

HOMOGENEOUS LAGRANGIAN FOLIATIONS ON COMPLEX SPACE FORMS

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ABSTRACT. We classify holomorphic isometric actions on complex space forms all whose orbits are Lagrangian submanifolds, up to orbit equivalence. The only examples are Lagrangian affine subspace foliations of complex Euclidean spaces, and Lagrangian horocycle foliations of complex hyperbolic spaces.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let (M, g, J) be a Kähler manifold with Riemannian metric g and complex structure J . As a Kähler manifold, M carries a natural symplectic structure defined as $\omega(X, Y) = g(X, JY)$, which turns it into a symplectic manifold. A submanifold N of M is said to be *Lagrangian* if the symplectic form ω vanishes on TN and the dimension of N is half the dimension of M . In the case of a Kähler manifold this is equivalent to saying that N is totally real and of half the (real) dimension of M , or equivalently, $JT_p N = \nu_p M$ for all $p \in N$, and where νN denotes the normal bundle of N .

A foliation on a symplectic manifold is called Lagrangian if all its leaves are Lagrangian submanifolds. These are important objects in symplectic geometry and topology, as exemplified in Weinstein's foundational results [12] or in more recent contributions [6]. Now, if M is a Kähler manifold, a foliation on M is said to be *homogeneous* if it is the family of orbits of an action of a connected Lie group of automorphisms of the Kähler structure of M , that is, of holomorphic isometries of M . This article is motivated by the problem of investigating homogeneous Lagrangian foliations on Kähler manifolds. In this sense, our aim here is to provide the classification of homogeneous Lagrangian foliations on complex space forms, that is, complete simply connected Kähler manifolds with constant holomorphic sectional curvature: complex Euclidean spaces \mathbb{C}^n , complex projective spaces $\mathbb{C}P^n$, and complex hyperbolic spaces $\mathbb{C}H^n$.

Main Theorem. *A homogeneous Lagrangian foliation on a complex space form is holomorphically congruent to a Lagrangian affine subspace foliation on \mathbb{C}^n or to a Lagrangian horocycle foliation on $\mathbb{C}H^n$.*

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Here, by Lagrangian affine subspace foliation we mean the orbit foliation of the action of a subgroup of translations of \mathbb{C}^n given by a Lagrangian subspace $V \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ of \mathbb{C}^n . More interesting is the example in the complex hyperbolic space, which is constructed as follows. As a symmetric space, the complex hyperbolic space can be written as $\mathbb{C}H^n \cong \mathrm{SU}(1, n)/\mathrm{U}(n)$, where $K \cong \mathrm{U}(n)$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $G = \mathrm{SU}(1, n)$. Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ be the Cartan decomposition of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{su}(1, n)$ with respect to $\mathfrak{k} \cong \mathfrak{u}(n)$, where \mathfrak{p} is the orthogonal complement of \mathfrak{k} in \mathfrak{g} with respect to the Killing form of \mathfrak{g} . If we choose \mathfrak{a} a maximal abelian subspace of \mathfrak{p} , the restricted root space decomposition of \mathfrak{g} can be written as $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{-2\alpha} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$. The fact that $\mathbb{C}H^n$ is a Kähler manifold implies that \mathfrak{g}_α is a complex vector space of dimension $n - 1$. We refer to Subsection 2.1 for further details. We define $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$, where \mathfrak{l} is a Lagrangian subspace of $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \cong \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$. We denote by H the connected Lie subgroup of $\mathrm{SU}(1, n)$ whose Lie algebra is \mathfrak{h} . We call the foliation induced by H on $\mathbb{C}H^n$ the *Lagrangian horocycle foliation*. It can be proved that all the orbits of H are congruent to each other, and that they all are Lagrangian submanifolds of $\mathbb{C}H^n$. The Lagrangian horocycle foliation is also an example of a homogeneous polar foliation [4].

Our result fits into the framework of the investigation of homogeneous Lagrangian submanifolds in Kähler manifolds. In this setting, Bedulli and Gori [2] studied general properties of these objects, and classified compact homogeneous Lagrangian submanifolds in $\mathbb{C}P^n$ arising as orbits of simple compact subgroups of $\mathrm{SU}(n + 1)$. The case of non-simple subgroups constitutes still an open problem (see also [11]). Interestingly, there is a complete classification of compact homogeneous Lagrangian submanifolds in complex hyperquadrics, due to Ma and Ohnita [9]. Also, Kajigaya and the third author [7] derived a classification of homogeneous Lagrangian submanifolds of complex hyperbolic spaces arising as orbits of subgroups of the solvable Iwasawa group of $\mathbb{C}H^n$, and established a correspondence between compact homogeneous Lagrangian submanifolds in $\mathbb{C}H^n$, in \mathbb{C}^n , and in $\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$. There are also some partial classifications of homogeneous totally real submanifolds in Hermitian symmetric spaces under additional geometric assumptions (cf. [3]).

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 contains some preliminaries regarding the complex hyperbolic space and isometric actions with isotropic orbits on Kähler manifolds. The proof of the Main Theorem is the content of Section 3.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we collect some basic facts regarding the complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^n$ and the algebraic structure of its isometry group (in §2.1), and we include a proof of a known result about actions with isotropic orbits in the Kähler setting (in §2.2).

