

LINK COBORDISMS AND ABSOLUTE GRADINGS ON LINK FLOER HOMOLOGY

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ABSTRACT. We show that the link cobordism maps defined by the author are graded and satisfy a grading change formula. Using the grading change formula, we prove a new bound for $\Upsilon_K(t)$ for knot cobordisms in negative definite 4-manifolds. As another application, we show that the link cobordism maps associated to a connected, closed surface in S^4 are determined by the genus of the surface. We also prove a new adjunction relation and adjunction inequality for the link cobordism maps. Along the way, we see how many known results in Heegaard Floer homology can be proven using basic properties of the link cobordism maps, together with the grading change formula.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Ozsváth and Szabó [OS03a] define a homomorphism τ from the smooth concordance group to \mathbb{Z} , which satisfies

$$(1.1) \quad |\tau(K)| \leq g_4(K),$$

where $g_4(K)$ denotes the smooth 4-ball genus. More generally if $(W, \Sigma): (S^3, K_1) \rightarrow (S^3, K_2)$ is an oriented knot cobordism with $b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$, they proved that

$$(1.2) \quad \tau(K_2) \leq \tau(K_1) - \frac{|[\Sigma]| + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} + g(\Sigma)$$

where $|\Sigma|$ denotes the integer obtained by factoring $[\Sigma] \in H_2(W, \partial W; \mathbb{Z})$ into $H_2(W; \mathbb{Z})$ and setting

$$|\Sigma| := \max_{\substack{C \in \text{Char}(Q_W) \\ C^2 = -b_2(W)}} \langle C, [\Sigma] \rangle.$$

In the above expression, $\text{Char}(Q_W)$ denotes the set of characteristic vectors of $H^2(W; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors}$.

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Another set of concordance invariants from Heegaard Floer homology are Rasmussen's local h -invariants [Ras03]. If k is a nonnegative integer, Rasmussen defines a nonnegative integer invariant $V_k(K)$, and proves that

$$(1.3) \quad V_k(K) \leq \left\lceil \frac{g_4(K) - k}{2} \right\rceil,$$

whenever $k \leq g_4(K)$ [Ras04, Theorem 2.3].

The original proofs of Equation (1.2) by Ozsváth and Szabó and Equation (1.3) by Rasmussen used the behavior of Heegaard Floer homology with respect to surgeries on a 3-manifold.

There are several notable examples of geometric results which have been proven using maps induced by link cobordisms. Sarkar gave a combinatorial proof of Equation (1.1) using maps associated to link cobordisms defined using grid diagrams [Sar11a], though the proof does not extend to prove the full version of the bound in Equation (1.2). Rasmussen [Ras10] gave a proof of the Milnor conjecture using the s -invariant and cobordism maps defined on Khovanov homology.

The motivation of the present paper is to extend the tools of link Floer homology to prove geometric results using the link cobordism maps from [Zem16]. As an example, we will show how Equations (1.2) and (1.3) can be proven using link cobordism techniques; See Theorems 10.1 and 10.2. In the rest of the paper, we apply our techniques to derive new geometric applications of link Floer homology.

1.1. A bound on $\Upsilon_K(t)$. Using the techniques we develop in this paper, we prove a new bound on Ozsváth, Stipsicz and Szabó's concordance invariant $\Upsilon_K(t)$ [OSS17], which is analogous to the bound on $\tau(K)$ in Equation (1.2).

For a fixed knot K , the invariant $\Upsilon_K(t)$ is a piecewise linear function from $[0, 2]$ to \mathbb{R} . The maps $\Upsilon_K(t)$ determine a homomorphism from the concordance group to the group of piecewise linear functions from $[0, 2]$ to \mathbb{R} .

Suppose W is a compact, oriented 4-manifold with boundary equal to two rational homology spheres. If $[\Sigma] \in H_2(W, \partial W; \mathbb{Z})$ is a class whose image in $H_1(\partial W; \mathbb{Z})$ vanishes, then $[\Sigma]$ determines a unique element of $H_2(W; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors}$, for which we also write $[\Sigma]$. We define the quantity

$$M_{[\Sigma]}(t) := \max_{C \in \text{Char}(Q_W)} \frac{C^2 + b_2(W) - 2t\langle C, [\Sigma] \rangle + 2t([\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma])}{4}.$$

Although the expression for $M_{[\Sigma]}(t)$ looks unmotivated, we note that if $\text{rank}(H^2(W; \mathbb{Z})) = 1$, $Q_W = (-1)$ and $PD[\Sigma] = n \cdot E$ for a generator $E \in H^2(W; \mathbb{Z})$ and integer $n \geq 0$, then

$$M_{[\Sigma]}(t) = \Upsilon_{T_{n,n+1}}(t),$$

where $T_{n,n+1}$ denotes the $(n, n+1)$ -torus knot; See Lemma 11.7.

We now state our result about the invariant $\Upsilon_K(t)$:

Theorem 1.1. *If $(W, \Sigma): (S^3, K_1) \rightarrow (S^3, K_2)$ is an oriented knot cobordism with $b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$, then*

$$\Upsilon_{K_2}(t) \geq \Upsilon_{K_1}(t) + M_{[\Sigma]}(t) + g(\Sigma) \cdot (|t - 1| - 1).$$

The bound in Theorem 1.1 is sharp in the following sense: for any positive torus knot $T_{a,b}$, there is a knot cobordism (W, Σ) from the unknot to $T_{a,b}$, with $g(\Sigma) = b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$, such that

$$\Upsilon_{T_{a,b}}(t) = M_{[\Sigma]}(t).$$

See Proposition 11.6.

For small t , the function $\Upsilon_K(t)$ satisfies $\Upsilon_K(t) = -\tau(K) \cdot t$. Correspondingly, for small t , our bound reads

$$\Upsilon_{K_2}(t) \geq \Upsilon_{K_1}(t) + t \cdot \left(\frac{|\Sigma| + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} - g(\Sigma) \right),$$

reflecting Ozsváth and Szabó's bound on τ in Equation (1.2).

1.2. Alexander and Maslov grading change formulas. Theorem 1.1 follows from a much more general formula for the grading change associated to the link cobordism maps from [Zem16], as well as some properties of the link cobordism maps. In this section, we describe a general result about the link cobordism map grading changes.

Before we state our grading formula, we recall the setup of link Floer homology.

Definition 1.2. An *oriented multi-based link* $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ in Y^3 is an oriented link L with two disjoint collections of basepoints $\mathbf{w} = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ and $\mathbf{z} = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$, such that as one traverses L , the basepoints alternate between \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} . Furthermore, each component of L has a positive (necessarily even) number of basepoints, and each component of Y contains at least one component of L .

Suppose \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link in Y^3 , and \mathfrak{s} is a Spin^c structure on Y . There are several algebraic variations of link Floer homology. The most general construction is a curved chain complex

$$\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$$

over the ring

$$\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}] := \mathbb{F}_2[U_{w_1}, \dots, U_{w_n}, V_{z_1}, \dots, V_{z_n}].$$

The curved chain complex $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ also has a filtration indexed by $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{w}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{z}}$. The construction is outlined in Section 2.

To simplify the notation in the introduction, we describe a slight algebraic simplification. There is a natural ring homomorphism

$$\sigma: \mathbb{F}_2[U_{w_1}, \dots, U_{w_n}, V_{z_1}, \dots, V_{z_n}] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2[U, V],$$

defined by sending each U_{w_i} to U , and each V_{z_i} to V . The map σ gives an action of $\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}]$ on $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$, allowing us to define the complex

$$\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}) := \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V].$$

which is a module over $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$ and has a filtration indexed by $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. The simplification obtained by taking the tensor product using the homomorphism σ is an example of a more general operation called *coloring* a chain complex; See Section 2.2.

In [Zem16], the author described a TQFT for the complexes $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$, modeled on the TQFT for the hat version $\widehat{HFL}(Y, \mathbb{L})$ constructed by Juhász [Juh16]. The following is an adaptation of Juhász's notion of a decorated link cobordism:

Definition 1.3. We say a pair (W, \mathcal{F}) is a *decorated link cobordism* between two 3-manifolds with multi-based links, and write

$$(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2),$$

if the following are satisfied:

- (1) W is a 4-dimensional cobordism from Y_1 to Y_2 .
- (2) $\mathcal{F} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$ consists of an oriented surface Σ with a properly embedded 1-manifold \mathcal{A} , whose complement in Σ consists of two disjoint subsurfaces, $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$. The intersection of the closures of $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ is \mathcal{A} .
- (3) $\partial \Sigma = -L_1 \sqcup L_2$.
- (4) Each component of $L_i \setminus \mathcal{A}$ contains exactly one basepoint.
- (5) The \mathbf{w} basepoints are all in $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and the \mathbf{z} basepoints are all in $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$.

In [Zem16], to a decorated link cobordism $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y, \mathbb{L}_2)$, the author associates a $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -filtered homomorphism of $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$ -modules

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}: \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2}),$$

which is an invariant up to $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$ -equivariant, $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -filtered chain homotopy.

Adapting the construction of Alexander and Maslov gradings from [OS08], if $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is torsion and L is null-homologous, there are three gradings on $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$. There are two Maslov gradings, gr_w and gr_z , as well as an Alexander grading A . The three gradings are related by the formula

$$(1.4) \quad A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{gr}_w - \text{gr}_z).$$

More generally, the Alexander grading can be defined even when $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is non-torsion, though it will depend on a choice of Seifert surface S for L ; See Theorem 2.13. In this more general situation, we will write A_S for the Alexander grading, for the choice of Seifert surface S .

We will prove the following grading change formula:

Theorem 1.4. *Suppose that $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$ is a decorated link cobordism, with type-w and type-z subsurfaces Σ_w and Σ_z .*

(1) *If $c_1(\mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1})$ and $c_1(\mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$ are torsion, then $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is a graded with respect to gr_w , and satisfies*

$$\text{gr}_w(F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_w(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4} + \tilde{\chi}(\Sigma_w),$$

where

$$\tilde{\chi}(\Sigma_w) := \chi(\Sigma_w) - \frac{1}{2}(|\mathbf{w}_1| + |\mathbf{w}_2|).$$

(2) *If $c_1(\mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1} - PD[L_1])$ and $c_1(\mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2} - PD[L_2])$ are torsion, then the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is graded with respect to gr_z , and satisfies*

$$\text{gr}_z(F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_z(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma])^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4} + \tilde{\chi}(\Sigma_z).$$

(3) *If L_1 and L_2 are null-homologous, and S_1 and S_2 are Seifert surfaces of L_1 and L_2 , respectively, then the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is graded with respect to the Alexander grading, and satisfies*

$$A_{S_2}(F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}(\mathbf{x})) - A_{S_1}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \hat{\Sigma} \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}]}{2} + \frac{\chi(\Sigma_w) - \chi(\Sigma_z)}{2},$$

where $\hat{\Sigma} = (-S_1) \cup \Sigma \cup S_2$.

We also prove a more general version of Theorem 1.4 for the Alexander multi-grading; see Theorem 2.14.

Theorem 1.4 will follow from a description of the absolute Maslov and Alexander gradings in terms of surgery presentations of the link complement; See Theorem 2.13. Our description of the absolute gradings is modeled on the description of absolute gradings on $HF^-(Y, \mathfrak{s})$ by Ozsváth and Szabó [OS06].

We note that in [JM16] and [JM18], Juhász and Marengon compute the Alexander and Maslov grading changes for Juhász's link cobordism maps on \widehat{HFL} when the underlying 4-manifold is $[0, 1] \times S^3$. Their formula for the grading changes agree with the ones from Theorem 1.4 (though in their case, the only non-zero terms involve the Euler characteristic of the subsurfaces).

1.3. Adjunction relations and link Floer homology. We will show that the techniques developed in this paper naturally give simple proofs of some known adjunction relations and inequalities on the 3- and 4-manifold invariants constructed by Ozsváth and Szabó. We then prove several new adjunction relations and inequalities for the link cobordism maps.

In addition to link Floer homology, Ozsváth and Szabó [OS04d] described an invariant $CF^-(Y, \mathfrak{s})$ of a closed 3-manifold Y equipped with a Spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} . For our purposes, the invariant $CF^-(Y, \mathfrak{s})$ is a free, finitely generated chain complex over $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$. If $W: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ is a cobordism of connected 3-manifolds and $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(W)$, they describe a map [OS06]

$$(1.5) \quad F_{W, \mathfrak{s}}: \Lambda^*(H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U]} CF^-(Y_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow CF^-(Y_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2}),$$

well defined up to $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -equivariant chain homotopy. We note that technically the maps $F_{W, \mathfrak{s}}$ depend on a choice of path from Y_1 to Y_2 , though we suppress this dependency from the introduction;

See Section 9, and more generally [Zem15], for more on the dependency of Ozsváth and Szabó's cobordism maps on the choice of path.

In Section 12, we show that our results about link cobordisms can be used to prove several familiar adjunction relations from Heegaard Floer homology. First, if Σ is an oriented, connected surface with exactly one boundary component, there is a distinguished element

$$\xi(\Sigma) \in \mathbb{F}_2[U] \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \Lambda^*(H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{F}_2)),$$

constructed by picking a collection of $2g$ simple closed curves $A_1, \dots, A_g, B_1, \dots, B_g$ on Σ such that the geometric intersection number $|A_i \cap B_j|$ is δ_{ij} . The element $\xi(\Sigma)$ is defined as

$$\xi(\Sigma) := \prod_{i=1}^{g(\Sigma)} (U + A_i \wedge B_i).$$

The element $\xi(\Sigma)$ is in fact independent of the choice of basis, and is fixed by the mapping class group of Σ ; See Proposition 9.2.

We prove the following result about the cobordism maps on CF^- :

Theorem 1.5. *Suppose that $\mathcal{F} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$ is an oriented, closed, decorated surface inside of the cobordism $W: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$. Write $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ for the type- \mathbf{w} and type- \mathbf{z} subsurfaces of \mathcal{F} . Suppose \mathcal{A} consists of a simple closed curve, the surfaces $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ are connected, and*

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle - [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] + 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) - 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0.$$

Then

$$F_{W, \mathfrak{s}}(\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -) \simeq F_{W, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}(\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -),$$

as maps on CF^- .

When $g(\Sigma) = g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}})$ and $g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0$, Theorem 1.5 is well known in the Seiberg-Witten setting [OS00b, Theorem 1.3] [FS95, Lemma 5.2], and essentially well known in the Heegaard Floer setting [OS04a, Theorem 3.1].

We also prove a generalization of Theorem 1.5 which holds for the link cobordism maps; See Theorem 12.5.

Theorem 1.5 is a very powerful relation satisfied by the Heegaard Floer cobordism maps. For example, it implies Ozsváth and Szabó's adjunction inequality for HF^+ [OS04c, Theorem 7.1], which states that if $W: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ is a cobordism which contains a smoothly embedded surface Σ with $g(\Sigma) > 0$ and $[\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] \geq 0$, and the induced map $F_{W, \mathfrak{s}}: HF^+(Y_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow HF^+(Y_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$ is non-trivial, then

$$(1.6) \quad |\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \Sigma \rangle| + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] \leq 2g(\Sigma) - 2;$$

See Corollary 12.4.

By using Theorem 12.5, our refinement of Theorem 1.5 for the link cobordism maps, we will prove an adjunction inequality for the link cobordism maps which is analogous to Equation (1.6).

If \mathbb{L} is a link in Y , we define $CFL^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ to be the $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -module obtained by setting $V = 0$ in the chain complex $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ (which we recall is a chain complex over $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$), i.e.,

$$CFL^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) := \mathcal{CFL}^-(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(V).$$

Our link Floer homology adjunction inequality states the following:

Theorem 1.6. *Suppose that $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$ is a link cobordism with $b_1(W) = 0$, such that \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 are null-homologous in Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively, and suppose that the induced map*

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}: CFL^-(Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow CFL^-(Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$$

is not $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -equivariantly chain homotopic to the zero map. If Σ is a closed, oriented surface in the complement of \mathcal{F} with $g(\Sigma) > 0$, then

$$|\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle| + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] \leq 2g(\Sigma) - 2.$$

Several examples of Theorem 1.6 are described in Section 12.3.

1.4. Computations of the link cobordism maps. Using techniques of this paper, we compute the maps $F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}}$ in certain special cases. Our first computational result is the induced map on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ when $b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$ and when the dividing set is relatively simple:

Theorem 1.7. *Suppose that $(W, \mathcal{F}) : (S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) \rightarrow (S^3, \mathbb{K}_2)$ is a knot cobordism between two doubly based knots with $b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$. Suppose that the decorated surface $\mathcal{F} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$ is connected, and \mathcal{A} consists of a pair of arcs, both running from \mathbb{K}_1 to \mathbb{K}_2 , and Σ_w and Σ_z are both connected. Then the induced map on homology*

$$F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}} : \mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_2)$$

is an isomorphism. In fact, under the canonical identification $\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_i) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}]$, it is the map

$$1 \mapsto U^{-d_1/2} V^{-d_2/2},$$

where

$$d_1 = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4} - 2g(\Sigma_w)$$

and

$$d_2 = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma])^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4} - 2g(\Sigma_z).$$

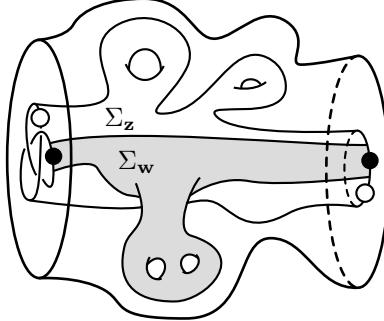


FIGURE 1.1. **An example of the dividing sets considered in Theorems 1.7 and 1.8.** Here \mathcal{A} consists of two arcs, and $\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{A}$ consists of two connected components, Σ_w and Σ_z .

More generally, we will prove that if (W, \mathcal{F}) is a decorated link cobordism between two knots in S^3 , then the induced maps $F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}}$ on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ can always be computed in terms of the cobordism maps on \mathcal{HF}^∞ ; see Theorem 9.9.

As a consequence of Theorem 1.7, we will compute the maps associated to closed surfaces in S^4 , with simple decoration:

Theorem 1.8. *Suppose that $\mathcal{F} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$ is a closed, oriented, decorated surface in S^4 such that \mathcal{A} consists of a single closed curve which divides Σ into two connected subsurfaces, Σ_w and Σ_z . The link cobordism map*

$$F_{S^4, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_0} : \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\emptyset) \rightarrow \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\emptyset)$$

is equal to the map

$$1 \mapsto U^{g(\Sigma_w)} V^{g(\Sigma_z)},$$

under the canonical identification $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\emptyset) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}]$.

1.5. Translating between common conventions. We note that for technical reasons, some of our conventions differ slightly from more common conventions in the literature, so we now provide a brief guide to help translate between various conventions.

If $\mathbb{K} = (K, w, z)$ is a doubly based knot in an integer homology sphere Y , it is more common to use a different version of the full link Floer complex than the complex $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s})$ considered in this paper. Instead, one often considers a $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -filtered chain complex $CFK^\infty(Y, K)$ over $\mathbb{F}_2[U, U^{-1}]$, defined by Ozsváth and Szabó [OS04b]. Using Ozsváth and Szabó's notation, $CFK^\infty(Y, K)$ is generated over \mathbb{F}_2 by elements of the form $[\mathbf{x}, i, j]$ where $A(\mathbf{x}) - j + i = 0$.

In the terminology of this paper, $[\mathbf{x}, i, j]$ corresponds to the element $U^{-i}V^{-j} \cdot \mathbf{x}$. In particular, using our description of the Alexander grading, one has

$$CFK^\infty(Y, K) = \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s}_0)_0,$$

where $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s}_0)_0$ denotes the homogeneous subset of zero Alexander grading. Recalling from Equation (1.4) that $A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{gr}_w - \text{gr}_z)$, it follows that the two Maslov gradings gr_w and gr_z coincide on $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s}_0)_0 = CFK^\infty(Y, K)$, reflecting the usual convention that CFK^∞ has a single Maslov grading.

The action of U on $CFK^\infty(Y, K)$ is normally described by the formula $U \cdot [\mathbf{x}, i, j] = [\mathbf{x}, i-1, j-1]$, and hence corresponds in our notation to the action of UV on $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s}_0)$. To disambiguate the notation, we will often write \hat{U} for the product UV , which we think of as the standard action of U on CFK^∞ .

The $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ filtrations are similarly translated between CFK^∞ and \mathcal{CFL}^∞ . One normally defines a subset $\mathcal{C}_{(i,j)}(Y, K) \subseteq CFK^\infty(Y, K)$ generated over \mathbb{F}_2 by elements $[\mathbf{x}, i', j']$ with $i' \leq i$ and $j' \leq j$. The chain complex $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s})$ also has a $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -filtration, given by filtering over powers of the variables. If $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, then we define a subset $\mathcal{G}_{(i,j)}(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s}) \subseteq \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s})$ generated over \mathbb{F}_2 by monomials of the form $U^{i'}V^{j'} \cdot \mathbf{x}$ where $i' \geq i$ and $j' \geq j$. The correspondence between the two $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ filtrations is that $\mathcal{C}_{(i,j)}(Y, K) \subseteq CFK^\infty(Y, K)$ is equal to $\mathcal{G}_{(-i,-j)}(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s}) \cap CFK^\infty(Y, K)$, i.e., the subset of $\mathcal{G}_{(-i,-j)}(Y, \mathbb{K}, \mathfrak{s})$ in Alexander grading zero.

