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We prove that the fundamental group of 3–surgery on a nontrivial knot in S^3 always admits an irreducible $SU(2)$ –representation. This answers a question of Kronheimer and Mrowka dating from their work on the property P conjecture. An important ingredient in our proof is a relationship between instanton Floer homology and the symplectic Floer homology of genus-2 surface diffeomorphisms, due to Ivan Smith. We use similar arguments at the end to extend our main result to infinitely many surgery slopes in the interval $[3, 5)$.

57K10, 57K18, 57M05; 57K20, 57K33

1 Introduction

The $SU(2)$ –representation variety

$$R(Y) = \text{Hom}(\pi_1(Y), SU(2))$$

associated with a 3–manifold Y is an object of central importance in instanton gauge theory. A basic question about such varieties is whether they contain irreducible homomorphisms. A homomorphism into $SU(2)$ is reducible if and only if it has abelian image, inspiring the following definition:

Definition 1.1 A 3–manifold Y is $SU(2)$ –*abelian* if every $\rho \in R(Y)$ has abelian image.¹ In particular, $R(Y)$ contains an irreducible homomorphism if and only if Y is not $SU(2)$ –abelian.

The classification of $SU(2)$ –abelian 3–manifolds is a wide-open problem, even among Dehn surgeries on knots.² In their proof of the property P conjecture, Kronheimer and Mrowka [2004a] proved that if K is a nontrivial knot in S^3 , then $S_1^3(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ –abelian (and hence, not a homotopy sphere). They then [2004b] strengthened this result, proving under the same hypothesis that $S_r^3(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ –abelian for any rational number $r \in [0, 2]$.

¹If $b_1(Y) = 0$, then ρ has abelian image if and only if it has cyclic image.

²Though see [Lidman et al. 2023; Baldwin and Sivek 2022a; Sivek and Zentner 2022a] for progress on this problem in the cases of toroidal homology spheres and nonhyperbolic geometric manifolds, respectively.

It is natural to ask whether this also holds for larger values of r . Kronheimer and Mrowka [2004b] explicitly posed this question for the next two integers, $r = 3$ and 4, noting that it fails for $r = 5$ because 5–surgery on the right-handed trefoil is a lens space. Baldwin and Sivek [2023] answered half of this question, proving that $S_4^3(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ –abelian for any nontrivial knot $K \subset S^3$. Our main theorem answers the remaining half:

Theorem 1.2 $S_3^3(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ –abelian for any nontrivial knot $K \subset S^3$.

Remark 1.3 We ultimately expect that r –surgery on a nontrivial knot is not $SU(2)$ –abelian for any rational number $r \in [0, 5)$. Our techniques can be used to prove this for infinitely many additional slopes in the interval $[3, 5)$, as discussed in Section 1.2.

Our proof involves a novel blend of ingredients, including a relationship between instanton Floer homology and the symplectic Floer homology of genus-2 surface diffeomorphisms, due to Smith [2012]; ideas of Baldwin, Hu, and Sivek [Baldwin et al. 2024] from their work on cinquefoil detection; and new results of Li and Ye [2023; 2024] relating the graded Euler characteristics of instanton and Heegaard knot Floer homology. Along the way, we partially characterize instanton L –space knots of genus 2 (Theorem 2.1 and Remark 2.6), and prove several other results (Proposition 3.2 and Theorems 4.1 and 5.1) which may be of independent interest. We outline our proof of Theorem 1.2 in detail below.

1.1 Proof outline

Suppose $K \subset S^3$ is a nontrivial knot. Let us assume, for a contradiction, that $S_3^3(K)$ is $SU(2)$ –abelian. This surgered manifold is thus an instanton L –space [Baldwin and Sivek 2018]. It then follows from [Baldwin and Sivek 2023] that K is fibered and strongly quasipositive of genus 1 or 2. If the genus is 1 then K is the right-handed trefoil, but 3–surgery on this trefoil is Seifert fibered with base orbifold $S^2(2, 3, 3)$ and is therefore not $SU(2)$ –abelian, by [Sivek and Zentner 2022a], a contradiction. We similarly rule out the possibility that K is the cinquefoil $T_{2,5}$.

Thus $K \not\cong T_{2,5}$ is a genus-2 instanton L –space knot. From [Li and Ye 2021] it then follows that K has Alexander polynomial

$$\Delta_K(t) = t^2 - t + 1 - t^{-1} + t^{-2},$$

from which we conclude, as in [Baldwin et al. 2024], that K is a hyperbolic knot. Let (S, h) be an abstract open book corresponding to the fibration associated with K . The hyperbolicity of K implies that the monodromy h is freely isotopic to a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism $\psi : S \rightarrow S$.

Smith [2012] proved that (a version of) the instanton Floer homology of the mapping torus of a genus-2 surface diffeomorphism encodes the symplectic Floer cohomology of the diffeomorphism. We use Smith’s result, together with a calculation of the framed instanton homology $I^\#(S_0^3(K), \mu)$, to prove that the homeomorphism ψ has no fixed points, following ideas in [Baldwin et al. 2024]. We then apply results

from [Baldwin et al. 2024] to conclude that K is doubly periodic with unknotted quotient A and axis B , where A and B have linking number 5.

We may therefore express $S^3_3(K)$ as the branched double cover of the lens space

$$L = S^3_{3/2}(A) \cong L(3, 2),$$

branched along the primitive knot $J \subset L$ induced by B in this surgery on A ,

$$(1-1) \quad S^3_3(K) \cong \Sigma(L, J).$$

Under the assumption that $S^3_3(K)$ is $SU(2)$ -abelian, we prove that every representation

$$\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow SU(2)$$

which sends a fixed meridian of J to i has finite cyclic image. There are exactly $|H_1(L)| = 3$ such representations. We prove that these representations are nondegenerate as generators of the instanton knot homology of J , and thereby conclude that J is an *instanton Floer simple knot*, meaning that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} I^\#(L) = 3.$$

We deduce that J is rationally fibered, and that the graded Euler characteristic of $\text{KHI}(L, J)$ is given by

$$\chi_{\text{gr}}(\text{KHI}(L, J)) = t^{-n} + 1 + t^n$$

for some $n = g(F) + 1$, where F is a minimal-genus rational Seifert surface for J .

Recent work of Li and Ye [2023] proved an equality between the graded Euler characteristics of instanton knot homology and (Heegaard) knot Floer homology:

$$\chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J)) = \pm \chi_{\text{gr}}(\text{KHI}(L, J)).$$

We combine this with constraints on the graded Euler characteristic of knot Floer homology to conclude that $n = 1$. Thus J has (rational) genus 0, which implies that its fibered exterior is a solid torus. It follows that $\Sigma(L, J)$, and hence 3-surgery on K , is a lens space. Since K is doubly periodic and has a lens space surgery, a result of Wang and Zhou [1992] says that K must be a torus knot, a contradiction.

1.2 Other small surgeries

As mentioned above, we suspect that if $K \subset S^3$ is a nontrivial knot, then $S^3_r(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ -abelian for any rational $r \in [0, 5)$. Long after Kronheimer and Mrowka's proof for $r \in [0, 2]$, Baldwin and Sivek [2023] proved this for the dense subset of the interval $(2, 3)$ consisting of rationals with prime power numerators. Proving it for the corresponding subset of $[3, 5)$ is much harder, as explained in Section 6. Indeed, our main theorem concerns the single case $r = 3$. Nevertheless, our techniques can be used to extend Theorem 1.2 to infinitely many surgery slopes in both $[3, 4)$ and $[4, 5)$, and even to a special dense subset of slopes in $(5, 7)$. Our main result in this vein is:

Theorem 1.4 *Let p and q be coprime positive integers with $p/q \in [3, 7)$, where p is a prime power. If*

- p is even,
- p is odd, $\gcd(p, 5) = 1$, and $p/q \in [4, 5)$, or
- p is odd, $\gcd(p, 5) = 1$, and $p/q \in [3, 4)$ with $23p - 9 \leq 80q \leq 25p + 9$,

then $S^3_{p/q}(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ -abelian for every nontrivial knot $K \subset S^3$.

Note that the inequality in Theorem 1.4 is satisfied for all $p/q \in [\frac{16}{5}, \frac{80}{23}) \subset [3, 4)$. It is also satisfied for $p/q = 3$, so this theorem recovers Theorem 1.2. Note further that Theorem 1.4 applies to the slopes $4, \frac{7}{2}$, and $\frac{9}{2}$. Together with the results mentioned above, concerning the intervals $[0, 2]$ and $(2, 3)$, this proves:

Corollary 1.5 *If $K \subset S^3$ is a nontrivial knot, then $S^3_r(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ -abelian for any integer or half-integer $r < 5$.*

Organization

In Section 2, we prove that if $K \not\cong T_{2,5}$ is an instanton L -space knot of genus 2, then K is doubly periodic with unknotted quotient. We then use this in Section 3 to show that if 3-surgery on a nontrivial knot is $SU(2)$ -abelian, then this surgery is the branched double cover of a knot $J \subset L(3, 2)$; in fact, we prove something more general (Proposition 3.2). In Section 4, we prove that such J are instanton Floer simple (Theorem 4.1). In Section 5, we combine these results with an understanding of instanton Floer simple knots in lens spaces (Theorem 5.1) to prove Theorem 1.2. Finally, in Section 6, we extend our main theorem to other surgery slopes in $[3, 5)$, proving Theorem 1.4.

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2 Genus-2 L -space knots

Recall that a rational homology 3-sphere Y is an *instanton L -space* if its framed instanton homology satisfies

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} I^{\#}(Y) = |H_1(Y)|.$$

A knot $K \subset S^3$ is said to be an *instanton L -space knot* if $S^3_r(K)$ is an instanton L -space for some rational number $r > 0$. Such knots were studied extensively in [Baldwin and Sivek 2023]; in particular, it was shown there [loc. cit., Theorem 1.15] that instanton L -space knots are fibered and strongly quasipositive.