2.1. The complex hyperbolic space.

We denote by $\mathbb{C}H^n$ the complex hyperbolic space with constant negative holomorphic sectional curvature. It is well known that it can be realized as a Hermitian symmetric space G/K , where $G = \mathrm{SU}(1, n)$ is, up to a finite quotient, the connected component of the identity of the isometry group of $\mathbb{C}H^n$, and $K = \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{U}(1) \times \mathrm{U}(n))$ is the isotropy group of G at some point $o \in \mathbb{C}H^n$. Moreover, $G = \mathrm{SU}(1, n)$ coincides (again, up to finite quotient) with the group of holomorphic isometries of $\mathbb{C}H^n$.

Let us denote by $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{su}(1, n)$ and $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{s}(\mathfrak{u}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{u}(n)) \cong \mathfrak{u}(n)$ the Lie algebras of G and K , respectively, and let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ be the corresponding Cartan decomposition, where \mathfrak{p} is the orthogonal complement of \mathfrak{k} in \mathfrak{g} with respect to the Killing form \mathcal{B} of \mathfrak{g} . Recall that we can identify \mathfrak{p} with the tangent space $T_o\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^n$ as vector spaces. Denote by θ the corresponding Cartan involution, whose $+1$ (resp. -1) eigenspace is \mathfrak{k} (resp. \mathfrak{p}). Then $\mathcal{B}_\theta(X, Y) := -\mathcal{B}(\theta X, Y)$, $X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$, defines a positive definite inner product on \mathfrak{g} which satisfies $\mathcal{B}_\theta(\text{ad}(X)Y, Z) = -\mathcal{B}_\theta(Y, \text{ad}(\theta X)Z)$, for all $X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{g}$. The $\text{Ad}(K)$ -invariant inner product \mathcal{B}_θ on \mathfrak{p} induces the Riemannian metric on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^n \cong G/K$.

As for any other irreducible Hermitian symmetric space G/K , the Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{k} of \mathfrak{g} has a 1-dimensional center $Z(\mathfrak{k})$. Then, there is an element $\zeta \in Z(\mathfrak{k})$, which is unique up to sign, such that $J_o := \text{ad}(\zeta)|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ defines an $\text{Ad}(K)$ -invariant (orthogonal) complex structure on \mathfrak{p} . Since $\text{Ad}(K)$ -invariant structures on \mathfrak{p} induce G -invariant structures on G/K , J_o determines a G -invariant (orthogonal) complex structure J on G/K . Then G/K becomes isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^n$ as a Kähler manifold.

Let \mathfrak{a} be a maximal abelian subspace in \mathfrak{p} , which is 1-dimensional, as $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^n$ is a rank one symmetric space. This abelian subspace \mathfrak{a} induces a \mathcal{B}_θ -orthogonal direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{-2\alpha} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$, called a restricted root space decomposition of \mathfrak{g} , where $\mathfrak{g}_\lambda = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} : \text{ad}(H)X = \lambda(H)X, \text{ for all } H \in \mathfrak{a}\}$ for each $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$. Let $\mathfrak{k}_0 = \mathfrak{g}_0 \cap \mathfrak{k} \cong \mathfrak{u}(n-1)$ be the normalizer of \mathfrak{a} in \mathfrak{k} . It turns out that $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{k}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{a}$, \mathfrak{g}_α is normalized by \mathfrak{k}_0 , and both \mathfrak{a} and $\mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$ are centralized by \mathfrak{k}_0 . Set $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$, which is a nilpotent Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} isomorphic to the $(2n-1)$ -dimensional Heisenberg Lie algebra. Then the vector space direct sum $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ is an Iwasawa decomposition of \mathfrak{g} , which induces, at the Lie group level, a decomposition $G \cong K \times A \times N$ as a Cartesian product.

It follows from the Iwasawa decomposition at the Lie group level that the connected closed subgroup AN of G with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ acts simply transitively on $G/K \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^n$ by the natural left action. In particular, the map $\Phi: AN \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^n$ defined by $\Phi(g) = g(o)$ is a diffeomorphism. Thus, we can equip AN with the Kähler structure so that Φ is a holomorphic isometry. We will denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the induced Riemannian metric on AN , which turns out to be left-invariant on AN , and by J the induced left-invariant complex structure on AN , given by $J = \Phi_*^{-1} \circ J \circ \Phi_*$. It turns out that the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \Phi^* \mathcal{B}_\theta$ on $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n} \cong T_e AN$ is related to the inner product \mathcal{B}_θ on \mathfrak{g} by $\langle X, Y \rangle = \mathcal{B}_\theta(X_\mathfrak{a}, Y_\mathfrak{a}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_\theta(X_\mathfrak{n}, Y_\mathfrak{n})$, where subscripts mean the \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{n} components, respectively, for any $X, Y \in \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$. In particular, for any $T \in \mathfrak{k}_0$ and $X, Y \in \mathfrak{n}$ we have

$$\langle \text{ad}(T)X, Y \rangle = -\langle X, \text{ad}(T)Y \rangle,$$

that is, the elements of $\text{ad}(\mathfrak{k}_0)|_{\mathfrak{n}}$ are skew-symmetric with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ (and \mathcal{B}_θ). One can also prove that \mathfrak{g}_α is J -invariant, namely, \mathfrak{g}_α is a complex subspace in $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$, and $J\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$. Let $B \in \mathfrak{a}$ be a unit vector and define $Z := JB \in \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$. Then, the Lie bracket of $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ is given by

$$[aB + U + xZ, bB + V + yZ] = -\frac{b}{2}U + \frac{a}{2}V + (-bx + ay + \langle JU, V \rangle)Z,$$

where $a, b, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $U, V \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$.