Next, we note that if (W, \mathcal{F}) is a decorated link cobordism from (S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) to (S^3, \mathbb{K}_2) , then $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ may not send $CFK^\infty(S^3, K_1)$ to $CFK^\infty(S^3, K_2)$, since the Alexander grading change may be nonzero. Instead, $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ will send $CFK^\infty(S^3, K_1)$ to $CFK^\infty(S^3, K_2)\{k\}$ for some shift $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ in the Alexander grading (i.e. the cobordism map sends monomials $U^iV^j \cdot \mathbf{x}$ with $A(\mathbf{x}) + (j - i) = 0$ to sums of monomials of the form $U^{i'}V^{j'} \cdot \mathbf{y}$ with $A(\mathbf{y}) + (j' - i') = k$). See Theorem 10.2 for a concrete example of this phenomenon in action.

Finally, we discuss the equivalence of our grading conventions with those in the literature. In Proposition 8.1, we show that our Alexander multi-grading coincides with the description due to Ozsváth and Szabó [OS04b] [OS08]. For the Maslov grading, one must be somewhat careful, since there are two natural normalization conventions. The first is the *invariance convention*, which is normalized by requiring that the relatively graded \mathbb{F}_2 -module

$$\widehat{HF}(S^3, \mathbf{w}) \cong \bigotimes_{i=1}^{|\mathbf{w}|-1} \left((\mathbb{F}_2)_{-\frac{1}{2}} \oplus (\mathbb{F}_2)_{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

have top degree generator in grading 0, regardless of how many basepoints are in \mathbf{w} . There is another natural convention, the *cobordism convention*, which is normalized by setting the Maslov grading of the top degree element of $\widehat{HF}(S^3, \mathbf{w})$ to be $\frac{1}{2}(|\mathbf{w}| - 1)$. This is the convention that we take, since it is the most natural from the perspective of the grading change formulas. We note that when \mathbb{K} is a doubly based knot in S^3 , the two conventions coincide, and our absolute Maslov gradings coincide with those from [OS04b] and [OS08].

1.6. Organization. In Section 2 we provide some background on link Floer homology, define some technical notions about indexings and colorings of links, and state our most general grading formulas. In Section 3 we describe some technical results concerning Heegaard triples and link cobordisms. Section 4 describes a relative version of Kirby calculus for link complements. In Section 5 we describe

the relative gradings, and state the definition of the absolute gradings in terms of Kirby diagrams. In Section 6 we prove invariance of the absolute gradings. In Section 7 we prove the grading change formulas for the link cobordism maps. In Section 8, we prove that our construction is equivalent to Ozsváth and Szabó's construction for links in S^3 . In Section 9 we prove some computational results about the link cobordism maps, which are useful for proving bounds. In Section 10, we show how the link cobordisms give conceptually simple proofs of well known bounds on τ and V_k . Section 11 covers our bound on $\Upsilon_K(t)$. In Section 12 we prove the adjunction relations and inequalities.

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2. PRELIMINARIES AND STATEMENT OF THE FULL GRADING THEOREM

In this section we describe background material on the link Floer complexes, focusing on the terminology necessary to state the Alexander multi-grading formula.

2.1. Link Floer homology. Knot Floer homology was originally constructed by Ozsváth and Szabó [OS04b], and independently by Rasmussen [Ras03]. Link Floer homology is a generalization to links, constructed by Ozsváth and Szabó [OS08]. In this section, we recall the basic construction of link Floer homology, focusing on the curved variation considered in [Zem16].

To an oriented multi-based link \mathbb{L} in Y , one can construct a multi-pointed Heegaard diagram $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$. We consider the two tori $\mathbb{T}_\alpha, \mathbb{T}_\beta \subseteq \text{Sym}^n(\Sigma)$, defined as the Cartesian products

$$\mathbb{T}_\alpha = \alpha_1 \times \cdots \times \alpha_n \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{T}_\beta = \beta_1 \times \cdots \times \beta_n,$$

where $n = |\alpha| = |\beta| = g(\Sigma) + |\mathbf{w}| - 1 = g(\Sigma) + |\mathbf{z}| - 1$. Ozsváth and Szabó define a map

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

in [OS04d, Section 2.6]. Recall that if $\mathbf{w} = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$ and $\mathbf{z} = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$, we write $\mathbb{F}_2[U_\mathbf{w}, V_\mathbf{z}]$ for the polynomial ring $\mathbb{F}_2[U_{w_1}, \dots, U_{w_m}, V_{z_1}, \dots, V_{z_n}]$.

If $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$, then under appropriate admissibility assumptions on the diagram \mathcal{H} , we define $\mathcal{CFL}^-(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$ to be the free $\mathbb{F}_2[U_\mathbf{w}, V_\mathbf{z}]$ -module generated by intersection points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ with $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathfrak{s}$. We define $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$ to be the free $\mathbb{F}_2[U_\mathbf{w}, U_\mathbf{w}^{-1}, V_\mathbf{z}, V_\mathbf{z}^{-1}]$ -module generated by intersection points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ with $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathfrak{s}$.

Both $\mathcal{CFL}^-(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$ and $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$ have a filtration which is indexed by $\mathbb{Z}^\mathbf{w} \oplus \mathbb{Z}^\mathbf{z}$, i.e., the set of pairs (I, J) where $I: \mathbf{w} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and $J: \mathbf{z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ are functions. We now describe the filtration in detail. If $(I, J) \in \mathbb{Z}^\mathbf{w} \oplus \mathbb{Z}^\mathbf{z}$, we write $U_\mathbf{w}^I V_\mathbf{z}^J$ for the monomial $U_{w_1}^{I(w_1)} \cdots U_{w_n}^{I(w_n)} V_{z_1}^{J(z_1)} \cdots V_{z_n}^{J(z_n)}$. Given $(I, J) \in \mathbb{Z}^\mathbf{w} \oplus \mathbb{Z}^\mathbf{z}$, we define $\mathcal{G}_{(I, J)}(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}) \subseteq \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$ to be the $\mathbb{F}_2[U_\mathbf{w}, V_\mathbf{z}]$ -submodule

$$\mathcal{G}_{(I, J)}(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}) := \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}_2}\{U_\mathbf{w}^{I'} V_\mathbf{z}^{J'} \cdot \mathbf{x} : I' \geq I \text{ and } J' \geq J\}.$$

Note that with this notation, $\mathcal{CFL}^-(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}) = \mathcal{G}_{(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0})}(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$ where $(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0})$ denotes the zero map from $\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z}$ to \mathbb{Z} .

After choosing a generic 1-parameter family of almost complex structures on $\text{Sym}^n(\Sigma)$, we can define an endomorphism ∂ of $\mathcal{CFL}^-(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$ by counting holomorphic disks via the formula

$$(2.1) \quad \partial(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ \mu(\phi) = 1}} \# \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\phi) \cdot U_{w_1}^{n_{w_1}(\phi)} \cdots U_{w_n}^{n_{w_n}(\phi)} V_{z_1}^{n_{z_1}(\phi)} \cdots V_{z_n}^{n_{z_n}(\phi)} \cdot \mathbf{y}.$$

Because boundary degenerations appear in the ends of the moduli spaces of Maslov index 2 holomorphic curves, the map ∂ does not square to zero for a general link. Instead, according to [Zem17, Lemma 2.1], we have that

$$\partial^2 = \omega_{\mathbb{L}} \cdot \text{id},$$

where $\omega_{\mathbb{L}} \in \mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}]$ denotes the scalar

$$\omega_{\mathbb{L}} = \sum_{K \in C(L)} (U_{w_{K,1}} V_{z_{K,1}} + V_{z_{K,1}} U_{w_{K,2}} + U_{w_{K,2}} V_{z_{K,2}} + \cdots + V_{z_{K,n_K}} U_{w_{K,1}}).$$

In the above expression, $w_{K,1}, z_{K,1}, \dots, w_{K,n_K}, z_{K,n_K}$ denote the basepoints on the link component $K \in C(L)$, in the order that they appear. In general, the curvature constant $\omega_{\mathbb{L}}$ may be non-zero, though we note that if each link component has exactly two basepoints, then $\omega_{\mathbb{L}} = 0$.

An important property of Heegaard Floer homology is that it is natural with respect to the choice of Heegaard diagram. We will need the following result:

Proposition 2.1. *If \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}' are two strongly \mathfrak{s} -admissible diagrams for the pair (Y, \mathbb{L}) , then there is a map*

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}: \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\mathcal{H}', \mathfrak{s}),$$

which is filtered, and $\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}]$ -equivariant. The map $\Phi_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}$ is a chain homotopy equivalence, and further, it is well defined up to filtered, $\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}]$ -equivariant chain homotopy.

A summary of the proof can be found in [Zem16, Proposition 3.5], though most of the details are due to other mathematicians, notably Ozsváth, Szabó, Juhász and Thurston. See [JT12] for more on the question of naturality.

We define $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ to be the collection of all of the complexes $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$, together with the transition maps $\Phi_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}$. We call the object $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ the *transitive chain homotopy type*. There is an obvious notion of morphism between transitive chain homotopy type invariants.

2.2. Link cobordisms, colorings, and functoriality. In this section, we state the main result from [Zem16], concerning the functoriality of link Floer homology.

There is an algebraic modification that one must do to the complexes to achieve functoriality, which we call *coloring* the chain complexes.

Definition 2.2. If $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a multi-based link in Y , a *coloring* of \mathbb{L} is a function $\sigma: \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ where \mathbf{P} is a finite set.

We call \mathbf{P} the set of colors, and we note that the set \mathbf{P} is part of the data of a coloring. We write \mathbb{L}^σ for a multi-based link \mathbb{L} equipped with a coloring σ .

If $\mathbf{P} = \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ is a set of colors, we define the ring $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{P}}^-$ to be

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{P}}^- := \mathbb{F}_2[X_{p_1}, \dots, X_{p_n}],$$

the free polynomial ring generated by the formal variables X_{p_1}, \dots, X_{p_n} . We define the ring $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{P}}^\infty$ by adjoining the multiplicative inverses of the variables X_{p_1}, \dots, X_{p_n} .

A coloring $\sigma: \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ gives the ring $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{P}}^\infty$ the structure of an $\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}]$ -module. This allows us to form the complex

$$\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}) := \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}]} \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{P}}^\infty.$$

The module $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ has a natural filtration by $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{P}}$, defined by filtering by powers of the variables, similar to the filtration defined on the uncolored modules described in Section 2.1.

To define functorial cobordism maps, we need the following notion of a coloring for a decorated link cobordism:

Definition 2.3. Suppose that $\mathcal{F} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$ is a surface with divides. A *coloring* of \mathcal{F} is a map $\sigma: C(\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$, where \mathbf{P} is a finite set of colors.

We will write \mathcal{F}^σ for a decorated surface \mathcal{F} equipped with a coloring σ . If $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$ is a decorated link cobordism (see Definition 1.3), then a coloring σ of \mathcal{F} naturally induces colorings of \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 , for which we write $\sigma|_{\mathbb{L}_i}$.

The following is the main result of [Zem16]:

Theorem 2.4 ([Zem16, Theorem A]). *If (W, \mathcal{F}) is a decorated link cobordism equipped with a coloring σ , there are Spin^c functorial chain maps*

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}}: \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1^{\sigma_1}, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2^{\sigma_2}, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2}),$$

where $\sigma_i = \sigma|_{\mathbb{L}_i}$. Furthermore, the maps $F_{W, \mathcal{F}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}}$ are \mathcal{R}_P^∞ -equivariant, \mathbb{Z}^P -filtered, and are invariants up to \mathcal{R}_P^∞ -equivariant, \mathbb{Z}^P -filtered chain homotopy.

2.3. Indexings of links and compatible colorings. In this section we describe some notions which are necessary for defining the Alexander multi-grading. As motivation, for an ℓ -component link in $L \subseteq S^3$, the group $\widehat{HFL}(L)$ has an ℓ -component Alexander multi-grading. To obtain an Alexander multi-grading formula defined on $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ for the link cobordism maps, we need to collapse certain indices of the Alexander multi-grading. We encode this notion in an *indexing* of a link or link cobordism (Definition (2.5)). Since the actions of the $U_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $V_{\mathbf{z}}$ have different gradings in different components of the Alexander multi-grading, we need to consider colorings which respect the indexing; These are *indexed colorings* (Definition (2.6)). Finally, since the $U_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $V_{\mathbf{z}}$ variables behave differently with respect to the gradings, we also need to consider colorings which don't identify any of the $U_{\mathbf{w}}$ variables with any of the $V_{\mathbf{z}}$ variables; These are the *type-partitioned* colorings (Definition (2.7)).

We begin with the formal definitions:

Definition 2.5. If A is a topological space, an *indexing* of A by a finite set \mathbb{J} is a locally constant map $J: A \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$.

Whenever A is a finite set, we implicitly give A the discrete topology, so an indexing of A by \mathbb{J} is the same as a map from A to \mathbb{J} .

If A is indexed over \mathbb{J} , we say that the map $J: A \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$ is the *index assignment*, and the set \mathbb{J} is the *index set*. If A is indexed over \mathbb{J} and $j \in \mathbb{J}$, we write A_j for

$$A_j := J^{-1}(j).$$

Definition 2.6. If \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link, an *indexed coloring* of \mathbb{L} is a pair (σ, J) consisting of a coloring $\sigma: \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ together with an indexing $J: \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$, such that $(J \circ \sigma)(p) = (J \circ \sigma)(p')$ whenever $p, p' \in \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z}$ are basepoints on the same component of \mathbb{L} .

If (σ, J) is an indexed coloring of \mathbb{L} , then there is an induced indexing of L . Abusing notation slightly, we will also write $J: L \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$ for the induced indexing.

Definition 2.7. A *type-partitioned* coloring of a multi-based link $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a coloring $\sigma: \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ such that the following hold:

- (1) \mathbf{P} is partitioned as $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{w}} \sqcup \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{z}}$.
- (2) $\sigma(\mathbf{w}) \subseteq \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\sigma(\mathbf{z}) \subseteq \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{z}}$.

An indexed, or type-partitioned coloring of a surface with divides is defined similarly.

Example 2.8. For any multi-based link $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$, there are two type-partitioned, indexed colorings (σ, J) to keep in mind:

- (1) $\mathbb{J} = \{*\}$ and $\mathbf{P} = \{U, V\}$. The map $J: \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$ is constant. The map σ sends any basepoint in \mathbf{w} to the element $U \in \mathbf{P}$, and similarly sends any basepoint in \mathbf{z} to V . Abusing notation slightly, we identify the ring \mathcal{R}_P^- with $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$.
- (2) $\mathbb{J} = C(L)$ and $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z}$. The map $\sigma: \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ is the identity, and $J: \mathbf{P} \rightarrow C(L)$ is the natural map. The ring \mathcal{R}_P^- can be identified with $\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{w}}, V_{\mathbf{z}}]$.

2.4. \mathbb{J} -null-homologous links and generalized Seifert surfaces.

Definition 2.9. Suppose that L is an oriented link in Y which is indexed over \mathbb{J} . We say that L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous if

$$[L_j] = 0 \in H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}),$$

for each $j \in \mathbb{J}$.

In this paper, we will use the following notion of a Seifert surface:

Definition 2.10. If L is an oriented link in Y , a *generalized Seifert surface* of L is an integral 2-chain S in Y with boundary $\partial S = -L$.

We will need the following notion of a Seifert surface which is indexed by \mathbb{J} :

Definition 2.11. Suppose L is an oriented link which is indexed by \mathbb{J} . A *generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface* $S = \{S_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{J}}$ is a collection of integral 2-chains S_j with

$$\partial S_j = -L_j.$$

Remark 2.12. If L is a \mathbb{J} -null-homologous link, it is possible to pick a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface $(S_j)_{j \in \mathbb{J}}$ so that each S_j is an embedded surface. It is not always possible to pick a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface $\{S_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{J}}$ so that the union is an embedded Seifert surface for L , since, for example, S_i and S_j will be forced to intersect if $\ell k(L_i, L_j) \neq 0$, for distinct $i, j \in \mathbb{J}$. For the purposes of this paper, it is only necessary to work with integral 2-chains, instead of embedded Seifert surfaces, since our description of the Alexander grading only uses S to build an integral homology class; see Equation (5.21).

2.5. Statements of the grading theorems. Having established the necessary notation, we now state the main technical results of this paper, generalizing Theorem 1.4 in the introduction.

Our first theorem concerns the existence of distinguished absolute gradings on link Floer homology. Using surgery presentations of link complements, we will prove the following:

Theorem 2.13. Suppose that $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a multi-based link in Y , and $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$.

- (a) Suppose (σ, \mathbb{J}) is a type-partitioned, indexed coloring of \mathbb{L} , L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous, and that S is a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface of L . Then the chain complex $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ admits an absolute Alexander multi-grading A_S which takes values in $\mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{J}}$. The multi-grading is additive with respect to collapsing indices.
- (b) The component $(A_S)_j$ of the Alexander multi-grading takes values in $\mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}\ell k(L \setminus L_j, L_j)$, where $\ell k(L \setminus L_j, L_j)$ denotes $\#((L \setminus L_j) \cap S_j)$.
- (c) If (σ, \mathbb{J}) is a type-partitioned, indexed coloring of \mathbb{L} , L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous, and \mathfrak{s} is torsion, then the multi-grading A_S is independent of S . More generally if S and S' are two choices of generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surfaces, then

$$A_{S'}(\mathbf{x})_j - A_S(\mathbf{x})_j = \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [S'_j \cup -S_j] \rangle}{2}.$$

- (d) If σ is a type-partitioned coloring of \mathbb{L} , and $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is torsion, then there is a distinguished absolute Maslov grading $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ on $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$. If $c_1(\mathfrak{s} - PD[L])$ is torsion, then there is an absolute Maslov grading $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$.
- (e) If σ is a type partitioned coloring, $[L] = 0 \in H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})$ and \mathfrak{s} is torsion, then $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$, $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ and the collapsed Alexander grading A are all defined, and $A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}} - \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}})$.

Theorem 2.13 is perhaps not of particular interest on its own, since Ozsváth and Szabó described absolute lifts of the Alexander multi-grading for links in integer homology spheres using a conjugation symmetry of the link Floer complexes, similar to the symmetry property of the Alexander polynomial. We will show that the Alexander gradings induced by surgery descriptions of the link complement in Theorem 2.13 agree with the gradings defined by Ozsváth and Szabó; See Proposition 8.

In Theorem 1.4 of the introduction, we stated our grading change formula for the Maslov and collapsed Alexander gradings, for link cobordisms which are given a coloring with exactly two colors. In this case, the ring \mathcal{R}_P^- is isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$. We will prove the following refinement of Theorem 1.4:

Theorem 2.14. Suppose that $(W, \mathcal{F}) : (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$ is a decorated link cobordism.

- (1) If σ is an arbitrary, type-partitioned coloring of \mathcal{F} , then the maps $F_{W, \mathcal{F}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}}$ satisfy the statement of Parts (1) and (2) of Theorem 1.4.

(2) If (σ, \mathbb{J}) is a type-partitioned, indexed coloring of \mathcal{F} , and \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 are \mathbb{J} -null-homologous with generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surfaces S_1 and S_2 , then

$$A_{S_2}(F_{W, \mathcal{F}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}}(\mathbf{x}))_j - A_{S_1}(\mathbf{x})_j = \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2} + \frac{\chi((\Sigma_j)_{\mathbf{w}}) - \chi((\Sigma_j)_{\mathbf{z}})}{2},$$

where $\hat{\Sigma}_j$ denotes $(-S_1)_j \cup \Sigma_j \cup (S_2)_j$, and $[\hat{\Sigma}] = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{J}} [\hat{\Sigma}_j]$.

3. HEEGAARD TRIPLES AND LINK COBORDISMS

In this section we study multi-pointed Heegaard triples and Spin^c structures on 3- and 4-manifolds.

3.1. Doubly multi-pointed Heegaard triples. In this section, we study the following objects:

Definition 3.1. We say that a Heegaard triple $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ equipped with two collections of basepoints, \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} , is a *doubly multi-pointed Heegaard triple* if each component of $\Sigma \setminus \tau$ has exactly one \mathbf{w} basepoint, and exactly one \mathbf{z} basepoint, for each $\tau \in \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$.

If $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ is a Heegaard triple, then by adapting the construction from [OS04d, Section 8.1], we can construct a 4-manifold $X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ via the formula

$$(3.1) \quad X_{\alpha\beta\gamma} := ((\Delta \times \Sigma) \cup (e_\alpha \times U_\alpha) \cup (e_\beta \times U_\beta) \cup (e_\gamma \times U_\gamma)) / \sim,$$

In the above expression, Δ denotes a triangle with edges e_α , e_β and e_γ , in clockwise order. Also, if $\tau \in \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$, then U_τ denotes the genus $g(\Sigma)$ handlebody with $\partial U_\tau = \Sigma$ which has τ as a set of compressing curves. The 4-manifold $X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ has boundary

$$\partial X_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -Y_{\alpha\beta} \sqcup -Y_{\beta\gamma} \sqcup Y_{\alpha\gamma}.$$

If $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a doubly multi-pointed Heegaard triple, then there is a properly embedded surface

$$\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \subseteq X_{\alpha\beta\gamma},$$

which is well defined up to isotopy. It is constructed as follows. Let f_α , f_β and f_γ denote Morse functions on U_α , U_β and U_γ which induce the curves α , β and γ on Σ , and which have Σ as a level set. For $\tau \in \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$, let $A_\tau \subseteq U_\tau$ denote the union of the flowlines of ∇f_τ which terminate at a point in $\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z}$. Note that A_τ is a properly embedded 1-manifold in U_τ .