Our main goal in this section is to prove the following:

Theorem 2.1 *Let $K \subset S^3$ be an instanton L -space knot of genus 2. Then K is fibered and strongly quasipositive, with Alexander polynomial*

$$\Delta_K(t) = t^2 - t + 1 - t^{-1} + t^{-2}.$$

If $K \not\cong T_{2,5}$, then there exists a pseudo-Anosov 5-braid β , whose closure $B = \hat{\beta}$ is an unknot with braid axis A , such that K is the lift of A in the branched double cover

$$\Sigma(S^3, B) \cong S^3.$$

In particular, K is a doubly periodic knot with unknotted quotient A and axis B .

A Heegaard Floer analogue of this result was proved in [Baldwin et al. 2024, Section 3]. Our proof of Theorem 2.1 will largely follow the arguments there, and we will refer to specific parts of [loc. cit.] for steps whose proofs are the same in either setting. We begin with some preliminary results:

Lemma 2.2 *Let K be an instanton L -space knot of genus 2. Then K is fibered and strongly quasipositive, with Alexander polynomial*

$$\Delta_K(t) = t^2 - t + 1 - t^{-1} + t^{-2},$$

and either $K \cong T_{2,5}$ or K is hyperbolic.

Proof The claim that K is fibered and strongly quasipositive is [Baldwin and Sivek 2023, Theorem 1.15], as discussed above. The Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K(t)$ is determined by [Li and Ye 2021, Theorem 1.9], which says that there are integers $k \geq 0$ and

$$n_k > n_{k-1} > \dots > n_0 = 0 > n_{-1} > \dots > n_{-k}$$

with $n_{-j} = -n_j$ for all j , such that the instanton knot homology $\text{KHI}(K)$ satisfies

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(K, i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = n_j \text{ for some } j, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

with the nonzero summands $\text{KHI}(K, n_j)$ supported in alternating $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -gradings. We know that $\text{KHI}(K, 2) \neq 0$ since K has genus 2 [Kronheimer and Mrowka 2010b, Proposition 7.16], and then $\text{KHI}(K, 1) \neq 0$ since K is fibered [Baldwin and Sivek 2022b, Theorem 1.7], so $k = 2$ and $(n_2, n_1, n_0) = (2, 1, 0)$. Then $\text{KHI}(K)$ has graded Euler characteristic [Kronheimer and Mrowka 2010a; Lim 2010]

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \chi(\text{KHI}(K, j))t^j = \pm \Delta_K(t),$$

so the normalization $\Delta_K(1) = 1$ forces $\Delta_K(t)$ to be as claimed. Since K is fibered with this particular Alexander polynomial, it is either $T_{\pm 2,5}$ or hyperbolic, by [Baldwin et al. 2024, Lemma 3.2]. The case of $T_{-2,5}$ is ruled out, as this knot is not strongly quasipositive. \square

Lemma 2.3 *Let K be an instanton L -space knot of genus 2, and let $w \rightarrow S_0^3(K)$ be a Hermitian line bundle such that $c_1(w)$ is Poincaré dual to the meridian μ of K . Then*

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} I_*(S_0^3(K))_w = 6,$$

where I_* refers here to the version of instanton homology for admissible bundles described, for example, in [Donaldson 2002, Section 5.6].

Proof We know that 3–surgery on K is an instanton L –space [Baldwin and Sivek 2023, Proposition 7.11], while neither 1– nor 2–surgery on K is an instanton L –space [loc. cit., Proposition 7.12]. It follows, in the language of [Baldwin and Sivek 2021], that $v^\#(K) = r_0(K) = 3$, meaning that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} I^\#(S_{p/q}^3(K)) = \begin{cases} p & \text{if } p/q \geq 3, \\ 6q - p & \text{if } p/q < 3, \end{cases}$$

for all coprime integers p and q with $q \geq 1$. In particular,

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} I^\#(S_0^3(K), \mu) = 6$$

by [loc. cit., Proposition 3.3].

To prove the lemma, we then relate $I_*(S_0^3(K))_w$ to $I^\#(S_0^3(K), \mu)$ using Fukaya’s connected sum theorem for instanton homology [Scaduto 2015, Theorem 1.3]. To be precise, since $H_2(S_0^3(K))$ is generated by a closed surface of genus 2 which is dual to μ , the special case of this theorem discussed in [Scaduto 2015, Section 9.8] says that

$$I^\#(S_0^3(K), \mu) \otimes H_*(S^4) \cong I_*(S_0^3(K))_w \otimes H_*(S^3)$$

as relatively $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ –graded vector spaces over any field of characteristic zero. So $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} I_*(S_0^3(K))_w = 6$, as claimed. □

Recall for the proposition below that instanton L –space knots are fibered.

Proposition 2.4 *Let $K \not\cong T_{2,5}$ be an instanton L –space knot of genus 2. Let (S, h) be an open book encoding the fibration of its complement. Then the monodromy h is freely isotopic to a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism*

$$\psi : S \rightarrow S$$

with no fixed points.

Proof The complement $S^3 \setminus K$ is hyperbolic, by Lemma 2.2. It follows that the monodromy h is freely isotopic to a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism

$$\psi : S \rightarrow S,$$

by work of Thurston [2022]. Since K is strongly quasipositive, also by Lemma 2.2, [Baldwin et al. 2024, Lemma 3.3] says that the stable foliation of ψ has some number $n \geq 2$ of boundary prongs.

As discussed in [loc. cit., Section 2], the fact that $n \geq 2$ means that the map ψ extends naturally to a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism

$$\hat{\psi} : \hat{S} \rightarrow \hat{S}$$

of the closed genus-2 surface obtained from S by capping off its boundary with a disk. The stable foliation of ψ extends across the disk to a stable invariant foliation for $\hat{\psi}$ in which the n boundary prongs extend

to n prongs meeting at a singularity p in the capping disk (except that p is a smooth point if $n = 2$). Moreover, p is a fixed point of $\hat{\psi}$.

Note that the mapping torus $Y_{\hat{\psi}}$ of $\hat{\psi}$ is homeomorphic to 0–surgery on K ,

$$Y_{\hat{\psi}} \cong S_0^3(K),$$

by a map which identifies the suspension of p with the meridian μ of K in the 0–surgery. Smith [2012, Corollary 1.8] proved in this case (or, more generally, for any genus-2 mapping torus which is a homology $S^1 \times S^2$ with a distinguished section coming from a marked point on the surface) that there is an isomorphism (with \mathbb{C} coefficients) of the form

$$(2-1) \quad \text{HF}_{\text{inst}}(E \rightarrow Y_{\hat{\psi}}) \cong \mathbb{C} \oplus \text{HF}_{\text{symp}}^*(\hat{\psi}) \oplus \mathbb{C}.$$

Here $E \rightarrow Y_{\hat{\psi}}$ is the nontrivial $SO(3)$ bundle with w_2 dual to μ , $\text{HF}_{\text{symp}}^*(\hat{\psi})$ is the symplectic Floer cohomology of $\hat{\psi}$, defined via any area-preserving diffeomorphism (for any area form on \hat{S}) in the mapping class of $\hat{\psi}$, and HF_{inst} is the version of instanton homology used by Dostoglou and Salamon [1994]. This version of instanton homology is defined using a slightly larger gauge group than the determinant-1 gauge transformations defining I_* , and is thus the quotient of the relatively $\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$ –graded I_* by a degree-4 involution. It follows, in particular, that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{HF}_{\text{inst}}(E \rightarrow Y_{\hat{\psi}}) = \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} I_*(S_0^3(K))_w,$$

where $w \rightarrow S_0^3(K)$ is a Hermitian line bundle with c_1 dual to μ , as in Lemma 2.3. The same lemma says that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} I_*(S_0^3(K))_w = 6$, from which it follows that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{HF}_{\text{inst}}(E \rightarrow Y_{\hat{\psi}}) = 3,$$

and therefore that

$$(2-2) \quad \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{HF}_{\text{symp}}^*(\hat{\psi}) = 1,$$

by the isomorphism (2-1).

The symplectic Floer cohomology of pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms was computed by Cotton-Clay [2009, Section 3]. In particular, given $\hat{\psi}$ as above, he defines in [loc. cit., Section 3.2] a canonical smooth representative $\hat{\psi}_{\text{sm}}$ of $\hat{\psi}$ whose symplectic Floer chain complex

$$\text{CF}_{*}^{\text{symp}}(\hat{\psi}_{\text{sm}})$$

is freely generated by the fixed points of $\hat{\psi}_{\text{sm}}$ and has trivial differential. This implies that

$$(2-3) \quad \text{HF}_{\text{symp}}^*(\hat{\psi}) \cong \text{CF}_{*}^{\text{symp}}(\hat{\psi}_{\text{sm}}).$$

(This is proved in [loc. cit.] with $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ coefficients, but also holds in characteristic zero since the differential vanishes for purely topological reasons.) Furthermore, $\hat{\psi}_{\text{sm}}$ has the property that each fixed point of $\hat{\psi}$ is also a fixed point of $\hat{\psi}_{\text{sm}}$. The combination of (2-2) and (2-3) therefore implies that $\hat{\psi}$ has at most one fixed point. On the other hand, we know that p is a fixed point of $\hat{\psi}$ from the discussion above. It follows that this is the only fixed point of $\hat{\psi}$, which implies that the original map ψ has no fixed points. \square

Remark 2.5 The proof of Proposition 2.4 is notably easier than that of the analogous [Baldwin et al. 2024, Theorem 3.5], at least modulo deep theorems by others. The reason is that the work of Lee and Taubes [2012] used in [Baldwin et al. 2024] requires a monotonicity condition which only applies in genus 3 or higher, so a trick is required to pass from the genus-2 case to the higher-genus case. By contrast, the references [Dostoglou and Salamon 1994; Smith 2012] work perfectly well for genus-2 mapping tori, and in fact [Smith 2012, Corollary 1.8] *only* applies in genus 2.

