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Structure of parabolically induced modules for affine Kac–Moody algebras

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ABSTRACT

The main result of the paper establishes the irreducibility of a large family of nonzero central charge induced modules over Affine Lie algebras for any non standard parabolic subalgebra. It generalizes all previously known partial results and provides a construction of many new irreducible modules.

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1. Introduction

Let \mathfrak{g} be an affine Kac–Moody algebra with a 1-dimensional center $Z = \mathbb{C}c$ and a fixed Cartan subalgebra.

The main problem in the representation theory of affine Kac–Moody algebras is a classification of all irreducible weight representations. Such classification is known in various subcategories of weight modules, e.g. in the category \mathcal{O} , in its generalizations

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[6,3,12], in the category of modules with finite dimensional weight multiplicities and nonzero central charge [13]. An important tool in the construction of representations of affine Lie algebras is a parabolic induction. The conjecture ([7], Conjecture 8.1) indicates that induced modules are construction devices for irreducible weight modules. This conjecture is known to be true for $A_1^{(1)}$ ([9], Proposition 6.3), for $A_2^{(2)}$, [2] and for all affine Lie algebras in the case of modules with finite-dimensional weight spaces [13,4].

Simplest case of parabolic induction corresponds to the induction from Borel subalgebras. Standard examples of Borel subalgebras arise from taking partitions of the root system. For affine algebras there is always a finite number of conjugacy classes by the Weyl group of such partitions and corresponding Borel subalgebras. Verma type modules induced from these Borel subalgebras were first studied and classified by Jakobsen and Kac [14,15], and by Futorny [6,8], and were further developed in [3,12,7,9] and references therein. We will consider a more general definition of a Borel subalgebra (see below).

Nontrivial (different from Borel) parabolic subalgebras are divided into two groups, those with finite dimensional Levi subalgebras and those with infinite dimensional one. In this paper we are interested in the second case in this paper. The simplest non trivial example is given by a parabolic subalgebra whose Levi factor is the Heisenberg subalgebra together with Cartan subalgebra. Corresponding induced modules were studied in recent papers [11] and [1]. It was shown that any irreducible \mathbb{Z} -graded module over the Heisenberg subalgebra with a nonzero central charge induces the irreducible \mathfrak{G} -module. In [10] a similar reduction theorem was shown for pseudo parabolic subalgebras. These parabolic subalgebras give a particular class of non-solvable parabolic subalgebra of \mathfrak{G} with infinite dimensional Levi factor. The main results of [10] states that in this case the parabolic induction preserves irreducibility if the central charge is nonzero. The technique used in the proofs in [10] and [11] are different and somewhat complimentary.

The main purpose of the present paper is to show that in the affine setting both these cases of parabolic induction (and hence all known cases) can be extended to a more general result for modules with nonzero central charge.

For any Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} we denote by $U(\mathfrak{a})$ the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{a} .

Denote by G the Heisenberg subalgebra of \mathfrak{G} generated by all imaginary root subspaces of \mathfrak{G} . Let $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathfrak{G}$ be a parabolic subalgebra of \mathfrak{G} such that $\mathcal{P} = \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ is a Levi decomposition and \mathfrak{l} is infinite dimensional Levi factor. Denote by \mathfrak{l}^0 the Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{l} generated by all its real root subspaces and \mathfrak{h} . Let $G(\mathfrak{l})$ be a subalgebra of \mathfrak{l}^0 spanned by its imaginary root subspaces. Then $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}^0 + G_{\mathfrak{l}}$ where $G_{\mathfrak{l}} \subset G$ is the orthogonal complement of $G(\mathfrak{l})$ in G with respect to the Killing form, that is $G = G(\mathfrak{l}) + G_{\mathfrak{l}}$, $[G_{\mathfrak{l}}, \mathfrak{l}^0] = 0$ and $\mathfrak{l}^0 \cap G_{\mathfrak{l}} = \mathbb{C}c$.

For a Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} containing the Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} we say that a module V is a *weight* module if $V = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*} V_{\mu}$, where

$$V_{\mu} = \{v \in V | hv = \mu(h)v, \forall h \in \mathfrak{h}\}.$$

We denote by $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{G}}$ (respectively, $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{l}}$) the category of weight \mathfrak{G} -modules (respectively, \mathfrak{l} -modules) with respect to the common Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} of both \mathfrak{G} and \mathfrak{l} . We say that module V from either category has a nonzero central charge if the central element of \mathfrak{G} acts on V as a nonzero scalar. If $N \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{l}}$ then denote by $\text{ind}_N(\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{G})$ the induced \mathfrak{G} -module $U(\mathfrak{G}) \otimes_{U(\mathcal{P})} N$, where $\mathfrak{n}N = 0$. This defines a functor $\text{ind}(\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{G})$ from the category $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{l}}$ to the category $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{G}}$. Denote by $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathfrak{l}}$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{l}}$ consisting of those modules on which central element c acts injectively and let $\widetilde{\text{ind}}(\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{G})$ be the restriction of $\text{ind}(\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{G})$ onto $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathfrak{l}}$.