The surface $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ is defined as the union

$$\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma} := (\Delta \times (-\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z})) \cup (e_\alpha \times A_\alpha) \cup (e_\beta \times A_\beta) \cup (e_\gamma \times A_\gamma).$$

For $\tau, \sigma \in \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ there is an oriented link $L_{\tau\sigma} \subseteq Y_{\tau\sigma}$, defined as

$$L_{\tau\sigma} := A_\tau \cup A_\sigma.$$

The link $L_{\tau\sigma}$ can be naturally oriented by requiring that the intersections with Σ are negative at the \mathbf{w} basepoints, and positive at the \mathbf{z} basepoints (note that Σ is oriented as ∂U_τ inside of $Y_{\tau\sigma}$). We include a picture in Figure 3.1.

Using the outward normal first convention for the boundary orientation, we have that

$$\partial \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -L_{\alpha\beta} \sqcup -L_{\beta\gamma} \sqcup L_{\alpha\gamma}.$$

If $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a Heegaard triple, we will write $\mathcal{P}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ for the set of integral 2-chains on Σ which have boundary equal to a linear combination of the α , β and γ curves. Elements of $\mathcal{P}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ are referred to as *triply periodic domains*. There is a map

$$H: \mathcal{P}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \rightarrow H_2(X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}; \mathbb{Z}),$$

described in [OS06, pg. 9]. The map H is defined by taking a domain $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{P}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ and including it into $\Sigma \times \{pt\} \subseteq X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$. We then extend the 2-chain outward towards the boundary of Δ , and then cap off with disks in U_α , U_β and U_γ to get a closed 2-chain $H(\mathcal{D}) \in H_2(X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}; \mathbb{Z})$.

Note that the 2-chains $H(\mathcal{D})$ and $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ intersect only at $\{pt\} \times (\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z})$, and the multiplicity of the intersection points is given by the multiplicity of the domain \mathcal{D} at the basepoints. Hence

$$(3.2) \quad \langle PD[H(\mathcal{D})], [\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}] \rangle = \#(H(\mathcal{D}) \cap \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) = (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})(\mathcal{D}).$$

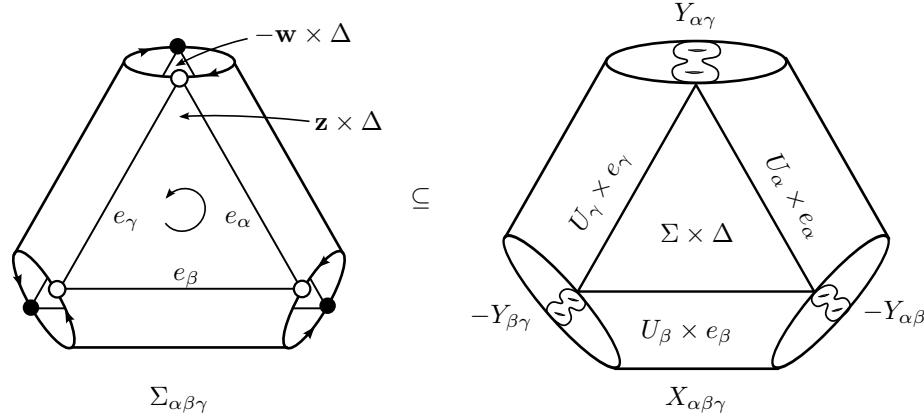


FIGURE 3.1. A schematic of the surface $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ inside of $X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$. Orientations are shown.

More generally, if $J: \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$ is an indexing, then the analogous equation for $\langle PD[H(\mathcal{D})], [(\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma})_j] \rangle$ holds if we sum over only the basepoints mapped to $j \in \mathbb{J}$ by J .

3.2. Heegaard triples subordinate to bouquets and bands. Suppose that $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a multi-based link in Y . Let \mathbb{L}_α denote the arcs of $L \setminus (\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z})$ which go from \mathbf{w} basepoints to \mathbf{z} basepoints. Let \mathbb{L}_β denote the arcs of $L \setminus (\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z})$ which go from \mathbf{z} basepoints to \mathbf{w} basepoints.

Definition 3.2. A β -bouquet \mathcal{B}^β for a framed link \mathbb{S}_1 in $Y \setminus L$ is a collection of arcs which connect links in \mathbb{S}_1 to the interior of \mathbb{L}_β . We assume that there is exactly one arc per component of \mathbb{S}_1 , and each arc has one endpoint on \mathbb{S}_1 and one endpoint in \mathbb{L}_β .

An α -bouquet can be defined analogously. We will use β -bouquets to define the grading, but we will show in Section 8.1 that either α -bouquets or β -bouquets can be used.

Given a β -bouquet \mathcal{B}^β for a framed link $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq Y \setminus L$, we can consider the sutured manifold $Y(\mathbb{L} \cup \mathcal{B}^\beta)$ obtained by removing a regular neighborhood of $\mathbb{L} \cup \mathcal{B}^\beta$, and adding meridional sutures corresponding to the basepoints \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} . As an adaptation of [OS06, Definition 4.2] and [Juh16, Definition 6.3], we make the following definition:

Definition 3.3. Suppose that $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a multi-based link in Y , and that $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq Y \setminus L$ is a framed 1-dimensional link. Write ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_k for the connected components of \mathbb{S}_1 . We say that a triple $(\Sigma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \beta'_1, \dots, \beta'_n, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is *subordinate* to the β -bouquet \mathcal{B}^β for a framed 1-dimensional link $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq Y \setminus L$ if the following hold:

- (1) $\Sigma \subseteq Y$ is an embedded Heegaard surface such that $\Sigma \cap L = \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z}$.
- (2) After removing neighborhoods of \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} from the surface Σ , the diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_{k+1}, \dots, \beta_n, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ induces a sutured diagram for $Y(\mathbb{L} \cup \mathcal{B}^\beta)$.
- (3) For $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the curve β_i is a meridian of ℓ_i . Hence $(\Sigma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) .
- (4) For $i \in \{k+1, \dots, n\}$, the curve β'_i is a small Hamiltonian translate of β_i , and $|\beta_i \cap \beta'_j| = 2\delta_{ij}$.
- (5) For $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the curve β'_i is a longitude of the link component that β_i is a meridian of. Furthermore, for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the curves β_i and β'_i intersect in a single point.

To prove invariance of our gradings, we will need the following result about connecting two Heegaard triples subordinate to a fixed bouquet:

Lemma 3.4. Suppose that \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link in Y , and \mathbb{S}_1 is a framed 1-dimensional link in the complement of L , and \mathbb{S}_1 has components ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_k . Any two Heegaard triples subordinate to a fixed β -bouquet \mathcal{B}^β for \mathbb{S}_1 can be connected via a sequence of the following moves:

- (1) An isotopy or handleslide amongst the α curves.

- (2) An isotopy or handleslide amongst the curves $\{\beta_{k+1}, \dots, \beta_n\}$, while performing the analogous isotopy or handleslide of the curve $\{\beta'_{k+1}, \dots, \beta'_n\}$.
- (3) An index 1/2-stabilization or destabilization, i.e., taking the connected sum of \mathcal{T} with a triple $(\mathbb{T}^2, \alpha_0, \beta_0, \beta'_0)$ where β_0 and β'_0 are small Hamiltonian isotopies of each other, intersecting at two points, and $|\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0| = |\alpha_0 \cap \beta'_0| = 1$.
- (4) For $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, an isotopy of β_i , or a handleslide of β_i across a β_j with $j \in \{k+1, \dots, n\}$.
- (5) For $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, an isotopy of β'_i , or a handleslide of β'_i across a β'_j with $j \in \{k+1, \dots, n\}$.
- (6) An isotopy of the surface Σ inside of Y , through surfaces whose intersection with $L \cup \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is exactly $\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z}$.

Proof. This can be proven by adapting [OS06, Lemma 4.5] or [Juh16, Lemma 6.5]. \square

The maps from [Zem16] use the following notion of bands:

Definition 3.5. An *oriented α -band* B is an embedded rectangle in Y such that $B \cap L$ consists of two opposite sides of ∂B , and each component of $B \cap L$ is contained in a distinct component of \mathbb{L}_α , where \mathbb{L}_α denotes the subset of $L \setminus (\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z})$ consisting of arcs which go from \mathbf{w} to \mathbf{z} .

We note that \mathbb{L}_α can be equivalently described as the subset of $L \setminus (\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z})$ consisting of arcs contained in the α -handlebody of Y , for any Heegaard diagram of (Y, \mathbb{L}) . Given a α -band, we can form the multi-based link $\mathbb{L}(B)$ in Y .

Analogous to a Heegaard triple subordinate to a β -bouquet of a framed link in $Y \setminus L$, we need use the following notion of a Heegaard triple which is adapted to an α -band:

Definition 3.6 ([Zem16, Definition 6.2]). We say a triple $(\Sigma, \alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is *subordinate* to the α -band B if the following hold:

- (1) $\Sigma \subseteq Y$ is an embedded Heegaard surface such that $\Sigma \cap L = \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z}$.
- (2) After removing neighborhoods of the \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} basepoints from

$$(\Sigma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}),$$

we obtain a sutured Heegaard diagram for the sutured manifold $Y \setminus N(L \cup B)$ (with meridional sutures induced by the basepoints).

- (3) $\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_{n-1}$ are small Hamiltonian isotopies of the curves $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$.
- (4) The curve α'_n bounds a compressing disk in the complement of L , and the curve α'_n bounds a compressing disk in the complement of $L(B)$. Furthermore, $|\alpha'_n \cap \alpha_n| = 2$.

If \mathbb{S}_1 is an ℓ -component link, we write $W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1)$ for following 4-dimensional 2-handle cobordism:

$$W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1) := ([0, 1] \times Y) \cup \left(\coprod_{i=1}^{\ell} D^2 \times D^2 \right) \cup ([1, 2] \times Y(\mathbb{S}_1)).$$

We define the properly embedded surface $\Sigma(\mathbb{S}_1) \subseteq W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1)$ as

$$\Sigma(\mathbb{S}_1) := [0, 2] \times L.$$

We write $\mathcal{W}(Y, L, \mathbb{S}_1)$ for the link cobordism

$$\mathcal{W}(Y, L, \mathbb{S}_1) := (W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1), \Sigma(\mathbb{S}_1)) : (Y, L) \rightarrow (Y, L).$$

Similarly, if B is an oriented band for the link $L \subseteq Y$, there is a well defined link cobordism

$$\mathcal{W}(Y, L, B) = ([0, 2] \times Y, \Sigma(B)),$$

where $\Sigma(B)$ is the surface

$$\Sigma(B) := ([0, 1] \times L) \cup (\{1\} \times B) \cup ([1, 2] \times L).$$

The following observation will be extremely important (compare [OS06, Proposition 4.3] and [Juh16, Proposition 6.6]):

Lemma 3.7. *Let (Y, \mathbb{L}) be a 3-manifold containing a multi-based link.*

(1) Suppose $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq Y \setminus L$ is an ℓ -component framed 1-dimensional link and $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is subordinate to a β -bouquet of \mathbb{S}_1 . Then there is an embedding of link cobordisms

$$(X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}, \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}(Y, L, \mathbb{S}_1),$$

which is well defined up to isotopy. The complement of $X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$ in $\mathcal{W}(Y, \mathbb{S}_1)$ consists of a 4-dimensional 1-handlebody of genus $g(\Sigma) - \ell$. Furthermore $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$ intersects $Y_{\beta\beta'}$ in a $|\mathbf{w}|$ -component unlink.

(2) Suppose B is an α -band for \mathbb{L} in Y , and $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a Heegaard triple subordinate to B . Then there is an embedding of link cobordisms

$$(X_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}, \Sigma_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}(Y, L, B),$$

which is well defined up to isotopy. Furthermore, the complement of $X_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}$ in $[0, 2] \times Y$ consists of a 4-dimensional 1-handlebody of genus $g(\Sigma)$. The surface $\Sigma_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}$ intersects $Y_{\alpha'\alpha}$ in a $|\mathbf{w}| - 1$ component unlink.

Proof. Let us consider Part (1), when $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is subordinate to a bouquet of a framed link \mathbb{S}_1 . First, recall that by assumption $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is an embedded Heegaard diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) . Consider

$$H_{\beta\beta'} := ([1 - \epsilon, 1] \times U_\beta) \cup \left(\coprod_{i=1}^{\ell} D^2 \times D^2 \right) \subseteq \mathcal{W}(Y, \mathbb{S}_1).$$

We note that $[1 - \epsilon, 1] \times U_\beta$ is a 4-dimensional 1-handlebody of genus $g(\Sigma)$, and we can view $H_{\beta\beta'}$ as being obtained by attaching ℓ 2-handles, which each cancel one of the 1-handles forming $[1 - \epsilon, 1] \times U_\beta$. Hence $H_{\beta\beta'}$ is a 4-dimensional 1-handlebody of genus $g(\Sigma) - \ell$.

We now claim that $X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$ and $\mathcal{W}(Y, \mathbb{S}_1) \setminus \text{int}(H_{\beta\beta'})$ are diffeomorphic, via a diffeomorphism which is well defined up to isotopy. It is convenient to thicken the Heegaard surface and view Y as $U_\alpha \cup ([-1, 1] \times \Sigma) \cup U_\beta$. Similarly, it is convenient to also flatten the vertices of the triangle Δ in the construction of $X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$ and view Δ as a hexagon, with sides that alternate between being in the interior of $X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$, and being on the boundary. We can write

$$W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1) \setminus \text{int}(H_{\beta\beta'}) = ([0, 2] \times [-1, 1] \times \Sigma) \cup ([0, 2] \times U_\alpha) \cup ([0, 1 - \epsilon] \times U_\beta) \cup ([1, 2] \times U_{\beta'}).$$

Up to rounding corners, this is canonically diffeomorphic to the 4-manifold $X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$ defined in Equation (3.1), as long as we identify $[0, 2] \times [-1, 1] \times \Sigma$ with $\Delta \times \Sigma$. Furthermore, the surface $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$ is mapped into $[0, 2] \times L$, by construction.

The argument for Part (2), where $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is subordinate to an α -band, is a straightforward adaptation. \square

3.3. Heegaard triples and Spin^c structures. In this section we discuss Spin^c structures on 3- and 4-manifolds.

Heegaard Floer homology uses Turaev's interpretation of Spin^c structures on 3-manifolds as homology classes of non-vanishing vector fields. Two non-vanishing vector fields on Y are said to be homologous if they are homotopic on the complement of a set of 3-balls.

If Y is a closed 3-manifold, $\text{Spin}^c(Y)$ has an affine action of $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})$. The action has a convenient description in terms of vector fields, referred to as *Reeb surgery* [Nic03, Section 3.2], which we describe presently. Suppose v is a non-vanishing vector field on Y^3 , and $\gamma \subseteq Y$ is an oriented, simple closed curve. We can homotope v so that $v|_\gamma = -\gamma'$. View a neighborhood of γ as $S^1 \times D^2$, and assume that $v = \partial/\partial\theta$ on this neighborhood. Viewing D^2 as the unit complex disk, let $[0, 1] \subseteq D^2$ denote a radius of D^2 , and pick a non-vanishing vector field $v(\gamma)$ on $[0, 1]$ so that $(v(\gamma))(1) = v(1) = \partial/\partial\theta$ and $(v(\gamma))(0) = -\partial/\partial\theta$. We can extend $v(\gamma)$ over D^2 by requiring it to be invariant under the action of rotation on D^2 . Next, we extend $v(\gamma)$ over $S^1 \times D^2$ by requiring $v(\gamma)$ to be invariant under the action of S^1 . We extend $v(\gamma)$ to all of Y by setting it equal to v , outside of $S^1 \times D^2$. This is illustrated schematically in Figure 3.2.

If $\mathfrak{s}(v)$ denotes the Spin^c structure induced by v , we claim that

$$(3.3) \quad \mathfrak{s}(v(\gamma)) = \mathfrak{s}(v) + PD[\gamma].$$

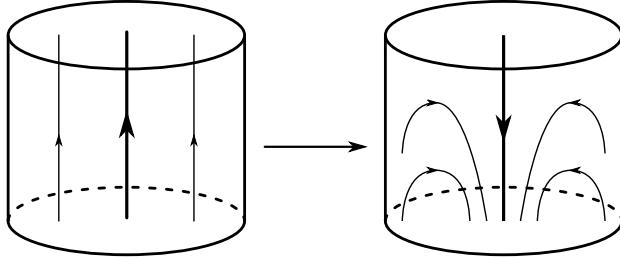


FIGURE 3.2. **Reeb surgery of a non-vanishing vector field v along a curve γ .** On the left, v is shown in a regular neighborhood of γ . We assume that $v|_\gamma = -\gamma'$. On the right is $v(\gamma)$, the result of Reeb surgery.

To establish Equation (3.3), one considers the set of relative Spin^c structures on a solid torus N , which we identify with homology classes of non-vanishing vector fields on N which agree with some fixed vector field v_0 on ∂N . The set $\text{Spin}^c(N, \partial N)$ is an affine space over $H^2(N, \partial N; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})$. If τ_0 is a fixed trivialization of v_0^\perp on ∂N , then the relative Chern class

$$c_1(\mathfrak{s}(v), \tau_0) := c_1(v^\perp, \tau_0) \in H^2(N, \partial N; \mathbb{Z})$$

gives a way of distinguishing relative Spin^c structures. Abstractly, one knows that

$$c_1(\mathfrak{s} + [\gamma], \tau_0) = c_1(\mathfrak{s}, \tau_0) + 2PD[\gamma].$$

If $D \subseteq N$ is a disk such that $\langle PD[\gamma], [D, \partial D] \rangle = 1$, then Equation (3.3) can be verified directly by computing

$$(3.4) \quad \langle c_1(v(\gamma)^\perp, \tau_0), [D, \partial D] \rangle - \langle c_1(v^\perp, \tau_0), [D, \partial D] \rangle = 2\langle PD[\gamma], [D, \partial D] \rangle,$$

as follows. We pick τ_0 to be the planar trivialization induced by D . The 2-plane field v^\perp has a non-vanishing section whose restriction to ∂D is constant with respect to τ_0 , so $\langle c_1(v^\perp, \tau_0), [D, \partial D] \rangle$ vanishes. A non-vanishing section η of $v(\gamma)^\perp$ can be constructed by picking a non-vanishing section along $[0, 1] \subseteq D$, and then using the action of S^1 on D (i.e. rotation) simultaneously with the action of S^1 on the fibers of $v(\gamma)^\perp$ to extend η over all of D . The section η induces a map from ∂D to the unit sphere bundle of $v(\gamma)^\perp|_{\partial D}$, and the trivialization τ_0 gives a well defined degree of this map. Noting that the orientation of TD is opposite to the orientation of v^\perp along ∂D , the degree is -2 . The evaluation of $c_1(v(\gamma)^\perp, \tau_0)$ can be computed by using τ_0 to glue an oriented 2-plane bundle over a disk \hat{D} , with constant fiber, to the 2-plane bundle $v^\perp \rightarrow D$, and then extending η to a generic section over $\hat{D} \cup D$. The value $\langle c_1(v(\gamma)^\perp, \tau_0), [D, \partial D] \rangle$ is the algebraic intersection number of η on $D \cup \hat{D}$ with the zero section, which is equal to the degree of the induced map from $\partial \hat{D}$ to the unit sphere bundle of $v(\gamma)^\perp$. The degree of this map over $\partial \hat{D}$ is $+2$, since $\partial \hat{D}$ has the opposite orientation as ∂D . Hence $\langle c_1(v(\gamma)^\perp, \tau_0), [D, \partial D] \rangle = +2$, establishing Equation (3.4).

In [OS04d, Section 2.6], to a Heegaard diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w})$ for Y , Ozsváth and Szabó associate a map

$$\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(Y).$$

One starts with the upward gradient vector field for a Morse function inducing the Heegaard diagram. In a neighborhood of the flowlines passing through \mathbf{w} , as well as the flowlines passing through the intersection points of $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, one modifies the gradient vector field so that it is non-vanishing (which can be done since the chosen flowlines connect critical points of opposite parities). The construction of $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}$ has the following dependence on the basepoints (compare [OS04d, Lemma 2.19]):

Lemma 3.8. *If $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) , and $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, then*

$$\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x}) = PD[L].$$

Proof. Write $A_\mathbf{w}$ and $A_\mathbf{z}$ for the flowlines passing through \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} , respectively. Note $A_\mathbf{w} \cup A_\mathbf{z} = L$, and that $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x})$ and $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x})$ differ only on a neighborhood of L . Let us consider the disk $D := N(A_\mathbf{z}) \cap$

Σ . As we described above, the set $\text{Spin}^c(N(L), \partial N(L))$ is an affine space over $H_1(N(L); \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, and the difference between two Spin^c structures can be computed by evaluating their relative Chern classes on $[D, \partial D]$. Note that our orientation convention is that L goes from \mathbf{z} to \mathbf{w} in the handlebody U_β , and furthermore, the Morse function defining the diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ obtains its maximum on U_β . The vector field corresponding to $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x})$ naturally has L as an orbit, while the vector field for $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x})$ naturally has $-L$ as an orbit. We can pick the vector fields for $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x})$ and $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x})$ so that on D , $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x})$ agrees with the Reeb surgery of $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x})$ on L . The proof then follows from Equation (3.4), which implies that the homology class of $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x})$ is equal to the Reeb surgery of $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x})$ on L , completing the proof. \square

Analogous to Turaev's description of a 3-dimensional Spin^c structure as a homology class of non-vanishing vector fields, there is an interpretation of Spin^c structures on a 4-manifold W in terms of homotopy classes of almost complex structures on the 2-skeleton of W , which extend over the 3-skeleton; See [OS04d, Section 8.1.4] and [Gom97, pg. 49]. Similar to Reeb surgery in 3-dimensions, if Σ is a properly embedded surface in W , then the action of $PD[\Sigma] \in H^2(W; \mathbb{Z})$ can be described geometrically by modifying an almost complex structure in a neighborhood of Σ . Rather than give a general description, we will focus on a particular example arising from Heegaard triples, though it is straightforward to extend our result to the general case.