Remark 2.6 Suppose $K \not\cong T_{2,5}$ is a genus-2 instanton L -space knot, (S, h) is an open book associated to the fibration of its complement, and $\psi: S \rightarrow S$ a pseudo-Anosov map isotopic to h . Proposition 2.4 says that ψ has no fixed points. Thus we can apply [Baldwin et al. 2024, Proposition 3.8], whose other hypotheses follow from Lemma 2.2, to conclude the following:

- The monodromy h has fractional Dehn twist coefficient $c(h) = \frac{1}{4}$.
- The stable foliation of ψ has four prongs on ∂S , and two interior 3-pronged singularities which are exchanged by ψ .

We will not need either of these properties in this article, but this may be independently useful towards a characterization of genus-2 instanton L -space knots.

At this point, the proof of Theorem 2.1 proceeds in exactly the same way as that of its Heegaard Floer analogue [Baldwin et al. 2024, Theorem 3.1].

Proof of Theorem 2.1 The first few claims follow immediately from Lemma 2.2. To argue that if $K \not\cong T_{2,5}$ then there is a pseudo-Anosov 5-braid β with unknotted closure $B = \hat{\beta}$ such that K is the lift of the braid axis A to the branched double cover of B , we simply repeat the proof of [Baldwin et al. 2024, Theorem 3.1] verbatim. That proof relies only on the conclusions of Proposition 2.4, so it applies equally well here. \square

3 $SU(2)$ -abelian surgeries and branched double covers

The conditions of being an instanton L -space and being $SU(2)$ -abelian are closely related. For surgeries on knots, we have the following:

Lemma 3.1 *Let $K \subset S^3$ be a knot, and suppose p and q are positive coprime integers such that p is a prime power. If*

$$Y = S_{p/q}^3(K)$$

is $SU(2)$ -abelian, then Y is an instanton L -space.

Proof An $SU(2)$ -abelian rational homology sphere Y is an instanton L -space whenever $\pi_1(Y)$ is *cyclically finite*, by [Baldwin and Sivek 2018, Theorem 4.6]. This cyclical finiteness is satisfied if, for example, $H_1(Y)$ is cyclic of prime power order, by [loc. cit., Proposition 4.9]. \square

Our main goal is to prove that 3–surgery on a nontrivial knot in S^3 is never $SU(2)$ –abelian. In this section we use Lemma 3.1, together with what we proved about genus-2 instanton L –space knots in Section 2, to reduce the problem to one about branched double covers of knots in the lens space $L(3, 2)$, as outlined in the introduction. In fact, we prove a substantially more general result in Proposition 3.2. We will use this additional generality in Section 6 to address other surgeries.

Proposition 3.2 *Let $K \subset S^3$ be a nontrivial knot, and suppose p and q are coprime positive integers with $p/q < 5$, where p is an odd prime power. If*

$$Y = S_{p/q}^3(K)$$

is $SU(2)$ –abelian, then

- Y is not Seifert fibered,
- K is hyperbolic, and doubly periodic with unknotted quotient A , and
- Y is homeomorphic to a branched double cover of the lens space

$$L = S_{p/2q}^3(A) = L(p, 2q)$$

along some knot $J \subset L$ which is homologous to 5 times the core of the solid torus $S^3 \setminus N(A) \subset L$ in the genus-1 Heegaard splitting of L along the surface $\partial N(A)$.

Proof Lemma 3.1 implies that Y is an instanton L –space; in particular, K is an instanton L –space knot. It then follows from [Baldwin and Sivek 2023, Theorem 1.15] that

$$2g(K) - 1 \leq \frac{p}{q} < 5,$$

which implies that K has genus 1 or 2.

We next observe that K is neither $T_{2,3}$ nor $T_{2,5}$. Indeed, $p/q < 5$ implies that

$$|abq - p| > 1 \quad \text{for } (a, b) = (2, 3) \text{ and } (2, 5).$$

Then (p/q) –surgeries on $T_{2,3}$ and $T_{2,5}$ are Seifert manifolds which are not lens spaces [Moser 1971]. Such surgeries cannot be $SU(2)$ –abelian [Sivek and Zentner 2022a, Remark 1.3]. We conclude that K is neither $T_{2,3}$ nor $T_{2,5}$. Since $T_{2,3}$ is the only genus-1 instanton L –space knot [Baldwin and Sivek 2023, Proposition 7.12], it follows that K must be a genus-2 instanton L –space knot other than $T_{2,5}$.

Theorem 2.1 then says that K is hyperbolic, and doubly periodic with unknotted quotient A and axis B , where A and B have linking number 5. In particular, there is an involution $\tau : S^3 \rightarrow S^3$ with $\tau(K) = K$ whose fixed set is the axis B . This involution extends from the exterior $S^3 \setminus N(K)$ across the solid torus realizing the Dehn surgery producing

$$Y = S_{p/q}^3(K),$$

and it acts freely on this solid torus since p is odd. Thus τ induces an involution on Y with fixed set B ; the quotient of Y by this action is then the lens space

$$L = S_{p/2q}^3(A) \cong L(p, 2q)$$

obtained as $(p/2q)$ -surgery on the unknotted quotient A . In particular, Y is homeomorphic to a branched double cover of L along the image J of B in this lens space. The fact that A and B have linking number 5 implies that J is homologous in $H_1(L)$ to 5 times the core of the solid torus $S^3 \setminus N(A)$ in the genus-1 Heegaard splitting of L along the surface $\partial N(A)$.

Finally, we argue that

$$Y = S_{p/q}^3(K)$$

is not Seifert fibered. Suppose that it is. Then Y is a lens space by [Sivek and Zentner 2022a, Remark 1.3]. In this case, since K is doubly periodic (and thus admits a symmetry with 1-dimensional fixed point set which is not a strong inversion) and has a nontrivial cyclic surgery, a theorem of Wang and Zhou [1992, Proposition 3] says that K must be a torus knot, a contradiction. \square

Remark 3.3 Ni and Zhang [2023] recently used a similar ‘‘Montesinos trick’’ in combination with the results of [Baldwin et al. 2024] to study characterizing slopes for $T_{2,5}$.

4 Branched double covers and Floer simple knots

Our goal in this section is to prove Theorem 4.1. This result, in combination with Proposition 3.2, implies that if 3-surgery on a nontrivial knot is $SU(2)$ -abelian, then the surgered manifold is the branched double cover of an instanton Floer simple knot in $L(3, 2)$. We will combine this with an understanding of Floer simple knots in this lens space in Section 5 to complete the proof of Theorem 1.2, as outlined in the introduction, and we will apply Theorem 4.1 to infinitely many additional surgery slopes in Section 6. The various results in this section may be of independent interest.

Theorem 4.1 *Suppose L is a rational homology sphere in which $H_1(L)$ is cyclic of order an odd prime power, and let $J \subset L$ be a primitive knot. If the branched double cover $\Sigma(L, J)$ is $SU(2)$ -abelian and satisfies*

$$|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))| = |H_1(L)|,$$

then

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J) = |H_1(L)|.$$

In other words, the knot $J \subset L$ is instanton Floer simple.

We start by clarifying some of the terminology and notation in the statement of Theorem 4.1, explaining in particular why a primitive knot has a unique branched double cover.

For the rest of this section, L will refer to a rational homology sphere, and J to a knot in L . We say that $J \subset L$ is *primitive* if its homology class $[J]$ generates $H_1(L; \mathbb{Z})$. In this case, an exercise in algebraic topology shows that

$$H_1(L \setminus N(J)) \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$

This group is generated by the homology class of some peripheral curve $\alpha \subset \partial N(J)$. Dehn filling along α produces an integral homology sphere Z , and if C is the core of this filling, then α is a meridian μ_C of C , and we have a homeomorphism

$$Z \setminus N(C) \cong L \setminus N(J).$$

Since Dehn filling $Z \setminus N(C)$ along the meridian μ_J of J recovers L , it follows that

$$[\mu_J] = |H_1(L)| \cdot [\mu_C]$$

in the first homology of this knot complement. We will use the notation established in this paragraph throughout the rest of this section.

Lemma 4.2 *Suppose $H_1(L)$ has odd order and that $J \subset L$ is primitive, and let $C \subset Z$ be as above. Then $J \subset L$ and $C \subset Z$ have unique branched double covers, $\Sigma(L, J)$ and $\Sigma(Z, C)$, which satisfy*

$$H_1(\Sigma(L, J)) \cong H_1(\Sigma(Z, C)) \oplus H_1(L).$$

Proof Since the knot $C \subset Z$ is nullhomologous, we can take a meridian μ_C and longitude λ_C in $\partial N(C)$ and write

$$\mu_J = (\mu_C)^p (\lambda_C)^q$$

in $\pi_1(\partial N(C))$ for some relatively prime integers p and q , where we reverse the orientation of C , if necessary, to arrange $p \geq 0$. Then $H_1(L) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$.

To define $\Sigma(L, J)$, we first consider the unique connected double cover $M \rightarrow L \setminus N(J)$ of $L \setminus N(J)$, specified by the kernel of the map

$$\pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow H_1(L \setminus N(J)) \cong \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 2} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}.$$

Since $[\mu_C]$ generates $H_1(L \setminus N(J))$ and

$$[\mu_J] = |H_1(L)| \cdot [\mu_C],$$

with $|H_1(L)|$ odd, it follows that μ_J is sent to 1 under this map. Thus μ_J^2 lifts to a simple closed curve in M . The unique branched double cover $\Sigma(L, J)$ is then formed by Dehn filling M along this lift of μ_J^2 . We similarly define $\Sigma(Z, C)$ by Dehn filling M along a lift of μ_C^2 .

Since C is nullhomologous in Z , its lift $\tilde{C} \subset \Sigma(Z, C)$ is also nullhomologous, so we define $\mu_{\tilde{C}}$ and $\lambda_{\tilde{C}}$ to be its meridian and longitude in the boundary of

$$M = \Sigma(Z, C) \setminus N(\tilde{C}).$$

These curves lift μ_C^2 and λ_C . If $\mu_J = (\mu_C)^p (\lambda_C)^q$ as above, then $\mu_J^2 = (\mu_C^2)^p (\lambda_C)^{2q}$ lifts to

$$\mu_{\tilde{J}} = (\mu_{\tilde{C}})^p (\lambda_{\tilde{C}})^{2q},$$

and so $\Sigma(L, J)$ is the result of $(p/2q)$ -surgery on $\tilde{C} \subset \Sigma(Z, C)$. Since \tilde{C} is nullhomologous and $H_1(L) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, this completes the proof. □

Remark 4.3 We will often use the shorthand $\Sigma(J)$ for $\Sigma(L, J)$ out of convenience.