Since \mathfrak{l} is a sum of two commuting Lie subalgebras \mathfrak{l}^0 and $G_{\mathfrak{l}}$ then a natural way to construct irreducible modules in $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathfrak{l}}$ is to take a tensor product of an irreducible weight module L over \mathfrak{l}^0 with a \mathbb{Z} -graded irreducible module T over $G_{\mathfrak{l}}$ with the same scalar action of c . We will call such modules *tensor*.

For any positive integer k , denote $\mathfrak{G}_k = (G_{\mathfrak{l}})_{k\delta} \oplus \mathbb{C}c \oplus (G_{\mathfrak{l}})_{-k\delta}$ (see notations in the next section). We say that a \mathfrak{G}_k -module S is $k\delta$ -surjective (respectively $-k\delta$ -surjective) if for any two elements $s_1, s_2 \in S$ there exist $s \in S$ and $u_1, u_2 \in U((G_{\mathfrak{l}})_{k\delta})$ (respectively, $u_1, u_2 \in U((G_{\mathfrak{l}})_{-k\delta})$) such that $s_i = u_i s$, $i = 1, 2$. A $G_{\mathfrak{l}}$ -module T is admissible if for any positive integer k , any its cyclic \mathfrak{G}_k -submodule $T' \subset T$ is $k\delta$ -surjective or $-k\delta$ -surjective.

A tensor module $L \otimes T$ is called *admissible* if T is admissible $G_{\mathfrak{l}}$ -module. All known to us examples of irreducible \mathfrak{l} -modules are admissible tensor modules. On the other hand we do not have sufficient evidence to expect that admissible tensor modules exhaust all irreducible modules in $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathfrak{l}}$ or even tensor modules.

Our main result is the following theorem:

Theorem 1. *Let $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathfrak{G}$ be a parabolic subalgebra of \mathfrak{G} such that $\mathcal{P} = \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ is a Levi decomposition and \mathfrak{l} is infinite dimensional Levi factor. Then $\widetilde{\text{ind}}_N(\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{G})$ is an irreducible \mathfrak{G} -module for any irreducible admissible tensor module N from $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathfrak{l}}$.*

We see that this result is quite general allowing one to induce from an arbitrary irreducible admissible tensor \mathfrak{l} -module with nonzero central charge and to construct many new irreducible modules over \mathfrak{G} . This generalizes the results from [10,11,1]. In fact, it is possible to go beyond the category of weight modules but some grading is required in order to apply the same technique. Note that the proof of Theorem 1 in [11] is only valid for admissible G -modules, it is a particular case of the theorem above.

All results in the paper hold for both *untwisted* and *twisted* affine Lie algebras.

2. Preliminaries

We address to [16] for the basics of the Kac–Moody theory. The affine Lie algebra \mathfrak{G} has the root decomposition

$$\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus (\oplus_{\alpha \in \Delta} \mathfrak{G}_{\alpha}),$$

where $\mathfrak{G}_\alpha = \{x \in \mathfrak{G} \mid [h, x] = \alpha(h)x \text{ for every } h \in \mathfrak{H}\}$ and Δ is the root system of \mathfrak{G} . Let π be a fixed basis of the root system Δ . Then the root system Δ has a natural partition into positive and negative roots with respect to π , Δ_+ and Δ_- respectively. Let $\delta \in \Delta_+(\pi)$ be the indivisible imaginary root. Then the set of all imaginary roots is $\Delta^{im} = \{k\delta \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}\}$. Let $G = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} \mathfrak{G}_{k\delta} \oplus \mathbb{C}c$, a Heisenberg subalgebra of \mathfrak{G} . Then G has a triangular decomposition $G = G_- \oplus \mathbb{C}c \oplus G_+$, where $G_\pm = \bigoplus_{k > 0} \mathfrak{G}_{\pm k\delta}$.

Denote by \mathfrak{g} the underlined simple finite dimensional Lie algebra that has $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N\} \subset \pi$ as set of simple roots and $\dot{\Delta} = \dot{\Delta}_+ \cup \dot{\Delta}_-$ be a decomposition of the root system $\dot{\Delta}$ of \mathfrak{g} into positive and negative to this set of simple roots. When there are roots of two lengths in \mathfrak{g} , we set $\dot{\Delta}_l$ and $\dot{\Delta}_s$ to be the long and short roots in $\dot{\Delta}$ respectively. The real positive roots Δ_+^{re} of Δ can be described as follows:

$$\Delta_+^{\text{re}} = \begin{cases} \{\alpha + n\delta \mid \alpha \in \dot{\Delta}_+, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \\ \quad \text{if } r = 1 \text{ (the untwisted case),} \\ \{\alpha + n\delta \mid \alpha \in (\dot{\Delta}_s)_+, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{\alpha + nr\delta \mid \alpha \in (\dot{\Delta}_l)_+, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ \quad \text{if } r = 2, 3 \text{ and not } A_{2\ell}^{(2)} \text{ type,} \\ \{\alpha + n\delta \mid \alpha \in (\dot{\Delta}_s)_+, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{\alpha + 2n\delta \mid \alpha \in (\dot{\Delta}_l)_+, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ \quad \cup \{\frac{1}{2}(\alpha + (2n-1)\delta) \mid \alpha \in (\dot{\Delta}_l)_+, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ \quad \text{if } A_{2\ell}^{(2)} \text{ type.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

3. Parabolic induction

In this section we consider our main tool of constructing new modules – parabolic induction. We start with discussion of the Borel subalgebras.