To a Heegaard triple $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mathbf{w})$, in [OS04d, Section 8] Ozsváth and Szabó associate a map

$$\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}: \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}).$$

Similar to Lemma 3.8, the map $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}$ has an important dependence on the basepoints \mathbf{w} :

Lemma 3.9. *If $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a doubly multi-pointed Heegaard triple, then*

$$\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi) - \mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}(\psi) = PD[\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}].$$

Proof. We briefly recall how the maps $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}$ and $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}$ are defined. To a homology class of triangles ψ , Ozsváth and Szabó associate a real, oriented 2-plane field on the complement of a collection of 4-balls in $X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$. We will write $\xi_\mathbf{w}$ and $\xi_\mathbf{z}$ for the oriented 2-plane fields associated to $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi)$ and $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}(\psi)$. We recall the construction.

One starts with a partially defined oriented 2-plane field ξ_0 . On $e_\alpha \times U_\alpha$, ξ_0 is defined on the complement of $e_\alpha \times \text{Crit}(f_\alpha)$ to be $\{0\} \oplus \ker(df_\alpha) = \{0\} \oplus (\nabla f_\alpha)^\perp$. On $e_\beta \times U_\beta$ and $e_\gamma \times U_\gamma$, ξ_0 is defined similarly. The 2-plane field ξ_0 is defined on all of $\Delta \times \Sigma$ to be $\{0\} \oplus T\Sigma$.

If $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ is a homology class and $u: \Delta \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n(\Sigma)$ is a topological representative, we define the immersed surface $S_u \subseteq \Delta \times \Sigma$ as the set of points (x, σ) such that $\sigma \in u(x)$. One extends S_u into $e_\alpha \times U_\alpha$ by extending the image of u radially over a set of compressing disks of U_α which have boundary α . The immersed surface S_u is extended similarly into $e_\beta \times U_\beta$ and $e_\gamma \times U_\gamma$.

Next, we define the surface $S_\mathbf{w}$ by extending $\Delta \times \mathbf{w}$ into $e_\alpha \times U_\alpha$ with the product of e_α and the flowlines of ∇f_α passing through \mathbf{w} . The surface $S_\mathbf{w}$ is similarly extended into $e_\beta \times U_\beta$ and $e_\gamma \times U_\gamma$. A surface $S_\mathbf{z}$ is defined similarly. Note that $S_\mathbf{w} \cup S_\mathbf{z} = \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$.

Ozsváth and Szabó describe a codimension 1 singular foliation F on $X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ [OS04d, Figure 5]. The intersection of each leaf of F with $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ induces a codimension 1 singular foliation F_Σ on $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$. Let $\Gamma \subseteq \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ denote the union of the singular leaves of F_Σ . The foliation F_Σ is schematically shown in Figure 3.3.

Let $B_{u,\text{rep}} \subseteq \Delta \times \Sigma$ denote a neighborhood of the set of points $(x, \sigma) \in S_u \cap (\Delta \times \Sigma)$ where $u(x) \in \text{Sym}^n(\Sigma)$ has a repeated entry. Define $\Gamma_\mathbf{w} := \Gamma \cap S_\mathbf{w}$ and $\Gamma_\mathbf{z} := \Gamma \cap S_\mathbf{z}$. Let $B_{u,\mathbf{w}} \subseteq (\Delta \times \Sigma)$ denote a neighborhood of the set of points $(x, \sigma) \in S_u \cap (\Delta \times \Sigma)$ where $u(x) \cap \mathbf{w} \neq \emptyset$. Define $B_{u,\mathbf{z}}$ similarly. By choosing the map u generically, we may assume that $B_{u,\text{rep}} \cap B_{u,\mathbf{w}} = \emptyset$. Furthermore, by picking u and $N(\Gamma)$ appropriately, we may assume that $B_{u,\mathbf{w}} \subseteq N(\Gamma_\mathbf{w})$ and $B_{u,\mathbf{z}} \subseteq N(\Gamma_\mathbf{z})$.

The 2-plane field $\xi_\mathbf{w}$ is defined in the complement of $N(\Gamma_\mathbf{w}) \cup B_{u,\text{rep}}$. It is constructed by extending the non-singular 2-plane field $\xi_0|_{X_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \setminus N(S_\mathbf{w} \cup S_u)}$ over all of $X_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \setminus (N(\Gamma_\mathbf{w}) \cup B_{u,\text{rep}})$. See [OS04d, Section 8.1.4] for a precise description of the extension to $X_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \setminus (N(\Gamma_\mathbf{w}) \cup B_{u,\text{rep}})$. The 2-plane field $\xi_\mathbf{z}$ is constructed analogously.

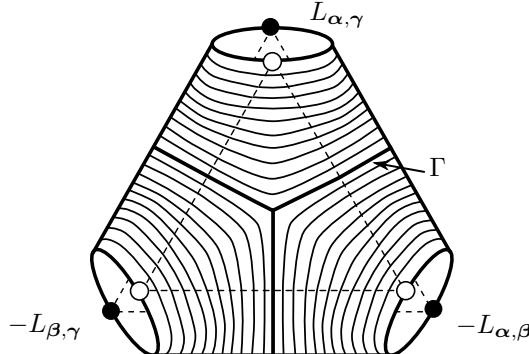


FIGURE 3.3. **The codimension 1 singular foliation F_Σ on $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$.** The union of the singular leaves Γ is shown bold.

Note that ξ_w and ξ_z are both defined on the complement of $N(\Gamma) \cup B_{u,\text{rep}}$, and they differ only in a neighborhood of $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \setminus N(\Gamma)$.

Let us write

$$X_0 := X_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \setminus N(\Gamma) \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_0 := \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \setminus N(\Gamma).$$

Note that Σ_0 is a disjoint union of properly embedded annuli in X_0 , each with one end on $\partial N(\Gamma)$ and one end on $\partial X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$. The singular foliation F_Σ restricts to a non-singular, codimension 1 foliation on each connected component of Σ_0 , and furthermore, each leaf is a simple closed curve, which is homologically essential in Σ_0 .

Since Γ is a 1-dimensional cell complex, the map $\text{Spin}^c(X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(X_0)$ is an isomorphism. Hence it is sufficient to show that

$$(3.5) \quad (\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi) - \mathfrak{s}_z(\psi))|_{X_0} = PD[\Sigma_0].$$

Suppose that ℓ is a leaf of F which is contained in X_0 . Note that ℓ can be identified with either $Y_{\alpha\beta}$, $Y_{\beta\gamma}$ or $Y_{\alpha\gamma}$. Similarly the corresponding leaf $\ell_\Sigma = \ell \cap \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \subseteq F_\Sigma$ can be identified with one of the links $L_{\alpha\beta}$, $L_{\beta\gamma}$ or $L_{\alpha\gamma}$.

The foliations F and F_Σ are not orientable. Nonetheless, the non-singular leaves are canonically oriented, since if ℓ is a non-singular leaf of F , and $\ell_\Sigma \subseteq \ell$ is the corresponding leaf of F_Σ , then the pair (ℓ, ℓ_Σ) is canonically identified with one of the boundary components of $(X_{\alpha\beta\gamma}, \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\gamma})$ which we give the boundary orientation.

Now suppose that (ℓ, ℓ_Σ) is a nested pair of leaves of F and F_Σ . Note that $\xi_w|_\ell$ and $\xi_z|_\ell$ are subbundles of $T\ell$. Let v_w and v_z denote the orthogonal complements of ξ_w and ξ_z inside of $T\ell$.

Note that using the outward normal first boundary orientation convention, it is easily checked that

$$(3.6) \quad v_z = -T\ell_\Sigma, \quad v_w = T\ell_\Sigma, \quad (\xi_z)^\perp = -T\Sigma_0 \quad \text{and} \quad (\xi_w)^\perp = T\Sigma_0.$$

On ℓ , the oriented 1-plane bundles v_w and v_z differ only in a neighborhood of ℓ_Σ , and there they differ exactly the same as the vector fields built using the 3-dimensional Spin^c structure maps considered in Lemma 3.8. Hence, by Lemma 3.8, we can take v_w to be obtained from v_z by Reeb surgery (see Figure 3.2) on ℓ_Σ .

Together with their orthogonal complements, the oriented 2-plane fields ξ_w and ξ_z determine almost complex structures J_w and J_z on TX_0 , up to homotopy. We will show that

$$(3.7) \quad (TX_0, J_w) \cong (TX_0, J_z) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L,$$

where L is a complex line bundle on X_0 with $c_1(L) = PD[\Sigma_0]$. Note that this will imply Equation (3.5), and complete the proof.

Our strategy for showing Equation (3.7) is to find a complex 1-plane subbundle $\zeta_w \subseteq (TX_0, J_w)$ such that

$$(3.8) \quad \zeta_w \cong \xi_z \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta_w^\perp \cong \xi_z^\perp \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L,$$

for a line bundle $L \rightarrow X_0$ with $c_1(L) = PD[\Sigma_0]$. Note Equation (3.8) will imply Equation (3.7).

We can trivialize $N(\Sigma_0)$ as $\Sigma_0 \times D^2$, viewing D^2 as the unit complex disk. By construction, ξ_w and ξ_z are both invariant under the S^1 action on D^2 , and also constant on the Σ_0 factor, under this trivialization of $N(\Sigma_0)$.

We now describe our choice of $\zeta_w \subseteq (TX_0, J_w)$. Write $[0, 1] \subseteq D^2$ for a radius. Let G_w denote the \mathbb{CP}^1 -bundle over X_0 whose fiber over $p \in X_0$ is the set of complex lines in $(T_p X_0, J_w)$. We define a bundle G_z similarly. Pick $p_0 \in \Sigma_0$, and let $\gamma: \{p_0\} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow G_w$ denote a section of the bundle $G_w|_{\{p_0\} \times [0, 1]}$ which satisfies

$$\gamma(p_0, 0) = (\xi_w^\perp)_{(p_0, 0)} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma(p_0, 1) = (\xi_w)_{(p_0, 1)}.$$

Since the subspace $\xi_w^\perp|_{(p_0, 0)}$ is fixed by the rotation action on D^2 , we can construct a complex 1-plane subbundle ζ_w of $(TX_0|_{\{p_0\} \times D^2}, J_w)$ by declaring it to be equal to γ on $\{p_0\} \times [0, 1]$ and also to be invariant under the S^1 -action on D^2 . Next, we extend ζ_w to all of $\Sigma_0 \times D^2$ by declaring it to be constant on the Σ_0 factor of $\Sigma_0 \times D^2$. Since ζ_w agrees with ξ_w on $\partial N(\Sigma_0)$, we can extend ζ_w to all of X_0 by declaring it to be ξ_w outside of $N(\Sigma_0)$.

We now describe the complex line bundle $L \rightarrow X_0$, which will feature in Equation (3.8). We will define L to be an oriented, real 2-plane subbundle of $\underline{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \underline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow X_0$, where $\underline{\mathbb{C}}$ denotes the trivial complex line bundle. By trivializing $T\Sigma_0$ as an oriented 2-plane bundle, we can write

$$(3.9) \quad TN(\Sigma_0) \cong T\Sigma_0 \oplus TD^2 \cong \underline{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \underline{\mathbb{C}}.$$

By Equation (3.6), the 2-plane field ζ_w has constant fiber $-\{0\} \oplus \mathbb{C}$ along $\partial N(\Sigma_0)$, under this trivialization. We define the fiber of L over x to be the fiber of ζ_w over x , when $x \in N(\Sigma_0)$, and we define the fiber of L over x to be $-\{0\} \oplus \mathbb{C}$ for $x \notin N(\Sigma_0)$. We define L^\perp to be the real orthogonal complement of L inside of $\underline{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \underline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow X_0$.

We now show that

$$(3.10) \quad \zeta_w \cong \xi_z \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta_w^\perp \cong \xi_z^\perp \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L^\perp.$$

To establish Equation (3.10), note that on $N(\Sigma_0)$, ξ_z can be identified with $-TD \cong -\{0\} \oplus \underline{\mathbb{C}}$ under the trivialization in Equation (3.9). Outside of $N(\Sigma_0)$, the bundle L is identified with $-\{0\} \oplus \underline{\mathbb{C}}$. Hence we can define a bundle isomorphism $\xi_z \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L \rightarrow \zeta_w$ via the formula

$$(3.11) \quad (z \otimes w)_x \mapsto \begin{cases} \bar{z} \cdot (w)_x & \text{if } x \in N(\Sigma_0) \\ \bar{w} \cdot (z)_x & \text{if } x \notin N(\Sigma_0). \end{cases}$$

In Equation (3.11), ‘ \cdot ’ denotes multiplication with respect to the homotopically unique complex structure on ζ_w , induced from its orientation. This is not the same as the complex structure of $\underline{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \underline{\mathbb{C}}$. A bundle isomorphism $\xi_z^\perp \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L^\perp \rightarrow \zeta_w^\perp$ is defined similarly, establishing Equation (3.10).

Finally, it remains to show

$$(3.12) \quad c_1(L) = c_1(L^\perp) = PD[\Sigma_0],$$

which also implies $L \cong L^\perp$ as complex line bundles. Viewing S^2 as the quotient $D^2/\partial D^2$, we note that L and L^\perp are isomorphic to the pullbacks of two complex line bundles over S^2 under a map $\pi: X_0 \rightarrow S^2$. Writing p for the point $[\partial D^2]$ in $S^2 = D^2/\partial D^2$, the map π is given by $\pi(x) = p$ if $x \notin N(\Sigma_0)$, and $\pi(z, w) = w$ if $(z, w) \in N(\Sigma_0) \cong \Sigma_0 \times D^2$. Write L_0 and L_0^\perp for these two complex line bundles, over S^2 . Note that $\pi^*(PD[p]) = PD[\Sigma_0]$, so it is sufficient to show that

$$(3.13) \quad c_1(L_0) = c_1(L_0^\perp) = PD[p].$$

Equation (3.13) can be established by the following direct computation. For the computation, it is easier to view S^2 as the union of D^2 and another disk \hat{D}^2 , whose center is the point p . Over \hat{D}^2 , we define the fibers of the bundles L_0 and L_0^\perp to be $-\{0\} \oplus \mathbb{C}$ and $-\mathbb{C} \oplus \{0\}$, respectively. To prove

Equation (3.13), we will prove that a generic section of each of L_0 and L_0^\perp intersects the zero section once, algebraically, with positive sign.

Let $\rho^\theta: D^2 \rightarrow D^2$ denote the diffeomorphism obtained by multiplication by $e^{i\theta}$. We will write ρ_*^θ for the bundle automorphism of the trivial bundle $\mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \rightarrow D^2$, which covers the diffeomorphism $\rho^\theta: D^2 \rightarrow D^2$, and is defined by the formula

$$\rho_*^\theta((v, w)_z) = (v, e^{i\theta} \cdot w)_{e^{i\theta} \cdot z}.$$

On $[0, 1] \subseteq D^2$ we pick any nonvanishing section v of L_0 . We can extend v to a non-vanishing section on all of D^2 using the formula

$$v(re^{i\theta}) = \rho_*^\theta(v(r)).$$

Since $v(0) \in \mathbb{C} \oplus \{0\}$, which is fixed by the action of ρ_*^θ , the vector field v is well defined when $r = 0$. The bundle L_0 has fiber $-\{0\} \oplus \mathbb{C}$, along ∂D^2 , and hence the vector field v determines a map from ∂D^2 to S^1 with respect to this trivialization. The map induced by v is of degree -1 , with respect to the complex orientation of L_0 . If we extend v generically over \hat{D}^2 , then the index of v over \hat{D}^2 is the same as the oriented intersection of a generic perturbation of v with the zero section. The index of v over \hat{D}^2 is $+1$, since it is the same as the degree of v as a map from $\partial \hat{D}^2$ to S^1 , and the orientation of $\partial \hat{D}^2$ is opposite to ∂D^2 . Hence $c_1(L_0) = PD[p]$.

We can analyze L_0^\perp similarly. We let $\tilde{v}: [0, 1] \rightarrow L_0^\perp$ be a nonvanishing section. Since the fiber over 0 of L_0^\perp is $\{0\} \oplus \mathbb{C}$, we can define an extension of \tilde{v} to all of D^2 via the formula

$$\tilde{v}(re^{i\theta}) = e^{-i\theta} \cdot \rho_*^\theta(\tilde{v}(r)).$$

Multiplication is with respect to the complex structure of L_0^\perp . The bundle L_0^\perp has constant fiber $-\{0\} \oplus \mathbb{C}$ on ∂D^2 , and with respect to the induced trivialization of L_0^\perp on ∂D^2 , the degree of the induced map from ∂D^2 to S^1 is -1 . As with L_0 , this implies that $c_1(L_0^\perp) = PD[p]$. Equation (3.13) follows, and hence so does Equation (3.12).

Combining Equations (3.10) and (3.12) implies Equation (3.7) and completes the proof. \square

4. KIRBY CALCULUS FOR MANIFOLDS WITH BOUNDARY

Our strategy for constructing an absolute grading on \mathcal{CFL}^∞ will parallel the construction of the absolute \mathbb{Q} -gradings on the groups $HF^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{s})$ in [OS06]. We define a notion of Kirby diagram for a 3-manifold Y with an embedded link L , by presenting the link complement $Y \setminus N(L)$ as surgery on the standard unlink complement $S^3 \setminus N(U)$. We then consider a Kirby calculus argument for how to relate two such presentations.

It will be useful for our purposes to first define a more general notion of surgery presentations, not specific to link complements:

Definition 4.1. If M and M' are oriented 3-manifolds with boundary and $\phi: \partial M \rightarrow \partial M'$ is a fixed, orientation preserving diffeomorphism, we say that a pair (\mathbb{S}_1, f) is a *parametrized surgery presentation* for (M, M', ϕ) if $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq \text{int } M$ is a framed link and $f: M(\mathbb{S}_1) \rightarrow M'$ is a diffeomorphism which extends ϕ .

It is well known that if M and M' are connected, oriented 3-manifolds and $\phi: \partial M \rightarrow \partial M'$ is an orientation preserving diffeomorphism, then there exists a parametrized surgery presentation of (M, M', ϕ) . This can be seen by the following argument (cf. [Rob97]). Using the diffeomorphism ϕ , we form the closed, oriented three manifold $-M \cup (\partial M \times [0, 1]) \cup M'$. This bounds a compact oriented 4-dimensional manifold W . We can view such a manifold as a cobordism of manifolds with boundary from M to M' . We think of M and M' as the “horizontal” parts of ∂W and $[0, 1] \times \partial M$ as the “vertical” part of the boundary. We can find a Morse function which is 0 on M , t on $\{t\} \times \partial M$ and 1 on M' , which has only index 1, 2, and 3 critical points. By changing the 4-manifold, we can replace index 1 and 3 critical points with index 2 critical points, to get a cobordism from M to M' which has a Morse function with only index 2 critical points. If we take a gradient like vector field on W which is $\partial/\partial t$ on $[0, 1] \times \partial M$, then the descending manifolds from the index 2 critical

points yield a framed link \mathbb{S}_1 in M , and the Morse function and gradient like vector field determine a diffeomorphism $f: M(\mathbb{S}_1) \rightarrow M'$ which is well defined up to isotopy and extends ϕ .

Using our terminology, Kirby's calculus of links [Kir78] gives a set of moves which can relate any two parametrized surgery presentations of triples $(M, M', \phi) = (S^3, Y, \emptyset)$, when Y is a closed, oriented 3-manifold. The moves are blow-ups, blow-downs, handleslides, and isotopies of f or \mathbb{S}_1 . In [FR79], Fenn and Rourke extended the calculus to the case that M is an arbitrary, closed, oriented 3-manifold, though an extra move is required, which is supported in a solid torus; See Figure 4.1. In [Rob97], Roberts extends the calculus to arbitrary 3-tuples (M, M', ϕ) .

Keeping track of the parametrization $f: M(\mathbb{S}_1) \rightarrow M'$ in the definition of a parametrized surgery decomposition is important for our purposes. A Kirby move between two framed links \mathbb{S}_1 and \mathbb{S}'_1 in M canonically yields a diffeomorphism $M(\mathbb{S}_1) \rightarrow M(\mathbb{S}'_1)$ as we describe in the following paragraph. In particular, if (\mathbb{S}_1, f) is parametrized surgery data, and \mathbb{S}'_1 is the result of one of the above moves on \mathbb{S}_1 , then there is a diffeomorphism $f': M(\mathbb{S}'_1) \rightarrow M'$ which is canonically induced, and is well defined up to isotopy.