The lemma below will be useful in several places.

Lemma 4.4 *Suppose $H_1(L)$ has odd order and $J \subset L$ is primitive. Then*

$$|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))| = |H_1(L)| \cdot |\Delta_J(-1)|,$$

where $\Delta_J(t)$ is the symmetrized Alexander polynomial of J .

Proof Let $C \subset Z$ be as above. By [Burde and Zieschang 2003, Theorem 8.21],

$$|H_1(\Sigma(Z, C))| = |\Delta_C(-1)| = |\Delta_J(-1)|,$$

where the second equality follows from the fact that C and J have homeomorphic complements and the Alexander polynomial depends only on the complement. Then

$$|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))| = |H_1(L)| \cdot |H_1(\Sigma(Z, C))| = |H_1(L)| \cdot |\Delta_J(-1)|$$

by Lemma 4.2. □

In the results below, we view $SU(2)$ as the group of unit quaternions.

Proposition 4.5 *Suppose $H_1(L)$ has odd order, that $J \subset L$ is primitive, and that*

$$|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))| = |H_1(L)|.$$

Then every representation

$$\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow SU(2)$$

with image in the binary dihedral group $\{e^{i\theta}\} \cup \{e^{i\theta}j\}$ actually has cyclic image. Moreover, there are exactly $|H_1(L)|$ such representations satisfying $\rho(\mu_J) = i$.

Proof Let $C \subset Z$ be as above, so that $[\mu_C]$ generates $H_1(L \setminus N(J)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and

$$[\mu_J] = |H_1(L)| \cdot [\mu_C].$$

By Lemma 4.4, $|\Delta_J(-1)| = |\Delta_C(-1)| = 1$. Therefore $|H_1(\Sigma(C))| = 1$. It follows that there are no nonabelian representations

$$\pi_1(Z \setminus N(C)) \rightarrow SU(2)$$

with binary dihedral image, since the number of such conjugacy classes is

$$\frac{1}{2}(|H_1(\Sigma(C))| - 1).$$

This was originally proved for knots in S^3 by Klassen [1991, Theorem 10], whose proof makes essential use of the Wirtinger presentation; Boden and Friedl [2008, Corollary 1.3] give a generalization whose proof applies equally well to knots in any integral homology sphere. In any case, since $L \setminus N(J) \cong Z \setminus N(C)$, we conclude that there are no nonabelian binary dihedral representations of $\pi_1(L \setminus N(J))$ either. In particular, every binary dihedral representation of $\pi_1(L \setminus N(J))$ has image in the cyclic group $\{e^{i\theta}\}$.

If ρ is such a representation, then (since it has abelian image) it factors through a map

$$H_1(L \setminus N(J)) \cong \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow SU(2),$$

whose domain is generated by $[\mu_C]$. It follows that ρ is uniquely determined by its evaluation at μ_C , and that

$$\rho(\mu_J) = \rho(\mu_C)^{|H_1(L)|}.$$

If we require that $\rho(\mu_J) = i = e^{i\pi/2}$, then the possible ρ are specified by

$$\rho(\mu_C) = \exp\left(i \frac{\frac{1}{2}\pi + 2\pi m}{|H_1(L)|}\right) \quad \text{for } m = 0, 1, \dots, |H_1(L)| - 1,$$

and the proposition follows. □

The following is a mild adaptation of [Zentner 2017, Proposition 3.1]:

Lemma 4.6 *Suppose $H_1(L)$ has odd order, that $J \subset L$ is primitive, and that $\Sigma(L, J)$ is an $SU(2)$ –abelian rational homology sphere. Let*

$$\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow SU(2)$$

be a representation satisfying $\rho(\mu_J) = i$. Then the image of

$$\text{ad } \rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow SO(3)$$

is either cyclic or dihedral, and has order $2n$ for some odd integer n dividing $|H_1(\Sigma(J))|$.

Proof We have a short exact sequence of groups

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(M) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \xrightarrow{m} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1,$$

where

$$M \xrightarrow{p} L \setminus N(J)$$

is the unique connected double covering. The class μ_J^2 belongs to $\ker(m) = p_*\pi_1(M)$, since the homology class $[\mu_J^2] = 2[\mu_J]$ is zero modulo 2, so we can view the normal closure $\langle\langle \mu_J^2 \rangle\rangle$ as a subgroup of $\pi_1(M)$. Upon passing to quotients, we obtain a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(\Sigma(J)) \rightarrow \frac{\pi_1(L \setminus N(J))}{\langle\langle \mu_J^2 \rangle\rangle} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1.$$

Since $\Sigma(J)$ is $SU(2)$ –abelian, and $H_1(\Sigma(J))$ has odd order by Lemma 4.2 and the oddness of $|H_1(L)|$, we may conclude [Zentner 2017, Lemma 3.2] that every representation

$$\pi_1(\Sigma(J)) \rightarrow SO(3)$$

has cyclic image. (To see this, note that every representation $\pi_1(\Sigma(J)) \rightarrow SO(3)$ lifts to an $SU(2)$ representation, since the obstruction to lifting belongs to

$$H^2(\Sigma(J); \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = 0.$$

The image of this lift is abelian by assumption — and hence cyclic, since $b_1(\Sigma(J)) = 0$ — so the projection of this image back down to $\text{SO}(3)$ must then be cyclic as well.) Any such representation therefore factors through $H_1(\Sigma(J))$, which is finite of odd order, and so its image also has odd order.

Now given

$$\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$$

with $\rho(\mu_J) = i$, we observe that $\text{ad } \rho$ sends μ_J^2 to $\text{ad}(i^2) = \text{ad}(-1) = 1$, and hence descends to a representation

$$\tilde{\rho}: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) / \langle\langle \mu_J^2 \rangle\rangle \rightarrow \text{SO}(3)$$

with $\text{Im}(\tilde{\rho}) = \text{Im}(\text{ad } \rho)$. The short exact sequence above yields a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(\Sigma(J)) & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) / \langle\langle \mu_J^2 \rangle\rangle & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 1 \\ & & & & \searrow \scriptstyle r & & \downarrow \scriptstyle \tilde{\rho} \\ & & & & & & \text{SO}(3) \end{array}$$

in which the top row is exact, and the image of r is an odd-order cyclic subgroup of $\text{SO}(3)$. We will write $\text{Im}(r) = \langle x \rangle$, where $x \in \text{SO}(3)$ is an element of some odd order $n \geq 1$ and n divides $|H_1(\Sigma(J))|$.

Every element of $\pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) / \langle\langle \mu_J^2 \rangle\rangle$ has the form

$$g \quad \text{or} \quad \alpha g \quad \text{for } g \in \pi_1(\Sigma(J)),$$

where α is some element of the nontrivial coset of the index-2 subgroup $\pi_1(\Sigma(J))$. Thus, if we write $y = \tilde{\rho}(\alpha)$, then

$$\text{Im}(\tilde{\rho}) = \langle x \rangle \cup (y \langle x \rangle).$$

If $y \in \langle x \rangle$ then $\text{Im}(\tilde{\rho})$ is cyclic of order n , but this is impossible since $\text{Im}(\tilde{\rho})$ contains the element $\tilde{\rho}(\mu_J) = \text{ad}(i)$ of order 2. Thus $\langle x \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is an index-2 subgroup of $\text{Im}(\tilde{\rho}) \subset \text{SO}(3)$, so $\text{Im}(\tilde{\rho})$ has order $2n$, which is not a multiple of 4. Now, every finite subgroup of $\text{SO}(3)$ is either cyclic, dihedral, tetrahedral, octahedral, or icosahedral, and the last three have order 12, 24, or 60, so $\text{Im}(\tilde{\rho})$ must be cyclic or dihedral, of order $2n$. □

Proposition 4.7 *Suppose $H_1(L)$ has odd order, that $J \subset L$ is primitive, and that $\Sigma(L, J)$ is an $\text{SU}(2)$ -abelian rational homology sphere. Let*

$$\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$$

be a representation satisfying $\rho(\mu_J) = i$. Then $\text{Im}(\rho)$ is either cyclic or binary dihedral, and has order $4n$, where n divides $|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))|$. Moreover, if

$$|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))| = |H_1(L)|,$$

then ρ has cyclic image.

Proof By Lemma 4.6, we know that the image of the composition

$$\pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \xrightarrow{\rho} SU(2) \xrightarrow{\text{ad}} SO(3)$$

is either cyclic or dihedral, and has order $2n$, where n divides $|H_1(\Sigma(J))|$ and is thus odd. Note that $\text{Im}(\rho) \subset SU(2)$ contains the kernel $\{\pm 1\}$ of the map

$$\text{ad}: SU(2) \rightarrow SO(3),$$

since $\rho(\mu_J^2) = -1$. Therefore

$$\text{Im}(\rho) = \text{ad}^{-1}(\text{Im}(\text{ad } \rho))$$

has order $4n$. If $\text{Im}(\text{ad } \rho) \subset SO(3)$ is cyclic then so is $\text{Im}(\rho) \subset SU(2)$, whereas if $\text{Im}(\text{ad } \rho) \subset SO(3)$ is dihedral then $\text{Im}(\rho) \subset SU(2)$ is binary dihedral.

