

Link Floer homology detects the Thurston norm

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We prove that, for a link L in a rational homology 3–sphere, the link Floer homology detects the Thurston norm of its complement. This result has been proved by Ozsváth and Szabó for links in S^3 . As an ingredient of the proof, we show that knot Floer homology detects the genus of null-homologous links in rational homology spheres, which is a generalization of an earlier result of the author. Our argument uses the techniques due to Ozsváth and Szabó, Hedden and the author.

[57R58](#), [57M27](#); [57R30](#)

1 Introduction

Link Floer homology was introduced by Ozsváth and Szabó [13], as a multifiltered theory for links in rational homology 3–spheres. This theory generalizes an earlier invariant for knots, the knot Floer homology (see Ozsváth and Szabó [11] and Rasmussen [15]).

One interesting topic in Floer theory is the relationship with the Thurston norm. For knot (and link) Floer homology, this topic was studied for links in integer homology 3–spheres by Ozsváth and Szabó [10; 14] and the author [8]. In particular, Ozsváth and Szabó showed that, for a link $L \subset S^3$, the link Floer homology detects the Thurston norm of the complement of L . Although not stated explicitly, their proof actually works for links in integer homology spheres.

In the current paper, we will generalize Ozsváth and Szabó’s result to links in rational homology 3–spheres.

In [Section 4.4](#), we will define an affine function

$$\mathfrak{H}: \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L) \rightarrow H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Then the link Floer homology provides a function

$$y: H_2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q},$$

defined by

$$y(h) = \max_{\{\tau \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L) \mid \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \tau) \neq 0\}} \langle \mathfrak{H}(\tau), h \rangle.$$

Theorem 1.1 Suppose L is an oriented link in a rational homology 3–sphere Y and $M = Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(L))$. Suppose $h \in H_2(M, \partial M; \mathbb{Q})$ is an integral class. Then h can be represented by a properly embedded surface without sphere components. Let $\chi(h)$ be the maximal possible value of the Euler characteristic of such surfaces. Then

$$-\chi(h) + \sum_{i=1}^l |h \cdot [\mu_i]| = 2y(h).$$

Here μ_1, \dots, μ_l are the meridians of the components of L .

Remark 1.2 The term $-\chi(h)$ is almost the Thurston norm of h [19]. In fact, if the boundary tori of M are all incompressible, then we can rewrite the equality in the above theorem as

$$x(h) + \sum_{i=1}^l |h \cdot [\mu_i]| = 2y(h),$$

where here $x(\cdot)$ is the Thurston norm.

Remark 1.3 Suppose M is a compact 3–manifold with boundary consisting of tori, and $H_2(M) = 0$. Then M is the complement of a link in a rational homology sphere. [Theorem 1.1](#) gives a criterion to determine whether any component of ∂M is compressible, in the terms of link Floer homology. If T is a torus in a rational homology 3–sphere Y , then T splits Y into two rational homology solid tori. Thus [Theorem 1.1](#) also gives a criterion to determine whether T is compressible.

Incompressible tori play a very important role in “traditional 3–dimensional topology”. We hope that the above observation will be useful for studying the relationship between Floer homology and traditional 3–dimensional topology.

The paper is organized as follows. [Section 2](#) contains a rather general result about the existence of longitudinal foliations. This result will be the starting point of our proof. Then, in [Section 3](#), we generalize the main result in our paper [8] to null-homologous oriented links in rational homology spheres. In [Section 4](#), we give some preliminaries on link Floer homology. In particular, we discuss the relative Spin^c structures. [Section 5](#) will be devoted to the proof of the main theorem. We use the “cabling trick” from Ozsváth and Szabó [14], as well as the techniques from Hedden [4], to reduce the general case of our main theorem to the case proved in [Section 3](#).

Acknowledgements We are grateful to David Gabai and Zoltán Szabó for some helpful conversations. We wish to thank Efstratia Kalfagianni for informing us Kaiser’s work [5]. We particularly thank the referee for a thorough reading of an earlier version of this paper, for many constructive suggestions and for pointing out a serious mistake.

The first version of this paper was carried out when the author was a graduate student at Princeton University. The author was partially supported by a Graduate School Centennial fellowship at Princeton University during the course of this work.

2 Longitudinal foliations

As in [10] and [8], when one tries to relate Floer homology with Thurston norm, the first step is always to establish an existence result about taut foliations. In this section, we are going to establish the corresponding result we need.

Definition 2.1 M is an n -dimensional manifold. A smooth (codimension-1) *foliation* \mathcal{F} of M is a smooth integrable hyperplane field on M . A *leaf* L of \mathcal{F} is a maximal path-connected integral submanifold for \mathcal{F} .

By abuse of notation, we also denote the collection of the leaves by \mathcal{F} .

From now on, we assume the foliation is *co-oriented*, namely, there exists a unit vector field on the manifold, which is transverse to the foliation everywhere.

If γ is a path in a leaf L , then \mathcal{F} defines a parallel transport in a small neighborhood of γ . Let a, b be the two ends of γ , there are two small transversals I_a, I_b passing through a, b , so that the parallel transport along γ defined by \mathcal{F} gives a diffeomorphism of I_a onto I_b . Moreover, if γ is a loop with base point b , then the germ of the diffeomorphism at b is called the *holonomy* along the loop γ .

Every closed orientable 3-manifold admits a smooth foliation [16, Theorem 10.A.15]. So in order to extract useful information about 3-manifolds out of foliations, one needs some further restriction on the foliations.

Definition 2.2 Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation of a 3-manifold M . \mathcal{F} is *taut* if there exists a closed curve intersecting every leaf of \mathcal{F} transversely.

In order to study knot Floer homology, one always needs some additional conditions on the taut foliations. For example, the foliations should be “longitudinal”. The definition is as follows.

Definition 2.3 Suppose $K \subset Y$ is a null-homologous knot and \mathcal{F} is a taut foliation of $Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(K))$. We say that \mathcal{F} is a *longitudinal foliation*, if the restriction of \mathcal{F} on $\partial\text{Nd}(K)$ consists of longitudes.

Gabai shows that longitudinal foliations exist in many cases, including the classical knots [3]. In fact, we are going to prove the following rather general result about the existence of longitudinal foliations.

Proposition 2.4 Suppose $K \subset Y$ is a null-homologous knot, $Y - K$ is irreducible. Then for any fibred knot $J \subset S^3$ with sufficiently large genus, $Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(K\#J))$ admits a smooth longitudinal foliation with a compact leaf, which is a minimal genus Seifert surface of $K\#J$.

Proposition 2.4 is a weak form of the following theorem due to Gabai.

Theorem (Gabai [1]) Suppose $K_i \subset Y_i$ are nontrivial null-homologous knots, $Y_i - K_i$ are irreducible, $i = 1, 2$. Then $Y_1\#Y_2 - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(K_1\#K_2))$ admits a smooth longitudinal foliation with a compact leaf, which is a minimal genus Seifert surface of $K_1\#K_2$. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.4 Suppose $F \subset M = Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(K))$ is a minimal genus Seifert surface for K . By the main theorem in [2], there exists a taut smooth foliation \mathcal{F} of M , so that

- (1) $\mathcal{F} \pitchfork \partial M$, and $\mathcal{F}|_{\partial M}$ has no Reeb component,
- (2) F is a leaf of \mathcal{F} ,
- (3) if θ is a closed curve in F , $f: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow (-\delta, \delta)$ is a representative of the germ of the holonomy along θ , then

$$\frac{d^k f}{dt^k}(0) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 1, \\ 0, & k > 1. \end{cases}$$

Here (3) holds by the Induction Hypothesis (iii) in the proof of [2, Theorem 5.1].

Cut M open along F , we get a sutured manifold (M_0, γ_0) , and \mathcal{F} becomes a foliation \mathcal{F}_0 of M_0 . The suture γ_0 is an annulus. By the above condition (1), $\mathcal{F}_0|_{\gamma_0}$ is determined by a global holonomy $f: I \rightarrow I$. Namely, pick the square $I \times I$, foliated by $I \times t$'s. Glue $0 \times I$ with $1 \times I$ by a diffeomorphism f , then the induced foliation on $S^1 \times I$ is equivalent to the foliation $\mathcal{F}_0|_{\gamma_0}$. We can view γ_0 as the union of two

squares $a \times I$ and $b \times I$, so that the restriction of the foliation in $a \times I$ consists of $a \times t$'s, and the holonomy takes place in $b \times I$.

Suppose D_8 is an octagon with edges $a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots, a_4, b_4$ in cyclic order. Consider $D_8 \times I$, foliated by $D_8 \times t$'s. Let $g, h: I \rightarrow I$ be two diffeomorphisms with the two ends fixed. We glue $b_1 \times I$ with $b_3 \times I$ by the map $-\text{id} \times g$, glue $b_2 \times I$ with $b_4 \times I$ by the map $-\text{id} \times h$. The new manifold is $R \times I$, with an induced foliation \mathcal{G} . Here R is a genus-1 compact surface with one boundary component. Obviously, $\mathcal{G}|_{\partial R \times I}$ has a global holonomy $[g, h]$. We can view $\partial R \times I$ as the union of two squares $a' \times I$ and $b' \times I$, so that the restriction of the foliation in $a' \times I$ consists of $a' \times t$'s, and the holonomy takes place in $b' \times I$.