We now illustrate the canonical diffeomorphism from $M(\mathbb{S}_1)$ to $M(\mathbb{S}'_1)$ resulting from a Kirby move; See [GS99, pg. 160]. Suppose that \mathbb{S}_1 and \mathbb{S}'_1 are two framed links in M and $\mathbb{S}'_1 = \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{U\}$, where U is a ± 1 framed unknot which is contained in a 3-ball in $M \setminus \mathbb{S}_1$. The manifolds $M(\mathbb{S}_1) \setminus B$ and $M(\mathbb{S}'_1) \setminus B(U)$ are canonically diffeomorphic, via the identity map. Noting that B and $B(U)$ are both 3-balls with an identification of their boundaries, the diffeomorphism can be extended over B . Furthermore, the extension is unique up to isotopy, since $\text{MCG}(B^3, S^2) = \{*\}$.

Similarly, consider the case that $\mathbb{S}'_1 \subseteq M$ is obtained from \mathbb{S}_1 via a handleslide. Let $H \subseteq S^3(\mathbb{S}_1)$ and $H' \subseteq S^3(\mathbb{S}'_1)$ denote the genus 2 handlebodies which contain the support of the handleslide. The manifolds $S^3(\mathbb{S}_1) \setminus H$ and $S^3(\mathbb{S}'_1) \setminus H'$ are canonically diffeomorphic (via the identity map, and clearly this diffeomorphism extends over H). Since $\text{MCG}(H_g, \partial H_g) = \{*\}$ for the genus g handlebody H_g , the extension is unique, up to isotopy.

As a specific example, a diffeomorphism $\psi: M \rightarrow M$ which is the identity on ∂M may be presented as a sequence of Kirby moves on framed links in M , starting and ending at the empty link in $\text{int}(M)$.

We state the following version of the main result from [Rob97]:

Theorem 4.2. *Any two parametrized surgery presentations of a triple (M, M', ϕ) can be connected by a sequence of the following moves:*

- (Move \mathcal{O}_0): *Isotopies of f or \mathbb{S}_1 which fix ∂M .*
- (Move \mathcal{O}_1): *Handleslides of link components amongst each other.*
- (Move \mathcal{O}_2): *Blow-ups or blow-downs along a ± 1 framed unknot in $\text{int}(M)$.*
- (Move \mathcal{O}_3): *Addition or removal to \mathbb{S}_1 of a two component link $K \cup \mu_K$ inside of a solid torus which is disjoint from \mathbb{S}_1 , where K is a core of the solid torus, and μ_K is a meridian of K . Furthermore, K can be given arbitrary framing, though μ_K must be given the Seifert framing. See Figure 4.1.*

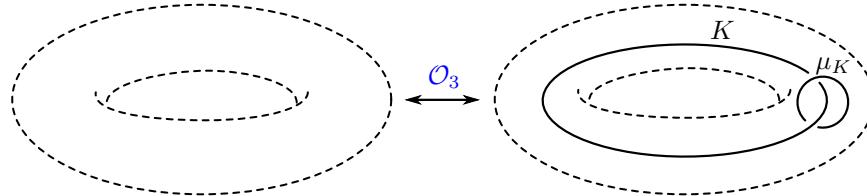


FIGURE 4.1. **Move \mathcal{O}_3** The move takes place in a solid torus in M . The framing on K can be arbitrary, but the framing on μ_K is the Seifert framing.

We note that in [Rob97], the moves between framed links are presented without explicitly referencing diffeomorphism f , though for our purposes, it is important to keep track of the diffeomorphism f .

We now consider the implications of Theorem 4.2 when M and M' are link complements.

Let U denote a fixed, oriented, ℓ -component unlink in S^3 . Suppose that L is an ℓ -component link in a 3-manifold Y . Define

$$Y_L := Y \setminus N(L) \quad \text{and} \quad S_U^3 := S^3 \setminus N(U).$$

Let $\phi_0: U \rightarrow L$ be a fixed, orientation preserving diffeomorphism of compact 1-manifolds. Together with a choice of framing λ of L , ϕ_0 determines a diffeomorphism

$$(4.1) \quad \phi_\lambda: \partial(S_U^3) \rightarrow \partial(Y_L),$$

well defined up to isotopy.

Definition 4.3. We call a tuple $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ a *parametrized Kirby diagram* for an oriented link L in Y , if the following are satisfied:

- (1) $\phi_0: U \rightarrow L$ is an orientation preserving diffeomorphism of 1-manifolds.
- (2) λ is a framing of L .
- (3) \mathbb{S}_1 is a framed link in S_U^3 .
- (4) $f: S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1) \rightarrow Y_L$ is a diffeomorphism such that $f|_{\partial S_U^3}$ is isotopic to the diffeomorphism ϕ_λ from Equation (4.1).

We now describe a new move, \mathcal{L}_3 , which we will be a convenient alternative to Move \mathcal{O}_3 when we are working with parametrized Kirby diagrams for links. Given a link L in Y , with framing λ , the move \mathcal{L}_3 consists of performing ± 1 surgery on a knot K which is a meridian of a component of U , as in Figure 4.2. Suppose $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ is a choice of parametrized Kirby diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) . The parametrizing diffeomorphism $f: S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1) \rightarrow Y_L$ induces a diffeomorphism from $S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\})$ to $Y_L(f(K))$. Furthermore, there is a canonical diffeomorphism from $Y_L(f(K))$ to Y_L , which is the identity outside of a solid torus containing K whose boundary intersects ∂Y_L in an annulus. By composing the two maps, we obtain a diffeomorphism

$$f_K: S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}) \rightarrow Y_L,$$

well defined up to isotopy.

On ∂S_U^3 , the map f_K no longer restricts to ϕ_λ , but instead $\phi_{\lambda'}$, where λ' is a new framing which differs by ∓ 1 on the component that K encircled.

After performing Move \mathcal{L}_3 , we get a new parametrized Kirby diagram $\mathbb{P}_K = (\phi_0, \lambda', \mathbb{S}_1 \cup K, f_K)$ for (Y, \mathbb{L}) .

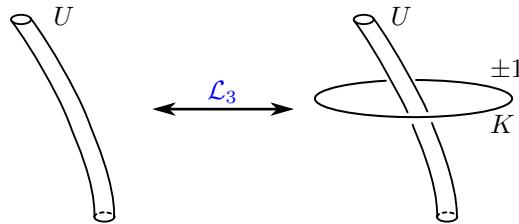


FIGURE 4.2. **The move \mathcal{L}_3 between two parametrized Kirby diagrams for a link.** The solid tube denotes a boundary component of S_U^3 . The knot K is a new component in the framed link \mathbb{S}_1 .

We now reformulate Theorem 4.2 to describe a sufficient set of moves between any two parametrized Kirby diagrams of a link:

Proposition 4.4. *Suppose Y is a 3-manifold containing an oriented link L with ℓ components. Let U denote a fixed ℓ -component unlink in S^3 . Any two parametrized Kirby diagrams for (Y, L) can be connected by a sequence of the following moves:*

(Move \mathcal{L}_0): An isotopy of f or \mathbb{S}_1 which fixes ∂S_U^3 pointwise.

(Move \mathcal{L}_1): A handleslide amongst the components of \mathbb{S}_1 .

(Move \mathcal{L}_2): A blow-up or blow-down along a ± 1 framed unknot which is contained in a 3-ball in $S^3 \setminus (U \cup \mathbb{S}_1)$.

(Move \mathcal{L}_3): A blow-up or blow-down along a ± 1 framed unknot which is a meridian of a single component of U , and is unlinked from all other components of U and \mathbb{S}_1 .

(Move \mathcal{L}_4): If $\psi_0: U \rightarrow U$ is an orientation preserving diffeomorphism, and $\psi: (S^3, U) \rightarrow (S^3, U)$ is an orientation preserving extension, we replace $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ with $\mathbb{P}' = (\phi_0 \circ \psi_0^{-1}, \lambda, \psi(\mathbb{S}_1), f \circ (\psi^{\mathbb{S}_1})^{-1})$, where $\psi^{\mathbb{S}_1}: S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1) \rightarrow S_U^3(\psi(\mathbb{S}_1))$ is the diffeomorphism induced by ψ .

Proof. For fixed ϕ_0 and λ , Theorem 4.2 implies that Moves \mathcal{L}_0 , \mathcal{L}_1 , \mathcal{L}_2 and \mathcal{O}_3 suffice.

We first claim that for fixed ϕ_0 and λ , it is sufficient to use only instances of Move \mathcal{O}_3 where K is a meridian of a single component of U , and is unlinked from all other components of \mathbb{S}_1 and U . Let us write \mathcal{O}_3^0 for an instance of Move \mathcal{O}_3 with this configuration. Move \mathcal{O}_3^0 is shown in Figure 4.3.

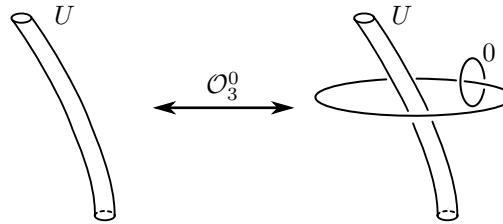


FIGURE 4.3. The move \mathcal{O}_3^0 . It is a special instance of Move \mathcal{O}_3 .

We will show that an arbitrary instance of Move \mathcal{O}_3 , performed along a knot K and its meridian μ_K , can instead be written as a composition of Moves \mathcal{L}_0 , \mathcal{L}_1 , \mathcal{L}_2 and \mathcal{O}_3^0 . Let Φ_{K, \mathcal{O}_3} denote the diffeomorphism from $S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1)$ to $S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1 \cup K \cup \mu_K)$ which is the identity outside of a solid torus containing K and μ_K . The knot K can be transformed into a meridian of a component of U via a sequence of crossing changes of K with components of \mathbb{S}_1 , with U , or with itself. Hence we will show that if K' is obtained from K by changing a crossing of K with \mathbb{S}_1 , U , or itself, then Move \mathcal{O}_3 , applied along K , can be written as a composition of Move \mathcal{O}_3 , applied along K' , as well as some combination of Moves \mathcal{L}_0 , \mathcal{L}_1 , \mathcal{L}_2 and \mathcal{O}_3^0 .

First, suppose that K' is obtained from K by either a crossing change of K with itself, or a crossing change of K with another component of \mathbb{S}_1 . The link $\mathbb{S}_1 \cup K' \cup \mu_{K'}$ can be obtained from $\mathbb{S}_1 \cup K \cup \mu_K$ by handlesliding a link component across μ_K (if the crossing change is of K with itself, then K is handleslid across μ_K ; if the crossing change is of K with another component of \mathbb{S}_1 , then the other component is handleslid across μ_K) followed by an isotopy. Let $\Phi_H: S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1 \cup K \cup \mu_K) \rightarrow S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1 \cup K' \cup \mu_{K'})$ denote the diffeomorphism resulting from the composition of this handleslide and isotopy. We will show that

$$(4.2) \quad \Phi_H \circ \Phi_{K, \mathcal{O}_3} \sim \Phi_{K', \mathcal{O}_3},$$

where \sim denotes isotopy. Suppose that K' is obtained by changing a crossing of K with $K_0 \subseteq \mathbb{S}_1$. We will handleslide K_0 across μ_K . Let a be the handleslide arc connecting K_0 and μ_K , and let D denote a Seifert disk of μ_K . Let $N \subseteq S_U^3$ denote a regular neighborhood of $K \cup a \cup K_0 \cup D$; see Figure 4.4. We note N is a genus 2 handlebody. Note that Φ_H and $\Phi_{K', \mathcal{O}_3} \circ \Phi_{K, \mathcal{O}_3}^{-1}$ both restrict to diffeomorphisms between the surgered 3-manifolds $N(K_0 \cup K \cup \mu_K)$ and $N(K_0 \cup K' \cup \mu_{K'})$, (which are both themselves genus 2 handlebodies), and Φ_H and $\Phi_{K', \mathcal{O}_3} \circ \Phi_{K, \mathcal{O}_3}^{-1}$ agree on $\partial N(K_0 \cup K \cup \mu_K)$, we conclude that Φ_H and $\Phi_{K', \mathcal{O}_3} \circ \Phi_{K, \mathcal{O}_3}^{-1}$ must be isotopic since $MCG(H_g, \partial H_g) = \{*\}$, where H_g denotes a genus g handlebody. Hence Equation (4.2) holds. An analogous argument holds for changing a crossing of K with itself. Let D be a Seifert disk of μ_K (which intersects K at a single point), and let a be an arc from μ_K to K . Let N denote a regular neighborhood of $K \cup a \cup D$. Noting that N is a genus two handlebody, since Φ_H and $\Phi_{K', \mathcal{O}_3} \circ \Phi_{K, \mathcal{O}_3}^{-1}$ differ only inside of N , it follows that they must be isotopic. A similar argument establishes Equation (4.2) in the the case that K' is obtained by changing a crossing of K with itself.

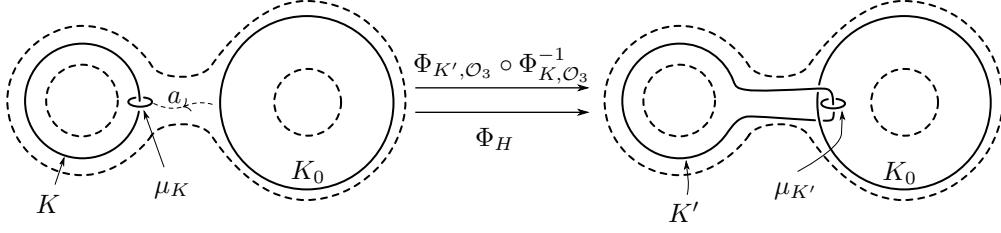


FIGURE 4.4. Move \mathcal{O}_3 , applied along K , is equal to a composition of Move \mathcal{O}_3 , applied along K' , and a handleslide. The region shown is the genus 2 handlebody N . The diffeomorphisms Φ_H and $\Phi_{K',\mathcal{O}_3} \circ \Phi_{K,\mathcal{O}_3}^{-1}$ are equal outside of N , and hence are isotopic.

Next, we consider the case that $K \subseteq S^3_U \setminus \mathbb{S}_1$ is a knot and K' is the result of changing a crossing of K with U . We wish to show that Move \mathcal{O}_3 , performed along K , can be written as a composition of Move \mathcal{O}_3 , performed on K' , as well as Moves \mathcal{L}_0 , \mathcal{L}_1 , \mathcal{L}_2 and \mathcal{O}_3^0 . The procedure for doing this is shown in Figure 4.5. We perform Move \mathcal{O}_3^0 on a meridian of U , then perform a sequence of handleslides, and then perform the inverse of Move \mathcal{O}_3^0 . As before, the parameterizing diffeomorphism resulting from applying Move \mathcal{O}_3 along K is isotopic to the parameterized diffeomorphism resulting from applying Move \mathcal{O}_3 along K' , and then applying a sequence of Moves \mathcal{L}_0 , \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{O}_3^0 , since they can be shown to agree outside of a genus two handlebody.

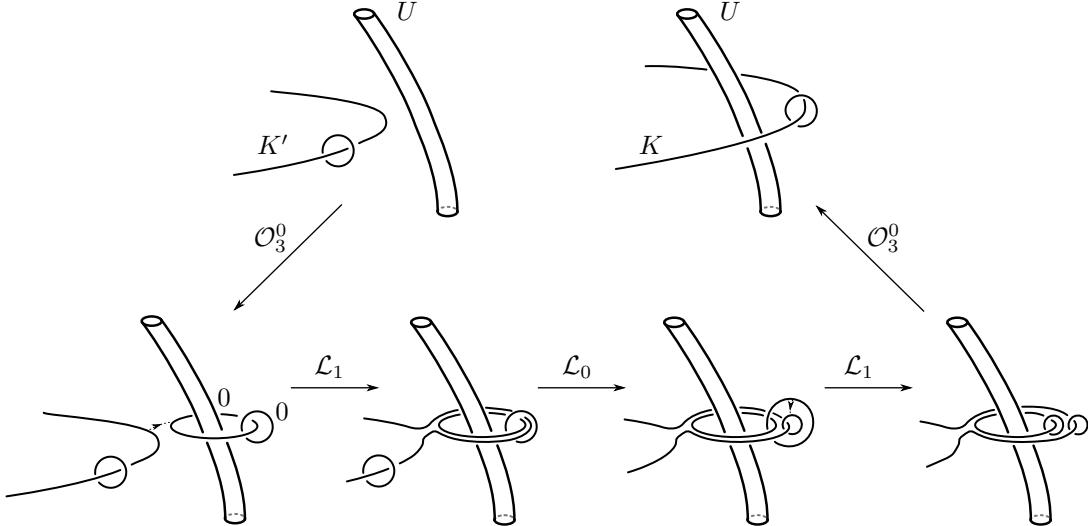


FIGURE 4.5. Writing an instance of Move \mathcal{O}_3 along a knot K' in terms of Move \mathcal{O}_3 on K as well as Moves \mathcal{L}_0 , \mathcal{L}_1 , \mathcal{L}_2 and \mathcal{O}_3^0 .

In such manner, by performing a sequence of crossing changes, we may reduce K to a meridian of a single component of U . Hence we can write an arbitrary \mathcal{O}_3 move on a knot K as a composition of the Moves \mathcal{L}_0 , \mathcal{L}_1 , \mathcal{L}_2 and \mathcal{O}_3^0 .

Next, we note that using a standard trick, Move \mathcal{O}_3^0 can be written as a composition of two \mathcal{L}_3 moves and possibly moves \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 , depending on the framing of the knot K in the \mathcal{O}_3^0 move; see [FR79, Figure 13]. In detail, note that by handlesliding K over μ_K , we can assume that K has framing 0 or 1. If K has framing 1, then handlesliding μ_K over K leaves two meridians of U , one with framing +1 and the other with framing -1 (i.e. two applications of Move \mathcal{L}_3). If K is instead given framing 0, then we blow-up along a -1 framed unknot K_0 (as in Move \mathcal{L}_2), and slide both K and μ_K over K_0 . This leaves K and μ_K both with framing -1. We then slide K_0 over μ_K , which

leaves K with framing -1 , K_0 with framing 0 , and μ_K with framing -1 . Furthermore, μ_K is now unlinked with K and K_0 , and K_0 is now a meridian of K . Sliding K_0 over K and blowing down along μ_K yields two meridians of U , one with framing $+1$ and the other with framing -1 .

We note also that a single instance of \mathcal{L}_3 changes the framing of one component of L by ± 1 . Hence for fixed ϕ_0 , by applying \mathcal{L}_3 some number of times, any framing λ can be achieved.

We finally show that any $\phi_0: U \rightarrow L$ can be achieved. We note that any two ϕ_0 maps differ by pre-composition with an orientation preserving diffeomorphism ψ_0 from U to itself, and any such diffeomorphism extends to an orientation preserving diffeomorphism ψ of (S^3, U) with itself. Writing ψ also for the induced automorphism of S_U^3 , there is an induced diffeomorphism

$$\psi^{\mathbb{S}_1}: S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1) \rightarrow S_U^3(\psi(\mathbb{S}_1)).$$

Hence, via tautology, we get an induced parametrized Kirby decomposition

$$\mathbb{P} := (\phi_0 \circ \psi_0^{-1}, \lambda, \psi(\mathbb{S}_1), f \circ (\psi^{\mathbb{S}_1})^{-1}).$$

Hence Move \mathcal{L}_4 can be used to move between any two ϕ_0 maps. \square

5. DEFINITION OF THE GRADINGS

In this section, we give the definition of the Alexander and Maslov gradings. In Section 5.1, we describe the relative versions of the gradings. In Section 5.5, we define the absolute gradings.

5.1. Relative gradings. We begin with the relative Maslov gradings. For our purposes, it is convenient to describe two Maslov gradings, $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$. The relative grading $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ is defined on generators by

$$(5.1) \quad \text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \mu(\phi) - 2 \sum_{w \in \mathbf{w}} n_w(\phi),$$

for any disk $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. By [OS04c, Proposition 7.5], if $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})$ is a class, then

$$(5.2) \quad \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x})), H(\phi) \rangle = \mu(\phi) - 2 \sum_{w \in \mathbf{w}} n_w(\phi),$$

where H denotes the map $H: \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z})$ obtained by capping the domain of ϕ (viewed as a 2-chain in Σ with boundary an integral sum of α and β curves) with a sum of compressing disks in U_{α} and U_{β} which are attached along the α and β curves. In particular, if $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is torsion, then the quantity $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ defined in Equation (5.1) is independent of the choice of ϕ .

We extend $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ to $\mathcal{CFL}^{\infty}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ by declaring all $U_{\mathbf{w}}$ variables to have grading -2 , and all $V_{\mathbf{z}}$ variables to have grading 0 .

Analogously, we can define the relative grading $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ via the formula

$$(5.3) \quad \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \mu(\phi) - 2 \sum_{z \in \mathbf{z}} n_z(\phi),$$

for a disk $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. We extend $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ to all of $\mathcal{CFL}^{\infty}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$, by declaring all $U_{\mathbf{w}}$ variables to be 0 graded, and all $V_{\mathbf{z}}$ variables to be -2 graded. By Equation (5.2), $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is independent of the choice of ϕ when $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})) = c_1(\mathfrak{s} - PD[L])$ is torsion.

Remark 5.1. If $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ (resp. $c_1(\mathfrak{s} - PD[L])$) is torsion, then $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ (resp. $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$) will also determine a well defined relative grading on $\mathcal{CFL}^{\infty}(Y, \mathbb{L}^{\sigma}, \mathfrak{s})$ whenever σ is a type-partitioned coloring.

We now describe the relative Alexander multi-gradings. Suppose that $J: L \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$ is an indexing of L , and L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous. The Alexander multi-grading is a relative $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{J}}$ grading on $\mathcal{CFL}^{\infty}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$.