For the last assertion, if $|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))| = |H_1(L)|$ then Proposition 4.5 says that $\text{Im}(\rho)$ cannot be nonabelian and binary dihedral, so it must be cyclic. \square

The instanton knot homology $\text{KHI}(L, J)$ is half of an instanton homology group defined as the Morse homology of a Chern–Simons functional on an associated space of connections. As discussed in [Kronheimer and Mrowka 2010b, Section 7], the space of critical points of this functional can be identified with a double cover of the representation variety

$$R(J) = \{\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow SU(2) \mid \rho(\mu_J) = i\}.$$

If every element of $R(J)$ has cyclic image, then this is a trivial double cover. If in addition each $\rho \in R(J)$ is nondegenerate (corresponds to nondegenerate critical points of the Chern–Simons functional in a suitable sense), then it follows that

$$(4-1) \quad \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J) \leq |R(J)|.$$

We would thus like to know when each of the cyclic representations $\rho \in R(J)$ is nondegenerate. This was addressed in the proof of [Sivek and Zentner 2022b, Theorem 4.8]:

Lemma 4.8 *Let*

$$\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow SU(2)$$

be a representation with cyclic image, satisfying $\rho(\mu_J) = i$. If

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} H^1(L \setminus N(J); \text{ad}(\rho)) = 1,$$

then ρ is nondegenerate as a generator of $\text{KHI}(L, J)$.

Proof The proof of [Sivek and Zentner 2022b, Theorem 4.8] establishes this for knots in S^3 , in the further situation where we have introduced some holonomy perturbation Φ and replaced the condition $\rho(\mu_J) = i$ with a more general condition described by some curve C' in the pillowcase orbifold (ie the $SU(2)$ character variety of T^2). The current setting is simpler, though: we take $\Phi = 0$ and the original condition $\rho(\mu_J) = i$, and then the proof works verbatim. \square

Proposition 4.9 Suppose $H_1(L)$ has odd order and $J \subset L$ is primitive. Let

$$\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$$

be a representation with cyclic image, satisfying $\rho(\mu_J) = i$. If the $2|H_1(L)|$ -fold cyclic cover of $L \setminus N(J)$ has first Betti number 1, then ρ is nondegenerate as a generator of $\text{KHI}(L, J)$.

Proof Let $C \subset Z$ be as above, so that $[\mu_C]$ generates $H_1(L \setminus N(J)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and

$$[\mu_J] = |H_1(L)| \cdot [\mu_C].$$

Since ρ has cyclic image, it follows that $\text{ad } \rho$ has cyclic image as well, and therefore factors through $H_1(L \setminus N(J))$. Moreover, $\text{Im}(\text{ad } \rho)$ has order $n = 2r$ for some divisor r of $|H_1(L)|$, because it sends $|H_1(L)| \cdot [\mu_C] = [\mu_J]$ to the order-2 element $\text{ad}(i)$.

For each divisor d of n , let Y_d be the d -fold cyclic cover of $L \setminus N(J)$ corresponding to the index- d subgroup

$$\ker(\pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \xrightarrow{\text{ad } \rho} \text{SO}(3) \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x^{n/d}} \text{SO}(3)).$$

Boyer and Nicas [1990, Theorem 1.1 and Remark 1.2] proved that

$$\dim H^1(L \setminus N(J); \text{ad } \rho) = \dim H^1(L \setminus N(J)) + \frac{2}{\varphi(n)} \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) b_1(Y_d),$$

where μ denotes the Möbius function. If we can show that $b_1(Y_d) = 1$ for all $d | n$, then the sum on the right will be

$$\sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = 0$$

since $n \geq 2$, and so we will have $\dim H^1(L \setminus N(J); \text{ad } \rho) = 1$, as desired.

Note for each $d | n$ that Y_n is a finite cover of Y_d , which in turn is a finite cover of $L \setminus N(J)$. It follows by a transfer argument that their first Betti numbers satisfy

$$b_1(Y_n) \geq b_1(Y_d) \geq b_1(L \setminus N(J)) = 1,$$

so if $b_1(Y_n) = 1$ then we will have $b_1(Y_d) = 1$ for all $d | n$ after all. Similarly, since n divides $2|H_1(L)|$, we conclude that if the $2|H_1(L)|$ -fold cyclic cover of $L \setminus N(J)$ has $b_1 = 1$ then we also have $b_1(Y_n) = 1$, and hence ρ is nondegenerate. □

We now put together the various results of this section to prove Theorem 4.1:

Proof of Theorem 4.1 Proposition 4.7 says that every representation

$$\rho: \pi_1(L \setminus N(J)) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$$

with $\rho(\mu_J) = i$ has cyclic image. By Proposition 4.5, there are $|H_1(L)|$ such ρ . Thus if they are all nondegenerate,

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J) \leq |R(J)| = |H_1(L)|,$$

as in (4-1). In the opposite direction,

$$|H_1(L)| \leq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} I^{\#}(L) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J)$$

by [Li and Ye 2022, Theorem 1.2], so equality will follow. It remains to establish the nondegeneracy of these cyclic representations; by Proposition 4.9 it suffices to show that the $2|H_1(L)|$ -fold cyclic cover of $L \setminus N(J)$ has first Betti number 1.

Let Y be the n -fold cyclic cover of $L \setminus N(J) \cong Z \setminus N(C)$, where $n = 2|H_1(L)|$. We can Dehn fill Y along a lift $\tilde{\mu}$ of μ_C^n to get the n -fold branched cyclic cover of C , and this Dehn filling decreases the first Betti number by 1 since $[\tilde{\mu}]$ is a nontorsion element of $H_1(Y)$. (Indeed, we can lift a Seifert surface for C to Y to get a surface whose intersection pairing with $\tilde{\mu}$ is 1.) It thus follows that

$$b_1(Y) = 1 \iff b_1(\Sigma_n(Z, C)) = 0.$$

But a theorem of Fox [Burde and Zieschang 2003, Theorem 8.21] says that

$$|H_1(\Sigma_n(Z, C))| = \left| \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \Delta_C(e^{2\pi ik/n}) \right|,$$

where $\Sigma_n(Z, C)$ is the n -fold cyclic branched cover of $C \subset Z$. It follows that $b_1(\Sigma_n(Z, C)) = 0$ if and only if no nontrivial n^{th} root of unity is a zero of the Alexander polynomial $\Delta_C(t)$.

We now wish to show that the cyclotomic polynomials $\Phi_d(t)$ do not divide $\Delta_C(t)$ for all divisors $d \geq 2$ of $n = 2|H_1(L)|$. If $|H_1(L)|$ is an odd prime power, say p^e , then

- $d = 2$, and $\Phi_2(t) = 1 + t$ implies that $\Phi_d(1) = 2$,
- $d = p^k$ with $1 \leq k \leq e$, and

$$\Phi_{p^k}(t) = 1 + t^{p^k} + t^{2p^k} + \dots + t^{(p-1)p^k}$$

implies that $\Phi_d(1) = p$, or

- $d = 2p^k$ with $1 \leq k \leq e$, and

$$\Phi_{2p^k}(t) = \Phi_{p^k}(-t) = 1 - t^{p^k} + t^{2p^k} - \dots + t^{(p-1)p^k}$$

implies that $\Phi_d(-1) = p$.

Thus if some $\Phi_d(t)$ divides $\Delta_C(t)$, then at least one of $|\Delta_C(1)|$ and $|\Delta_C(-1)|$ will be strictly greater than 1. But $\Delta_C(1) = 1$ for all knots in homology spheres and, by Lemma 4.4,

$$|\Delta_C(-1)| = |H_1(\Sigma(Z, C))| = 1,$$

so we cannot have $\Phi_d(t) \mid \Delta_C(t)$ for any divisor $d \geq 2$ of $2p^e$. We conclude that

$$b_1(\Sigma_n(Z, C)) = 0,$$

proving the required nondegeneracy. □

5 Floer simple knots and Theorem 1.2

Recall that a knot in a lens space L is *simple* if it is isotopic to a union of two arcs, each contained in a meridional disk for one of the two solid tori in a genus-1 Heegaard splitting of L . For instance, the core of each solid torus in such a splitting is a simple knot. Moreover, there is a unique (oriented) simple knot in every homology class in $H_1(L)$. See [Rasmussen 2007, Section 2.1] and Section 6 for more on simple knots.

Our main result in this section is Theorem 5.1. This theorem is substantially more general than is needed for the proof of Theorem 1.2, but we will use this generality in the next section to extend the latter theorem to additional slopes in the interval $[3, 5)$.

Theorem 5.1 *Suppose J is a primitive (oriented) knot in a lens space L such that*

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J) = |H_1(L)|.$$

Then J is rationally fibered of the same genus as the simple knot S in its homology class. Moreover, the symmetrized Alexander polynomials of J and S agree:

$$\Delta_J(t) = \Delta_S(t).$$

Finally, if

$$g(J) \leq \frac{1}{4}(|H_1(L)| + 1),$$

then J is isotopic to S .

We recall that the knot $J \subset L$ is said to be *rationally fibered* if it is rationally nullhomologous (which always holds if L is a rational homology sphere) and the complement $L \setminus N(J)$ fibers over the circle. In this case, its genus is equal to the genus of the fiber.

Before proving Theorem 5.1, we use it to prove our main result, Theorem 1.2:

Proof of Theorem 1.2 Suppose, for a contradiction, that $S_3^3(K)$ is $\text{SU}(2)$ -abelian for some nontrivial knot K . Proposition 3.2 implies that this surgered manifold is homeomorphic to a branched double cover of the lens space

$$L = L(3, 2)$$

along a knot J which is homologous to 5 times a core in a genus-1 Heegaard splitting of L . In particular, the homology class of J (with any orientation) generates

$$H_1(L) \cong \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$$

since $\text{gcd}(3, 5) = 1$, meaning that $J \subset L$ is primitive. Its branched double cover is therefore unique, by Lemma 4.2, so we may write

$$S_3^3(K) \cong \Sigma(L, J).$$

Since

$$|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))| = |H_1(L)| = 3,$$

Theorem 4.1 implies that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J) = |H_1(L)| = 3.$$

Then Theorem 5.1 says that J is rationally fibered and has the same genus as the simple knot in its homology class (for any orientation on J). But each primitive simple knot in L is homologous to, and hence isotopic to, a core of a solid torus in a genus-1 Heegaard splitting of L , and therefore has genus 0. It follows that J has genus 0 as well. The fibered exterior of J is then a solid torus, which implies that its branched double cover $\Sigma(L, J)$ is a lens space. But Proposition 3.2 says that $S_3^3(K)$ is not Seifert fibered, a contradiction. \square

It remains to prove Theorem 5.1. Before doing so, we review some facts about instanton knot homology and Heegaard knot Floer homology. We will assume for the discussion below that J is a primitive knot in an irreducible rational homology sphere L with $|H_1(L)| = p > 1$. In particular, the complement of J is irreducible.