3.1. Borel subalgebras

A subalgebra $\mathfrak{B} \subset \mathfrak{G}$ is called a *Borel subalgebra* if it contains \mathfrak{H} (and hence has a root decomposition) and there exists an automorphism σ of \mathfrak{G} satisfying

- $\sigma(\mathfrak{H}) = \mathfrak{H}$;
- $\mathfrak{B} + \sigma(\mathfrak{B}) = \mathfrak{G}$;
- $\mathfrak{B} \cap \sigma(\mathfrak{B}) = \mathfrak{H}$.

Note that this definition is more general than the usual definition of Borel subalgebras associated with closed partitions of root systems [6, 5].

Consider a subset $P \subset \Delta$ such that $P \cap (-P) = \emptyset$ and $P \cup (-P) = \Delta$. Denote by \mathfrak{B}_P a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{G} generated by \mathfrak{H} and the root spaces \mathfrak{G}_α with $\alpha \in P$. We will say that P is a *quase partition* of Δ if for any root α of \mathfrak{B}_P we have $\alpha \in P$. Note that in a contrast with a usual concept of a *partition* of the root systems [6] we do not require P to be a closed subset with respect to the sum of roots, that is whenever α and β are in

P and $\alpha + \beta$ is a root, then $\alpha + \beta \in P$. A subset of all real roots of any quase partition is closed with respect to the sum of the roots while it is not necessary for imaginary roots (cf. [1]). Clearly, \mathfrak{B}_P is a Borel subalgebra for any quase partition P . These subalgebras are a main source of examples of Borel subalgebras, though they do not exhaust all of them as shown in the following remark.

Remark 1. In each subspace $G_{k\delta}$ we can choose a commuting basis x_{k1}, \dots, x_{ks_k} such that $[x_{ki}, x_{-kj}] = \delta_{ij}$ for any k and all i, j . We can define a triangular decomposition of G : $G = G_1 \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus G_{-1}$, where for each nonzero k $G_{k\delta} \subset G_i$ implies $G_{-k\delta} \subset G_{-i}$, $i = 1, -1$. On the other hand we can obtain a more general triangular decomposition by splitting for every k , x_{kj} and x_{-kj} between G_1 and G_{-1} for each j independently, $j = 1, \dots, s_k$. Each such triangular decomposition can be extended to the following decomposition of \mathfrak{G} . Denote by B_{\pm} a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{G} generated by all root spaces \mathfrak{G}_{β} , $\beta \in \{\alpha + k\delta | \alpha \in \Delta^+, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and G_{\pm} . Then

$$\mathfrak{G} = B_- \oplus \mathfrak{H} \oplus B_+$$

and $B = \mathfrak{H} \oplus B_+$ is a Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{G} . In particular, if x_{kj} are in the same G_i for all positive k and all $j = 1, \dots, s_k$ then B corresponds to a partition of the root system. If for some positive $k \neq m$, x_{kj} and x_{mr} belong to different G_i but for any k , x_{kj} are in the same G_i for all $j = 1, \dots, s_k$, then B corresponds to a quase partition of the root system (cf. $\mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}}^{\varphi}$ below).

Classification of partitions of the root system and corresponding Borel subalgebras was obtained in [14] and [6]. Classification of quase partitions follows from [1]. Finally, classification of all Borel subalgebras defined above can easily be deduced from Remark 1.

There are two extreme Borel subalgebras, the standard Borel subalgebra which corresponds to the partition $P = \Delta^+$ and the *natural* Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}} = \mathfrak{B}_P$ which corresponds to the partition

$$P_{\text{nat}} = \{\alpha + k\delta | \alpha \in \Delta^+, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{n\delta | n \geq 0\}.$$

These Borel subalgebras are not conjugated by the Weyl group. For other conjugacy classes of Borel subalgebras by the Weyl group see [6]. We will be interested mainly in $\mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}}$ in this paper. Starting from this Borel subalgebra one can construct a family of twisted subalgebras as in [1]. For $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{\pm\}$, set

$$P^{\varphi} = \{\alpha + k\delta | \alpha \in \Delta^+, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{n\delta \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, \varphi(n) = +\} \cup \{-m\delta \mid m \in \mathbb{N}, \varphi(m) = -\}$$

and $\mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}}^{\varphi} = \mathfrak{B}_{P^{\varphi}}$. Further examples of Borel subalgebras can be obtained by combining φ -twisting with the procedure described in Remark 1.