Now we glue the two sutured manifolds (M_0, γ_0) and $(R \times I, \partial R \times I)$ together, so that $a \times I$ is glued to $a' \times I$ by the identity. Then the new sutured manifold (M_1, γ_1) has an induced foliation \mathcal{F}_1 , so that $\mathcal{F}_1|_{\gamma_1}$ has a global holonomy $f \circ [g, h]$.

Repeat the above construction m times, we get a foliated sutured manifold (M_m, γ_m) , which is the union of (M_0, γ_0) and $(R_m \times I, \partial R_m \times I)$ along a square in the suture, and the holonomy of the foliation on γ_m is

$$f \circ [g_1, h_1] \circ [g_2, h_2] \circ \dots \circ [g_m, h_m].$$

Here R_m is a compact genus- m surface with one boundary component. Denote this foliation of M_m by \mathcal{F}_m . Now we can make use of the following theorem.

Theorem (Mather-Sergeraert-Thurston [18]; see also Gabai [2]) *If $f: I \rightarrow I$ is a C^∞ map satisfying*

$$\frac{d^k f}{dt^k}(\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 1, \\ 0, & k > 1, \end{cases}$$

for $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$, then there exist C^∞ diffeomorphisms $g_i, h_i: I \rightarrow I, i = 1, \dots, n$, satisfying the above conditions so that

$$f \circ [g_1, h_1] \circ [g_2, h_2] \circ \dots \circ [g_n, h_n] = \text{id}.$$

Hence when $m \geq n$, one can choose the holonomies $g_i, h_i, i = 1, \dots, m$, so that the holonomy of $\mathcal{F}_m|_{\gamma_m}$ is the identity, thus $\mathcal{F}_m|_{\gamma_m}$ consists of closed curves.

Suppose $J \subset S^3$ is a fibred knot with genus m , G is a minimal genus Seifert surface of J . Consider the knot $K \# J$, with Seifert surface F' , which is the boundary connected sum of F and G . If we cut $Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(K \# J))$ open along F' , the sutured manifold we get is just (M_m, γ_m) . Let F'_+, F'_- be the two copies of F' in ∂M_m .

Starting with the compact manifold M_m , we can glue F'_+ and F'_- together to get the knot exterior $Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(K\#J))$. The above foliation \mathcal{F}_m then becomes a smooth longitudinal foliation of $Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(K\#J))$, such that F' is a compact leaf. \square

3 Genera of links in rational homology spheres

In this section, we are going to follow the procedure in [8] to generalize the main result there to null-homologous links in rational homology 3–spheres.

Theorem 3.1 *Suppose L is a null-homologous oriented link in a closed 3–manifold Z , $H_1(Z; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. $|L|$ denotes the number of components of L , and $\chi(L)$ denotes the maximal Euler characteristic of the Seifert surfaces bounded by L . Then*

$$\frac{|L| - \chi(L)}{2} = \max\{i \mid \widehat{HFK}(Z, L, i) \neq 0\}.$$

Let L be a null-homologous oriented l –component link in a rational homology 3–sphere Z . Ozsváth and Szabó define a knot $\kappa(L) \subset \kappa(Z)$, where here $\kappa(Z) \cong Z \# (l - 1)S^1 \times S^2$ is obtained by adding $l - 1$ 3–dimensional tubes R_1, \dots, R_{l-1} to Z . Suppose P_i is the belt sphere of the tube R_i . The knot $\kappa(L)$ intersects P_i in exactly 2 points, we can remove two disks from P_i at these two points, then glue in a long and thin (2–dimensional) tube along an arc in $\kappa(L)$, so as to get a torus T_i . T_i is homologous to P_i , but disjoint from $\kappa(L)$. These tori generate $H_2(\kappa(Z) - \kappa(L); \mathbb{Z})$.

Let $(Y, K) = (\kappa(Z), \kappa(L))$. Let G be a minimal genus Seifert surface of K , and Y_0 be the manifold obtained by 0–surgery on K . By [8, Remark 3.2], we can assume G is obtained by adding $l - 1$ bands to a Seifert surface F of L with maximal Euler characteristic. Hence $\chi(G) = \chi(F) - (l - 1)$. Let \widehat{G} be the extension of G in Y_0 obtained by gluing a disk to G .

Proposition 3.2 *Let L be a null-homologous oriented link in a rational homology 3–sphere Z , with irreducible complement. After doing connected sum with some fibred knots in S^3 , we get a new link L^* . We consider $(Y^*, K^*) = (\kappa(Z), \kappa(L^*))$, and the 0–surgered space Y_0^* . The conclusion is: for a suitably chosen L^* , Y_0^* can be embedded into a closed symplectic 4–manifold (X, Ω) , so that $X = X_1 \cup_{Y_0^*} X_2$, $b_2^+(X_j) > 0$, and*

$$\int_{T_i^*} \Omega = 0$$

for all i . Moreover,

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)), [\widehat{G^*}] \rangle = 2 - 2g(\widehat{G^*}).$$

\square

Having Proposition 2.4, the proof of Proposition 3.2 is the same as the proof of [8, Proposition 3.12]. So we just omit it here.

We also state the following lemma without giving the proof, since its proof is not different from the proof of [8, Lemma 4.1].

Lemma 3.3 (Y^*, K^*) is as before. Let d be an integer satisfying

$$\widehat{HF}K(Y^*, K^*, i) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq d,$$

and suppose that $d > 1$. Then

$$HF^+(Y_0^*, [d - 1]) = 0,$$

where
$$HF^+(Y_0^*, [d - 1]) = \bigoplus_{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\widehat{G}^*] \rangle = 2(d-1)} HF^+(Y_0^*, \mathfrak{s}). \quad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 3.1 (Compare the proof of [8, Theorem 1.1].) Suppose L_1, L_2 are null-homologous oriented links in Z_1, Z_2 , respectively. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{HF}K(Z_1, L_1) \otimes \widehat{HF}(Z_2) &\cong \widehat{HF}K(Z_1 \# Z_2, L_1), \\ \widehat{HF}K(Z_1 \# Z_2, L_1 \# L_2) \otimes \widehat{HF}(S^2 \times S^1) &\cong \widehat{HF}K(Z_1 \# Z_2, L_1 \sqcup L_2). \end{aligned}$$

By the above formulas, we can assume $Z - L$ is irreducible. Now apply Proposition 3.2 to get a symplectic 4-manifold (X, Ω) , $X = X_1 \cup_{Y_0^*} X_2$, with $b_2^+(X_j) > 0$, $\int_{T_i^*} \Omega = 0$, and

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)), [\widehat{G}^*] \rangle = \chi(\widehat{G}^*) < 0.$$

Let $\delta: H^1(Y_0^*) \rightarrow H^2(X)$ be the connecting homomorphism in the Mayer–Vietoris sequence for the decomposition of X into X_1 and X_2 . The sum

$$(1) \quad \sum_{\eta \in H^1(Y_0^*)} \Phi_{X, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega) + \delta\eta}$$

is calculated by a homomorphism which factors through $HF^+(Y_0^*, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega)|_{Y_0^*})$.

The cohomology group $H^1(Y_0^*) \cong \mathbb{Z}^l$ is generated by the Poincaré duals of $[T_1^*], [T_2^*], \dots, [T_{l-1}^*]$ and $[\widehat{G}^*]$. So the Spin^c structures in (1) are precisely

$$\mathfrak{k}(\Omega) + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} a_i \text{PD}([T_i^*]) + b \text{PD}([\widehat{G}^*]) \quad (a_i, b \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

Here PD is the Poincaré duality map in X . The first Chern classes of these Spin^c structures are

$$c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} a_i \text{PD}([T_i^*]) + 2b \text{PD}([\widehat{G^*}]).$$

By the degree shifting formula, the degrees of the terms in (1) are

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)) + 2 \sum a_i \text{PD}([T_i^*]) + 2b \text{PD}([\widehat{G^*}]))^2 - 2\chi(X) - 3\sigma(X)}{4} \\ &= \frac{(c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega))^2 - 2\chi(X) - 3\sigma(X))}{4} + \sum a_i \langle c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)), [T_i^*] \rangle + b \langle c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)), [\widehat{G^*}] \rangle \\ &= \frac{(c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega))^2 - 2\chi(X) - 3\sigma(X))}{4} + b\chi(\widehat{G^*}). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\chi(\widehat{G^*}) \neq 0$, the terms which have the same degree as $\Phi_{X, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega)}$ are precisely those correspond to $\mathfrak{k}(\Omega) + \sum a_i \text{PD}([T_i^*])$. By [12, Theorem 1.1] and the fact that $\int_{T_i^*} \Omega = 0$, $\Phi_{X, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega)}$ is the only nontrivial term at this degree. So $HF^+(Y_0^*, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega)|_{Y_0^*})$ is nontrivial. Now apply Lemma 3.3, we get our desired result for L^* .

The result for L holds by the connected sum formula. □

As a corollary, we have:

Corollary 3.4 *Suppose Z is a rational homology 3–sphere, $L_+, L_-, L_0 \subset Z$ are 3 null-homologous oriented links, which differ at a crossing as in the skein relation. Then two of the three numbers*

$$\chi(L_+), \chi(L_-), \chi(L_0) - 1,$$

are equal and not larger than the third.

