

## ACTION OF $G = \langle u, v : u^3 = v^3 = 1 \rangle$ ON IMAGINARY QUADRATIC FIELDS

The imaginary quadratic fields are defined by the set  $\{a + b\sqrt{-n} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$  and denoted by  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-n})$ , where  $n$  is a square-free positive integer. In this chapter we have proved that if  $\alpha = \frac{a + \sqrt{-n}}{c} \in \mathbb{Q}^*(\sqrt{-n}) = \left\{ \frac{a + \sqrt{-n}}{c} : a, \frac{a^2 + n}{c}, c \in \mathbb{Z}, c \neq 0 \right\}$  then  $n$  does not change its value in the orbit  $\alpha G$ , where  $G = \langle u, v : u^3 = v^3 = 1 \rangle$ . Also we show that the number of orbits of  $\mathbb{Q}^*(\sqrt{-n})$  under the action of  $G$  are  $2[d(n) + 2d(n+1) - 4]$  and  $2[d(n) + 2d(n+1) - 6]$  according to  $n$  is even or odd, except for  $n=3$  for which there are exactly eight orbits. Also, the action of  $G$  on  $\mathbb{Q}^*(\sqrt{-n})$  is always intransitive.