3.2. Parabolic subalgebras

A subalgebra $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathfrak{G}$ is called a *parabolic subalgebra* if it contains a Borel subalgebra. There are essentially two types of parabolic subalgebras: those containing the standard Borel and those containing one of twisted Borel subalgebras $\mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}}^\varphi$. We call them *type I* and *type II* parabolic subalgebras respectively (cf. [7] for details). We address in the paper the parabolic subalgebras of *type II*. Even though all the results of this paper are valid for all parabolic subalgebras of *type II* we will assume for simplicity that a fixed parabolic subalgebra \mathcal{P} of *type II* contains $\mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}}$. We will describe all such \mathcal{P} 's which contain properly $\mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}}$ (cf. also Proposition 3.3, [10]).

Let N be the rank of the underlined simple finite dimensional Lie algebra $\dot{\mathfrak{g}}$ and $\pi_0 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N\} \subset \pi$ the set of simple roots of $\dot{\mathfrak{g}}$. Set $I = \{1, \dots, N\}$ and choose any proper subset $J \subset I$. Let $\pi^J = \{\alpha_j \in \pi \mid j \in J\}$. Denote by $\dot{\Delta}^J$ the finite root system generated by the roots in π^J ($\dot{\Delta}^J = \emptyset$ if $J = \emptyset$). Now consider the affinization

$$\Delta^J = \{\alpha + n\delta \in \Delta \mid \alpha \in \dot{\Delta}^J, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{n\delta \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}\},$$

of $\dot{\Delta}^J$ (in Δ).

Define $\mathcal{P}_J = \mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}} + \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^J} \mathfrak{G}_\alpha$. This is the parabolic subalgebra of type II associated with J . Again it admits modifications as in Remark 1 but we will not consider it though the main statement remains valid also in this case. If $J = \emptyset$ then $\mathcal{P}_\emptyset = \mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}} + G$. The parabolic subalgebra \mathcal{P}_J has the Levi decomposition $\mathcal{P}_J = \mathfrak{l}_J \oplus \mathfrak{n}_J$ where \mathfrak{l}_J is a Lie subalgebra generated by \mathfrak{G}_α with $\alpha \in \Delta^J$ and $\mathfrak{n}_J = \sum_{\alpha \in P_{\text{nat}} \setminus \Delta^J} \mathfrak{G}_\alpha$. Note that $\mathfrak{l}_\emptyset = G + \mathfrak{h}$.

Denote $\mathfrak{n}_{\text{bar}J} = \sum_{\alpha \in -P_{\text{nat}} \setminus \Delta^J} \mathfrak{G}_\alpha$. Then we have the following decomposition of \mathfrak{G} : $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{n}_{\bar{J}} \oplus \mathcal{P}_J = \mathfrak{n}_{\bar{J}} \oplus \mathfrak{l}_J \oplus \mathfrak{n}_J$. Note that this may not be a triangular decomposition in the classical sense of [17]. Nevertheless this decomposition allows us to construct families of induced modules.

We say that a subset $S \subseteq J$ is connected if the Coxeter–Dynkin diagram associated to the simple roots α_i , $i \in S$ is connected. Then $J = \cup_{t \in T} S_t$ where S_t 's are connected components of the Coxeter–Dynkin diagram associated to J . Each subset S_t gives rise to an affine root subsystem of Δ^J which generates affine Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{l}_J(S_t) \subset \mathfrak{l}_J$. Also denote by $G_J \subset G$ the orthogonal completion (with respect to the Killing form) of the Heisenberg subalgebra $G(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ of \mathfrak{l}_J . Then $G = G_J + G(\mathfrak{l}_J)$, $[G_J, \mathfrak{l}_J] = 0$ and we have

$$\mathfrak{l}_J = \sum_{t \in T} \mathfrak{l}_J(S_t) + G_J + \mathfrak{h}.$$

3.3. Induced modules

We will assume that \mathcal{P}_J is the parabolic subalgebra of type II associated with fixed subset J , $\mathcal{P}_J = \mathfrak{l}_J \oplus \mathfrak{n}_J$. Let N be a weight (with respect to \mathfrak{h}) module over \mathcal{P}_J with a trivial action of \mathfrak{n}_J . Define the induced \mathfrak{G} -module

$$M_J(N) = \text{ind}(\mathcal{P}_J, \mathfrak{G}; N).$$

This is the *generalized Imaginary Verma module* associated with J and N .

If N is irreducible then $M_J(N)$ has a unique irreducible quotient $L_J(N)$. Basis properties of modules $M_J(N)$ are collected in the following proposition. Details of the proofs can be found in [7].