Proof In the local picture of the skein relation, if the two strands in L_- belong to the same component, then $|L_0| = |L_+| + 1$, and there is a surgery exact triangle relating $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_-)$, $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_+)$ and $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_0)$ [11]. If $\chi(L_+) < \chi(L_-)$, then $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_-, (|L_+| - \chi(L_+))/2) = 0$, hence

$$\widehat{HFK}\left(Z, L_+, \frac{|L_+| - \chi(L_+)}{2}\right) \cong \widehat{HFK}\left(Z, L_0, \frac{|L_+| - \chi(L_+)}{2}\right).$$

It follows from Theorem 3.1 that

$$|L_0| - \chi(L_0) = |L_+| - \chi(L_+),$$

so $\chi(L_+) = \chi(L_0) - 1$. Similarly, one can show that if $\chi(L_-) < \chi(L_+)$, then $\chi(L_-) = \chi(L_0) - 1$, and if $\chi(L_-) = \chi(L_+)$, then $\chi(L_-) \leq \chi(L_0) - 1$.

If the two strands in L_- belong to different components, then $|L_0| = |L_-| - 1$, and there is an exact triangle relating $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_-)$, $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_+)$ and $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_0) \otimes V$. Here $V = V_{-1} \oplus V_0 \oplus V_{+1}$, $V_{\pm 1} \cong \mathbb{Z}$ are supported in filtration level ± 1 , and $V_0 \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ is supported in filtration level 0. An argument similar to the one in the last paragraph gives the desired result. \square

The above result was first proved for links in S^3 by Scharlemann and Thompson [17]. Then Kaiser proved a much more general theorem for links in irreducible rational homology 3–spheres [5]. Kalfagianni also proved Scharlemann and Thompson’s result for certain links in irreducible homology 3–spheres, and applied it to study the convergence of the HOMFLY power series link invariants in [6].

4 Preliminaries on link Floer homology

In [13], Ozsváth and Szabó defined link Floer homology for oriented links in rational homology 3–spheres. We will briefly review the definition and some basic properties.

4.1 Relative Spin^c structures

Let M be a compact 3–manifold with boundary consisting of tori. There is a canonical isotopy class of translation invariant vector fields on the torus. Let v_1 and v_2 be two nowhere vanishing vector fields on M , whose restriction on each component of ∂M is the canonical translation invariant vector field. We say v_1 and v_2 are *homologous*, if they are homotopic in the complement of a ball in M , and the homotopy is through nowhere vanishing vector fields which restrict to the canonical class on ∂M . The homology classes of such vector fields are called *relative Spin^c structures* on M , and the set of all relative Spin^c structures is denoted by $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M)$. $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M)$ is an affine space over $H^2(M, \partial M)$.

When L is an oriented link in a closed oriented 3–manifold Y , let $M = Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(L))$. Then we also denote $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M)$ by $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)$.

There is a natural involution

$$J: \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M).$$

If $\tau \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M)$ is represented by a vector field v , then $J(\tau)$ is represented by the vector field $-v$. (Note that $-v|_{\partial M}$ is still the canonical isotopy class on ∂M .) Given τ , $\tau - J(\tau)$ is an element in $H^2(M, \partial M)$, denoted by $c_1(\tau)$.

4.2 Heegaard diagrams and Spin^c structures

Suppose L is an oriented link in a rational homology sphere Y^3 , $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a (generic) balanced $2l$ -pointed Heegaard diagram associated to the pair (Y, L) . There is a map

$$\underline{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L),$$

defined in [13]. We sketch the definition of $\underline{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}$ as follows.

Let $f: Y \rightarrow [0, 3]$ be a Morse function corresponding to the Heegaard diagram, ∇f is the gradient vector field associated to f . Let $\gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$ be the union of the flowlines of ∇f , such that each of these flowlines passes through a point in \mathbf{w} , and connects an index-0 critical point to an index-3 critical point. Similarly, define $\gamma_{\mathbf{z}}$. Suppose $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, then $\gamma_{\mathbf{x}}$ denotes the union of the flowlines connecting index-1 critical points to index-2 critical points, and passing through the points in \mathbf{x} .

We construct a nowhere vanishing vector field v . Make v identical with ∇f outside a neighborhood $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{x}})$. Then one can extend v over the balls $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{x}})$. We can also extend v over $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}})$, so that the closed orbits of v , which pass through points in \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} , give the oriented link $L = \gamma_{\mathbf{z}} - \gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$. There may be many different choices to extend v over $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}})$, we choose the extension as in [13, Figure 2].

Now we let $\underline{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})$ be the relative Spin^c structure given by $v|_{Y - \text{Nd}(L)}$. It is easy to check that $\underline{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}$ is a well-defined map.

4.3 Link Floer homology

Let \mathbb{F}_2 be the field consisting of 2 elements. For $\tau \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)$, $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \tau)$ is a chain complex over \mathbb{F}_2 , generated by the \mathbf{x} 's with $\underline{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) = \tau$, and the differential counts holomorphic disks with $n_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi) = n_{\mathbf{z}}(\phi) = 0$. The homology of $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \tau)$ is denoted by $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \tau)$. And the link Floer homology is

$$\widehat{HFL}(Y, L) = \bigoplus_{\tau \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)} \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \tau).$$

\widehat{HFL} enjoys certain symmetries. In particular, as in [13, Proposition 8.2], we have:

Lemma 4.1 *Let L be an oriented link in a rational homology sphere Y , μ_1, \dots, μ_l denote the meridians of the components of L . Then*

$$\widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \tau) \cong \widehat{HFL}\left(Y, L, J(\tau) + \sum_{i=1}^l \text{PD}[\mu_i]\right). \quad \square$$

4.4 An Alexander \mathbb{Q}^l -grading

With the notation as above, we define a function

$$\mathfrak{H}: \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L) \rightarrow H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$$

as follows. Given $\mathfrak{r} \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)$, let

$$\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{r}) = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{r}) - \sum_{i=1}^l \text{PD}([\mu_i])}{2}.$$

Moreover, if $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, we define

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathfrak{H}(\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})).$$

Given $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, there exist an arc $a \subset \mathbb{T}_\alpha$ and an arc $b \subset \mathbb{T}_\beta$, both connecting \mathbf{x} to \mathbf{y} . Let $\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = a - b$ be a closed curve, ω can also be viewed as a curve in Σ .

Since Y is a rational homology sphere, there exists a positive integer k , so that $k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is homologous to the sum of some copies of α - and β -curves. So there exists a 2-chain \mathcal{D} , such that $\partial\mathcal{D}$ consists of $k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ and a linear combination of α - and β -curves. The following elementary lemma is important.

Lemma 4.2 *With the notation as above, given $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, we have*

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^l (n_{z_i}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D})) \text{PD}[\mu_i].$$

Proof We cap off the copies of α - and β -curves in $\partial\mathcal{D}$ to get a 2-dimensional chain $G \subset Y$, so that $\partial G = k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. $G \cap (Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(L)))$ is a homology between $k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ and some copies of μ_i 's. And the coefficients of μ_i 's can be computed by counting the algebraic intersection numbers of K_i with \mathcal{D} . Since $\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) - \underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y}) = \text{PD}([\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})])$ [13, Lemma 3.11], we have that

$$\begin{aligned} k(\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y})) &= \frac{k}{2}(c_1(\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})) - c_1(\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y}))) \\ &= k\text{PD}([\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})]) \\ &= \text{PD}\left(\sum_{i=1}^l (n_{z_i}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}))[\mu_i]\right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence the result holds. □

The above lemma indicates that \mathfrak{S} defines a \mathbb{Q}^l -grading on $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$. Following Rasmussen [15], we call this grading an *Alexander grading*. Given $h^* \in H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$, let

$$\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, h^*) \cong \bigoplus_{\tau \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, L), \mathfrak{S}(\tau) = h^*} \widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \tau).$$

Then Lemma 4.1 implies that

$$(2) \quad \widehat{CFL}(Y, L, h^*) \cong \widehat{CFL}(Y, L, -h^*).$$

4.5 A formula for split links

The following formula for split links will be used in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Proposition 4.3 *Suppose $L_1 \subset Y_1, L_2 \subset Y_2$ are two oriented links in rational homology spheres, then $L = L_1 \sqcup L_2$ is a split link in $Y = Y_1 \# Y_2$. Let $\tau_1 \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_1, L_1), \tau_2 \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_2, L_2)$, then they naturally give a relative Spin^c structure $\tau = \tau_1 \# \tau_2 \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, L)$. We have the following formula:*

$$\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \tau) \cong \widehat{CFL}(Y_1, L_1, \tau_1) \otimes \widehat{CFL}(Y_2, L_2, \tau_2) \otimes \widehat{HF}(S^1 \times S^2).$$

Proof Suppose L_i has l_i components, $i = 1, 2$. Let $(\Sigma_i, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \mathbf{w}_i, \mathbf{z}_i)$ be a weakly admissible balanced $2l_i$ -pointed Heegaard diagram associated to the pair (Y_i, L_i) . We construct a Heegaard diagram for (Y, L) as follows.