Given a homology class $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ and an index $j \in \mathbb{J}$, we define

$$n_{\mathbf{z}}(\phi)_j := \sum_{\substack{z \in \mathbf{z} \\ J(z)=j}} n_z(\phi), \quad \text{and} \quad n_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi)_j := \sum_{\substack{w \in \mathbf{w} \\ J(w)=j}} n_w(\phi).$$

The relative multi-grading is defined by the equation

$$(5.4) \quad A(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})_j = (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\phi),$$

for any class $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$.

We extend the grading in Equation (5.4) to $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ by declaring V_z to have grading +1 in index grading $J(z)$, and U_w to have grading -1 in index $J(w)$. As a concrete example, this implies that $A(V_z \cdot \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})_j = 1$ if $J(z) = j$.

To see that Equation (5.4) is independent of the choice of class $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, it is sufficient to show that the expression $(n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\phi)$ vanishes for any element $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})$. Writing $H: \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z})$ for the map obtained by capping off a periodic domain, a simple computation shows that if $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})$, then

$$(5.5) \quad (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\phi) = \#(H(\phi) \cap J^{-1}(j)),$$

where $\#(H(\phi) \cap J^{-1}(j))$ denotes the oriented intersection number. If L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous, then by definition $L_j := J^{-1}(j)$ is null-homologous, so the expression on the right hand side of Equation (5.5) vanishes.

Remark 5.2. Suppose $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a link in Y . If (σ, J) is a type-partitioned, indexed coloring of \mathbb{L} , with index set \mathbb{J} , and L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous, then the complex $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ has a well defined $\mathbb{Z}^\mathbb{J}$ -valued relative Alexander grading. The type-partitioned requirement on the coloring assures that none of the U_w variables are identified with one of the V_z variables. Requiring that the coloring be indexed ensures that if two variables are identified, then their corresponding link components are assigned the same index by J .

Remark 5.3. It is straightforward to compute that the differential ∂ on \mathcal{CFL}^∞ lowers $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ by 1, and preserves A_j , whenever they are defined.

We now show that the relatively graded isomorphism type of \mathcal{CFL}^∞ is an invariant:

Lemma 5.4. *Suppose \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link in Y , with a type-partitioned, indexed coloring (σ, J) with indexing set \mathbb{J} , and L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous. If (\mathcal{H}, J_s) and (\mathcal{H}', J'_s) are two choices of diagrams and almost complex structures for (Y, \mathbb{L}) , then the transition map*

$$\Phi_{(\mathcal{H}, J_s) \rightarrow (\mathcal{H}', J'_s)}: \mathcal{CFL}_{J_s}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CFL}_{J'_s}^\infty(\mathcal{H}', \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$$

preserves the relative Alexander multi-grading over $\mathbb{Z}^\mathbb{J}$. Similarly, assuming instead that the coloring is type-partitioned and $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ (resp. $c_2(\mathfrak{s} - PD[L])$) is torsion, the transition map preserves the relative $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ (resp. $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$) grading.

Proof. To verify the claim, one must prove that the relative gradings are preserved by the transition maps associated to the following Heegaard moves: isotopies and handleslides of the α - and β curves, index 1/2-(de)stabilizations, isotopies of the Heegaard surface inside Y , and changes of the almost complex structure.

We will focus on showing that the transition map associated to a handleslide or isotopy of the α curves preserves the relative Alexander multi-grading. The transition maps associated to an isotopy or handleslide of the α curves can be computed by counting holomorphic triangles. Furthermore, an arbitrary isotopy or handleslide of the α curves can be computed as a sequence of holomorphic triangle maps, such that in each Heegaard triple $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$, the sets α' and α satisfy $|\alpha'_i \cap \alpha_j| = 2\delta_{ij}$, and there is a unique intersection point $\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha}^+ \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_\alpha$ which is the highest $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ graded intersection point.

Suppose that $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}' \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ are two intersection points with $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}') = \mathfrak{s}$, and $\psi \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha}^+, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ and $\psi' \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha}^+, \mathbf{x}', \mathbf{y}')$ are two homology classes of triangles which are counted by the map $\Phi_{\beta}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'}$. The triangle classes ψ and ψ' both represent the restriction of \mathfrak{s} to $X_{\alpha' \alpha \beta}$, under the inclusion $X_{\alpha' \alpha \beta} \hookrightarrow [0, 1] \times Y$ from Lemma 3.7. By [OS04d, Proposition 8.5], it follows that there are homology classes

$$\phi_{\alpha' \alpha} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha}^+, \Theta_{\alpha' \alpha}^+), \quad \phi_{\alpha \beta} \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_{\alpha' \beta} \in \pi_2(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}')$$

such that

$$\psi' = \psi + \phi_{\alpha' \alpha} + \phi_{\alpha \beta} + \phi_{\alpha' \beta}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(U_{\mathbf{w}}^{n_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi)} V_{\mathbf{z}}^{n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi)} \cdot \mathbf{y}, U_{\mathbf{w}}^{n_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi')} V_{\mathbf{z}}^{n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi')} \cdot \mathbf{y}')_j &= (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j (\phi_{\alpha'\beta} + \psi - \psi') \\
 (5.6) \quad &= (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j (-\phi_{\alpha\beta}) - (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j (\phi_{\alpha'\alpha}) \\
 &= A(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')_j,
 \end{aligned}$$

since $(n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j (\phi_{\alpha'\alpha}) = A(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^+, \Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^+) = 0$.

Invariance from the Alexander gradings under moves of the β curves is handled similarly. Invariance of the relative Alexander grading under index 1/2 stabilization can be handled as follows. Suppose that $\mathcal{H}' = (\Sigma \# \mathbb{T}^2, \alpha \cup \{\alpha_0\}, \beta \cup \{\beta_0\}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is obtained from $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ by a stabilization, and let $c \in \alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$ denote the new intersection point. If $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, the transition map $\Phi_{(\mathcal{H}, J_s) \rightarrow (\mathcal{H}', J'_s)}$ sends \mathbf{x} to $\mathbf{x} \times \{c\}$, for an appropriately stretched J'_s . If $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ is a class of disks on \mathcal{H} , then we can construct a class $\phi' \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x} \times \{c\}, \mathbf{x}' \times \{c\})$ which agrees with ϕ outside of \mathbb{T}^2 , and has constant multiplicity in \mathbb{T}^2 . We note that

$$(5.7) \quad A(\mathbf{x} \times \{c\}, \mathbf{x}' \times \{c\})_j = (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j (\phi') = (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j (\phi) = A(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')_j.$$

Invariance of the relative Alexander grading under isotopies of the Heegaard surface inside of Y is a tautology.

Invariance of the relative Alexander multi-graded chain homotopy type from the choice of almost complex structure is proven similarly to invariance under moves of the α and β curves, since the transition map

$$\Phi_{J_s \rightarrow J'_s} : \mathcal{CFL}_{J_s}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CFL}_{J'_s}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s})$$

can be computed by counting index 0 holomorphic disks in $\text{Sym}^n(\Sigma)$, for path of paths of almost complex structures on $\text{Sym}^n(\Sigma)$, connecting J_s and J'_s .

Invariance of the Maslov grading from moves of the α and β curves follows by adapting Equation (5.6) using the definition of the relative Maslov gradings, the fact that the transition maps count holomorphic triangles of Maslov index 0, and that the Maslov index is additive under juxtaposition of triangle and disk classes. Invariance of the Maslov index under index 1/2 stabilization follows by adapting Equation (5.7), noting that $\mu(\phi') = \mu(\phi)$, $n_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi') = n_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi)$ and $n_{\mathbf{z}}(\phi') = n_{\mathbf{z}}(\phi)$. \square

5.2. Two simple examples. We briefly give two examples, illustrating the gradings when some components of L have non-trivial homology class.

Example 5.5. Consider $Y = S^1 \times S^2$, with $K = S^1 \times \{pt\}$. A Heegaard diagram is shown in Figure 5.1. For \mathfrak{s} the torsion Spin^c structure, we see that

$$\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \cong \left(\mathbb{F}_2[U, V] \xrightarrow{1+V} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V] \right).$$

The homology is $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(1+V)$. The grading $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ is defined, but $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ cannot be defined since V acts by the identity on homology. Note that $\mathfrak{s} - PD[K]$ is not torsion.

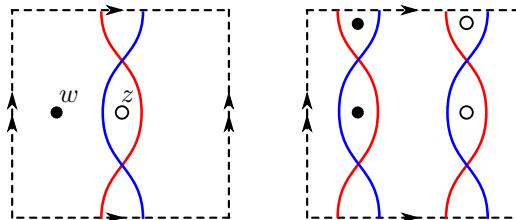


FIGURE 5.1. **Two diagrams for $S^1 \times S^2$, for knots or links with components which are not null-homologous.** On the left is the knot $K = S^1 \times \{p\}$ and on the right is $K = S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\}$. All intersection points are mapped to the torsion Spin^c structure by $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}$.

Example 5.6. Consider $Y = S^1 \times S^2$ and $L = S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\}$. We place two basepoints on each component of L , and orient the two components to intersect the sphere $\{pt\} \times S^2$ with opposite sign. A diagram is shown on the right side of Figure 5.1. The intersection points represent the torsion Spin^c structure with respect to \mathfrak{s}_w . It is easy to see that the collapsed Alexander grading can be defined, but a two component Alexander grading cannot be defined.

5.3. Absolute gradings on \mathcal{CFL}^∞ for unlinks in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$. As a step toward describing the absolute gradings in general, we fix the absolute gradings for unlinks in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$.

Lemma 5.7. *Suppose \mathbb{U} is a multi-based unlink in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$, with an arbitrary configuration of basepoints. The \mathbb{F}_2 -module $\widehat{HFL}((S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}, \mathbb{U}, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ has rank $2^{|\mathbf{w}|+k-1}$. Furthermore, $\widehat{HFL}((S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}, \mathbb{U}, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ has a top degree generator with respect to each of the gradings gr_w and gr_z , for which we write Θ^w or Θ^z .*

Proof. By Lemma 5.4, the relatively graded isomorphism type of the group $\widehat{HFL}((S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}, \mathbb{U}, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ is an invariant, so we need only check the claim for a particular diagram.

We start with the case that each component of \mathbb{U} contains exactly two basepoints. In this case, we can pick a diagram $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ where the α curves are small Hamiltonian translates of the β curves, and the \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} basepoints come in pairs of adjacent basepoints on $\Sigma \setminus (\alpha \cup \beta)$. For such a diagram, the holomorphic disks which do not pass over any of the basepoints come in canceling pairs, and there is an isomorphism of groups

$$\widehat{CFL}(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}_0) = \widehat{HFL}(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}_0) := \bigotimes_{i=1}^{k+|\mathbb{U}|-1} V,$$

where V is a 2-dimensional vector space over \mathbb{F}_2 with two generators which have relative $(\text{gr}_w, \text{gr}_z)$ -bigrading which differ by $(1, 1)$. Hence $\widehat{HFL}(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ has an element $\Theta^+ = \Theta^w = \Theta^z$, which is maximally graded with respect to both gr_w and gr_z . This verifies the claim when \mathbb{U} has exactly two basepoints.

To verify the claim when \mathbb{U} has more than two basepoints, we proceed by induction. Supposing the claim holds for an unlink \mathbb{U} with some configuration of basepoints, we will show that it also holds for the link \mathbb{U}' obtained by adding two extra basepoints to \mathbb{U} . Adding two basepoints can be achieved by the *quasi-stabilization* operation [MO10, Section 6]. We will consider the quasi-stabilization operation in more detail later; See Figure 7.2 for a Heegaard diagrammatic description. If \mathcal{H} is a diagram for \mathbb{U} , and \mathcal{H}' is a quasi-stabilization, then there is a relatively graded isomorphism

$$(5.8) \quad \widehat{CFL}(\mathcal{H}', \mathfrak{s}_0) \cong \widehat{CFL}(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} V',$$

where V' is 2-dimensional vector space whose generators have $(\text{gr}_w, \text{gr}_z)$ bi-grading $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ and $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$. By [Zem17, Proposition 5.3], for an appropriate choice of almost complex structures, the isomorphism in Equation (5.8) is an isomorphism of chain complexes (viewing V' as having vanishing differential). In particular, if $\widehat{HFL}(\mathcal{H}, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ has distinguished generators Θ^w and Θ^z , then so does $\widehat{HFL}(\mathcal{H}', \mathfrak{s}_0)$, completing the proof. \square

Lemma 5.7 allows us to declare absolute lifts of the Maslov gradings on $\widehat{CFL}((S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}, \mathbb{U}, \mathfrak{s})$ by setting

$$(5.9) \quad \tilde{\text{gr}}_w(\Theta^w) := \tilde{\text{gr}}_z(\Theta^z) := \frac{1}{2}(k + |\mathbf{w}| - 1) = \frac{1}{2}(k + |\mathbf{z}| - 1).$$

The declaration in Equation (5.9) specifies the gradings $\tilde{\text{gr}}_w$ and $\tilde{\text{gr}}_z$ uniquely on all intersection points representing \mathfrak{s}_0 . We extend these to \mathcal{CFL}^∞ by declaring the U_w variables to have $(\tilde{\text{gr}}_w, \text{gr}_z)$ bi-grading $(-2, 0)$, and declaring the V_z variables to have $(\tilde{\text{gr}}_w, \tilde{\text{gr}}_z)$ bi-grading $(0, -2)$.

In a similar manner, we can declare an absolute lift of the Alexander multi-grading. We index the link $\mathbb{U} = (U, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ using its set of components, i.e., we set $\mathbb{J}_0 = C(U)$ and let $J_0: U \rightarrow \mathbb{J}_0$ be the

natural map. If K is a component of U , we write n_K for one half the total number of basepoints on K (i.e. the number of \mathbf{w} basepoints on K , or the number of \mathbf{z} basepoints). We set

$$(5.10) \quad \tilde{A}(\Theta^{\mathbf{w}})_K := \frac{1}{2}(n_K - 1).$$

It is straightforward to see that Equation (5.10) implies

$$\tilde{A}(\Theta^{\mathbf{z}})_K = -\frac{1}{2}(n_K - 1).$$

Writing \tilde{A} for the collapsed Alexander grading, it is straightforward to see that

$$(5.11) \quad \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\text{gr}}_{\mathbf{w}} - \tilde{\text{gr}}_{\mathbf{z}}),$$

For an arbitrary indexing $J: U \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$, we define the Alexander grading over \mathbb{J} by collapsing the Alexander grading which is indexed over \mathbb{J}_0 , i.e., for $j \in \mathbb{J}$ we define

$$\tilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j := \sum_{K \subseteq J^{-1}(j)} \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_K.$$

5.4. Transitive systems of gradings. Since there are many different diagrams for a pair (Y, \mathbb{L}) , we cannot specify the objects $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ as concrete chain complexes. Instead, using naturality (see Proposition 2.1) they are *transitive systems* in the category of \mathcal{R}_P -equivariant, \mathbb{Z}^P -filtered chain complexes. Hence, to define the notion of a grading on $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$, we need an analogous notion of a transitive system of gradings.

If (σ, J) is a type-partitioned, indexed coloring of the link \mathbb{L} in Y , which is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous and \mathcal{H} is a diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) , we define $\mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$ to be the set of absolute lifts to $\mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{J}}$ of the relative Alexander gradings on $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$, described in Section 5.1. The set $\mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$ is an affine space over $\mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{J}}$.

Similarly, if σ is a type partitioned coloring of \mathbb{L} , we define $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ and $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ to be the set of absolute lifts to \mathbb{Q} of the relative gradings $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$. The sets $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ and $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ are affine spaces over $\mathbb{Q}^{|Y|}$.

In this section, we prove the following naturality result for gradings:

Proposition 5.8. *Suppose that \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link in Y , with a type-partitioned, indexed coloring (σ, J) , and L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous. If \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}' are two admissible diagrams, then there is a well defined transition map $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}: \mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}', \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$. Furthermore, the following are satisfied:*

- (1) $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}} = \text{id}$.
- (2) $F_{\mathcal{H}' \rightarrow \mathcal{H}''} \circ F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'} = F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}''}$.
- (3) $(F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}(A))(\Phi_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}(\mathbf{x})) = A(\mathbf{x})$.

Similarly, if σ is a type-partitioned coloring of \mathbb{L} , and $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ (resp. $c_1(\mathfrak{s} - PD[L])$) is torsion, then there are well defined transition maps $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}: \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathcal{H}', \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ (resp. $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}: \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}', \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$), satisfying the same axioms.

Note that Proposition 5.8 implies that we can view the sets $\mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$ as fitting into a transitive system indexed by the set of admissible diagrams of (Y, \mathbb{L}) . We define $\mathbb{A}(Y, \mathbb{L}^{(\sigma, J)}, \mathfrak{s})$ as the transitive limit, i.e., the set of tuples

$$(A_{\mathcal{H}})_{\mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{D}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})} \in \prod_{\mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{D}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})} \mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$$

satisfying $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}(A_{\mathcal{H}}) = A_{\mathcal{H}'}$ for all \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}' , where $\mathcal{D}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ denotes the set of admissible diagrams. We define the transitive limits $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ and $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ similarly.

The rest of the section is devoted to proving Proposition 5.8. First, we define the maps $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}$ when \mathcal{H}' and \mathcal{H} differ by an elementary Heegaard move, and then we verify that there is no monodromy around loops in the space of Heegaard diagrams, adapting the strategy of [JT12] for the transition maps on the Heegaard Floer complexes.

Suppose that $\mathcal{H}' = (\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}', \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ and $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ are related by a handleslide or isotopy of the $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ curves, and the triple $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}', \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is admissible. In this case, we write $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'} = F_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}'}$ for the map

$$F_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}'} : \mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}', \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s}),$$

defined as follows. First note that the indexing J of \mathbb{L} induces an indexing of the unlink $L_{\alpha' \alpha} \subseteq Y_{\alpha' \alpha}$. If $A \in \mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$, we define

$$(5.12) \quad F_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}'}(A)(\mathbf{y})_j := A(\mathbf{x})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta)_j + (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j(\psi),$$

for any homology class of triangles $\psi \in \pi_2(\Theta, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ with $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi) = \iota^*(\mathfrak{s})$ where $\iota_* : X_{\alpha' \alpha \beta} \rightarrow [0, 1] \times Y$ denotes the inclusion from Lemma 3.7. The grading $F_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}'}(A)$ is independent of the choice of the intersection points \mathbf{x} and Θ , since splicing in homology classes of disks into the ends of ψ does not affect Equation (5.12). Similarly, the grading is independent of the homology class ψ , since by [OS04d, Proposition 8.5] any other homology class also representing \mathfrak{s} can be obtained from ψ by splicing in homology classes of disks on the diagrams $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}', \boldsymbol{\alpha})$, $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})$, and $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}', \boldsymbol{\beta})$.

Analogously, if $\boldsymbol{\beta}'$ differs from $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ by a sequence of handleslides or isotopies, and $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\beta}', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is admissible, we define the transition map $F_{\boldsymbol{\beta} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\beta}'}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}$ via the formula

$$F_{\boldsymbol{\beta} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\beta}'}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}(A)(\mathbf{y})_j := A(\mathbf{x})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta)_j + (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j(\psi),$$

for a choice of $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \mathbf{y})$.

Similarly, if $\mathcal{H}' = (\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}', \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ and $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ are related by a handleslide or isotopy of the $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ curves, then we define maps

$$F_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}'} : \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathcal{H}', \sigma, \mathfrak{s}) \quad \text{and} \quad F_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}'} : \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}', \sigma, \mathfrak{s}),$$

whenever $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}', \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is admissible, as follows. If $g \in \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ and $\psi \in \pi_2(\Theta, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ we define

$$(5.13) \quad F_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}'}(g)(\mathbf{y}) := g(\mathbf{x}) + \tilde{\text{gr}}_{\mathbf{w}}(\Theta) - \frac{1}{2}(k + |\mathbf{w}| - 1) - \mu(\psi) + 2n_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi),$$

for any choice of $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta}$ and homology class of triangles $\psi \in \pi_2(\Theta, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. In Equation (5.13), $\tilde{\text{gr}}_{\mathbf{w}}$ denotes the absolute grading described in Section 5.3.

By replacing each instance of \mathbf{w} with \mathbf{z} , we obtain the analogous map from $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ to $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}', \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$.

By adapting the argument given above for the Alexander grading, it is straightforward to see that the grading defined in Equation (5.13) does not depend on the choice of ψ , \mathbf{x} or Θ .

Next, we suppose that \mathcal{H}' is a stabilization of \mathcal{H} . If \mathbf{x} is an intersection point of \mathcal{H} , then we let $\mathbf{x} \times \{c\}$ denote the product of \mathbf{x} with the intersection point of the new $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ curves on \mathcal{H}' . We define

$$F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}(A)(\mathbf{x} \times \{c\})_j := A(\mathbf{x})_j.$$

We define the destabilization map $F_{\mathcal{H}' \rightarrow \mathcal{H}}$ as the inverse of $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}$. An analogous transition map for the $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ gradings is defined similarly.

Finally, if $\mathcal{H}' = (\Sigma', \boldsymbol{\alpha}', \boldsymbol{\beta}', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is obtained by an isotopy of the diagram $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ within Y , we define the map $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}$ via tautology.

Lemma 5.9. *Suppose that \mathbb{U} is a multi-based link in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$, with any configuration of basepoints, and \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}' are two diagrams for $((S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}, \mathbb{U})$. If $\tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_1} \in \mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}_1, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ and $\tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_2} \in \mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}_2, \mathfrak{s}_2)$ denote the two gradings defined in Section 5.3, and $F_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}$ denotes the transition map (defined using any sequence of elementary Heegaard moves), then*

$$F_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}(\tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_1}) = \tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_2}.$$

The same statement holds for the Maslov gradings.