Proposition 1. *Let $J \subseteq \dot{I}$ and N irreducible weight \mathfrak{l}_J -module. Then $M_J(N)$ has the following properties.*

- (i) *The module $M_J(N)$ is a free $U(\mathfrak{n}_{\bar{J}})$ -module.*
- (ii) *Let V be a nonzero \mathfrak{G} -module generated by a weight vector v such that $\mathfrak{n}_J v = 0$. Set $N = U(\mathfrak{l}_J)v$. Then there exists a unique surjective homomorphism $\psi : M_J(N) \mapsto V$ such that $\psi(1 \otimes v) = v$. If V is irreducible then N is irreducible \mathfrak{l}_J -module and $V \simeq L_J(N)$.*
- (iii) *$M_J(N)$ is a weight module. Moreover, $0 < \dim M_J(N)_\mu < \infty$ if and only if μ is a weight of N and $0 < \dim N_\mu < \infty$.*
- (iv) *If N is irreducible \mathfrak{l} -module then the subspace of \mathfrak{n}_J -invariants in $L_J(N)$ is the class of $1 \otimes N$.*
- (v) *If $J = \emptyset$ and N is a highest weight G -module generated by a weight vector v such that $h v = \lambda(h)v$ for any $h \in \mathfrak{H}$ and some $\lambda \in \mathfrak{H}^*$ and $\mathfrak{n}_0 v = 0$ then $M_\emptyset(N)$ is an Imaginary Verma type module $M(\lambda)$ generated by an eigenvector for the natural Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{B}_{\text{nat}}$.*

Remark 2.

- (i) Generalized loop modules considered in [11] and, in particular, φ -Imaginary Verma modules [1] are partial cases of modules $M_\emptyset(N)$ when N is irreducible G -module;
- (ii) Pseudo-parabolic induction considered in [10] is a particular case of modules $M_J(N)$ where $G_J N = 0$.

Set $M_J^t(N) := 1 \otimes N$. This is the “top” part of $M_J^t(N)$ which generates $M_J(N)$.

3.3.1. Tensor \mathfrak{l}_J -modules

Denote $\mathfrak{l}_J^0 = \sum t \in T(\mathfrak{l}_J(S_t)) + \mathfrak{H}$. Hence $\mathfrak{l}_J = \mathfrak{l}_J^0 + G_J$ and $[\mathfrak{l}_J^0, G_J] = 0$. If V is an irreducible weight \mathfrak{l}_J^0 -module and W is an irreducible \mathbb{Z} -graded G_J -module with the same central charge then $V \otimes W$ is naturally an \mathfrak{l}_J -module, a tensor module. If the central charge is $a \in \mathbb{C}$ then $V \otimes W$ is a module over the tensor product $U(\mathfrak{l}_J^0)/(c - a) \otimes U(G_J)/(c - a)$.

In the extreme case when $J = \emptyset$ we have $\mathfrak{l}_J^0 = \mathfrak{H}$ and $G_J = G$. Hence V is a 1-dimensional space and W is a \mathbb{Z} -graded G -module. Parabolic induction functor from G to \mathfrak{G} was considered in [11].

Suppose now that $J \neq \emptyset$. Let N be an irreducible weight \mathfrak{l}_J -module with a nonzero central charge a . Assume that for each positive integer k either $(G_J)_{k\delta}$ or $(G_J)_{-k\delta}$ acts trivially on N . Such \mathfrak{l}_J -modules were considered in [10] when inducing from pseudo parabolic subalgebras. We will show that any such irreducible module is a tensor module. Without loss of generality we assume that $(G_J)_{k\delta}N = 0$ for all positive integer k .

Proposition 2. *N is a tensor \mathfrak{l}_J -module, that is $N \simeq V \otimes W$ where V is irreducible weight \mathfrak{l}_J^0 -module and W is irreducible \mathbb{Z} -graded G_J -module.*

Proof. Choose nonzero element $v \in N$. Denote $V = U(\mathfrak{l}_J^0)v$ and $W = U(G_J)v$. It is standard that W is irreducible G_J -module since the central charge is nonzero and $G_J^+v = 0$. Suppose V is not irreducible and V' is a nonzero proper \mathfrak{l}_J^0 -submodule. Take any nonzero $v' \in V'$. Then $v' = xv$ for some $x \in U(\mathfrak{l}_J^0)$. Since N is irreducible there exists $y \in U(G_J)$ such that $y xv = v$. Moreover, we can assume that $y \in U(G_J^-)$. But the G_J -module $U(G_J)xv$ is irreducible. Hence, there exists $y' \in U(G_J^+)$ such that $y' y xv = y'v = xv$. But $y'v = 0$, thus $v' = xv = 0$ which is a contradiction. We conclude that V is \mathfrak{l}_J^0 -module. Then $V \otimes W$ is irreducible \mathfrak{l}_J -module. Consider a map $f : V \otimes W \rightarrow N$, sending $xv \otimes yv$ to xyv which is clearly a homomorphism since \mathfrak{l}_J^0 and G_J commute. We immediately see that f is surjective since N is irreducible. If $xyv = 0$ then choose y' as above. We have $0 = y' y xv = xv$ and f is injective. Therefore, $N \simeq V \otimes W$. \square

These are all known cases when parabolic induction preserves irreducibility and in all cases we induce from certain tensor modules. Combining techniques from [10] and [11] we will extend the proof to all tensor modules.

4. Irreducibility of Generalized Imaginary Verma modules

In this section we prove our main result by finding conditions for module $M_J(N)$ to be irreducible.