Let $A = S^1 \times [-1, 1]$ be a tube, $\alpha_0 = S^1 \times 0$ is a belt circle, and β_0 is a small Hamiltonian perturbation of α_0 . Let $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \# \Sigma_2$, with A as the neck of the connected sum. We put the feet of this tube into two regions which contain base points. We can verify that

$$(\Sigma, \alpha_1 \cup \{\alpha_0\} \cup \alpha_2, \beta_1 \cup \{\beta_0\} \cup \beta_2, \mathbf{w}_1 \cup \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{z}_1 \cup \mathbf{z}_2)$$

is a weakly admissible Heegaard diagram for (Y, L) .

Now the desired formula can be proved by a standard argument. □

5 Proof of the main theorem

In this section, we are going to prove our main theorem. The idea of the proof is the same as in [14], but we will take a slightly different approach.

First of all, let us check Theorem 1.1 for certain knots in lens spaces. As in [9], if one does (p/q) -surgery on one component of the Hopf link, then the other component gives a knot $O_{p/q}$ in the lens space $L(p, q)$. The complement of $O_{p/q}$ is a solid torus, with a meridian disk $D_{p/q}$. Our result is:

Lemma 5.1 *There are exactly p relative Spin^c structures satisfying*

$$\widehat{HFK}(L(p, q), O_{p/q}, \mathfrak{r}) \neq 0.$$

One can denote these relative Spin^c structures by $\mathfrak{r}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{r}_p$, so that

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_i), [D_{p/q}] \rangle = 2i - 1.$$

Hence [Theorem 1.1](#) holds for $O_{p/q}$.

Proof $(L(p, q), O_{p/q})$ admits a genus-1 Heegaard diagram, such that $\mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ has exactly p intersection points, which correspond to p different relative Spin^c structures. As in [[9](#), Lemma 7.1], we can denote these relative Spin^c structures by $\mathfrak{r}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{r}_p$, such that $\mathfrak{r}_{i+1} - \mathfrak{r}_i$ is the positive generator of $H^2(L(p, q), O_{p/q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, for $i = 1, \dots, p - 1$. Let $a_i = \langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_i), [D_{p/q}] \rangle$, then $a_{i+1} - a_i = 2$.

Since $\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}) + c_1(J(\mathfrak{r}) + \text{PD}[\mu]), [D_{p/q}] \rangle = \langle 2\text{PD}[\mu], [D_{p/q}] \rangle = 2p$,

by [Lemma 4.1](#), the set $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p\}$ admits an involution $a \mapsto 2p - a$. Hence we must have $a_i = 2i - 1$.

Now we can check [Theorem 1.1](#) directly for $O_{p/q}$. □

Suppose L is an oriented link in a rational homology 3-sphere Y , $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a (generic) balanced $2l$ -pointed Heegaard diagram associated to the pair (Y, L) . Given an integral class $h \in H_2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$, let

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \langle \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}), h \rangle,$$

for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$. Thus $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h$ defines a \mathbb{Q} -grading on $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$.

Proposition 5.2 *Suppose L is a null-homologous oriented link, and F is a minimal genus Seifert surface of L . Then [Theorem 1.1](#) holds for $h = [F]$.*

Proof As in [[13](#)], we can get a Heegaard diagram

$$(\Sigma', \alpha', \beta', w_1, z_l)$$

for $(\kappa(Y), \kappa(L))$, by adding tubes with feet at z_i and w_{i+1} , for $i = 1, \dots, l - 1$. Suppose \mathcal{D} is a topological disk in $\text{Sym}^{g+l-1}(\Sigma')$, $\partial\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cup \mathbb{T}_\beta$, then $n_{z_i}(\mathcal{D}) = n_{w_{i+1}}(\mathcal{D})$. Hence

$$n_{z_1}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_l}(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^l (n_{z_i}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D})).$$

By Lemma 4.2, we conclude that the \mathbb{Q} -grading defined by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^{[F]}$ coincides with the usual Alexander \mathbb{Z} -grading defined on $\widehat{CFK}(\kappa(Y), \kappa(L))$, as relative gradings.

The proof of [13, Theorem 1.1] shows that

$$\widehat{HFL}(Y, L) \cong \widehat{HFK}(Y, L)$$

as relative \mathbb{Q} -graded \mathbb{F}_2 -vector spaces. Moreover, by Lemma 4.1, $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$, equipped with the absolute \mathbb{Q} -grading given by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^{[F]}$, is symmetric with respect to the origin 0. Hence this absolute \mathbb{Q} -grading is identical to the usual absolute Alexander \mathbb{Z} -grading on $\widehat{HFK}(Y, L)$.

Now we can apply Theorem 3.1 to get the conclusion. □

In order to reduce the general case to the case of $h = [F]$, we are going to use the “cabling trick” introduced in [14]. The idea is to consider a (\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) -cable of L , hence to reduce the general case to the case treated in Proposition 5.2. The method of dealing with cables comes from Hedden’s work [4].

Suppose L is an l -component oriented link in Y , the components of L are denoted by K_1, \dots, K_l . Using stabilizations and handle-slides if necessary, we can construct a $2l$ -pointed Heegaard diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ associated to the pair (Y, L) , satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) For each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, l\}$, β_i represents a meridian for K_i , namely, w_i and z_i lie on a curve λ_i which meets β_i in a single point, and is disjoint from all the other β -curves.
- (2) The curve β_i meets α_i transversely in a single point, and is disjoint from all the other α -curves.

The curve $\lambda_i \subset \Sigma$ is isotopic to K_i in Y , hence Σ specifies a frame of K_i .

Suppose $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_l)$, $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_l)$ are two l -tuples of positive integers, where

$$q_i = p_i n_i + 1$$

for some l -tuple of positive integers $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_l)$. We replace β_i with a new curve γ_i , gotten by performing a “finger move” of β_i along λ_i with multiplicity $(p_i - 1)$, and then winding n_i times parallel to β_i . We put a new basepoint z'_i inside the end of the finger. The new diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha, \gamma, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}')$ gives the link $C(L) = C_{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}}(L)$, which is the (\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) -cable of L with respect to the frame specified by Σ . We can also find a basepoint t_i outside the finger, so that $(\Sigma, \alpha, \gamma, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{t})$ describes L . See Figure 1 for an illustration of the local diagram.

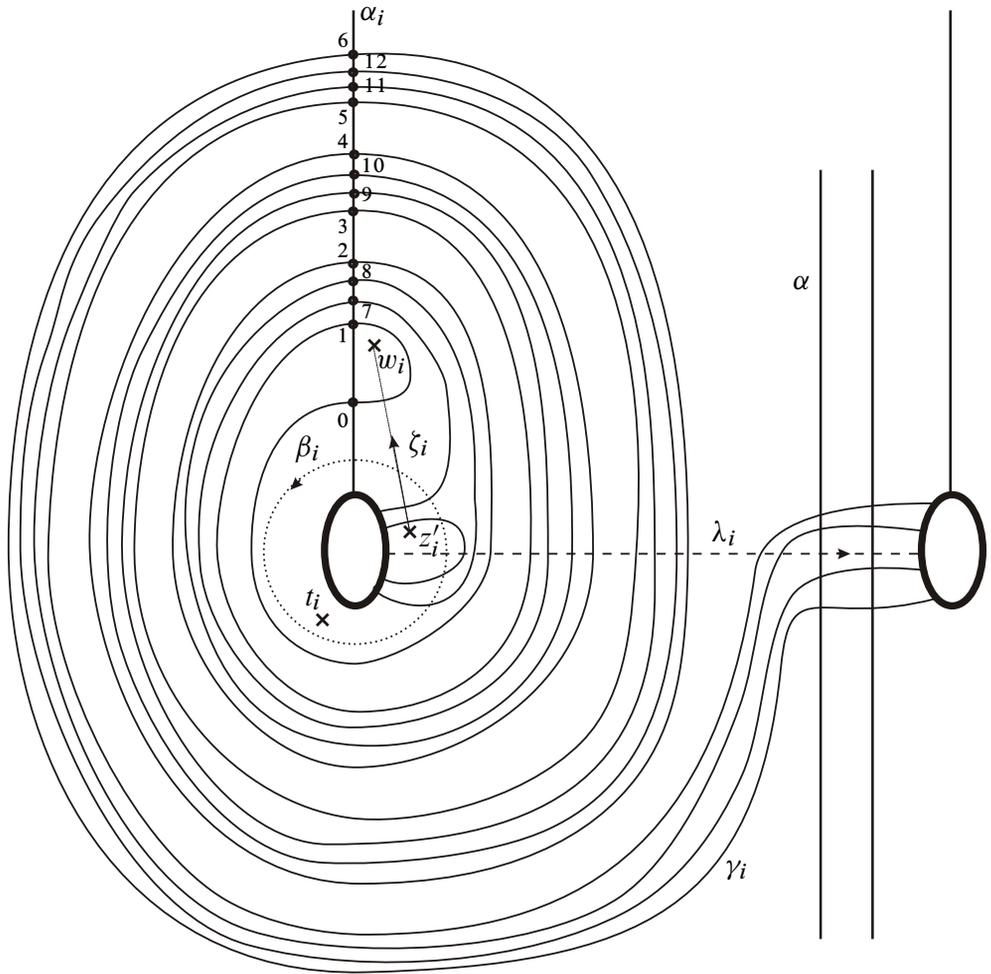


Figure 1: The local Heegaard diagram for a $(3, 10)$ -cable

We oriented the curves β_i, λ_i as indicated in Figure 1. The curve γ_i is also equipped with an orientation induced from the orientation on β_i .

