

## VERTEX OPERATOR CONSTRUCTION OF STANDARD MODULES FOR $A_n^{(1)}$

M. PRIMC

**We generalize the vertex operator formula for the affine Lie algebra  $A_n^{(1)}$  in the “homogeneous picture” and by using it we construct a basis of any given standard  $A_n^{(1)}$ -module parametrized by coloured partitions. We also obtain a similar explicit construction of vacuum spaces of standard  $A_2^{(1)}$ -modules.**

**1. Introduction.** In this paper we give an explicit construction of standard (i.e. integrable highest weight) representations of affine Lie algebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  of the type  $A_n^{(1)}$ .

As usual, for  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbf{C})$  we fix a Cartan subalgebra  $\mathfrak{h}$  and root vectors  $x_\alpha$ , and we identify  $\mathfrak{h} \cong \mathfrak{h}^*$  via bilinear form  $\langle x, y \rangle = \text{tr } xy$ . We denote by  $c$  the canonical central element of the affine Lie algebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  and we write  $x(i) = x \otimes t^i$  for  $x \in \mathfrak{g}$  and  $i \in \mathbf{Z}$ . As usual we use triangular decompositions

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}_- + \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{n}_+, \quad \tilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{n}}_- + \tilde{\mathfrak{h}} + \tilde{\mathfrak{n}}_+.$$

Let  $\mathfrak{n}_0 \subset \mathfrak{n}_+$  be the nilpotent radical of a maximal parabolic subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{g}$  such that its Levi factor is (isomorphic to)  $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbf{C})$ . Let  $\Gamma = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\}$  be the set of weights of  $\mathfrak{n}_0$  (see §2). Then

$$\{x_\beta(j); \beta \in \Gamma, j \in \mathbf{Z}\}$$

is a commutative family in  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ .

Let  $L(\Lambda)$  be a standard  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module with a highest weight vector  $v_\Lambda$ . On  $L(\Lambda)$  we have a projective representation  $\beta \mapsto e_\beta$  of the root lattice  $Q$  of  $\mathfrak{g}$  (see §5). Let

$$x_\alpha(\zeta) = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} x_\alpha(j) \zeta^j.$$

By using the formal Laurent series technique we extend the vertex operator formula for level 1  $A_n^{(1)}$ -modules and for level  $k \geq 1$   $A_1^{(1)}$ -modules to all standard  $A_n^{(1)}$ -modules, based on a simple observation that the vertex operator formula for level 1 representation can