Lemma 2.1. *We have $\text{ad}(T)J|_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha} = \text{Jad}(T)|_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha}$, for any $T \in \mathfrak{k}_0$.*

Proof. Let $T \in \mathfrak{k}_0$ and $U, V \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$. Since $[JU, V] \in \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$ and \mathfrak{k}_0 normalizes \mathfrak{g}_α and centralizes $\mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$, the Jacobi identity gives

$$\begin{aligned} \langle J[T, JU], V \rangle Z &= [[T, JU], V] = -[[JU, V], T] - [[V, T], JU] \\ &= -\langle J[V, T], JU \rangle Z = -\langle [T, U], V \rangle Z. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $J[T, JU] = -[T, U]$, which is equivalent to our claim. \square

2.2. Actions with isotropic orbits.

We recall here some known facts about Kähler geometry from the symplectic viewpoint, and Lie group actions with isotropic orbits.

If M is a Kähler manifold with metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and complex structure J , then $\omega(X, Y) := \langle X, JY \rangle$ defines a symplectic structure on M . Holomorphic isometries of M are then symplectomorphisms of (M, ω) . A submanifold N of a symplectic manifold (M, ω) is called isotropic if the symplectic form of M vanishes on tangent vectors to N , i.e. $\omega(v, w) = 0$ for all $v, w \in T_p N$, $p \in N$. In the context of Kähler geometry, isotropic submanifolds are usually called totally real, as in this case the condition translates into $JT_p N \perp T_p N$, for each $p \in N$. An isotropic submanifold N is called Lagrangian if it is of the maximal possible dimension among isotropic submanifolds, i.e. $2 \dim N = \dim M$, where we consider real dimensions.

We will make use of a well-known result on Hamiltonian actions on symplectic manifolds [1, Proposition III.2.12]. Since we will use it in the context of Kähler geometry, we include a proof in this setting.

Proposition 2.2. *Let H be a connected Lie group acting almost effectively and by holomorphic isometries on a Kähler manifold M . If all H -orbits are isotropic, then H is abelian.*

Proof. For each $X \in \mathfrak{h}$ in the Lie algebra of H , we denote by X^* the associated fundamental Killing vector field on M , given by $X_p^* = \frac{d}{dt}|_{t=0} \text{Exp}(tX)(p)$, $p \in M$, where Exp denotes the Lie group exponential map of H . Since H acts by holomorphic transformations, X^* is a holomorphic vector field, that is, $\mathcal{L}_{X^*} J = 0$, or equivalently

$$(1) \quad [X^*, JY^*] = J[X^*, Y^*],$$

for any vector field Y^* . Recall also that, for any Killing vector field X^* , ∇X^* is a skew-adjoint endomorphism of M with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Taking this into account, together with the fact that M is Kähler (and hence $\nabla J = 0$), we have:

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \langle X^*, \nabla_v JY^* \rangle &= \langle X^*, J\nabla_v Y^* \rangle = -\langle JX^*, \nabla_v Y^* \rangle = \langle v, \nabla_{JX^*} Y^* \rangle \\ &= \langle [JX^*, Y^*], v \rangle + \langle \nabla_{Y^*} JX^*, v \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

for any $v \in TM$, any Killing vector field Y^* , and any vector field X^* .

We know that $T_p(H \cdot p) = \{X_p^* : X \in \mathfrak{h}\}$, for any $p \in M$. Then, all H -orbits are isotropic if and only if the maps $\Psi_{X,Y} : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $p \mapsto \Psi_{X,Y}(p) := \langle X^*, JY^* \rangle$, vanish identically, for

any $X, Y \in \mathfrak{h}$. But, using the fact that J is Kähler, then inserting (2) twice and finally using (1), we can calculate the differential:

$$\begin{aligned} d\Psi_{X,Y}(v) &= \langle \nabla_v X^*, JY^* \rangle + \langle X^*, \nabla_v JY^* \rangle = -\langle \nabla_v JX^*, Y^* \rangle + \langle X^*, \nabla_v JY^* \rangle \\ &= -\langle [JY^*, X^*], v \rangle - \langle \nabla_{X^*} JY^*, v \rangle + \langle [JX^*, Y^*], v \rangle + \langle \nabla_{Y^*} JX^*, v \rangle \\ &= 2\langle J[X^*, Y^*], v \rangle - \langle J\nabla_{X^*} Y^*, v \rangle + \langle J\nabla_{Y^*} X^*, v \rangle \\ &= \langle J[X^*, Y^*], v \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

for any $v \in TM$. Therefore, if $\Psi_{X,Y}$ vanishes identically, then $[X^*, Y^*] = 0$. Since $X \in \mathfrak{h} \mapsto X^* \in \Gamma(TM)$ is a Lie algebra anti-homomorphism, which is one-to-one due to the fact that H acts almost effectively on M , we get $[X, Y]^* = 0$, and then, $[X, Y] = 0$. Since this holds for any $X, Y \in \mathfrak{h}$, we conclude that \mathfrak{h} is abelian, and hence, also H , since it is connected. \square

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

We divide the proof in three subsections according to the sign of the curvature of the ambient complex space form.