Proof. We recall the absolute Alexander grading for unlink in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$ in Section 5.3 was defined by fixing the grading of the distinguished elements Θ^w and Θ^z . By Lemma 5.4, the maps $\Phi_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}$ preserve the relatively graded chain homotopy type of \widehat{CFL} , and hence must satisfy

$$(5.14) \quad \Phi_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}(\Theta_{\mathcal{H}_1}^w) = \Theta_{\mathcal{H}_2}^w,$$

and similarly for Θ^z . Next, we note that Part (3) of Proposition 5.8 is a tautology, and can be verified for each individual Heegaard move. Hence it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}(\tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_1})(\Theta_{\mathcal{H}_2}^w)_j &= F_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}(\tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_1})(\Phi_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}(\Theta_{\mathcal{H}_1}^w))_j \\ &= \tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_1}(\Theta_{\mathcal{H}_1}^w)_j. \end{aligned}$$

Hence it follows that $F_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}(\tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_1}) = \tilde{A}_{\mathcal{H}_2}$, completing the proof. \square

We have the following:

Lemma 5.10. *Suppose that \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link in Y . The following statements hold for the transition maps on the sets of Alexander, gr_w and gr_z gradings, whenever they are defined:*

(1) *Suppose that $(\Sigma, \alpha'', \alpha', \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ is an admissible quadruple and α, α' and α'' are all related to each other by a sequence of handleslides and isotopies. Then*

$$F_{\beta}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha''} = F_{\beta}^{\alpha' \rightarrow \alpha''} \circ F_{\beta}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'}.$$

A similar statement holds for an admissible quadruple $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \beta'', w, z)$, where β, β' and β'' are related by a sequence of handleslides and isotopies.

(2) *Suppose $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ is an admissible Heegaard triple and α' is related to α by a sequence of handleslides and isotopies, and suppose $(\Sigma, \hat{\alpha}', \hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}, w, z)$ is a triple obtained by stabilizing $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ at a point in $\Sigma \setminus (\alpha' \cup \alpha \cup \beta)$. Writing F_S for the transition map associated to stabilization, we have*

$$F_S \circ F_{\beta}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'} = F_{\hat{\beta}}^{\hat{\alpha} \rightarrow \hat{\alpha}'} \circ F_S.$$

(3) *Suppose $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ is an admissible diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) and $\phi: (\Sigma, w \cup z) \rightarrow (\Sigma, w \cup z)$ is a diffeomorphism which is isotopic to id_{Σ} , relative to $w \cup z$. Then*

$$F_{\phi(\beta)}^{\alpha \rightarrow \phi(\alpha)} \circ F_{\beta}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'} = \phi_*.$$

(4) *Suppose that $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \beta', w, z)$ is an admissible quadruple, such that α' is related to α by a sequence of handleslides and isotopies, and β' is related to β by a sequence of handleslides or isotopies. Then*

$$F_{\beta'}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'} \circ F_{\beta \rightarrow \beta'}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'} = F_{\beta \rightarrow \beta'}^{\alpha' \rightarrow \alpha'} \circ F_{\beta'}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'}.$$

(5) *If S and S' are two disjoint stabilizations, then*

$$F_S \circ F_{S'} = F_{S'} \circ F_S.$$

(6) *If S is a stabilization, and $\phi: (Y, L) \rightarrow (Y, L)$ is a diffeomorphism fixing $w \cup z$, then*

$$\phi_* \circ F_S = F_{\phi(S)} \circ \phi_*.$$

Proof. We consider Claim (1), focusing on Alexander gradings. Suppose that $A \in \mathbb{A}(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$, and $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha''\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha''} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta}$. Pick intersection points $\Theta_{\alpha''\alpha'} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha''} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'}$, $\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\alpha}$, $\Theta_{\alpha''\alpha} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha''} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\alpha}$, $\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta}$ and $\mathbf{x}_{\alpha'\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta}$, such that $\Theta_{\alpha''\alpha}$, $\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}$ and $\Theta_{\alpha''\alpha'}$ represent the torsion Spin^c structures. Pick homology classes of triangles $\psi_{\alpha''\alpha'\alpha} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha''\alpha'}, \Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}, \Theta_{\alpha''\alpha})$, $\psi_{\alpha''\alpha\beta} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha''\alpha}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha''\beta})$, and $\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha'\beta})$, and $\psi_{\alpha''\alpha'\beta} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha''\alpha'}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha'\beta}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha''\beta})$, such that

$$(5.15) \quad \psi_{\alpha''\alpha\beta} + \psi_{\alpha''\alpha'\alpha} = \psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta} + \psi_{\alpha''\alpha'\beta}.$$

By definition,

$$(5.16) \quad F_{\beta}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha''}(A)(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha''\beta})_j = A(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha''\alpha})_j + (n_w - n_z)_j(\psi_{\alpha''\alpha\beta})$$

and

$$(5.17) \quad \begin{aligned} & (F_{\beta}^{\alpha' \rightarrow \alpha''} \circ F_{\beta}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'})(A)(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha'' \beta})_j \\ &= A(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha \beta})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha'' \alpha'})_j + (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j(\psi_{\alpha'' \alpha' \beta} + \psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta}). \end{aligned}$$

Equation (5.17) minus Equation (5.16) is

$$(5.18) \quad -\tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha'' \alpha})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha'' \alpha'})_j + (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j(\psi_{\alpha'' \alpha' \alpha}).$$

Note that the expression in Equation (5.18) is equal to

$$(5.19) \quad F_{\alpha}^{\alpha' \rightarrow \alpha''}(\tilde{A})(\Theta_{\alpha'' \alpha})_j - \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha'' \alpha})_j.$$

By Lemma 5.9, the grading \tilde{A} on unknots in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$ is a transitive grading, and hence Equation (5.19) must vanish. It follows that Equation (5.18) vanishes as well, establishing Claim (1) for the Alexander multi-grading.

The proof of Claim (1) for Maslov gradings, as well as the proofs of Claims (2)–(6), are straightforward modifications of the above argument. \square

There is an important class of loops in the set of Heegaard diagrams, called *simple handleswaps*. We refer the reader to [JT12, Definition 2.31] for a precise description. We state the following version of handleswap invariance for gradings (compare [JT12, Proposition 9.25]):

Lemma 5.11. *If $\mathcal{H}_1 \xrightarrow{e} \mathcal{H}_2 \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{H}_3 \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{H}_1$ is a simple handleswap, then*

$$F_g \circ F_f \circ F_e = \text{id},$$

as maps on the set of Alexander gradings or Maslov gradings on \mathcal{H}_1 .

Proof. The maps F_e and F_f are maps induced by handleslides of the α and β curves, respectively. The map F_g is induced by a diffeomorphism. In our context, the maps F_e and F_g are computed by picking any homology class of triangles. Hence the argument can be proven by adapting the standard proof of handleswap invariance [JT12, Proposition 9.25], noting that in our context, we just need to check the claim for any two homology classes of triangles (one to compute F_e and one to compute F_f). \square

We now prove that the maps $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}$ give each of $\mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$, $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ and $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ the structure of a transitive system.

Proof of Proposition 5.8. It is sufficient to verify that the sets of gradings together with the transition maps we've defined satisfy the axioms of a *strong Heegaard invariant* [JT12, Definition 2.33]. Lemmas 5.10 and 5.11 imply that the sets of gradings, together with the transition maps we previously associated to elementary Heegaard moves, satisfy the axioms of [JT12, Definition 2.33]. Hence, by [JT12, Theorem 2.38], the map $F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}$, defined using elementary moves between Heegaard diagrams, does not depend on the choice of elementary Heegaard moves between \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}' .

Finally, it remains to show Claim (3), i.e., that

$$(5.20) \quad (F_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}(A))(\Phi_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'}(\mathbf{x})) = A(\mathbf{x}).$$

Equation (5.20) can be checked for each elementary Heegaard move, and is a tautology from the definitions. \square

5.5. Definition of the absolute gradings. In this section, we give the definition of the absolute gradings. In Section 6, we prove that these gradings are well defined.

Pick a parametrized Kirby diagram $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ for (Y, L) . The parametrized Kirby diagram specifies an unlink U in S^3 , as well as a framed link $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq S^3 \setminus U$, and a diffeomorphism \hat{f} between $S^3(\mathbb{S}_1)$ and Y , which maps U to L . Abusing notation slightly, let us write \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{z} for the basepoints on U obtained by pulling back $\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z} \subseteq L$ under \hat{f} . Let \mathbb{U} denote the multi-based link

$$\mathbb{U} := (U, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}).$$

We pick a β -bouquet \mathcal{B} for \mathbb{S}_1 , as well as a Heegaard triple $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ subordinate to \mathcal{B} .

Note that by definition $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a diagram for (S^3, \mathbb{U}) , and $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) . The diagram $(\Sigma, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a diagram for an unlink $\mathbb{U}_{\beta\beta'}$ in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$, with exactly two basepoints per link component.

Suppose that (σ, J) is a type-partitioned, indexed coloring of \mathbb{L} , with index set \mathbb{J} , and suppose that \mathbb{L} is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous. Let $S = (S_j)_{j \in \mathbb{J}}$ be a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface of \mathbb{L} . Note that (σ, J) induces a type-partitioned, indexed coloring of both \mathbb{U} and $\mathbb{U}_{\beta\beta'}$, for which we will also write (σ, J) .

Write $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$ for the 2-handle cobordism from S^3 to Y obtained by attaching 2-handles to $[0, 1] \times S^3$ along $\{1\} \times \mathbb{S}_1$. Let Σ_j denote the surface $[0, 1] \times U_j \subseteq W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$, and let $\hat{\Sigma}_j$ denote the integral 2-cycle obtained by capping off Σ_j with $\{1\} \times f^{-1}(S_j) \subseteq \{1\} \times S^3(\mathbb{S}_1)$, as well as an arbitrary Seifert surface of U_j in $\{0\} \times S^3$. Let $[\hat{\Sigma}]$ denote the integral 2-cycle $[\hat{\Sigma}] := \sum_{j \in \mathbb{J}} [\hat{\Sigma}_j]$.

If $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$ is an intersection point with $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{y}) = \mathfrak{s}$ and $j \in \mathbb{J}$, we pick intersection points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ and $\Theta \in \mathbb{T}_\beta \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$, as well as a homology class of triangles $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \mathbf{y})$, and set

$$(5.21) \quad A_S(\mathbf{y})_j := \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta)_j + (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\psi) + \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi)), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2}.$$

As defined above, the grading A_S is an element of $\mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s})$, where $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$. However, there is a canonical isomorphism $\mathbb{A}(\mathcal{H}, \sigma, J, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}(Y, \mathbb{L}^{(\sigma, J)}, \mathfrak{s})$, so there is an induced transitive grading in $\mathbb{A}(Y, \mathbb{L}^{(\sigma, J)}, \mathfrak{s})$. Well definedness of A_S amounts to showing that the induced element A_S in $\mathbb{A}(Y, \mathbb{L}^{(\sigma, J)}, \mathfrak{s})$ is independent from the choice of \mathbf{x} , Θ , ψ , \mathcal{T} and \mathbb{P} . This will be addressed in Section 6.

We define the absolute Maslov gradings in a similar fashion. Assuming that σ is a type-partitioned coloring of \mathbb{L} , and $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{y}))$ is torsion, we define

$$(5.22) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{gr}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{y}) &:= \tilde{\text{gr}}_\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x}) + \tilde{\text{gr}}_\mathbf{w}(\Theta) - \frac{1}{2}(k + |\mathbf{w}| - 1) - \mu(\psi) + 2n_\mathbf{w}(\psi) \\ &+ \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi))^2 - 2\chi(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)) - 3\sigma(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1))}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

We define $\text{gr}_\mathbf{z}$ similarly, by replacing each instance of $n_\mathbf{w}$, $\text{gr}_\mathbf{w}$ or $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}$ in Equation (5.22) with $n_\mathbf{z}$, $\text{gr}_\mathbf{z}$ or $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{z}$, respectively.

Note that we can immediately prove Part (b) of Theorem 2.13, that the Alexander grading $(A_S)_j$ takes values in $\mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}\ell k(L \setminus L_j, L_j)$:

Proof of Part (b) of Theorem 2.13. Since $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi))$ is a characteristic vector of Q_W , it follows that $\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi)), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]$ is an even integer. Hence, modulo \mathbb{Z} , the expression in Equation (5.21) is equal to

$$(5.23) \quad \frac{1}{2} ([\hat{\Sigma} \setminus \hat{\Sigma}_j] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]).$$

Since the link cobordism surfaces Σ_j and Σ_i are disjoint whenever $i \neq j$, it is straightforward to see that the expression in Equation (5.23) is $\pm \frac{1}{2} \#((L \setminus L_j) \cap S_j)$, which is, by definition, $\frac{1}{2}\ell k(L \setminus L_j, L_j)$. \square

5.6. Rationally null-homologous links and relative cyclic gradings. There are several additional situations where one can define versions of the Alexander and Maslov gradings.

The first is when L is *rationally null-homologous*, i.e., $[L] = 0 \in H_1(Y; \mathbb{Q})$. In this case, Equation (5.5) implies that the relative Alexander grading is still well defined. In fact, by picking a rational 2-chain S with boundary $-L$, the techniques of this paper still give a well defined \mathbb{Q} -valued Alexander grading A_S . We will focus on integrally null-homologous links, for notational simplicity.

More generally, if $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is non-torsion, then Equation (5.2) implies that there is a $\mathbb{Z}/\mathfrak{d}(\mathfrak{s})\mathbb{Z}$ valued relative Maslov grading $\text{gr}_\mathbf{w}$, where

$$\mathfrak{d}(\mathfrak{s}) = \gcd_{\xi \in H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z})} \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \xi \rangle.$$

Similarly, there is a $\mathbb{Z}/\mathfrak{d}(\mathfrak{s} - PD[L])\mathbb{Z}$ valued relative Maslov grading $\text{gr}_\mathbf{z}$.

Similarly, by examining Equation (5.5) we see that when $L \neq 0 \in H_1(Y; \mathbb{Q})$ there is still a $\mathbb{Z}/\mathfrak{d}(L)\mathbb{Z}$ valued relative Alexander grading, where

$$\mathfrak{d}(L) := \gcd_{\xi \in H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z})} \langle PD[L], \xi \rangle.$$

The techniques of this paper do not give lifts the relative cyclic gradings to absolute cyclic gradings.

6. INVARIANCE OF THE ABSOLUTE GRADINGS

In this section, we prove that the absolute lifts of the Alexander and Maslov gradings defined in Section 5.5 do not depend on the choices made in the construction.

6.1. INVARIANCE OF THE ABSOLUTE ALEXANDER GRADING.

Lemma 6.1. *Suppose that (Y, \mathbb{L}) is a multi-based link, and \mathbb{P} is a parametrized Kirby decomposition with framed link \mathbb{S}_1 , \mathcal{B}^β is a β -bouquet for \mathbb{S}_1 , and $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a Heegaard triple subordinate to \mathcal{B}^β . If $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$, the expression for $A_S(\mathbf{y})_j$ in Equation (5.21) is independent of the choice of $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, $\Theta \in \mathbb{T}_\beta \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$ and $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \mathbf{y})$.*

Proof. We first show that A_S is independent of the triangle ψ , for fixed \mathbf{x} and Θ . If $\psi, \psi' \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \mathbf{y})$ are two homology classes, we can write

$$\psi' = \psi + \mathcal{P},$$

for a triply periodic domain \mathcal{P} . By [OS04d, Proposition 8.5],

$$\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi') = \mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi) + q_* PD[H(\mathcal{P})],$$

where $H(\mathcal{P})$ is the integral 2-cycle obtained by capping off the triply periodic domain \mathcal{P} , and

$$q_*: H^2(X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}, \partial X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}; \mathbb{Z})$$

is the map in the long exact sequence of cohomology.

Let $A_S^{(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \psi)}$ denote the grading defined with \mathbf{x} , Θ and ψ , and let $A_S^{(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \psi')}$ denote the grading defined with \mathbf{x} , Θ and ψ' . We compute

$$\begin{aligned} & A_S^{(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \psi')}(\mathbf{y})_j \\ &= \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta)_j + (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\psi') + \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi')), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2} \\ &= \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta)_j + (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\psi) + (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\mathcal{P}) + \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi)) + 2q_* PD[H(\mathcal{P})], [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2} \\ &= \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta)_j + (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\psi) + \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{w}(\psi)), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2} \\ & \quad + (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\mathcal{P}) + \langle q_* PD[H(\mathcal{P})], \hat{\Sigma}_j \rangle \\ &= A_S^{(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \psi)}(\mathbf{y})_j \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} & (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\mathcal{P}) + \langle q_* PD[H(\mathcal{P})], \hat{\Sigma}_j \rangle \\ &= (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\mathcal{P}) + \langle PD[H(\mathcal{P})], \Sigma_j \rangle \\ &= (n_\mathbf{w} - n_\mathbf{z})_j(\mathcal{P}) + \langle PD[H(\mathcal{P})], (\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'})_j \rangle \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

by Equation (3.2).

The independence of $A_S(\mathbf{y})_j$ from \mathbf{x} and Θ is handled similarly. If \mathbf{x}' is another choice of intersection point in $\mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, then we pick a homology class $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x})$. We compute directly from the definition that

$$\begin{aligned} & A_S^{(\mathbf{x}', \Theta, \psi + \phi)}(\mathbf{y})_j - A_S^{(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \psi)}(\mathbf{y})_j \\ &= \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}')_j - \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j + (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j(\phi) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

since $\tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}')_j - \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j = (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\phi)$, by definition. Independence from Θ is proven analogously. \square

Next, for fixed \mathbb{P} and \mathcal{B}^β , we consider the dependence on the triple \mathcal{T} subordinate to \mathcal{B}^β :

Lemma 6.2. *For fixed parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P} with framed link \mathbb{S}_1 , and fixed β -bouquet \mathcal{B}^β for \mathbb{S}_1 , the Alexander grading A_S defined in Equation (5.21) is independent of the choice of Heegaard triple $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ subordinate to \mathcal{B}^β .*

Proof. Suppose $\mathcal{T}_1 = (\Sigma_1, \alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta'_1, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ and $\mathcal{T}_2 = (\Sigma_2, \alpha_2, \beta_2, \beta'_2, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ are two triples subordinate to \mathcal{B}^β . Let A_{S, \mathcal{T}_1} denote the grading defined with the triple \mathcal{T}_1 , and let A_{S, \mathcal{T}_2} be the grading defined with \mathcal{T}_2 . Write $\mathcal{H}_1 = (\Sigma_1, \alpha_1, \beta'_1, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ and $\mathcal{H}_2 = (\Sigma_2, \alpha_2, \beta'_2, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$. By definition, we need to show that

$$(6.1) \quad A_{S, \mathcal{T}_2} = F_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}(A_{S, \mathcal{T}_1}),$$

where $F_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}$ is the transition map on sets of Alexander gradings defined in Section 5.4.

Any two triples subordinate to \mathcal{B}^β can be connected by a sequence of the six moves of Lemma 3.4, so it is sufficient to prove Equation (6.1) when \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 differ by one of the moves on the list.

We consider Move (1) first, when \mathcal{T}_2 is obtained from \mathcal{T}_1 by a handleslide or isotopy of the α curves. In this case, let us write $\mathcal{T}_1 = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta')$ and $\mathcal{T}_2 = (\Sigma, \alpha', \beta, \beta')$.

Suppose that $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha' \beta'} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$. We make choices of the following:

- (1) $\mathbf{x}_{\alpha' \beta} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$.
- (2) $\Theta_{\beta \beta'} \in \mathbb{T}_\beta \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$, representing the torsion Spin^c structure.
- (3) $\psi_{\alpha' \beta \beta'} \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha' \beta}, \Theta_{\beta \beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha' \beta'})$.
- (4) $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha \beta'} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$ such that $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha \beta'}) = \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha' \beta'}) \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$.
- (5) $\psi_{\alpha \beta \beta'} \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha \beta}, \Theta_{\beta \beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha \beta'})$.
- (6) $\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_\alpha$, representing the torsion Spin^c structure.

It follows from [OS04d, Proposition 8.5] that by adding triply periodic domains into $\psi_{\alpha' \beta \beta'}$ and $\psi_{\alpha \beta \beta'}$, we can assume

$$(6.2) \quad \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_{\alpha' \beta \beta'}) = \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_{\alpha \beta \beta'})$$

under the canonical inclusions of $X_{\alpha' \beta \beta'}$ and $X_{\alpha \beta \beta'}$ into $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$ from Lemma 3.7.