Let $\text{Nd}(\lambda_i)$ be a regular neighborhood of λ_i inside which we perform the finger move. Let $\text{Nd}(\beta_i)$ be a regular neighborhood of β_i inside which we perform the winding. An intersection point of γ_i with an α -curve is *exterior*, if it lies in $\text{Nd}(\beta_i)$. (In this case, the only possibility for this α -curve is α_i .) An intersection point of γ_i with an α -curve is *interior*, if it lies in $\text{Nd}(\lambda_i)$. An intersection point $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ is called an *exterior intersection point*, if its γ_i -component is exterior for all $i = 1, \dots, l$.

Let $\iota: Y - L \rightarrow Y - C(L)$ be the inclusion map, $\iota_*: H_1(Y - L) \rightarrow H_1(Y - C(L))$, $\iota^*: H^2(Y, C(L)) \rightarrow H^2(Y, L)$ be the induced maps on (co)homologies. Let μ'_i be the meridian of $C_{p_i, q_i}(K_i)$. Then $\iota_*([\mu'_i]) = p_i[\mu'_i]$.

Inside $\text{Nd}(\beta_i)$, the curve α_i has $2(p_i - 1)n_i + 1$ (exterior) intersection points with γ_i . We define a function

$$S_j: \alpha_i \cap \gamma_i \cap \text{Nd}(\beta_i) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q},$$

which is uniquely characterized up to an overall translation as follows.

Given $x, y \in \alpha_i \cap \gamma_i \cap \text{Nd}(\beta_i)$, there are two arcs $a \subset \alpha_i$ and $b \subset \gamma_i$, both connecting x to y , so that $a - b$ is rationally homologous to a rational linear combination of α -curves and γ -curves. Let \mathcal{D} be a 2-chain, such that $\partial\mathcal{D}$ consists of $a - b$ and a rational linear combination of α -curves and γ -curves, then S_j satisfies

$$(3) \quad S_j(x) - S_j(y) = n_{z'_j}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_j}(\mathcal{D}).$$

Draw an oriented arc $\zeta_j \subset \Sigma$ connecting z'_j to w_j (see Figure 1), then we also have

$$(4) \quad S_j(x) - S_j(y) = \zeta_j \cdot \partial\mathcal{D}.$$

Definition 5.3 Suppose K, L are two disjoint knots in a rational homology sphere Z . Let $\partial_*: H_2(Z, K; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_1(K; \mathbb{Q})$ be the boundary map. Since Z is a rational homology sphere, ∂_* is an isomorphism. The *linking number* of K, L is defined to be

$$\partial_*^{-1}([K]) \cdot [L] \in \mathbb{Q},$$

denoted by $\text{lk}(K, L)$. Suppose λ is a frame on K , then λ can be viewed as a knot on $\partial\text{Nd}(K)$. We call $\text{lk}(K, \lambda)$ the *self-linking number* of K with frame λ , denoted by $\text{lk}(\lambda, \lambda)$.

Lemma 5.4 (Compare [14, Lemma 3.7].) (1) We can label the $2(p_i - 1)n_i + 1$ points in $\alpha_i \cap \gamma_i \cap \text{Nd}(\beta_i)$ by

$$x_i^0, x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{2(p_i-1)n_i},$$

such that

$$S_i(x_i^k) - S_i(x_i^{k+1}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } k = 0, \\ \frac{k}{2n_i} + 1 + p_i \cdot \text{lk}(\lambda_i, \lambda_i), & \text{if } 2n_i | k \text{ and } k > 0, \\ \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2n_i} \right\rfloor + 1, & \text{if } 2n_i \nmid k \text{ and } k \text{ is even,} \\ p_i - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2n_i} \right\rfloor - 1, & \text{if } 2n_i \nmid k \text{ and } k \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

In particular,

$$S_i(x_i^0) - S_i(x_i^{2n_i}) = p_i n_i.$$

(2) For $i \neq j$ we have that

$$S_j(x_i^k) - S_j(x_i^{k+1}) = \begin{cases} p_j \cdot \text{lk}(K_i, K_j), & \text{if } 2n_i | k, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

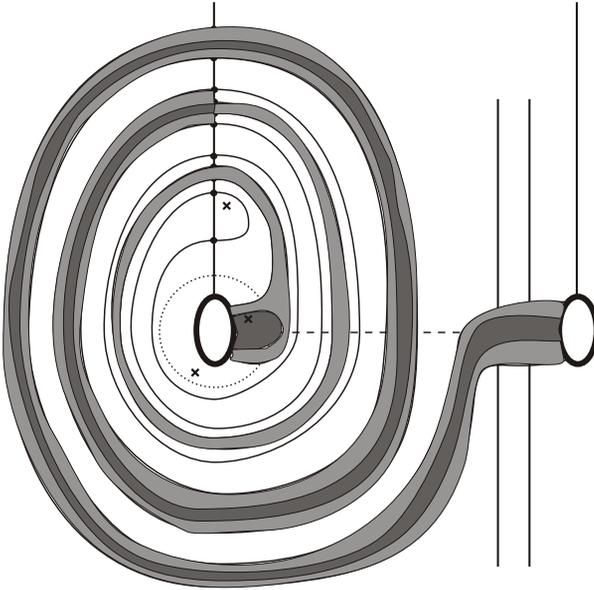


Figure 2: A disk connecting x^3 to x^4 . The dark grey region has multiplicity 2 while the light grey region has multiplicity 1.

Proof (1) We suppress the subscript i when there is no ambiguity. The labelling of the $2(p-1)n+1$ points is illustrated in Figure 1.

The two points x^0 and x^1 are connected by a bigon with $n_{z'} = 0, n_w = -1$, which implies that $S(x^0) - S(x^1) = 1$.

When $k > 0$, suppose $k = h \cdot (2n) + r$, where $0 \leq h \leq p-2, 0 \leq r \leq 2n-1$. If r is odd, then there is a bigon connecting x^k to x^{k+1} , with $n_{z'} = p-h-1, n_w = 0$. See Figure 2 for an illustration. Using (3), we conclude that $S(x^k) - S(x^{k+1}) = p-h-1$ when k is odd.

When $r \in \{1, \dots, 2n-2\}$, there is an arc $a_{k,k+2} \subset \alpha_i$ and an arc $b_{k,k+2} \subset \gamma_i$, both connecting x^k to x^{k+2} , such that $a_{k,k+2} - b_{k,k+2}$ is homologous to $-\beta_i$ in Σ . See

Figure 3 for an illustration. It follows that $a_{k,k+2} - b_{k,k+2} + \gamma_i$ bounds a domain in Σ . Since $a_{k,k+2}$ and $b_{k,k+2}$ does not intersect the arc ξ_i shown in Figure 1, using (4), $S(x^k) - S(x^{k+2})$ is calculated by $\xi_i \cdot \gamma_i = p$. Thus $S(x^k) - S(x^{k+2}) = p$. Combined with the last paragraph, we see that $S(x^k) - S(x^{k+1}) = h + 1$ when k is even and $2n \nmid k$.

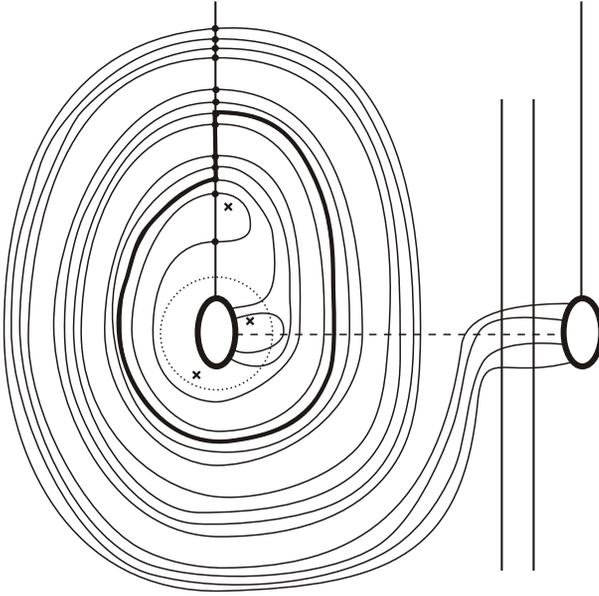


Figure 3: Two arcs connecting x^7 to x^9

When $2n|k$, as in Figure 4, there is an arc $a_{k-1,k+1} \subset \alpha_i$ and an arc $b_{k-1,k+1} \subset \gamma_i$, both connecting x^{k-1} to x^{k+1} , such that $a_{k-1,k+1} - b_{k-1,k+1}$ is homologous to $-\beta_i - \lambda_i$. So $a_{k-1,k+1} - b_{k-1,k+1} + \gamma_i + \lambda_i$ bounds a 2-chain \mathcal{D}_1 . Since Y is a rational homology sphere, λ_i cobounds a 2-chain \mathcal{D}_2 with some copies of α -curves and γ -curves, where the multiplicity of γ_i in $\partial\mathcal{D}_2$ is $-\text{lk}(\lambda_i, \lambda_i)$. So $\mathcal{D}_1 - \mathcal{D}_2$ is a 2-chain bounded by $a_{k-1,k+1} - b_{k-1,k+1}$ and some copies of α -curves and γ -curves, where the multiplicity of γ_i is $1 + \text{lk}(\lambda_i, \lambda_i)$. Using (4), $S(x^{k-1}) - S(x^{k+1})$ is calculated by

$$\xi_i \cdot (-b_{k-1,k+1} + (1 + \text{lk}(\lambda_i, \lambda_i))\gamma_i) = 1 + p + p \cdot \text{lk}(\lambda_i, \lambda_i).$$

Since $S(x^{k-1}) - S(x^k) = p - \lfloor (k-1)/(2n) \rfloor - 1 = p - k/(2n)$, we have

$$S(x^k) - S(x^{k+1}) = \frac{k}{2n} + 1 + p \cdot \text{lk}(\lambda_i, \lambda_i).$$

(2) The proof is similar to (1). We note that, when $2n_i \nmid k$ the domain involved is always supported in a neighborhood of $\alpha_i \cup \beta_i \cup \lambda_i$. So both $n_{z'_j}$ and n_{w_j} are zero, hence $S_j(x_i^k) - S_j(x_i^{k+1}) = 0$.

