

# Preface

Discrete subgroups form an important class of groups. They naturally appear in many branches of mathematics and in the physical phenomena. An arithmetic subgroup is a certain discrete subgroup whose definition emerges from congruence properties of integers. For this reason arithmetic subgroups carry with them deep arithmetic information. In particular, in connection with certain parts of number theory and geometry, such as elliptic curves, modular forms, or zeta functions of arithmetic varieties, the arithmetic significance of these groups is more transparent. There are several deep results in number theory, topology, group theory, and many deep questions in analytic theory of automorphic forms and geometric theory of automorphic forms whose understanding is almost impossible without a basic knowledge of some elementary properties of arithmetic subgroups.

Modern results in number theory include solutions of some classical problems by modern methods. On the other hand, modern methods in number theory use results from diverse parts of mathematics, such as group theory, geometry, topology (cohomology theories), and others. An example of this fact is the proof of Fermat's last theorem by A. Wiles [Wiles]. One can take a glance at the introduction of the paper of Wiles to see that the subjects treated in this book are of foundational importance for the deeper understanding of recent results in number theory and topics on which a large part of the modern number theory is built on.

Having all of this in mind, we have been led to write this book with the hope of providing the basic information on some aspects of arithmetic groups to a wider class of readers.

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