3.1. Homogeneous Lagrangian foliations on complex projective spaces.

The non-existence of homogeneous Lagrangian foliations on complex projective spaces is a direct consequence of Proposition 2.2. Indeed, the Lie group $\mathrm{SU}(n+1)$ is (up to a finite quotient) the connected component of the identity of the isometry group the complex projective space $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$, which coincides with the group of holomorphic isometries of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$. Let H be a connected Lie subgroup of $\mathrm{SU}(n+1)$ acting on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ with Lagrangian orbits. By Proposition 2.2, H is abelian. Therefore, H is contained in a maximal torus T^n of the compact Lie group $\mathrm{SU}(n+1)$. But the action of any maximal torus of $\mathrm{SU}(n+1)$ on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ has a fixed point (since by rank reasons T^n is contained in a maximal proper compact subgroup $\mathrm{U}(n)$ of $\mathrm{SU}(n+1)$, which necessarily fixes a point). Hence, also the H -action has a fixed point, which contradicts the assumption that all orbits are Lagrangian.

3.2. Homogeneous Lagrangian foliations on complex Euclidean spaces.

We recall first some well-known facts about the isometry group of a Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n . The connected component $I^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of the identity element of the isometry group of \mathbb{R}^n is isomorphic to the semi-direct product $\mathrm{SO}(n) \times_{\Phi} \mathbb{R}^n$, where $\Phi: \mathrm{SO}(n) \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is given by $\Phi(a)(v) = av$. Hence, the group operation is given by the formula $(a, v)(b, w) = (ab, v+aw)$. The isometry group of \mathbb{R}^n acts on \mathbb{R}^n in the obvious way by $(a, v)x = ax + v$. The Lie algebra of $I^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the semi-direct sum $\mathfrak{so}(n) \oplus_{\phi} \mathbb{R}^n$ where $\phi: \mathfrak{so}(n) \rightarrow \mathrm{Der}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is given by $\phi(X)(v) = Xv$. Thus, the Lie bracket is given by $[X+v, Y+w] = XY - YX + Xw - Yv$, and the adjoint representation is $\mathrm{Ad}(a, v)(X+w) = aXa^{-1} - aXa^{-1}v + aw$.

Now, let us assume that H is a connected Lie subgroup of the group $\mathrm{U}(n) \times_{\Phi} \mathbb{C}^n$ of holomorphic isometries of \mathbb{C}^n acting on \mathbb{C}^n in such a way that all its orbits are Lagrangian. Of course, $\mathrm{U}(n) \times_{\Phi} \mathbb{C}^n$ is a Lie subgroup of the group $I^0(\mathbb{C}^n) = \mathrm{SO}(2n) \times_{\Phi} \mathbb{C}^n$ of orientation-preserving isometries of $\mathbb{C}^n \cong \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. From Proposition 2.2, H is abelian. We denote by $\pi: \mathfrak{so}(2n) \oplus_{\phi} \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathfrak{so}(2n)$ the projection onto the first component, and we define $V = \mathbb{C}^n \cap \mathfrak{h}$

the pure translational part of \mathfrak{h} . In particular, note that $\dim \mathfrak{h} = \dim \pi(\mathfrak{h}) + \dim V$. We know that π is a Lie algebra homomorphism. Since \mathfrak{h} is abelian, so is $\pi(\mathfrak{h}) \subset \mathfrak{so}(2n)$. We define the map

$$\xi: \pi(\mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n \ominus V, \quad X \mapsto \xi(X),$$

by the requirement $X + \xi(X) \in \mathfrak{h}$. In this subsection, we use the symbol \ominus to denote orthogonal complement. This map is well-defined because $X + \xi(X), X + \xi'(X) \in \mathfrak{h}$ implies $\xi(X) - \xi'(X) = (X + \xi(X)) - (X + \xi'(X)) \in \mathfrak{h}$, and hence, $\xi(X) = \xi'(X)$.

We now follow the approach given in [5, Theorem 2.1]. Since $\pi(\mathfrak{h})$ is a commuting family of skew-symmetric endomorphisms, we can define

$$\mathfrak{h}_\lambda = \{v \in \mathbb{C}^n : X^2 v = -\lambda(X)^2 v, \text{ for each } X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})\},$$

where $\lambda \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})^*$ is a 1-form. If $\Sigma \subset \pi(\mathfrak{h})^*$ denotes the set of all non-zero 1-forms λ for which $\mathfrak{h}_\lambda \neq 0$, then we have the $\pi(\mathfrak{h})$ -invariant orthogonal decomposition

$$\mathbb{C}^n = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Sigma \cup \{0\}} \mathfrak{h}_\lambda, \quad \text{where} \quad \mathfrak{h}_0 = \bigcap_{X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})} \ker X.$$

We denote $\mathfrak{h}_0^\perp = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Sigma} \mathfrak{h}_\lambda$, the orthogonal complement of \mathfrak{h}_0 in \mathbb{C}^n , which is also $\pi(\mathfrak{h})$ -invariant. In particular, $\pi(\mathfrak{h})(\mathbb{C}^n) = \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp$, which implies that $\pi(\mathfrak{h})$ is isomorphic to an abelian Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{so}(\mathfrak{h}_0^\perp)$.