When $2n_i | k$, as in (1), the multiplicity of γ_j in the boundary of $\mathcal{D}_1 - \mathcal{D}_2$ is $\text{lk}(K_i, K_j)$. So we have

$$S_j(x_i^k) - S_j(x_i^{k+1}) = S_j(x_i^{k-1}) - S_j(x_i^{k+1}) = p_j \cdot \text{lk}(K_i, K_j). \quad \square$$

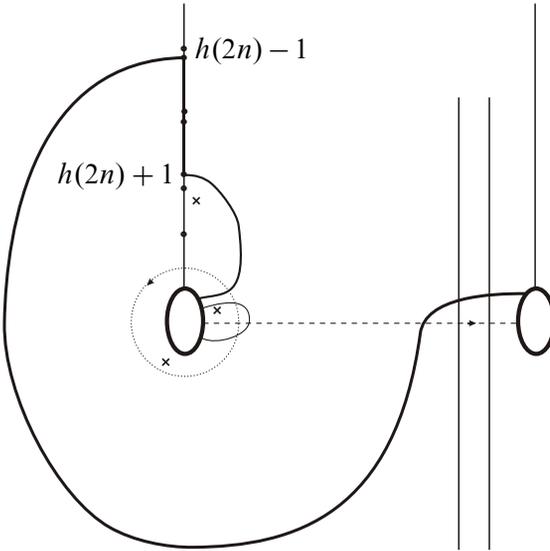


Figure 4: Two arcs connecting $x^{h(2n)-1}$ to $x^{h(2n)+1}$

Corollary 5.5 If $\text{lk}(\lambda_i, \lambda_i) \geq 0$, then we always have

$$S_i(x_i^k) > S_i(x_i^{k+1}).$$

Proof This is a simple consequence of Lemma 5.4 (1). □

Convention 5.6 From now on, we always choose the frames λ_i , $i = 1, \dots, l$, such that $\text{lk}(\lambda_i, \lambda_i) \geq 0$ for each i .

Definition 5.7 We observe that the point x_i^0 comes from the original intersection point $\alpha_i \cap \beta_i$. The points $x_i^0, x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{2n_i}$ are called *outermost points*. If \mathbf{x} is an exterior intersection point, and the γ_i -component of \mathbf{x} is outermost for all i , then \mathbf{x} is called an *outermost exterior point*.

Definition 5.8 Let A be a subset of $\{1, \dots, l\}$. If the γ_i -coordinate of an intersection point $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ is supported in $\text{Nd}(\lambda_i)$ when $i \in A$, and is x_i^0 when $i \notin A$, then \mathbf{u} is called a *type- A interior intersection point*. The set of type- A interior intersection points is denoted by I^A . Given an intersection point $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, one can associate to it a corresponding intersection point $\mathbf{x}^A \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$, so that the γ_i -coordinate of \mathbf{x}^A is $x_i^{2n_i}$ when $i \in A$, is x_i^0 when $i \notin A$, and all other coordinates are the same as the coordinates of \mathbf{x} . When $A = \emptyset$, \mathbf{x}^\emptyset is also denoted by \mathbf{x}' .

In order to emphasize the dependence of the diagram on \mathbf{n} , we sometimes put a subscript (\mathbf{n}) in the notation. For example, the base points \mathbf{z}' are denoted by $\mathbf{z}'_{(\mathbf{n})}$, and the set of type- A interior intersection points is denoted by $I^A_{(\mathbf{n})}$.

For two different $\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2$, there is a natural 1-1 correspondence between $I^A_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}$ and $I^A_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$. Suppose $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)} \in I^A_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}$, then the corresponding point in $I^A_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$ is denoted by $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta &\rightarrow H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q}), \\ \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{t}}: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma &\rightarrow H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q}), \\ \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma &\rightarrow H^2(Y, C(L); \mathbb{Q}), \end{aligned}$$

be the affine maps defined in Section 4.4.

The following observation is important:

Lemma 5.9 Fix a point $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, a set $A \subset \{1, \dots, l\}$ and a point $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n})} \in I^A_{(\mathbf{n})}$. Then

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'_{(\mathbf{n})}}(\mathbf{x}^A_{(\mathbf{n})}) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'_{(\mathbf{n})}}(\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n})})$$

is a constant independent of \mathbf{n} .

Proof Given two l -tuples $\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2$, without loss of generality, we can assume $\mathbf{n}_1 < \mathbf{n}_2$, that is, every coordinate of \mathbf{n}_1 is less than or equal to the corresponding coordinate of \mathbf{n}_2 , and at least one equality does not hold. Suppose $\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}$ is a 2-chain whose boundary consists of $k\omega(\mathbf{x}^A_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}, \mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)})$ and a sum of some copies of α -curves and $\gamma_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}$ -curves. Then we can get a domain $\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$ by performing finger moves to $\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}$, so that $\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$ is the corresponding domain for $\mathbf{x}^A_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}, \mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$.

When $i \in A$, we have $n_{z'_{i(\mathbf{n})}}(\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}) = \zeta_i \cdot \partial\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}$. Since the γ_i -coordinate of $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n})}$ is supported in $\text{Nd}(\lambda_i)$, and the γ_i -coordinate of $\mathbf{x}^A_{(\mathbf{n})}$ is $x_{(\mathbf{n})}^{2n_i}$, the finger moves do not change $\zeta_i \cdot \partial\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}$.

When $i \notin A$, the γ_i -coordinates of $\mathbf{x}^A_{(\mathbf{n})}$ and $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n})}$ are both $x_{i(\mathbf{n})}^0$. The finger moves do not change $n_{z'_{i(\mathbf{n})}}(\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})})$. Thus our desired result holds by Lemma 4.2. \square

Lemma 5.10 Given $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, we have

$$h_{\mathbf{w},z}(\mathbf{x}) - h_{\mathbf{w},z}(\mathbf{y}) = h_{\mathbf{w},t}(\mathbf{x}') - h_{\mathbf{w},t}(\mathbf{y}') = \iota^*(h_{\mathbf{w},z'}(\mathbf{x}') - h_{\mathbf{w},z'}(\mathbf{y}')).$$

Proof It is obvious that

$$h_{\mathbf{w},z}(\mathbf{x}) - h_{\mathbf{w},z}(\mathbf{y}) = h_{\mathbf{w},t}(\mathbf{x}') - h_{\mathbf{w},t}(\mathbf{y}').$$

Suppose \mathcal{D} is a domain, $\partial\mathcal{D}$ is the sum of $k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ and some copies of α and β curves. Then after applying finger moves and windings to \mathcal{D} , we get a domain \mathcal{D}' , so that $\partial\mathcal{D}'$ is the sum of $k\omega(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{y}')$ and some copies of α and γ curves. We can observe that

$$n_{z'_i}(\mathcal{D}') - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}') = p_i(n_{t_i}(\mathcal{D}') - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}')).$$

Hence $\iota^*(h_{\mathbf{w},z'}(\mathbf{x}') - h_{\mathbf{w},z'}(\mathbf{y}')) = h_{\mathbf{w},t}(\mathbf{x}') - h_{\mathbf{w},t}(\mathbf{y}')$

by Lemma 4.2 and the fact that $\iota^*(p_i \text{PD}([\mu'_i])) = \text{PD}([\mu_i])$. □

Suppose $\mathbf{x}^r, \mathbf{x}^s \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ differ only at the γ_i -coordinate, where the coordinate of \mathbf{x}^r is x_i^r , and the coordinate of \mathbf{x}^s is x_i^s . From the definition of S_i and Lemma 4.2, we conclude that

$$(5) \quad h_{\mathbf{w},z'}(\mathbf{x}^r) - h_{\mathbf{w},z'}(\mathbf{x}^s) = \sum_{j=1}^l (S_j(x_i^r) - S_j(x_i^s)) \text{PD}([\mu'_j]).$$

Now we fix an integral class $h \in H_2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$, which satisfies $h \cdot [\mu_i] > 0$ for each i . Suppose $F \subset M = Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(L))$ is a surface representing h , F has no sphere components, and $\chi(F)$ is maximal among all such surfaces. We can assume $\partial F \cap \partial\text{Nd}(K_i)$ consists of parallel oriented circles. Then $\partial F \cap \partial\text{Nd}(K_i)$ is a torus link $T(P_i, Q_i)$, with respect to the frame specified by Σ .

