivalent to the complex n -ball $B^n = \{z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}^n; \sum |z_j|^2 < 1\}$. The parabolic subgroup G of $SU(n, 1)$ is identified with a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(D)$ which leaves the point P at infinity fixed. Precisely speaking, reflection groups in question are discrete subgroups of G of locally finite covolume at P .

In § 1, we review the structure of discrete subgroup of G . The main theorem is stated in § 2. Proof is given in § 3.

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§ 1. Parabolic subgroup G .

1.1. A matrix representation of G . Let V be an $(m+1)$ -dimensional complex vector space with coordinates $(z, u_1, \dots, u_m)$. Let D be a domain in V defined as follows