As in Section 4, we can identify $L \setminus N(J)$ with $Z \setminus N(C)$ for a knot C in some homology sphere Z . Let

$$(F, \partial F) \subset (L \setminus N(J), \partial N(J))$$

be a genus-minimizing Seifert surface for C , so that F generates $H_2(L \setminus N(J), \partial N(J))$. Then ∂F is a Seifert longitude for C . Since

$$[\mu_J] = |H_1(L)| \cdot [\mu_C] = p[\mu_C] \in H_1(L \setminus N(J))$$

(see Section 4), ∂F represents a primitive class on $\partial N(J)$, and has algebraic intersection number $\pm p$ with the meridians of J .

Let γ_μ be the disjoint union of two oppositely oriented meridians of J on $\partial N(J)$. Then $(L \setminus N(J), \gamma_\mu)$ is a balanced sutured manifold, and its sutured instanton homology defines the instanton knot homology of $J \subset L$,

$$\text{KHI}(L, J) := \text{SHI}(L \setminus N(J), \gamma_\mu),$$

as in [Kronheimer and Mrowka 2010b, Definition 7.13]. Let us arrange that ∂F intersects γ_μ in $2p$ points. Then the construction in [Li and Ye 2023, Section 2.3] defines an integer-valued Alexander grading on $\text{KHI}(L, J)$,

$$\text{KHI}(L, J) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{KHI}(L, J, i).$$

We will review below how this Alexander grading detects genus and fiberedness, and yields a graded Euler characteristic which agrees with that of Heegaard knot Floer homology.

Let

$$n := \frac{1}{2}(p - \chi(F)) = g(F) + \frac{1}{2}(p - 1).$$

Then [Li and Ye 2023, Theorem 2.30] says that

$$\text{KHI}(L, J, i) = 0 \quad \text{for } |i| > n,$$

and that if (M_{\pm}, γ_{\pm}) are the sutured manifolds obtained by decomposing $(L \setminus N(J), \gamma_{\mu})$ along $\pm F$, then

$$\text{KHI}(L, J, \pm n) \cong \text{SHI}(M_{\pm}, \gamma_{\pm}).$$

Since $L \setminus N(J)$ is irreducible with toroidal boundary, and F has minimal genus and minimal intersection with γ_{μ} , the sutured manifolds (M_{\pm}, γ_{\pm}) are both taut. Their sutured instanton homologies are therefore nontrivial [Kronheimer and Mrowka 2010b, Theorem 7.12]; that is,

$$\text{KHI}(L, J, \pm n) \neq 0.$$

In this way, instanton knot homology detects the genus of J . Note, moreover, that $M_+ = M_-$ and $\gamma_+ = -\gamma_-$. This implies by [Li and Ye 2023, Theorem 2.30] that the sutured instanton homologies of (M_{\pm}, γ_{\pm}) are isomorphic:

$$\text{KHI}(L, J, n) \cong \text{KHI}(L, J, -n).$$

The fact that

$$H_2(L \setminus N(J)) \cong H_2(Z \setminus N(C)) = 0$$

implies that $H_2(M_{\pm}) = 0$ as well. We can thus apply [Ghosh and Li 2023, Theorem 1.2] to conclude that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J, \pm n) = 1$$

if and only if (M_{\pm}, γ_{\pm}) are product sutured manifolds, or, equivalently, if and only if J is a rationally fibered knot with fiber surface F . In this way, instanton knot homology detects whether J is rationally fibered. Heegaard knot Floer homology detects genus and fiberedness in the same way.

There is a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -grading on instanton knot homology which descends to a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -grading on each Alexander-graded summand $\text{KHI}(L, J, i)$, so we can define the graded Euler characteristic of $\text{KHI}(L, J)$ by

$$\chi_{\text{gr}}(\text{KHI}(L, J)) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \chi(\text{KHI}(L, J, i))t^i.$$

Li and Ye [2023, Theorem 1.2] relate this with the graded Euler characteristic of Heegaard knot Floer homology. Namely, they prove that

$$\chi_{\text{gr}}(\text{KHI}(L, J)) = \pm t^s \chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HF}}\text{K}(L, J))$$

for some $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $\chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HF}}\text{K}(L, J))$ is defined with respect to the corresponding Alexander and $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -gradings in the Heegaard Floer setting.

Recall that

$$(5-1) \quad \chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HF}}\text{K}(L, J))_{t=1} = \chi(\widehat{\text{HF}}(L)) = |H_1(L)| = p.$$

Recall further that the Alexander grading on the Heegaard knot Floer homology of J can be viewed as a grading by relative Spin^c structures in $\text{Spin}^c(L, J)$. In the spectral sequence

$$\widehat{\text{HF}}\text{K}(L, J) \Rightarrow \widehat{\text{HF}}(L),$$

this grading projects to the Spin^c -grading on $\widehat{\text{HF}}(L)$ via the natural map

$$\text{Spin}^c(L, J) \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(L).$$

These sets of Spin^c structures are affine spaces over the corresponding first homology groups, and the projection map above can be identified with the quotient map

$$H_1(L \setminus N(J)) \cong \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \cong H_1(L).$$

More concretely, there is an identification $\text{Spin}^c(L) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ such that the spectral sequence above restricts, for each $[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, to a spectral sequence

$$(5-2) \quad \bigoplus_{m \equiv i \pmod{p}} \widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J, m) \Rightarrow \widehat{\text{HF}}(L, [i]).$$

In particular, for each $[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$(5-3) \quad \sum_{m \equiv i \pmod{p}} \chi(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J, m)) = \chi(\widehat{\text{HF}}(L, [i])) = 1.$$

The following additional constraints on the graded Euler characteristic of Heegaard knot Floer homology will be important in our proof of Theorem 5.1.

Lemma 5.2 [Rasmussen 2007, Corollary 5.3] *Let J_1 and J_2 be two homologous primitive knots in L . Then the difference*

$$\chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J_1)) - \chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J_2))$$

is divisible by $(t^p - 1)^2$.

The next lemma follows immediately from (5-3).

Lemma 5.3 *Let J be a primitive knot in L . Then, for each $[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$,*

$$\chi(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J, m)) \neq 0$$

for some integer $m \equiv i \pmod{p}$.

The final lemma below is proved in [Rasmussen 2007, Proof of Theorem 1]. We only need it for the last claim in Theorem 5.1, when $g(J) > 0$. We do not need it when $g(J) = 0$ (in particular, we do not need it for the proof of Theorem 1.2) because we know automatically in this case that J is a core and thus simple.

Lemma 5.4 *Let J be a primitive knot in L . Recall that we have assumed that $|H_1(L)| = p$. Suppose in addition that $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\text{HF}}(L) = p$ and*

$$g(J) < \frac{1}{2}(p + 1).$$

Then $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J) = p$. That is, J is Heegaard Floer simple.

Proof of Theorem 5.1 Let $J \subset L$ be as in the hypothesis of the theorem, and let S denote the simple knot in the same homology class as J . Simple knots admit Heegaard diagrams for which the knot Floer complex has trivial differential; in particular, they are Heegaard Floer simple.³ Thus

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, S) = p.$$

³Simple knots are also instanton Floer simple by [Li and Ye 2022]; see also [Baldwin et al. 2023].

It then follows from Lemma 5.3 and (5-1) that S satisfies the following property:

- (*) For each $[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, there is a *unique* integer $m \equiv i \pmod{p}$ such that $\chi(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, S, m)) = 1$, and $\chi(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, S, k)) = 0$ for all other $k \equiv i \pmod{p}$.

It also follows from Lemma 5.3 that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, S, m) = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

for each $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Similarly, Lemma 5.3 applied to J , combined with the facts that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J) = p$$

and

$$(5-4) \quad \chi_{\text{gr}}(\text{KHI}(L, J)) = \pm t^s \chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J))$$

for some $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, implies that J also satisfies (*), and, additionally, that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J, m) = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

for each $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. In particular,

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J, \pm n) = 1 \quad \text{for } n = g(J) + \frac{1}{2}(p-1),$$

which implies that J is rationally fibered. Since

$$\text{KHI}(L, J, i) = 0$$

for $|i| > n$, and likewise for the Heegaard knot Floer homology of J , and since $\chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J))$ is symmetric under the substitution $t \mapsto t^{-1}$, this then implies that $s = 0$ in (5-4).

We next prove that J and S have the same genus. For this, we claim, as in [Rasmussen 2007, Proof of Theorem 2], that

$$(5-5) \quad \bar{\Delta}_J(t) := \chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, J)) = \chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, S)) =: \bar{\Delta}_S(t).$$

Indeed, the fact that J and S both satisfy (*) means that we can write

$$\bar{\Delta}_S(t) = \sum_{[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}} t^{n_{[i]}} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\Delta}_J(t) = \sum_{[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}} t^{n_{[i]} + pm_{[i]}}$$

for some integers $n_{[i]} \equiv i \pmod{p}$ and $m_{[i]}$. Since J and S are in the same homology class, Lemma 5.2 says that $(t^p - 1)^2$ divides the difference

$$\bar{\Delta}_J(t) - \bar{\Delta}_S(t) = \sum_{[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}} t^{n_{[i]}} (t^{pm_{[i]}} - 1).$$

However, after dividing this difference by $t^p - 1$, we are left with

$$\sum_{\substack{[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \\ m_{[i]} \neq 0}} t^{n_{[i]}} (1 + t^{m_{[i]}} + \dots + t^{(p-1)m_{[i]}}).$$

For this sum to be divisible by another factor of $t^p - 1$, it must have 1 as a root. But that is only possible if the sum is trivial — that is, if $m_{[i]} = 0$ for every $[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. This proves that $\bar{\Delta}_J(t) = \bar{\Delta}_S(t)$, as desired.