Convention 5.11 From now on, we assume p_i/P_i is an integer independent of i , say, $p_i = mP_i$. Then $C_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}(L)$ is a null-homologous link.

Construction 5.12 A minimal genus Seifert surface F' for $C(L)$ can be obtained as follows. Inside the cable space $\text{Nd}(K_i) - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(C_{p_i,q_i}(K_i)))$, one can choose a properly embedded, Thurston norm minimizing surface G_i , so that $\partial G_i \cap \partial\text{Nd}(K_i)$ is the torus link $T(mP_i, mQ_i)$, and $\partial G_i \cap \partial\text{Nd}(C_{p_i,q_i}(K_i))$ is a longitude of $C_{p_i,q_i}(K_i)$. Then F' is the union of G_1, \dots, G_l and m parallel copies of F . A standard argument (see, for example, [14, Lemma 3.2]) in 3-dimensional topology shows that F' is a minimal genus Seifert surface for $C(L)$. Let $h' = [F'] \in H_2(Y, C(L))$.

Recall the function

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

is defined as

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \langle h_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}), h \rangle.$$

Then $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h$ specifies an Alexander \mathbb{Q} -grading on $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$. We also equip the complex $\widehat{CFL}(Y, C(L))$ with the \mathbb{Q} -grading defined by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}^{h'}$.

Convention 5.13 From now on, when we talk about the (1-dimensional) Alexander grading of $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$ and $\widehat{CFL}(Y, C(L))$, we always refer to the gradings defined by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}^{h'}$, respectively.

Let D_{top} be the maximal grading such that the summand of $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$ at this grading is nontrivial. Similarly, let D'_{top} be the maximal grading such that the summand of $\widehat{HFL}(Y, C(L))$ at this grading is nontrivial. If the grading of \mathbf{x} is no more than the grading of \mathbf{y} , then we denote as $\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{y}$, and $\mathbf{x} < \mathbf{y}$ if their gradings are not equal.

Given $i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$, suppose $\mathbf{x}^r, \mathbf{x}^s \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ are two points differing only at the γ_i -component, where their components are x_i^r, x_i^s , respectively. By (5), we have

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}^r) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}^s) = \sum_{j=1}^l (S_j(x_i^r) - S_j(x_i^s)).$$

In particular, if $r = 0, s \geq 2n_i$, then by Lemma 5.4, Corollary 5.5 and (6) we have

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}^0) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}^s) \geq p_i n_i - |p_i - 2| \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \cdot |\text{lk}(K_i, K_j)|.$$

If $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ are two intersection points, then by Lemma 5.10 and Construction 5.12, we have

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}') - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{y}') = m(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{y})).$$

Let $\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r\} \subset \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ be the generating set of $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, D_{\text{top}})$. Let

$$(9) \quad C_0 = \max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{x}) - D_{\text{top}} \geq 0.$$

Lemma 5.14 (Compare [14, Lemma 3.9].) Fix $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_l)$. For all sufficiently large $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_l)$, if $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ is not an outermost exterior point, then

$$\mathbf{u} < \mathbf{x}'_1.$$

Proof Let $-C_1$ be a lower bound of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}^A) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{v})$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, all nonempty $A \subset \{1, \dots, l\}$, and all type- A interior intersection points \mathbf{v} . Lemma 5.9 enables us to choose C_1 to be a constant independent of \mathbf{n} .

Let \mathbf{n} be sufficiently large so that

$$(10) \quad p_i n_i > \max\{C_1, |p_i - 2| \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \cdot |\text{lk}(K_i, K_j)| + mC_0\}, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, l.$$

As a result, if $\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{x}^s \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ differ only at the γ_i -coordinate for some i , then Lemma 5.4, Corollary 5.5, (6) and (7) imply that

$$(11) \quad \mathbf{x}^s < \mathbf{x}^0.$$

Assume \mathbf{u} is not an outermost exterior point. Let

- $A = \{i : \text{the } \gamma_i\text{-coordinate of } \mathbf{u} \text{ is not an exterior point}\},$
- $B = \{j : \text{the } \gamma_j\text{-coordinate of } \mathbf{u} \text{ is an exterior point but not outermost}\}.$

Then $A \cup B$ is nonempty.

If $A \neq \emptyset$, suppose $i \in A$. For each $j \notin A$, change the γ_j -coordinate of \mathbf{u} to x_j^0 , we get a type- A interior point $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$. By Lemma 5.4, Corollary 5.5, (11) and (10) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}'_1) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{u}) &\geq \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}'_1) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\bar{\mathbf{u}}) \\ &\geq p_i n_i + \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}^A) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\bar{\mathbf{u}}) \\ &\geq p_i n_i - C_1 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $A = \emptyset, B \neq \emptyset$, suppose $i \in B$. For any j , change the γ_j -coordinate of \mathbf{u} to x_j^0 , we get a point \mathbf{x}' for some $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{u}) &\leq \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}') - p_i n_i + |p_i - 2| \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \cdot |\text{lk}(K_i, K_j)| \quad \text{by (7), (11)} \\ &< \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}') - mC_0 \quad \text{by (10)} \\ &\leq \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}'_1) \quad \text{by (8), (9).} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 5.15 *With the notation as above, when the winding number \mathbf{n} is sufficiently large,*

$$\widehat{HF}L(Y, L, D_{\text{top}}) \cong \widehat{HF}L(Y, C(L), D'_{\text{top}}).$$

Moreover, suppose \mathbf{x} is one of the generators of $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, D_{\text{top}})$, then \mathbf{x}' is one of the generators of $\widehat{CFL}(Y, C(L), D'_{\text{top}})$.

Proof Let \widehat{CFL}_{\leq} be the summand of $\widehat{CFL}(Y, C(L))$, which consists of all the elements with grading no lower than the grading of \mathbf{x}'_1 . By Lemma 5.14, the generators of \widehat{CFL}_{\leq} are all outermost exterior points. The differential on \widehat{CFL}_{\leq} counts holomorphic disks away from \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}' , denoted by $\partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}$.

The base points \mathbf{t} give an extra filtration to \widehat{CFL}_{\leq} . If a holomorphic disk ϕ connects two exterior points $\bar{\mathbf{y}}_1$ to $\bar{\mathbf{y}}_2$, and ϕ avoids $\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}$, then the positivity of ϕ implies that the γ_i -components of $\bar{\mathbf{y}}_1$ and $\bar{\mathbf{y}}_2$ coincide for all i . Thus ϕ corresponds to a holomorphic disk connecting \mathbf{y}_1 to \mathbf{y}_2 , which avoids \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z} . Here $\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, ($j = 1, 2$) is an intersection point whose components coincide with the components of $\bar{\mathbf{y}}_j$, except the α_i -components. (This correspondence can be seen through the cylindrical reformulation of Heegaard Floer homology due to Lipshitz [7].)

Hence the chain complex $(\widehat{CFL}_{\leq}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}})$ is the direct sum of summands in the form of $\widehat{CFL}_{\mathbf{r}, d}$, where here $\widehat{CFL}_{\mathbf{r}, d}$ is generated by the outermost exterior intersection points $\bar{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$, which satisfy that the γ_i -component of $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ is $x_i^{r_i}$, and the grading difference between $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ and \mathbf{x}'_1 is $d \geq 0$.

For each generator $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ of $\widehat{CFL}_{\mathbf{r}, d}$, let $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ be the point whose coordinates are equal to the coordinates of $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ except the α_i -coordinates, $i = 1, \dots, l$. By (6) and (8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{y}) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{x}_1) &= \frac{1}{m}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{y}') - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}'_1)) \\ &= \frac{1}{m}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{y}') - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) + d) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^l (S_i(x_i^0) - S_i(x_i^{r_i})) + d \right) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

So the homology of $(\widehat{CFL}_{\mathbf{r}, d}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}})$ is isomorphic to the homology of some summand of $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$, at a fixed grading no less than the grading of \mathbf{x}_1 .

Since \mathbf{x}_1 lies in the topmost nontrivial Alexander \mathbb{Q} -grading of $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$, we find that $\widehat{HFL}_{\mathbf{r}, d}$ is nontrivial if and only if $(\mathbf{r}, d) = (\mathbf{0}, 0)$, and

$$\widehat{HFL}_{\mathbf{0}, 0} \cong \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, D_{\text{top}}).$$

There is a spectral sequence which starts from $(\widehat{CFL}_{\leq}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}})$, and converges to $H(\widehat{CFL}_{\leq}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'})$. Since the E^2 term is only supported in one filtration level,

$$H(\widehat{CFL}_{\leq}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}) \cong \widehat{HFL}_{\mathbf{0}, 0}.$$

Thus $\widehat{HFL}(Y, C(L), D'_{\text{top}}) \cong \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, D_{\text{top}})$.

The last statement of this proposition is obvious from the proof. □

Our next task is to determine the absolute position of the topmost grading in $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$. For this purpose, we will consider two relative Spin^c structures $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, C(L))$.