An element $X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$ is called regular if $\lambda(X) \neq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \Sigma$. The subset of regular elements is open and dense in $\pi(\mathfrak{h})$. If $X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$ is regular, then $\ker X = \mathfrak{h}_0$. Moreover, since X is skew-symmetric we have the orthogonal decomposition $\mathbb{C}^n = (\ker X) \oplus (\text{Im } X)$. Thus, $\text{Im } X = \pi(\mathfrak{h})(\mathbb{C}^n) = \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp$.

Let $X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$ and $v \in V$. Since \mathfrak{h} is abelian, we have $0 = [X + \xi(X), v] = Xv$. Hence, $V \subset \mathfrak{h}_0$. If $X, Y \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$, commutativity implies $0 = [X + \xi(X), Y + \xi(Y)] = X\xi(Y) - Y\xi(X)$.

Lemma 3.1. *There exists $c \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that $\xi(X) - Xc \in \mathfrak{h}_0$ for all $X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$.*

Proof. Let $X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$ be a regular element. Since $\mathbb{C}^n = (\ker X) \oplus (\text{Im } X)$, there exists $c \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that $\xi(X) - Xc \in \ker X = \mathfrak{h}_0$. Now, let $Y \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$ be arbitrary. Since $\pi(\mathfrak{h})$ is abelian,

$$0 = X\xi(Y) - Y\xi(X) = X\xi(Y) - YXc = X(\xi(Y) - Yc),$$

and thus, $\xi(Y) - Yc \in \ker X = \mathfrak{h}_0$, as we wanted to show. \square

If $X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$, then $\text{Ad}(\text{Id}, c)(X + \xi(X)) = X - Xc + \xi(X)$. Moreover $\text{Ad}(\text{Id}, c)(V) = V \subset \mathfrak{h}_0$. Therefore, if we define $\mathfrak{w} = \xi(\pi(\mathfrak{h})) \oplus V$, by Lemma 3.1 and after conjugation by (Id, c) , we can assume $\mathfrak{w} \subset \mathfrak{h}_0$.

The tangent space of the orbit of H through the origin is precisely $T_0(H \cdot 0) = \mathfrak{w}$. By hypothesis, this orbit is Lagrangian in \mathbb{C}^n . This means that $\mathfrak{w} \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ is a Lagrangian subspace of $\mathbb{C}^n = \mathfrak{w} \oplus i\mathfrak{w}$.

Let $v \in V$ and $X \in \pi(\mathfrak{h})$ be a regular element. We consider $q \in \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp = \text{Im } X$. Then, there exists $p \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that $q = Xp$. The fact that $T_p(H \cdot p)$ and \mathfrak{w} are totally real, implies $\langle iv, q \rangle = \langle iv, Xp \rangle = \langle iv, Xp + \xi(X) \rangle = 0$. Hence, iV is orthogonal to \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp , and thus, $\mathbb{C}V$,

the complexification of V , satisfies $\mathbb{C}V \subset \mathfrak{h}_0$. Therefore, $\mathbb{C}V \oplus \xi(\pi(\mathfrak{h})) \subset \mathfrak{h}_0$, and then, $\dim \mathfrak{h}_0 \geq 2 \dim V + \dim \xi(\pi(\mathfrak{h}))$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} 2n &= \dim \mathbb{C}^n = \dim \mathfrak{h}_0 + \dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp \geq 2 \dim V + \dim \xi(\pi(\mathfrak{h})) + \dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp \\ &= \dim \mathfrak{w} + \dim V + \dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp = n + \dim V + \dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp, \end{aligned}$$

which implies $\dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp \leq n - \dim V$. On the other hand,

$$\dim \pi(\mathfrak{h}) = \dim \xi(\pi(\mathfrak{h})) + \dim \ker \xi \geq \dim \xi(\pi(\mathfrak{h})) = \dim \mathfrak{w} - \dim V = n - \dim V.$$

The last two inequalities imply $\dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp \leq \dim \pi(\mathfrak{h})$. Now recall that $\pi(\mathfrak{h})$ is isomorphic to an abelian Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{so}(\mathfrak{h}_0^\perp)$. Then,

$$\dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp \leq \dim \pi(\mathfrak{h}) \leq \text{rank } \mathfrak{so}(\mathfrak{h}_0^\perp) \leq \frac{1}{2} \dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp.$$

Hence, $\dim \mathfrak{h}_0^\perp = 0$, which implies $\pi(\mathfrak{h}) = 0$. Therefore $\mathfrak{h} = V = \mathfrak{w} \cong \mathbb{R}^n$, and H acts on \mathbb{C}^n by translations by vectors in a Lagrangian subspace V of \mathbb{C}^n .