Let $\mathcal{P}_J = \mathfrak{l}_J \oplus \mathfrak{n}_J$ and $N \in W(\mathfrak{l})$. Denote by $T_J(N)$ the subspace of \mathfrak{n}_J -invariants in $M_J(N)$, that is $v \in T_J(N)$ if and only if $\mathfrak{n}_J v = 0$.

Theorem 2. *If U is an irreducible admissible tensor module in \widetilde{W}_1 then $T_J(U) = M_J^t(U)$.*

The proof of Theorem 2 combines the proofs of Theorem 2 from [11] and Theorem 3.1 from [10] where particular cases of parabolic induction were considered.

For any subset $\omega \subset I$, let Q_\pm^ω denote a semigroup of \mathfrak{h}^* generated by $\pm\alpha_i$, $i \in \omega$. Set $Q^J = \bigoplus_{j \in J} \mathbb{Z}\alpha_j \oplus \mathbb{Z}\delta$ and $Q_\pm = Q_\pm^I$. Then $Q_\pm^J = Q^J \cap Q_\pm$.

Let $\alpha \in Q_-^J$ and $\alpha = -\sum_{j \in \omega} k_j \alpha_j$, where each k_j is in $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. We set $\text{ht}_J(\alpha) = \sum_{j=1}^n k_j$, the J -height of α .

Let $v \in M_J(N)$ be a nonzero weight element. Then

$$v = \sum_{i \in R} u_i v_i,$$

for some finite set R , where $u_i \in U(\mathfrak{n}_{\bar{J}})$ are linearly independent homogeneous elements, $v_i \in N$, $i \in R$. Since v is a weight vector then each u_i is a homogeneous element of $U(\mathfrak{n}_{\bar{J}})$. Its homogeneous degree is an element of $Q_-^J + Q^J + \mathbb{Z}\delta$. Suppose that u_i has homogeneous degree

$$\varphi_i = -\sum_{j \in \bar{J}} k_{ij} \alpha_j + \sum_{j \in J} l_{ij} \alpha_j + m_i \delta,$$

where $k_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ not all zeros, $l_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since v is a weight vector then all φ_i have the same J -height. We will call it the J -height of v and denote $\text{ht}_J(v)$.

Lemma 1. *Suppose $U \in \widetilde{W}_1$ and $v \in M_J(U)$ a nonzero weight element such that $\text{ht}_J(v) > 1$. Then there exists $u \in U(\mathfrak{n}_J)$ such that $uv \neq 0$ and $\text{ht}_J(uv) = \text{ht}_J(v) - 1$.*

Proof. Let $v = \sum_{i \in R} u_i v_i$, where $u_i \in U(\mathfrak{n}_{\bar{J}})$ are linearly independent homogeneous elements and $v_i \in U$ are nonzero elements, $i \in R$. We assume that for each i , u_i has homogeneous degree φ_i and all φ_i have the same J -height. Then we can apply exactly the same argument as in the proof of the induction step in Lemma 5.3 in [1]. We refer to [1] for details. \square

It follows immediately from Lemma 1 that $T_J(N)$ can not contain nonzero elements of J -height $\text{ht}_J(v) > 1$. Indeed, any such element would generated a proper submodule whose elements would have J -heights $\geq \text{ht}_J(v)$ which contradicts Lemma 1. Note that the proof of Lemma 1 does not work in the case when $\text{ht}_J(v) = 1$. This case requires a more delicate treatment. We consider first the case when $J = \emptyset$. This case was treated in [11] where the key point was Lemma 1. But the proof of this lemma is somewhat incomplete so we address the proof here in more details.

Set $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}_0 = G + \mathfrak{h}$.

Lemma 2. *Let $W \in \widetilde{W}_1$ be an irreducible and admissible, $v \in W$ a nonzero element and $u_2, \dots, u_s \in U(G)$ nonzero homogeneous elements of nonzero degrees k_2, \dots, k_s respectively, that is $u_i \in U(G)_{k_i \delta}$, such that $u_i v \neq 0$, $i = 2, \dots, s$, $k_i \neq k_j$ if $i \neq j$. Then there exists $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ for which*

$$z_N = x_N v + \sum_{i=2}^s x_{N-k_i} u_i v \neq 0$$

for any choice of nonzero $x_k \in G_{k\delta}$ such that $[x_k, x_{-k}] \neq 0$.

Proof. Since W is admissible we can assume without loss of generality that $k_i + k_j \neq 0$ for all $i \neq j$. This implies $[u_i, u_j] = 0$ and $[x_{N-k_i}, x_{N-k_j}] = 0$ for all i, j . Fix $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ and suppose that $z_N = z_{-N} = 0$. We will assume N sufficiently large. We have $x_N v = -\sum_{i=2}^s x_{N-k_i} u_i v$ and $x_{-N} v = -\sum_{i=2}^s x_{-N-k_i} u_i v$. Then

$$[x_N, x_{-N}]v = (-x_N \sum_{i=2}^s x_{-N-k_i} u_i + x_{-N} \sum_{i=2}^s x_{N-k_i} u_i)v,$$

since $[x_N, u_i] = [x_{-N}, u_i] = [x_{N-k_i}, x_{-N}] = [x_N, x_{-N-k_i}] = 0$.