Given $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, let $\tau_1 = \underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}(\mathbf{x}') \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, C(L))$.

Construction 5.16 A vector field v_1 representing τ_1 can be constructed as in Section 4.2. Let $f: Y \rightarrow [0, 3]$ be a Morse function corresponding to the Heegaard diagram (Σ, α, γ) . There is a nowhere vanishing vector field \tilde{v}_1 on Y as follows. Outside a neighborhood of $\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{x}'}$, \tilde{v}_1 is identical with ∇f . We then extend the vector field over the balls $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{x}'})$, and over $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'})$ as in Section 4.2. The closed orbits of \tilde{v}_1 which pass through points in \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}' are identical with the oriented link $C(L) = \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'} - \gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$. The vector field v_1 is the restriction of \tilde{v}_1 to $Y - \text{Nd}(C(L))$.

The cable space $\text{Nd}(K_i) - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(C_{p_i, q_i}(K_i)))$ fibers over the circle, with fiber G_i . Let u_i be a vector field on the cable space, which is transverse to the fibers everywhere, and the orientation of u_i is *opposite* to the orientation induced by the orientation of the fibers. Under this assumption, the restriction of u_i on the boundary tori is isotopic to a translation invariant vector field, which is unique up to isotopy.

Note that $\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) = \underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{x}')$ is a relative Spin^c structure on $Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(L))$, we can extend it to a relative Spin^c structure on $Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(C(L)))$ by the vector fields u_1, \dots, u_l . We denote this new Spin^c structure by τ_2 .

Construction 5.17 A vector field v_2 representing τ_2 can be constructed as follows. First construct a nowhere vanishing vector field \tilde{v}_2 on Y . Outside a neighborhood of $\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{t}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{x}'}$, \tilde{v}_2 is identical with ∇f . We then extend the vector field over the balls $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{x}'})$, and over $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{t}})$ as in Section 4.2. The closed orbits of \tilde{v}_2 which pass through points in \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{t} are identical with the oriented link $L = \gamma_{\mathbf{t}} - \gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$. The vector field v_2 is the union of $\tilde{v}_2|_{Y - \text{Nd}(L)}$ and u_1, \dots, u_l . (We should isotope u_i 's near the boundary of the cable spaces so that they are identical to $\tilde{v}_2|_{Y - \text{Nd}(L)}$ on $\partial\text{Nd}(L)$.)

We define two functions

$$\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}.$$

The function \mathcal{F}_1 is defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) = \langle \mathfrak{H}_{C(L)}(\tau_1), h' \rangle,$$

where here $\mathfrak{H}_{C(L)}$ is the affine map defined in Section 4.4, for the pair $(Y, C(L))$. More precisely,

$$\mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) = \left\langle \frac{c_1(\tau_1) - \sum_{i=1}^l \text{PD}([\mu'_i])}{2}, h' \right\rangle.$$

The function \mathcal{F}_2 is defined as

$$\mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) = \left\langle \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{t}_2) - \sum_{i=1}^l \text{PD}(\iota_*[\mu_i])}{2}, h' \right\rangle.$$

Let $\rho: (Y, C(L)) \rightarrow (Y, \text{Nd}(L))$ be the inclusion map of pairs, then $\rho_*(h') = m \cdot h$. By the choice of u_i , the evaluation of $c_1(u_i)$ on G_i is always $-\chi(G_i)$, where $c_1(u_i)$ is the Chern class of the relative Spin^c structure determined by u_i . So

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) &= \left\langle \frac{c_1(\underline{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})) - \sum_{i=1}^l \text{PD}([\mu_i])}{2}, \rho_*(h') \right\rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \langle c_1(u_i), [G_i] \rangle \\ (12) \quad &= m \langle \mathfrak{H}(\underline{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})), h \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \chi(G_i). \end{aligned}$$

In summary, \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 can be factorized as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_1: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta &\rightarrow \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma \quad \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, C(L)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \\ \mathcal{F}_2: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta &\rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, C(L)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\max \mathcal{F}_1$ be the value of $\mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x})$ for intersection point \mathbf{x} such that the grading of \mathbf{x}' is D'_{top} . Let $\max \mathcal{F}_2$ be the value of $\mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x})$ such that the grading of \mathbf{x} is D_{top} .

From Lemma 5.10, we can conclude that

$$(13) \quad \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{y}) = \mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{y}).$$

In fact, we can prove something stronger:

Proposition 5.18 *Given $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, then the following equality holds:*

$$(14) \quad \mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^l \frac{p_i - 1}{2}.$$

Proof We could prove (14) by examining the relative Spin^c structures carefully, but we would rather argue via a model computation.

By Constructions 5.16 and 5.17, the two vector fields v_1, v_2 are equal outside a regular neighborhood of the flowlines $\gamma_{\mathbf{w}}, \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'}, \gamma_{\mathbf{t}}$. So the difference of v_1 and v_2 only depends on their difference inside $\text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{t}})$, which only depends only on the $2l$ torus link types $(p_i, q_i), (mP_i, mQ_i), i = 1, \dots, l$. In order to compute the difference of their evaluations (of the Chern classes of the two Spin^c structures) on F' , we only need to compute the difference of their (relative) evaluations on $F' \cap \text{Nd}(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{t}})$.

So we only need to verify (14) for some model, in which the local behavior of v_1, v_2 are the same as in the general case.

Let $d_i = \gcd(P_i, Q_i)$, $P_i = d_i P'_i$, $Q_i = d_i Q'_i$. The model we are considering is the knot $O_{P'_i/Q'_i}$ in $L(P'_i, Q'_i)$. There is an essential disk D properly embedded in the complement of $K = O_{P'_i/Q'_i}$. ∂D is the torus knot $T(P'_i, Q'_i)$ in $\partial \text{Nd}(K)$. Let F_0 be the union of d_i copies of D .

Fix a frame on K , let $C(K)$ be the (p_i, q_i) -cable of K with respect to this frame. Let $G_0 \subset \text{Nd}(K) - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(C(K)))$ be a surface such that ∂G_0 consists of the torus link $T(mP_i, mQ_i)$ and a longitude of $C(K)$, and $\text{Nd}(K) - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(C(K)))$ fibers over the circle with fiber G_0 . F'_0 is the union of G_0 and m parallel copies of F_0 .

Now F_0, F'_0, G_0 play the roles of F, F', G_i .

From Lemma 5.1, we know that for the pair $(L(P'_i, Q'_i), O_{P'_i/Q'_i})$

$$\begin{aligned} \max \mathcal{F}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(md_i(2P'_i - 1) - \chi(G_0) - p_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(p_i - md_i - \chi(G_0)). \end{aligned}$$

The knot $C(K)$ is null-homologous, so we can apply Proposition 5.2 and Proposition 5.15 to show that

$$\begin{aligned} \max \mathcal{F}_1 &= \frac{1 - \chi(F'_0)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - md_i - \chi(G_0)). \end{aligned}$$

So we get
$$\mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p_i - 1}{2}.$$

This finishes the model computation, hence (14) holds in general. □

Proof of Theorem 1.1 We first prove the case where ∂M is incompressible, thus we only need to prove the statement in Remark 1.2. The homogeneity of Thurston norm enables us to consider the problem for the more general case where $h \in H_2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$ is a rational class. By the continuity of Thurston norm, it suffices to prove the theorem for the rational classes h with $h \cdot [\mu_i] \neq 0$ for all i . Again by the homogeneity of Thurston norm, we only need to consider the case where h is an integral classes. After changing the orientations of some components, we may assume $h \cdot [\mu_i] > 0$ for all i .

With the notation as before, consider the (\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) -cable $C(L)$ of L . Here we choose $m = 1$, so $p_i = P_i$. Let $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_l)$ be sufficiently large. Since ∂M is incompressible,

there exists a surface F representing h , and $|\chi(F)| = x(h)$. Construct the surfaces G_i, F' as in [Construction 5.12](#).

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max\{\langle \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{r}), h \rangle \mid \widehat{HF}L(Y, L, \mathfrak{r}) \neq 0\} \\
 &= \max \mathcal{F}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \chi(G_i) && \text{by (12)} \\
 &= \max \mathcal{F}_1 + \sum_{i=1}^l \frac{p_i - 1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \chi(G_i) && \text{by Proposition 5.15, (14)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(l - \chi(F')) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l (p_i - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \chi(G_i) && \text{by Proposition 5.2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^l |[F] \cdot [\mu_i]| - \chi(F) \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof in the case when ∂M is incompressible.

If ∂M is compressible, say, $\partial \text{Nd}(K_1)$ is compressible. We can compress this boundary torus to get a separating sphere, which splits off a lens space summand from Y , and K_1 is a knot $O_{p/q}$ in this summand. Let $L' = L - K_1$, $Y = Y' \# L(p, q)$. If $h \in H_2(Y, L)$ is an integral class, and $F \subset Y - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(L))$ realizes $\chi(h)$, then F is the disjoint union of some disks in $L(p, q) - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(O_{p/q}))$ and a surface $F' \subset Y' - \text{int}(\text{Nd}(L'))$. We can make use of [Proposition 4.3](#) and [Lemma 5.1](#) to reduce our problem to L' . Now the proof of our theorem can be finished by induction on $|L|$. \square

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Received: 8 May 2006

Revised: 2 July 2009