3.3. Homogeneous Lagrangian foliations on complex hyperbolic spaces.

Let H be a connected Lie subgroup of $G = \text{SU}(1, n)$ with Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} . Assume that H induces a homogeneous Lagrangian foliation on $\mathbb{C}H^n$, $n \geq 2$. By Proposition 2.2, \mathfrak{h} is abelian. In particular, it is solvable and, as such, it is contained in a maximal solvable subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , which by definition is a Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Thus, there exists a Borel subalgebra \mathfrak{b} containing \mathfrak{h} . It turns out that Borel subalgebras of semisimple Lie algebras are well understood in terms of Cartan subalgebras (see [10] and [8]). There is a Cartan decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ such that $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \tilde{\mathfrak{a}} \oplus \tilde{\mathfrak{n}}$, where $\mathfrak{t} \subset \mathfrak{k}$, $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, and $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{a}$ is a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Moreover, $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\tilde{\lambda}} = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} : \text{ad}(H)X = \tilde{\lambda}(H)X \text{ for all } H \in \tilde{\mathfrak{a}}\}$, $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{a}}^*$, is a root space with respect to $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}$, $\tilde{\Sigma}^+$ is the set of positive roots with respect to a certain ordering in $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}$, and thus $\tilde{\mathfrak{n}} = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\Sigma}^+} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\tilde{\lambda}}$. There are exactly two conjugacy classes of Cartan subalgebras in \mathfrak{g} . Indeed, since \mathfrak{a} is abelian and $\mathbb{C}H^n$ has rank one, either $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}} = 0$, or $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}} = \mathfrak{a}$ is a maximal abelian subspace of \mathfrak{p} . If $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}} = 0$, then $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{t}$ is a maximal abelian subalgebra of \mathfrak{k} . In this case H would be contained in K . Cartan's fixed point theorem implies that the compact Lie group K fixes a point when acting on the Hadamard manifold $\mathbb{C}H^n$. But since $H \subset K$, H would also have a fixed point, which is not possible because H induces a foliation by assumption. Therefore $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}} = \mathfrak{a}$, which means that $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ is a so-called maximally non-compact Borel subalgebra. In this case, $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ coincides, up to conjugation, with the non-compact part of the Iwasawa decomposition described in §2.1. Hence, we have proved

Proposition 3.2. *If H induces a Lagrangian foliation on $\mathbb{C}H^n$, then its Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} is, up to conjugation, an abelian subalgebra of a maximally non-compact Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ with respect to a Cartan decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, where \mathfrak{a} is a maximal abelian subspace of \mathfrak{p} , and \mathfrak{t} is a maximal abelian subalgebra of \mathfrak{k} .*

We now study the projection of $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ onto $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$, which we denote by $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}}$. Since H induces a Lagrangian foliation, we get that $T_o(H \cdot o) \cong \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}}$ is a Lagrangian subspace of

$\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n} \cong \mathbb{C}^n$, where $o \in \mathbb{C}H^n$ is the fixed point of K . As $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}$ is the kernel of the orthogonal projection of \mathfrak{h} onto $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$, the first isomorphism theorem yields

$$(3) \quad \dim \mathfrak{h} = \dim(\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}) + \dim \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} = \dim(\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}) + n.$$

Now we consider the following linear map

$$T: \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \ominus (\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}), \quad X \mapsto T_X,$$

defined by the requirement $T_X + X \in \mathfrak{h}$. Here $\mathfrak{t} \ominus (\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t})$ represents the orthogonal complement of $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}$ in \mathfrak{t} with respect to \mathcal{B}_θ . This map is well-defined because $T_X + X, T'_X + X \in \mathfrak{h}$ implies $T_X - T'_X = (T_X + X) - (T'_X + X) \in \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}$, and so, $T_X = T'_X$. It is also easy to see that T is linear.

We now distinguish two cases: the projection of \mathfrak{h} onto $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$ is either $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$, or strictly contained in $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$.

Case (i): the orthogonal projection of \mathfrak{h} onto $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$ is surjective. In this case we have $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} = \mathbb{R}(B+X) \oplus \mathfrak{w} \oplus \mathbb{R}(Y+Z)$, with \mathfrak{w} a subspace of \mathfrak{g}_α , and $X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \ominus \mathfrak{w}$. From now on, the symbol \ominus denotes orthogonal complement with respect to the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$.

Recall that $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}}$ is Lagrangian in $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$. Hence, \mathfrak{w} is totally real in $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \cong \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$, and for each $U \in \mathfrak{w}$ we have $0 = \langle J(B+X), U \rangle = \langle JX, U \rangle$ and $0 = \langle J(Y+Z), U \rangle = \langle JY, U \rangle$. This implies $\mathfrak{w} \subset \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \ominus (\mathbb{C}X + \mathbb{C}Y)$. Moreover,

$$(4) \quad 0 = \langle J(B+X), Y+Z \rangle = 1 + \langle JX, Y \rangle,$$

which in particular implies that $X \neq 0 \neq Y$. Thus, since $\dim \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} = n$, we have $\mathbb{C}X = \mathbb{C}Y$, and \mathfrak{w} is Lagrangian in $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \ominus \mathbb{C}Y \cong \mathbb{C}^{n-2}$. From (4), we can write

$$X = \gamma Y + \frac{1}{\|Y\|^2} JY,$$

for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $U \in \mathfrak{w}$. If $S \in \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}$ is arbitrary, and taking into account that \mathfrak{h} is abelian, we get $0 = [S, T_U + U] = [S, U]$ and $0 = [S, T_{Y+Z} + Y + Z] = [S, Y]$. Using Lemma 2.1, this implies $0 = [\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}, \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{w} \oplus \mathbb{C}Y] = [\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}, \mathfrak{g}_\alpha]$. Since the connected Lie subgroup $K_0 \cong \mathbb{U}(n-1)$ of G with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{k}_0 \cong \mathfrak{u}(n-1)$ acts effectively on $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \cong \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$, we must have $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t} = 0$. In particular, $\dim \mathfrak{h} = n$ by (3).