Combining (5-4) (recall that $s = 0$) with (5-5), we have therefore shown that

$$\chi_{\text{gr}}(\text{KHI}(L, J)) = \pm \chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, S)).$$

Since the instanton Floer homology of J has dimension at most 1 in each Alexander grading, and likewise for the Heegaard knot Floer homology of S , it follows that for each integer i ,

$$\text{KHI}(L, J, i) = 0 \iff \widehat{\text{HFK}}(L, S, i) = 0.$$

This implies that J and S have the same genus, since the Alexander gradings in these two theories detect genus in the same way.

For the claim about Alexander polynomials, Rasmussen [2007, Section 3.7] proves that, for any primitive knot J in a rational homology sphere L of order p , we have

$$\bar{\Delta}_J(t) = \Delta_J(t) \frac{t^{p/2} - t^{-p/2}}{t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}},$$

where $\Delta_J(t)$ is the symmetrized Alexander polynomial of the complement $L \setminus N(J)$. We have shown above that $\bar{\Delta}_J(t) = \bar{\Delta}_S(t)$, from which it follows that $\Delta_J(t) = \Delta_S(t)$ as well.

For the last claim of the theorem, suppose

$$g(J) \leq \frac{1}{4}(|H_1(L)| + 1) = \frac{1}{4}(p + 1).$$

Then J is Heegaard Floer simple by Lemma 5.4. Furthermore, Baker [2006, Theorem 1.1] proved that any knot J satisfying the genus bound above is a 1-bridge knot in L . Finally, Hedden [2011, Proposition 3.3] proved that any 1-bridge knot in a lens space which is also Heegaard Floer simple is simple. Thus $J \cong S$. \square

6 Other small surgeries and $SU(2)$

As mentioned in the introduction, we suspect that the following is true:

Conjecture 6.1 *If $K \subset S^3$ is a nontrivial knot, then $S_r^3(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ -abelian for any rational number $r \in [0, 5)$.*

Kronheimer and Mrowka [2004b] proved this conjecture for all $r \in [0, 2]$. Baldwin and Sivek [2023, Theorem 1.8] proved it for the dense subset of rationals in $(2, 3)$ given by

$$r = \frac{p}{q} \in (2, 3),$$

where p and q are coprime and p is a prime power. Indeed, they proved that if $S_r^3(K)$ is $SU(2)$ -abelian in this case, then K has genus 1 and is fibered and strongly quasipositive. The only such knot, the right-handed trefoil, does not admit $SU(2)$ -abelian surgeries in this range.

As alluded to in Section 1.2, proving Conjecture 6.1 is much more difficult for the corresponding dense subset of rationals in the interval $[3, 5)$ given by

$$r = \frac{p}{q} \in [3, 5),$$

where p and q are coprime and p is a prime power. If $S_r^3(K)$ is $SU(2)$ -abelian in this case, then it is an instanton L -space by Lemma 3.1, from which it follows that K has genus at most 2, and is fibered and strongly quasipositive [Baldwin and Sivek 2023]. One can rule out the trefoil, so K has genus 2, in which case it also has the same Alexander polynomial as $T_{2,5}$ by Lemma 2.2. The difficulty is that there are infinitely many such knots; see, for example, [Misev 2021].

In this section, we illustrate how our techniques can be used to prove Conjecture 6.1 for infinitely many slopes $r \in [3, 5)$, culminating in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

We start with a comparatively easy case, in which the numerator of r is a power of 2, which is handled with a trick involving a result of Klassen. In this case, we can actually deal with all slopes less than 7.

Theorem 6.2 *Let p and q be coprime positive integers with $p/q < 7$, where p is a power of 2. Then $S_{p/q}^3(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ -abelian for any nontrivial knot $K \subset S^3$.*

Proof Suppose $Y = S_{p/q}^3(K)$ is $SU(2)$ -abelian. Then it is an instanton L -space by Lemma 3.1. It then follows from [Baldwin and Sivek 2023, Theorem 1.15] that

$$2g(K) - 1 \leq \frac{p}{q} < 7,$$

which implies that $g(K) \leq 3$. If $g(K) = 1$ then K is the right-handed trefoil, and Y is Seifert fibered with base orbifold $S^2(2, 3, \Delta)$, where

$$\Delta = |6q - p|.$$

We cannot have $\Delta \leq 1$, because otherwise either $p/q = \frac{6}{1}$ or

$$\frac{p}{q} = 6 \pm \frac{1}{n} = \frac{6n \pm 1}{n}$$

for some integer $n \geq 1$, and in these cases p is not actually a power of 2. But then $\Delta > 1$ and so Y is not $SU(2)$ -abelian [Sivek and Zentner 2022a], a contradiction. Therefore $g(K)$ is either 2 or 3, which then implies that $p/q \geq 3$. Since p is a power of 2, it must be a multiple of 4.

Theorem 2.1 now tells us that K has Alexander polynomial

$$\Delta_K(t) = t^2 - t + 1 - t^{-1} + t^{-2}$$

if $g(K) = 2$, whereas if $g(K) = 3$, then the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 2.2 (appealing to [Li and Ye 2021, Theorem 1.9] as well as [Kronheimer and Mrowka 2010b, Proposition 7.16; Baldwin and Sivek 2022b, Theorem 1.7]) says that

$$\Delta_K(t) = t^3 - t^2 + t - 1 + t^{-1} - t^{-2} + t^{-3} \text{ or } t^3 - t^2 + 1 - t^{-2} + t^{-3}.$$

In each of these cases,

$$\det(K) = |\Delta_K(-1)| = 5, 7 \text{ or } 3,$$

respectively. From here we argue exactly as in [Baldwin and Sivek 2023, Lemma 9.5]: Klassen [1991, Theorem 10] proved that there are

$$\frac{1}{2}(\det(K) - 1) = 2, 3 \text{ or } 1,$$

respectively, conjugacy classes of nonabelian representations

$$\rho: \pi_1(S^3 \setminus K) \rightarrow SU(2)$$

with image in the binary dihedral group $D_\infty = \{e^{i\theta}\} \cup \{e^{i\theta}j\}$. Let μ be a meridian of K , and λ the Seifert longitude. Following the proof of [loc. cit.], since ρ has nonabelian image, $\rho(\mu) = j$ up to conjugacy, and hence $\rho(\mu^4) = 1$. Moreover, we know that λ lies in the second commutator subgroup of $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus K)$; thus $\rho(\lambda)$ lies in the second commutator subgroup of D_∞ , which is trivial, so $\rho(\lambda) = 1$. Since p is a multiple of 4, it follows that $\rho(\mu^p \lambda^q) = 1$, so ρ descends to a representation

$$\pi_1(S_{p/q}^3(K)) \rightarrow SU(2)$$

with nonabelian image. But we assumed $Y = S_{p/q}^3(K)$ is $SU(2)$ -abelian, a contradiction. \square

We next turn to the much more difficult case in which the numerator of r is an odd prime power; this will require the full strength of the techniques in this paper. To start, we review some facts about simple knots in lens spaces, and then study these knots in greater depth.

If $A \subset S^3$ is an unknot, then the lens space $L(a, b)$ is given in our notation by

$$L(a, b) = S_{a/b}^3(A).$$

The standard genus-1 Heegaard splitting of this lens space is given by the union of the solid torus exterior $S^3 \setminus N(A)$ with the surgery solid torus. The core of each solid torus generates the first homology of the lens space. Let $S(a, b, k)$ denote the unique (oriented) simple knot which is homologous to k times the core of the surgery solid torus, for some orientation of this core.⁴ Note that

$$S(a, b, k) \cong S(a, b, k')$$

when $k \equiv k' \pmod{a}$. Moreover, $S(a, a - b, k) \subset -L(a, b)$ is the orientation-reverse of the mirror of $S(a, b, k)$. Finally, $S(a, b, \pm 1)$ is isotopic to a core and therefore has genus 0.

Several of our results thus far, like Proposition 3.2, pertain to a knot $J \subset L(p, 2q)$ which is homologous to 5 times a core of the *other* solid torus $S^3 \setminus N(A)$ in the genus-1 splitting of this lens space. It is easy to check (for some orientation on J) that

$$[J] = [S(p, 2q, 10q)] \in H_1(L(p, 2q)).$$

Note that when p is odd, the knot $S(p, 2q, 10q)$ is primitive if and only if $\gcd(p, 5) = 1$.

The main theorem of this section is as follows:

⁴This simple knot is denoted by $K(a, b, k)$ in [Rasmussen 2007].

Theorem 6.3 Let p and q be coprime positive integers with $p/q \in [3, 5)$, where p is an odd prime power and $\gcd(p, 5) = 1$. If either $p/q \in (4, 5)$ or

$$g(S(p, 2q, 10q)) \leq \frac{1}{4}(p + 1),$$

then $S_{p/q}^3(K)$ is not $SU(2)$ -abelian for any nontrivial knot $K \subset S^3$.

Before proving this theorem, we establish the following proposition. In addition to helping us prove Theorem 6.3, it also provides the genera of the relevant simple knots $S(p, 2q, 10q)$, making it easy to apply Theorem 6.3 in practice. Indeed, we will apply this genus formula at the end to prove Theorem 1.4.