Fix $j = 2, \dots, s$. Then $x_{N-k_j} u_j v = -x_N v - \sum_{2 \leq i \neq j} x_{N-k_i} u_i v$ and $x_{-N-k_j} u_j v = -x_{-N} v - \sum_{2 \leq i \neq j} x_{-N-k_i} u_i v$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} [x_{N-k_j} u_j, x_{-N-k_j} u_j]v &= -x_N x_{N-k_j} u_j v - x_{N-k_j} \sum_{2 \leq i \neq j} x_{-N-k_i} u_i u_j v + \\ &\quad + x_N x_{-N-k_j} u_j v + x_{-N-k_j} u_j \left(\sum_{2 \leq i \neq j} x_{N-k_i} u_i \right) v. \end{aligned}$$

Since $k_j \neq 0$, $[x_{N-k_j} u_j, x_{-N-k_j} u_j] = 0$ for all $j = 2, \dots, s$. We sum up all these equalities for $j = 2, \dots, s$:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{j=2}^s (-x_N x_{N-k_j} + x_N x_{-N-k_j}) u_j v - \sum_{j=2}^s x_{N-k_j} \left(\sum_{2 \leq i \neq j} x_{-N-k_i} u_j u_i \right) v \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=2}^s x_{-N-k_j} \left(\sum_{2 \leq i \neq j} x_{N-k_i} u_j u_i \right) v \\ &= \sum_{j=2}^s (-x_N x_{N-k_j} + x_N x_{-N-k_j}) u_j v = -[x_N, x_{-N}]v \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. Hence, $z_N = 0$ or $z_{-N} = 0$ which completes the proof. \square

Corollary 1. Suppose $J = \emptyset$, $W \in \widetilde{W}_1$ is irreducible and $v \in M_J(W)$ a nonzero weight element such that $\text{ht}_J(v) = 1$. Then there exists $d \in U(\mathfrak{n}_J)$ such that $dv \neq 0$ and $\text{ht}_J(dv) = 0$.

Proof. Since $v \in M_J(W)$ a weight element then

$$v = \sum_{r \in R} d_r w_r,$$

where $d_r \in \mathfrak{n}_{\bar{0}}$ are linearly independent, $w_r \in W$, $r \in R$. Fix $r_0 \in R$ and assume $d_{r_0} \in \mathfrak{G}_{\varphi}$. Choose an integer N and let $d \in \mathfrak{G}_{-\varphi+N\delta} \subset \mathfrak{n}_{\bar{0}}$ be a nonzero element. Then $[d, d_{r_0}] \neq 0$ and we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 dv &= dd_{r_0}w_{r_0} + d \sum_{r \in R, r \neq r_0} d_r w_r = \\
 &= [d, d_{r_0}]w_{r_0} + \sum_{r \in R, r \neq r_0} [d, d_r]w_r.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since W is irreducible there exist $u_r \in U(G)$, $r \in R$ such that $w_r = u_r w_{r_0}$. Note that all u_r have different homogeneous degrees as d_r were linearly independent. Note that $[d, d_{r_0}] \in G_{N\delta}$. Applying Lemma 2 for a sufficiently large N we obtain $dv \neq 0$ and $\text{ht}_J(dv) = 0$. \square

Next we consider the case $J \neq \emptyset$.

Lemma 3. *Let U be a tensor module in \widetilde{W}_1 , $U \simeq V \otimes W$ where V is irreducible weight \mathfrak{l}_J^0 -module and W is irreducible \mathbb{Z} -graded G_J -module. Choose nonzero $v_1, \dots, v_k \in V$ and nonzero $w_1, \dots, w_k \in W$. Fix an integer $N > 0$ and nonzero $x_{\pm N} \in G_{\pm N\delta}$, such that $x_{\pm N} \notin \mathfrak{l}_J^0$ and $[x_N, x_{-N}] \neq 0$. Then for any $a_i, b_i \in U(\mathfrak{l}_J)$, $i = 2, \dots, k$ and sufficiently large N we have*

$$x_{-N}(v_1 \otimes w_1) + \sum_{i=2}^k a_i v_i \otimes w_i \neq 0$$

or

$$x_N(v_1 \otimes w_1) + \sum_{i=2}^k b_i v_i \otimes w_i \neq 0.$$

Proof. Assume

$$z = x_{-N}(v_1 \otimes w_1) + \sum_{i=2}^k a_i v_i \otimes w_i = 0.$$

Suppose first that $[x_{\pm N}, \mathfrak{l}_J^0] = 0$, that is $x_{\pm N} \in G_J$. Then

$$x_N z = v_1 \otimes x_N x_{-N} w_1 + \sum_{i=2}^k a_i v_i \otimes x_N w_i = 0.$$