In order to simplify notation we write

$$T_B = T_{B+\gamma Y + \frac{1}{\|Y\|^2} JY} \quad \text{and} \quad T_Z = T_{Y+Z}.$$

Our next aim is to calculate $[T_Z, JY]$. Let $U \in \mathfrak{w}$. The fact that \mathfrak{h} is abelian yields $0 = [T_U + U, T_Z + Y + Z] = [T_U, Y] - [T_Z, U]$, and taking inner product with Y we get $\langle [T_Z, JY], JU \rangle = \langle [T_Z, Y], U \rangle = 0$. Using this, together with the facts that \mathfrak{h} is abelian and

$Y \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \ominus \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{w}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \left\langle \left[T_B + B + \gamma Y + \frac{1}{\|Y\|^2} JY, T_U + U \right], Y \right\rangle = -\langle [T_B, Y], U \rangle - \frac{1}{\|Y\|^2} \langle [T_U, JY], Y \rangle, \\ 0 &= \left\langle \left[T_B + B + \gamma Y + \frac{1}{\|Y\|^2} JY, T_Z + Y + Z \right], U \right\rangle = \langle [T_B, Y], U \rangle - \frac{1}{\|Y\|^2} \langle [T_Z, JY], U \rangle, \\ 0 &= \langle [T_U + U, T_Z + Y + Z], JY \rangle = -\langle [T_U, JY], Y \rangle + \langle [T_Z, JY], U \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

which imply $\langle [T_Z, JY], U \rangle = \langle [T_U, JY], Y \rangle = \langle [T_B, Y], U \rangle = 0$. Similarly,

$$0 = \left\langle \left[T_B + B + \gamma Y + \frac{1}{\|Y\|^2} JY, T_Z + Y + Z \right], Y \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \|Y\|^2 - \frac{1}{\|Y\|^2} \langle [T_Z, JY], Y \rangle$$

yields $\langle [T_Z, JY], Y \rangle = \|Y\|^4/2$. These calculations imply

$$(5) \quad [T_Z, JY] = \frac{\|Y\|^2}{2} Y.$$

Let $g = \text{Exp}(2JY/\|Y\|^2) \in AN$. We estimate the dimension of $(\text{Ad}(g)\mathfrak{h})_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}}$. Using the formula for the brackets in $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$, together with (5), we get

$$\text{Ad}(g)(T_Z + Y + Z) = T_Z + Y + Z - \frac{2}{\|Y\|^2} [T_Z, JY] - 2Z + \frac{2}{\|Y\|^4} \langle [T_Z, JY], Y \rangle Z = T_Z,$$

which has trivial projection onto $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$. Since $\dim \text{Ad}(g)\mathfrak{h} = \dim \mathfrak{h} = n$, we deduce that $\dim(\text{Ad}(g)\mathfrak{h})_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} \leq n - 1$. But $(\text{Ad}(g)\mathfrak{h})_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}}$ is isomorphic to the tangent space of the orbit of H through $g^{-1}(o)$, so we get an orbit whose dimension is not n ; in particular, it is not Lagrangian. Case (i) is therefore impossible.

Case (ii): the orthogonal projection of \mathfrak{h} onto $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$ is not surjective. In this case we have $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} = \mathbb{R}(aB + X + xZ) \oplus \mathfrak{w}$ with $a, x \in \mathbb{R}$, \mathfrak{w} a subspace of \mathfrak{g}_α , and $X \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \ominus \mathfrak{w}$.

Since $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}}$ is a Lagrangian subspace of $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n} \cong \mathbb{C}^n$, it is clear that \mathfrak{w} is totally real in $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \cong \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$. But then, since $\dim \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} = n$ by hypothesis, we need \mathfrak{w} to be Lagrangian in \mathfrak{g}_α and $aB + X + xZ \neq 0$. Moreover, the Lagrangian condition implies that for each $U \in \mathfrak{w}$ we have $0 = \langle J(aB + X + xZ), U \rangle = -\langle X, JU \rangle$, that is, X is orthogonal to $J\mathfrak{w}$. Since it is also orthogonal to \mathfrak{w} , and \mathfrak{w} is Lagrangian in \mathfrak{g}_α , we get $X = 0$. Thus, $aB + xZ \neq 0$. Assume first that $a \neq 0$. Let $U \in \mathfrak{w}$. Since \mathfrak{h} and $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{a}$ are abelian, $0 = 2[T_{aB+xZ} + aB + xZ, T_U + U] = 2[T_{aB+xZ}, U] + aU$. Equivalently, $(2 \text{ad}(T_{aB+xZ}) + a \text{Id})(U) = 0$. Since $\text{ad}(T_{aB+xZ})$ is a skew-symmetric endomorphism of \mathfrak{g}_α , $-a/2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ cannot be one of its eigenvalues. Therefore, $U = 0$. Since $n \geq 2$ we would get $\mathfrak{w} = 0$, which is a contradiction with the fact that \mathfrak{w} is Lagrangian in \mathfrak{g}_α . All in all this means that $a = 0$.

