1 Chabauty space of $\mathbf{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$

Let $G = \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. The group G acts on $\mathbb{H}^2$ by fractional linear transformation on upper half plane. An elemenatary subgroup of G is a subgroup of G that has a finite orbit in $\mathbb{H}^2 \cup \partial\mathbb{H}^2$.

Let the set A be a finite orbit of an elementary subgroup $H \leq G$. First we can think about where the set A is and what element H can have. If H contains an element that is parabolic or hyperbolic, then A cannot contain any element in $\mathbb{H}^2$. Otherwise the parabolic or hyperbolic isometry will create an infinite orbit. So in the case where A is contained in $\mathbb{H}^2$, we know that H can only have elliptic elements. The following fact is from Katok, where it is proved algebraically.

Fact 1. *If H contains only elliptic elements, then it has a fixed point in $\mathbb{H}^2$.*

The fact above tells us that if elementary subgroup H only has elliptical elements, then every element fixes the same point. In other words, all the elements are some rotation around that fixed point.

We want to argue that if $h \in H$ is parabolic or hyperbolic, then h also creates an infinite orbit of any $\xi \in \partial\mathbb{H}^2$ that is not a fixed point of h. For example, in upper half plane model, if h is the map $z \mapsto \lambda z$, it is a hyperbolic isometry leaving the imaginary axis invariant. Any other hyperbolic isometry is a conjugation of h. The map h has two fixed points 0 and ∞, for any nonzero ξ on the real line, the orbit is $\{\lambda^n \xi : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Similarly if h is the map $z \mapsto z + 1$, then h fixes ∞, and any $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ has infinite orbit $\{\xi + n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ under h. Any other parabolic map is a conjugation to h.

Knowing how different types of isometry determines what elements A can have, we can begin to classify all the closed elementary subgroup $H \leq G$. The following result is from [**?**]