If N is sufficiently large then $x_N w_i$ have different gradings than w_1 , $i = 2, \dots, k$ and thus $x_N x_{-N} w_1 = 0$. Similarly, if $v_1 \otimes x_N w_1 + \sum_{i=2}^k b_i v_i \otimes w_i = 0$ then $x_{-N} x_N w_1 = 0$. But this is a contradiction. Consider now a general case. We have $x_{\pm N} = x_{\pm N}^1 + x_{\pm N}^2$ where $[x_{\pm N}^1, \mathfrak{l}_J^0] = 0$ and $x_{\pm N}^2 \in \mathfrak{l}_J^0$. Moreover, $x_{\pm N}^1 \neq 0$ since $x_{\pm N} \notin \mathfrak{l}_J^0$ and $[x_N^1, x_{-N}^1] \neq 0$. Then

$$z = v_1 \otimes x_{-N}^1 w_1 + x_{-N}^2 v_1 \otimes w_1 + \sum_{i=2}^k a_i v_i \otimes w_i = 0$$

and

$$x_N^1 z = v_1 \otimes x_N^1 x_{-N}^1 w_1 + x_{-N}^2 v_1 \otimes x_N^1 w_1 + \sum_{i=2}^k a_i v_i \otimes x_N^1 w_i = 0.$$

Then we proceed as in the previous case and conclude $x_N^1 x_{-N}^1 w_1 = 0$. Replacing N by $-N$ we obtain $x_{-N}^1 x_N^1 w_1 = 0$ implying $w_1 = 0$ which is a contradiction. This completes the proof. \square

Corollary 2. *Let $U \simeq V \otimes W$ be a tensor module in \widetilde{W}_1 , where V is irreducible weight \mathfrak{l}_J^0 -module and W is irreducible G_J -module. For a nonzero weight element $v \in M_J(U)$ with $\text{ht}_J(v) = 1$ there exists $u \in U(\mathfrak{n}_J)$ such that $uv \neq 0$ and $\text{ht}_J(uv) = 0$.*

Proof. Let $v = \sum_{r \in R} d_r(v_r \otimes w_r)$, where $d_r \in \mathfrak{n}_{\bar{J}}$ are linearly independent, $v_r \in V$, $w_r \in W$, $r \in R$. We proceed as in the proof of [Corollary 1](#). Fix $r_0 \in R$ and assume $d_{r_0} \in \mathfrak{G}_{\varphi}$. Choose an integer N and let $t_{\pm N} \in \mathfrak{G}_{-\varphi \pm N\delta} \subset \mathfrak{n}_J$ be nonzero elements. Then $x_{\pm N} = [t_{\pm N}, d_{r_0}] \neq 0$. Moreover, $[x_N, x_{-N}] \neq 0$ and we have

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\pm N} v &= t_{\pm N} d_{r_0}(v_{r_0} \otimes w_{r_0}) + t_{\pm N} \sum_{r \in R, r \neq r_0} d_r(v_r \otimes w_r) = \\ &= x_{\pm N}(v_{r_0} \otimes w_{r_0}) + \sum_{r \in R, r \neq r_0} [t_{\pm N}, d_r](v_r \otimes w_r). \end{aligned}$$

Applying [Lemma 3](#) we conclude that at least one of $t_{\pm N} v$ is not zero. Since $\text{ht}_J(t_{\pm N} v) = 0$ the corollary is proved. \square

We can now prove [Theorem 2](#).

4.1. Proof of [Theorem 2](#)

Let $v \in T_J(U)$ be a nonzero weight element and $\text{ht}_J(v) = s \geq 1$. Consider a \mathfrak{G} -submodule \mathcal{N} of $M_J(U)$ generated by v , $\mathcal{N} = U(\mathfrak{G})v$. Since $\mathfrak{n}_J v = 0$ we have that \mathcal{N} is a proper submodule of $M_J(U)$ and all its weight elements have ht_J greater or equal than s . But this is a contradiction since by [Lemma 1](#), [Corollary 2](#) and [Corollary 1](#) we can always find $u \in (\mathfrak{G})$ such that $uv \neq 0$ and $\text{ht}_J(uv) = \text{ht}_J(v) - 1$. Therefore $\text{ht}_J(v)$ must be zero and $T_J(U) = M_J^t(U)$.

Applying [Theorem 2](#) we have

Corollary 3. *If U is an irreducible admissible tensor module in \widetilde{W}_1 then the induced module $M_J(U)$ is irreducible.*

[Corollary 3](#) immediately implies [Theorem 1](#) which provides a powerful tool to construct new irreducible representations for affine Lie algebras by inducing from irreducible tensor modules from \widetilde{W}_1 . We conclude with the following observation.

Remark 3. It would be interesting to see if [Theorem 2](#) extends to any admissible tensor module U in \widetilde{W}_l . This would lead to an equivalence of certain subcategories of \mathfrak{G} -modules and \mathfrak{l}_J -modules. Another problem is to check if admissible tensor modules exhaust all irreducible modules in \widetilde{W}_l .

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