Therefore we get $x \neq 0$ and $xZ \in \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}}$. Thus, $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} = \mathfrak{w} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$. We will actually show that $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{w} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$, from where the Main Theorem follows.

If $S \in \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}$ and $U \in \mathfrak{w}$, then $0 = [S, T_U + U] = [S, U]$, and hence $[\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}, \mathfrak{w}] = 0$. Since \mathfrak{w} is Lagrangian in \mathfrak{g}_α , Lemma 2.1 ensures that $[\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t}, \mathfrak{g}_\alpha] = 0$. But the action of K_0 on \mathfrak{g}_α is effective, so this implies $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{t} = 0$, and thus, $\dim \mathfrak{h} = n$ by (3).

We prove that $T_Z = 0$. For each $U \in \mathfrak{w}$ we have $0 = [T_U + U, T_Z + Z] = -[T_Z, U]$. From Lemma 2.1 this implies $\text{ad}(T_Z)\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \text{ad}(T_Z)\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{w} = 0$, and since the action of K_0 is effective on \mathfrak{g}_α , we get $T_Z = 0$. In particular $Z \in \mathfrak{h}$.

Given $U, V \in \mathfrak{w}$ we have $0 = [T_U + U, T_V + V] = [T_U, V] - [T_V, U]$. Hence, for $U, V, W \in \mathfrak{w}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \langle [T_U, V], W \rangle &= -\langle V, [T_U, W] \rangle = -\langle V, [T_W, U] \rangle = \langle [T_W, V], U \rangle = \langle [T_V, W], U \rangle \\ &= -\langle [T_V, U], W \rangle = -\langle [T_U, V], W \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

from where it follows that $\langle [T_U, V], W \rangle = 0$, or equivalently, $[T_U, V] \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \ominus \mathfrak{w} = J\mathfrak{w}$. Using Lemma 2.1 this implies $[JV, T_U] = J[V, T_U] \in \mathfrak{w}$. Therefore, for each $W \in \mathfrak{w}$ we can define the endomorphism of \mathfrak{w}

$$\Phi_W: \mathfrak{w} \rightarrow \mathfrak{w}, \quad U \mapsto [JW, T_U].$$

This map Φ_W is self-adjoint. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi_W(U), V \rangle &= \langle [JW, T_U], V \rangle = \langle JW, [T_U, V] \rangle \\ &= \langle JW, [T_V, U] \rangle = \langle [JW, T_V], U \rangle = \langle \Phi_W(V), U \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the spectral theorem, Φ_W is diagonalizable with real eigenvalues.

We will show that $\Phi_W = 0$ for all $W \in \mathfrak{w}$. On the contrary, assume that $\Phi_W \neq 0$ for some non-zero $W \in \mathfrak{w}$. Then there exists an eigenvector $V \in \mathfrak{w}$ with a non-zero eigenvalue $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, that is, $[JW, T_V] = \Phi_W(V) = \lambda V$. Let $g = \text{Exp}(-\frac{1}{\lambda}JW) \in AN$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ad}(g)\left(T_V + V - \frac{1}{2\lambda}\langle W, V \rangle Z\right) \\ = T_V + V - \frac{1}{2\lambda}\langle W, V \rangle Z - \frac{1}{\lambda}[JW, T_V] + \frac{1}{\lambda}\langle W, V \rangle Z - \frac{1}{2\lambda^2}\langle W, [JW, T_V] \rangle Z = T_V \end{aligned}$$

has trivial projection onto $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$. Since $n = \dim \mathfrak{h} = \dim \text{Ad}(g)\mathfrak{h}$ we get $\dim(\text{Ad}(g)\mathfrak{h})_{\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}} \leq n - 1$. Thus, the orbit of H through $g^{-1}(o)$ would not be a Lagrangian submanifold, which contradicts the assumption that H induces a homogeneous Lagrangian foliation. Therefore $\Phi_W = 0$ for all $W \in \mathfrak{w}$, which, by Lemma 2.1 and the fact that $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{w} = \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, implies $\text{ad}(T_U)(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha) = 0$ for all $U \in \mathfrak{w}$. Since K_0 acts effectively on \mathfrak{g}_α , we get $T_U = 0$ for all $U \in \mathfrak{w}$. Therefore $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{w} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$.

Finally, it follows from the bracket relations of $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ that $\mathfrak{w} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$ is an ideal of $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$. Hence, for each $g \in AN$, $\text{Ad}(g)\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{h}$, and thus, $gHg^{-1} = H$. Since AN acts transitively on $\mathbb{C}H^n$ and $H \cdot g^{-1}(o) = g^{-1}(gHg^{-1} \cdot o) = g^{-1}(H \cdot o)$ for all $g \in AN$, this implies that the Lie subgroup H of $G = \text{SU}(1, n)$ whose Lie algebra is $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{w} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2\alpha}$, where \mathfrak{w} is a Lagrangian subspace of \mathfrak{g}_α , acts on $\mathbb{C}H^n$ in such a way that all its orbits are congruent to each other. But $T_o(H \cdot o) \cong \mathfrak{h}$ is a Lagrangian subspace of $T_o\mathbb{C}H^n \cong \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$, and since H is made of holomorphic isometries, we get that $H \cdot o$, and therefore all other H -orbits, are Lagrangian submanifolds. See [7] for further details.

This concludes the proof of the Main Theorem.

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