Proposition 6.4 Let p and q be coprime positive integers with $p/q \in [3, 6]$, where p is odd and $\gcd(p, 5) = 1$. Then the branched double cover of

$$S = S(p, 2q, 10q) \subset L(p, 2q) = L$$

is Seifert fibered with

$$|H_1(\Sigma(L, S))| = \begin{cases} p & \text{if } p/q \in [3, 4), \\ 5p & \text{if } p/q \in (4, 6). \end{cases}$$

Moreover, this primitive simple knot has genus

$$g(S) = ||4p - 10 \min\{2q, p - 2q\}| - 2|.$$

Proof Let a and b be coprime positive integers with $b/a \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}]$ and $\gcd(a, 5) = 1$; eventually we will take $(a, b) = (p, 2q)$. We will attempt to understand the branched double cover and genus of the primitive simple knot

$$S(a, b, 5b) \subset L(a, b).$$

Without loss of generality, we can assume that

$$\frac{b}{a} \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}].$$

Indeed, if $b/a \in [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}]$ then $(a - b)/a \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}]$, and we can just consider $S(a, a - b, 5b)$ instead, as it is the orientation-reverse of the mirror of $S(a, b, 5b)$.

Ye [2023, Section 8] determined when a simple knot in $L(a, b)$ is isotopic to a torus knot on the Heegaard torus in the genus-1 splitting of the lens space. More precisely, let us think of $L(a, b)$ as obtained via (a/b) -surgery on the unknot $A \subset S^3$, with genus-1 Heegaard splitting given by the union of

$$H_\alpha = S^3 \setminus N(A)$$

with the surgery solid torus H_β , as above. In particular, the meridian of H_β is glued along the curve $a\mu + b\lambda$, with respect to a meridian μ and Seifert longitude λ of A on ∂H_α , with $\mu\lambda = -1$. Let

$$\Sigma = \partial H_\alpha = -\partial H_\beta$$

be the Heegaard torus in this splitting. Let T be the $(5, 2)$ -torus knot on Σ — that is, the simple closed curve on Σ which is homologous in Σ to $5\mu + 2\lambda$. Since $b/a \in [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}]$, [Ye 2023, Theorem 8.2] says that

$$S(a, b, 5b) \cong T.$$

Indeed, following the discussion above, it is easy to see that

$$[S(a, b, 5b)] = [T] \in H_1(L(a, b)),$$

so it suffices to show that T is simple. The basic idea behind Ye’s result, inspired by [Greene et al. 2018, Section 3.1], is that if we fix a Heegaard diagram (Σ, α, β) for the Heegaard splitting

$$L(a, b) = H_\alpha \cup_\Sigma -H_\beta,$$

where α is homologous to λ and β is homologous to $a\mu + b\lambda$, then the slope $\frac{5}{2}$ is sufficiently close to a/b in this case that we can represent T as the union of an arc in β with an arc in α . Thus T is simple.

Our goals are then to show that the branched double cover of T is Seifert fibered, compute its genus, and compute the order of its branched double cover.

For the first, note that one can Seifert fiber the solid tori H_α and H_β so that T is a regular fiber in both. These glue to give a Seifert fibration of $L(a, b)$ with two singular fibers in which T is a regular fiber. The complement of a neighborhood of T is thus Seifert fibered, so the double cover of this complement is as well (each circle fiber lifts to one or two circles). The Seifert fibration on this double cover then extends across the solid torus we glue in to form the branched double cover of T . (This is the same reasoning that shows that torus knots in S^3 have Seifert fibered branched double covers.)

We turn next to the genus calculation. The knot Floer homology of T , and therefore the genus of this knot, is determined by its graded Euler characteristic, since simple knots are Floer simple. Let $L = L(a, b)$. Following Rasmussen [2007, Section 3.7], we have that

$$\chi_{\text{gr}}(\widehat{\text{HF}}\text{K}(L, T)) = \Delta_T(t) \frac{t^{a/2} - t^{-a/2}}{t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}},$$

where $\Delta_T(t)$ is the symmetrized Alexander polynomial of T . Letting $\deg(\Delta_T(t))$ denote the top degree of this Laurent polynomial, it follows that the top nonzero Alexander grading of $\widehat{\text{HF}}\text{K}(L, T)$ is given by

$$\deg(\Delta_T(t)) + \frac{1}{2}(a - 1).$$

On the other hand, from the discussion in the previous section, this top Alexander grading is also given by

$$g(T) + \frac{1}{2}(a - 1).$$

Therefore,

$$g(T) = \deg(\Delta_T(t)).$$

It thus suffices to compute this Alexander polynomial.

The Alexander polynomial $\Delta_T(t)$ can be computed via Fox calculus, from a presentation of the fundamental group of $L \setminus N(T)$, as described in [loc. cit.]. One finds a 2-generator, 1-relator presentation of

this group using Seifert–Van Kampen, exactly as for torus knots in S^3 . Namely, the complement of T is obtained by gluing the solid tori H_α and H_β together along the annulus on Σ given by

$$C = \Sigma \setminus N(T).$$

Let x and y be the homotopy classes of the cores of H_α and H_β , respectively. The core of C is homotopic to x^5 in $\pi_1(H_\alpha)$ and y^d in $\pi_1(H_\beta)$ (for some orientation of these cores), where

$$d = \left| \Delta\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{a}{b}\right) \right| = |2a - 5b|.$$

Therefore, we have a presentation

$$\pi_1(L \setminus N(T)) = \langle x, y \mid x^5 = y^d \rangle.$$

This is the same as the fundamental group of the complement of the torus knot

$$T_{5,d} \subset S^3,$$

so Fox calculus tells us that $\Delta_T(t)$ agrees with the Alexander polynomial of this torus knot. In particular,

$$g(T) = \deg(\Delta_T(t)) = \deg(\Delta_{T_{5,d}}(t)) = |2(d - 1)| = |4a - 10b| - 2|.$$

Recall that if $b/a \in [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}]$, then we replace b with $a - b$ in this formula. In other words,

$$g(S(a, b, 5b)) = |4a - 10 \min\{b, a - b\}| - 2|.$$

If p and q are as in the hypotheses of this proposition, then letting $a = p$ and $b = 2q$ yields the desired genus formula. (Note that p and $2q$ are coprime, since p and q are and p is odd.)

Finally, we compute the order of the branched double cover of

$$S = S(p, 2q, 10q) \subset L(p, 2q) = L,$$

where p and q are as in the hypothesis of the proposition. By Lemma 4.4,

$$(6-1) \quad |H_1(\Sigma(L, S))| = p|\Delta_S(-1)|.$$

Recall that

$$\Delta_S(t) = \Delta_{T_{5,d}}(t)$$

for some d , as explained above. If $p/q \in [3, 4)$, then $2q/p \in (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}]$, and

$$d = |2p - 5(p - 2q)| = |10q - 3p|$$

is odd since p is odd. In this case, an easy calculation shows that $|\Delta_{T_{5,d}}(-1)| = 1$, which implies that $|H_1(\Sigma(L, S))| = p$ by (6-1). If $p/q \in (4, 6)$ instead, then $2q/p \in (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$, and

$$d = |2p - 10q|$$

is even. In this case, $|\Delta_{T_{5,d}}(-1)| = 5$, and therefore $|H_1(\Sigma(L, S))| = 5p$. □

We remark that the formula for $g(S(p, 2q, 10q))$ from Proposition 6.4 can be simplified for various values of p/q , as follows:

$$(6-2) \quad g(S(p, 2q, 10q)) = \begin{cases} 20q - 6p - 2 & \text{if } 3 \leq p/q < \frac{10}{3}, \\ 6p - 20q - 2 & \text{if } \frac{10}{3} < p/q < 4, \\ 20q - 4p - 2 & \text{if } 4 < p/q < 5, \\ 4p - 20q - 2 & \text{if } 5 < p/q \leq 6. \end{cases}$$

We have omitted the cases $p/q = \frac{10}{3}, 4, 5$ above, because of the requirement that p be odd and not a multiple of 5.

Proof of Theorem 6.3 Suppose $Y = S^3_{p/q}(K)$ is $SU(2)$ -abelian for p and q , as in the theorem. Proposition 3.2 implies that

$$Y \cong \Sigma(L, J)$$

for some primitive knot J in the lens space $L = L(p, 2q)$, where J (for some orientation) is homologous to the simple knot

$$S = S(p, 2q, 10q),$$

as described above. Proposition 3.2 also implies that Y is not Seifert fibered. By Theorem 4.1,

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{KHI}(L, J) = |H_1(L)|,$$

and so Theorem 5.1 implies that $\Delta_J(t) = \Delta_S(t)$ and $g(J) = g(S)$.

If $p/q \in (4, 5)$, then

$$|H_1(\Sigma(L, J))| = p|\Delta_J(-1)| = p|\Delta_S(-1)| = |H_1(\Sigma(L, S))|,$$

by Lemma 4.4. But the last order is $5p$, by Proposition 6.4. This is a contradiction, since $Y = \Sigma(L, J)$ has order- p first homology, as (p/q) -surgery on a knot in S^3 .

Finally, if

$$g(S) \leq \frac{1}{4}(p + 1),$$

then the same is true of the genus of J , in which case J is isotopic to S , by Theorem 5.1. But then $Y \cong \Sigma(L, J) \cong \Sigma(L, S)$ is Seifert fibered, by Proposition 6.4, a contradiction. \square

Finally, we combine Theorems 6.2 and 6.3 and Proposition 6.4 to prove Theorem 1.4:

Proof of Theorem 1.4 Let p and q be coprime positive integers with $p/q \in [3, 7)$, where p is a prime power, as in the hypothesis of the theorem, and let $K \subset S^3$ be a nontrivial knot. We know that

$$Y = S^3_{p/q}(K)$$

is not $SU(2)$ -abelian when p is even, by Theorem 6.2.

Suppose now that p is odd with $\gcd(p, 5) = 1$. Let us assume first that $p/q \in [4, 5)$. Then Theorem 6.3 says that Y is not $SU(2)$ -abelian. Next, assume that $p/q \in [3, 4)$ and

$$23p - 9 \leq 80q \leq 25p + 9.$$

These inequalities are equivalent to the statement that both $20q - 6p - 2$ and $6p - 20q - 2$ are at most $\frac{1}{4}(p + 1)$. Thus

$$g(S(p, 2q, 10q)) \leq \frac{1}{4}(p + 1),$$

by (6-2). Therefore, Theorem 6.3 says that Y is not $SU(2)$ -abelian. \square

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