Similar to the map from homology classes of triangles to Spin^c structures discussed in Section 3, there is a Spin^c map on quadrilateral classes

$$\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}: \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha \beta}, \Theta_{\beta \beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha' \beta'}) \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(X_{\alpha' \alpha \beta \beta'}).$$

We note that after filling in $Y_{\alpha' \alpha}$ with 3-handle and 4-handles, the manifolds $X_{\alpha' \alpha \beta \beta'}$ and $X_{\alpha' \alpha \beta \beta'}$ become $[0, 1] \times S^3$ and $[0, 1] \times Y^3$ respectively. Hence we can find triangle classes $\psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha \beta}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha' \beta})$ and $\psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta'} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha \beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha' \beta'})$ such that

$$\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta} + \psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta'}) = \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_{\alpha' \beta \beta'} + \psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta}) \in \text{Spin}^c(X_{\alpha' \alpha \beta \beta'}) \cong \text{Spin}^c(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)).$$

By [OS04d, Section 8.1.5], it follows that the quadrilateral class $\psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta \beta'} + \psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta}$ can be obtained from $\psi_{\alpha' \beta \beta'} + \psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta}$ by splicing homology classes of disks into the four ends. By splicing these four disk classes into the triangle classes $\psi_{\alpha' \beta \beta'}$ and $\psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta}$, we may simply assume that

$$(6.3) \quad \psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta \beta'} + \psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta} = \psi_{\alpha' \beta \beta'} + \psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta},$$

as homology classes of quadrilaterals.

By expanding out the definitions of the gradings, and simplifying slightly using Equation (6.3), we obtain the equality

$$(6.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & A_{S, \mathcal{T}_2}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha' \beta'})_j - F_{\mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2}(A_{S, \mathcal{T}_1})(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha' \beta'})_j \\ &= \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha' \beta})_j - \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha \beta})_j - \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha})_j - (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j (\psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta}) \\ &+ \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_{\alpha' \beta \beta'})), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j] - \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_{\alpha \beta \beta'})), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

The expression

$$\tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha' \beta})_j - \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha \beta})_j - \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha' \alpha})_j - (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j (\psi_{\alpha' \alpha \beta}),$$

in Equation (6.4) vanishes because it is equal to $\tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha' \beta})_j - F_{\beta}^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'}(\tilde{A})(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha' \beta})_j$, which vanishes by Lemma 5.9.

By Equation (6.2), the two summands involving Chern classes and self intersection numbers also vanish. Hence the entirety of Equation (6.4) vanishes.

Invariance from Moves (2), (4) and (5) also amount to proving invariance from a sequence of isotopies or handleslides of some of the attaching curves, and are proven similarly to Move (1). Invariance under Move (3), (de)stabilization, is an easy computation. Finally, invariance under Move (6), isotopies of the Heegaard surface Σ within S^3 , is a tautology. \square

Next, we address independence from the β -bouquet \mathcal{B}^{β} :

Lemma 6.3. *For a fixed parametrized Kirby diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) , the Alexander multi-grading A_S is invariant from the β -bouquet \mathcal{B}^{β} for the framed link \mathbb{S}_1 of \mathbb{P} .*

Proof. This follows from an adaptation of the original argument that the 2-handle maps are invariant of the choice of β -bouquet [OS06, Lemma 4.8]. As argued therein, if \mathcal{B}_1^{β} and \mathcal{B}_2^{β} are two bouquets which differ by replacing a single arc with another, then Heegaard triples $\mathcal{T}_1 = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta_1, \beta'_1, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ and $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta_2, \beta'_2, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ can be constructed so that β_2 is obtained from β_1 via a sequence of handleslides and isotopies, and β'_2 is obtained from β'_1 via a sequence of handleslides and isotopies. Adapting the argument from Lemma 6.2 for associativity on the level of homology classes yields the statement. \square

Lemma 6.4. *The Alexander multi-grading is invariant under Move \mathcal{L}_1 , handleslides amongst the components of \mathbb{S}_1 .*

Proof. This follows by adapting the proof of invariance of the 2-handle maps from handleslides [OS06, Lemma 4.14]. Handlesliding a component of \mathbb{S}_1 across another can be realized as a sequence of several handles of the β curves over each other, and several handleslides of the β' curves over each other. An argument using associativity on the level of homology classes as in Lemma 6.2 shows invariance. \square

We now consider Move \mathcal{L}_2 , invariance under blowing-up or down:

Lemma 6.5. *Suppose that K is an unknot in S^3 which is contained in a ball which is disjoint from \mathbb{S}_1 and U . Suppose that $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ is a parametrized Kirby diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) and let $\mathbb{P}' = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}, f_K)$ denote the parametrized Kirby diagram obtained by adding K to \mathbb{S}_1 with framing ± 1 , and let f_K be the induced diffeomorphism. The gradings $A_{S, \mathbb{P}}$ and $A_{S, \mathbb{P}'}$ agree.*

Proof. The proof is similar to the standard proof of the blow-up formula [OS06, Section 6]. If \mathcal{T} is subordinate to a bouquet for \mathbb{S}_1 , then we can construct a triple \mathcal{T}^+ which is subordinate to a bouquet for $\mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}$ by taking the connected sum of \mathcal{T} with one of the two diagrams shown in Figure 6.1, depending on whether we are taking a positive or negative blow-up.

For both positive and negative blow-ups, if ψ is a class of triangles on $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$, we can make ψ have multiplicity 0 at the connected sum point by splicing ψ with the class $k \cdot [\Sigma]$ (where

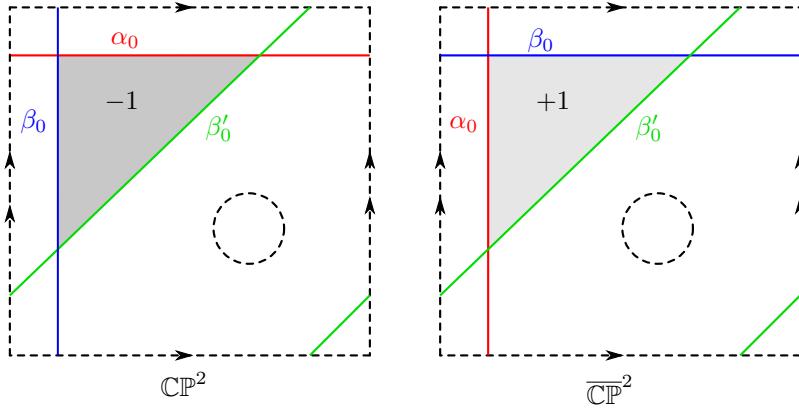


FIGURE 6.1. **A Heegaard triple for surgery after a blow-up (Move \mathcal{L}_1).**
Taking connected sum of a surgery triple with one of the two triples shown above, at the dashed circle shown, results in a surgery triple for blowing up away from Σ . Multiplicities of a homology triangles are shown.

Σ denotes the Heegaard surface). We can construct a homology class of triangles ψ^+ by taking the product of ψ and the triangle class shown in Figure 6.1. We note that

$$(6.5) \quad \mathfrak{s}_w(\psi^+) = \mathfrak{s}_w(\psi) \# \mathfrak{s}'$$

for some \mathfrak{s}' in $\text{Spin}^c(\mathbb{CP}^2)$ or $\text{Spin}^c(\overline{\mathbb{CP}}^2)$. Equation (6.5) implies that

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi^+)), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle = \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi)), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle.$$

Furthermore, $[\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]$ is easily seen to be unchanged, since the blow-up occurs away from $[0, 1] \times U \subseteq W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$. Since $(n_w - n_z)_j(\psi)$ is also unchanged, it follows that Equation (5.21) is unchanged, so $A_{S, \mathbb{P}}$ and $A_{S, \mathbb{P}'}$ agree. \square

We now consider Move \mathcal{L}_3 , when the new component is given framing -1 :

Lemma 6.6. *Suppose that $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ is a parametrized Kirby diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) and that $K \subseteq S^3 \setminus N(U)$ is a meridian of a single component of U , as in Move \mathcal{L}_3 , and suppose K is given framing -1 . Let $\mathbb{P}' = (\phi_0, \lambda', \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}, f_K)$ where f_K is the induced diffeomorphism, and λ' is the new framing on L . The gradings $A_{S, \mathbb{P}}$ and $A_{S, \mathbb{P}'}$ agree.*

Proof. Given a Heegaard triple \mathcal{T} subordinate to a bouquet for \mathbb{S}_1 , we can construct a Heegaard triple \mathcal{T}^+ subordinate to a bouquet for $\mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}$ by taking the connected sum of the genus 1 Heegaard triple on the right side of Figure 6.1 with \mathcal{T} , near a basepoint z on the link component which K is a meridian of, and then moving z into the position shown in Figure 6.2. Let $j \in \mathbb{J}$ denote the index $j := J(z)$.

We note that there is a diffeomorphism between $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\})$ and $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1) \# \overline{\mathbb{CP}}^2$ which is the identity outside of $[0, 1] \times B \subseteq W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$ for a ball $B \subseteq S^3$ containing K . Under this connected sum decomposition, we can describe $H_2(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}); \mathbb{Z})$ as $H_2(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1); \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ where the new copy of \mathbb{Z} is generated by an embedded sphere E in $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\})$ formed by taking a Seifert disk for K in $S^3 \times \{1\}$ and gluing on the core of the 2-handle attached along K . Let Σ_j denote the link cobordism surface $[0, 1] \times U_j \subseteq W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$ and let Σ'_j denote the analogous surface in $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\})$.

We can view the original link cobordism surface Σ_j as a surface in $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}) \cong W(S^2, \mathbb{S}_1) \# \overline{\mathbb{CP}}^2$, by first pushing Σ_j outside of the connected sum region before we take the connected sum. We note that, by inspection, the class E is equal to $H(\overline{\mathbb{P}})$, the homology class obtained by capping off the

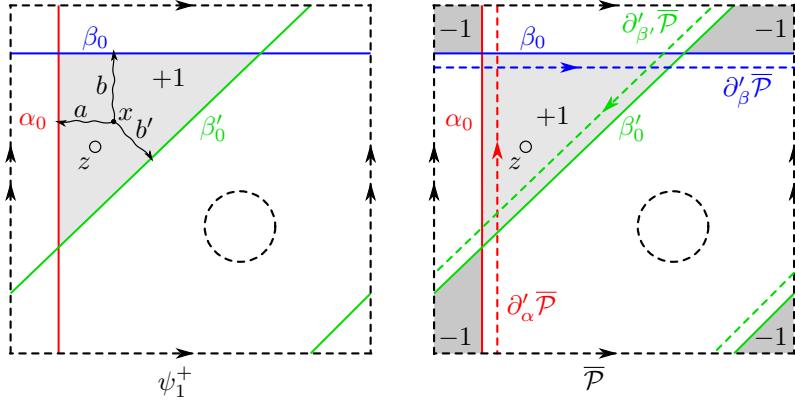


FIGURE 6.2. **The Heegaard triple \mathcal{T}^+ for surgery on $\mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}$ where K has framing -1 .** This corresponds to Move \mathcal{L}_3 . On the left is the homology class ψ_1^+ , and a dual spider, with arcs a , b and b' . On the right is the triply periodic domain $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$ with $H(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) \in H_2(\mathbb{CP}^2; \mathbb{Z})$ a generator. Also on the right are the translates $\partial'_\alpha \overline{\mathcal{P}}$, $\partial'_\beta \overline{\mathcal{P}}$ and $\partial'_{\beta'} \overline{\mathcal{P}}$.

triply periodic domain $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$ shown in Figure 6.2. Note that clearly

$$(6.6) \quad [\hat{\Sigma}'_j] = [\hat{\Sigma}_j] + a \cdot E,$$

for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. In fact, we can compute that $a = -1$ by applying Equation (3.2) to the triply periodic domain $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$ in Figure 6.2:

$$1 = (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) = \#(\Sigma'_j \cap H(\overline{\mathcal{P}})) = [\hat{\Sigma}_j + aH(\overline{\mathcal{P}})] \cdot [H(\overline{\mathcal{P}})] = -a.$$

Now let $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \mathbf{y})$ be any homology class of triangles on \mathcal{T} , such that Θ represents the torsion Spin^c structure. By splicing in the class of the Heegaard surface to ψ , we can assume that $n_z(\psi) = 0$.

We construct a class $\psi_1^+ \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x} \times x_{\alpha_0 \beta_0}, \Theta \times \theta_{\beta_0 \beta'_0}, \mathbf{y} \times y_{\alpha_0 \beta'_0})$, by taking the product of ψ and the small triangle class shown in Figure 6.2.

We now compute $\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_1^+)), H(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) \rangle$. According to [OS06, Proposition 6.3], we have

$$(6.7) \quad \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_1^+)), H(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) \rangle = e(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) + \#(\partial \overline{\mathcal{P}}) - 2n_{\mathbf{w}}(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) + 2\sigma(\psi_1^+, \overline{\mathcal{P}}),$$

where $e(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) = 0$ denotes the Euler measure, $\#(\partial \overline{\mathcal{P}}) = 3$ is the number of boundary components of $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$, and $\sigma(\psi_1^+, \overline{\mathcal{P}})$ is the *dual spider number* [OS06, Section 6.1]. We recall briefly the construction of the dual spider number $\sigma(\psi_1^+, \overline{\mathcal{P}})$. Let $u: \Delta \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n(\Sigma_{\mathcal{T}^+})$ denote a topological representative of the class ψ_1^+ . Let $x \in \Delta$ be a generic point, and let a , b and b' be three paths in Δ from x to the α_0 , β_0 and β'_0 boundaries of Δ , respectively. Perturbing u slightly if necessary, we can view $u(x)$ as an n -tuple of points on Σ , and $u(a)$, $u(b)$ and $u(b')$ as integral 1-chains on Σ . The dual spider number is defined as

$$(6.8) \quad \sigma(\psi_1^+, \overline{\mathcal{P}}) := n_{u(x)}(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) + \#(u(a) \cap \partial'_\alpha \overline{\mathcal{P}}) + \#(u(b) \cap \partial'_\beta \overline{\mathcal{P}}) + \#(u(b') \cap \partial'_{\beta'} \overline{\mathcal{P}}),$$

where $\partial'_\tau \overline{\mathcal{P}}$ denotes the translation of the boundary component $\partial_\tau \overline{\mathcal{P}}$ of $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$, in the direction of the inward normal vector field, according to the periodic domain $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$.

Using Equation (6.8), we compute $\sigma(\psi_1^+, \overline{\mathcal{P}}) = 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 = -2$. Computing the remainder of the terms in Equation (6.7), we see

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_1^+)), H(\overline{\mathcal{P}}) \rangle = -1.$$

We note

$$n_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_1^+)_j = n_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi)_j \quad \text{and} \quad n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi_1^+)_j = n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi)_j + 1.$$

Using ψ to compute the Alexander grading $A_{S,\mathbb{P}}$, and using ψ_1^+ to compute the Alexander grading $A_{S,\mathbb{P}'}$, we see that the difference between the expressions defining $A_{S,\mathbb{P}'}(\mathbf{y} \times y_{\alpha_0 \beta_0'})_j$ and $A_{S,\mathbb{P}}(\mathbf{y})_j$ is

$$\frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi_1^+)), -H(\mathcal{P}) \rangle - [-H(\mathcal{P})] \cdot [-H(\mathcal{P})]}{2} - n_z(\psi_1^+) = 0.$$

In a similar way to Lemma 6.5, it is straightforward to see that the other components of the Alexander grading are unchanged, completing the proof. \square

We now consider Move \mathcal{L}_3 , when the new link component is given framing +1:

Lemma 6.7. *Suppose that $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ is a parametrized Kirby diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) and suppose that K is a meridian of a single component of U , as in Move \mathcal{L}_3 , and suppose K is given framing +1. Let $\mathbb{P}' = (\phi_0, \lambda', \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}, f_K)$, where f_K is the induced diffeomorphism, and λ' is the new framing on L . The two gradings $A_{S,\mathbb{P}}$ and $A_{S,\mathbb{P}'}$ agree.*

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 6.6. Let \mathcal{T}^+ be a triple subordinate to a bouquet for $\mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}$, constructed as in the proof of Lemma 6.6; See Figure 6.3. Let j denote the index of the grading that K is assigned to. Let ψ_{-1}^+ and \mathcal{P} be the homology class of triangles and triply periodic domain shown in Figure 6.3.

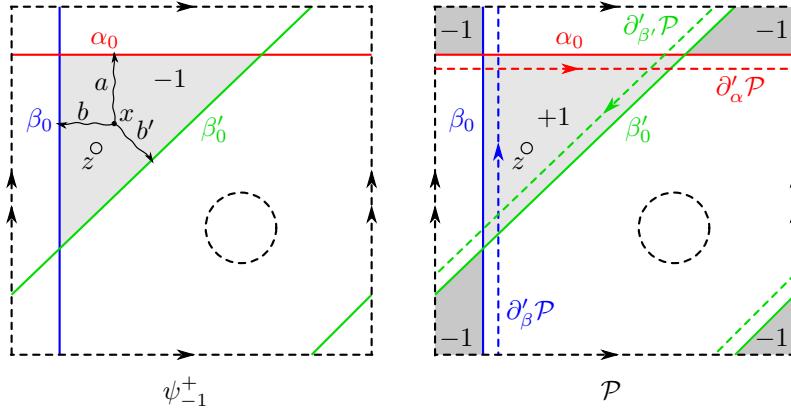


FIGURE 6.3. **The Heegaard triple \mathcal{T}^+ for surgery on $\mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\}$ where K has framing +1.** This corresponds to Move \mathcal{L}_3 . On the left is the homology class ψ_1^+ , and a dual spider, with arcs a , b and b' . On the right is the triply periodic domain \mathcal{P} with $H(\mathcal{P}) \in H_2(\mathbb{CP}^2; \mathbb{Z})$ a generator. Also on the right are the translates $\partial'_\alpha \mathcal{P}$, $\partial'_\beta \mathcal{P}$ and $\partial'_\beta' \mathcal{P}$.

Let Σ'_j denote the surface $[0, 1] \times U_j \subseteq W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\})$ and let Σ_j denote the surface $[0, 1] \times U_j \subseteq W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$, which we can also view as being a surface in $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1 \cup \{K\})$. Let $\hat{\Sigma}'_j$ and $\hat{\Sigma}_j$ denote the integral 2-cycles obtained by capping off Σ'_j and Σ_j . As in Lemma 6.6, we can write $[\hat{\Sigma}'_j] = [\hat{\Sigma}_j] + aH(\mathcal{P})$. Arguing as before,

$$1 = (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\mathcal{P}) = \#(\Sigma'_j \cap H(\mathcal{P})) = a[H(\mathcal{P})] \cdot [H(\mathcal{P})] = a,$$

implying that $[\Sigma'_j] = [\Sigma_j] + H(\mathcal{P})$. Computing using Equations (6.7) and (6.8) we have

$$\sigma(\psi_{-1}^+, \mathcal{P}) = -2 \quad \text{and} \quad \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi_{-1}^+)), H(\mathcal{P}) \rangle = -1.$$

Furthermore

$$n_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi_{-1}^+)_j = n_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi)_j \quad \text{and} \quad n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi_{-1}^+)_j = n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi)_j - 1.$$

Hence, the difference between $A_{S,\mathbb{P}'}(\mathbf{y} \times y_{\alpha_0 \beta_0'})_j$ and $A_{S,\mathbb{P}}(\mathbf{y})_j$ is

$$\frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi_{-1}^+)), H(\mathcal{P}) \rangle - [H(\mathcal{P})] \cdot [H(\mathcal{P})]}{2} - n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi_{-1}^+)_j + n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi)_j = 0.$$

Furthermore, arguing analogously to Lemma 6.6, the Alexander grading is also unchanged in the components other than j . \square

We now consider Move \mathcal{L}_4 , corresponding to changing the identification ϕ_0 of U with L .

Lemma 6.8. *Suppose that $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ is a parametrized Kirby diagram of (Y, \mathbb{L}) and that $\psi_0: U \rightarrow U$ is a diffeomorphism, which is extended by $\psi: (S^3, U) \rightarrow (S^3, U)$, and ψ is orientation preserving for both S^3 and U . Then $A_{S, \mathbb{P}}$ and $A_{S, \mathbb{P}'}$ agree, where $\mathbb{P}' = (\phi_0 \circ \psi_0^{-1}, \lambda, \psi(\mathbb{S}_1), f \circ (\psi^{\mathbb{S}_1})^{-1})$.*

Proof. The proof is essentially a tautology. We take a triple $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ subordinate to a β -bouquet of \mathbb{S}_1 . The triple $\psi_* \mathcal{T} = (\psi(\Sigma), \psi(\alpha), \psi(\beta), \psi(\beta'), \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is subordinate to a β -bouquet for $\psi(\mathbb{S}_1)$. Note that the resulting Heegaard surface for (Y, \mathbb{L}) from both the pairs $(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{T})$ and $(\mathbb{P}', \psi_* \mathcal{T})$ is $(f(\Sigma), f(\alpha), f(\beta'), \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$. In particular, the pairs $(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{T})$ and $(\mathbb{P}', \psi_* \mathcal{T})$ define an absolute grading on the same chain complex. Furthermore, the expression defining the Alexander grading in Equation (5.21) is unchanged, since we can simply push forward a triangle class on \mathcal{T} under the diffeomorphism ψ to get a triangle class on $\psi(\mathcal{T})$. \square

Combining the results of this section, we can prove part (a) of Theorem 2.13:

Theorem 2.13 Part (a). *Suppose that \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link in Y , and (σ, \mathbb{J}) is a type-partitioned, indexed coloring of \mathbb{L} , L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous, and that S is a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface of L . Then the chain complex $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s})$ admits an absolute Alexander multi-grading A_S which takes values in $\mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{J}}$. The multi-grading is additive with respect to collapsing indices.*

Proof. *A-priori*, the grading A_S depends on the choice of parametrized Kirby decomposition \mathbb{P} and Heegaard triple \mathcal{T} . By Lemma 6.2 the grading is independent of the choice of Heegaard triple \mathcal{T} , subordinate to a fixed bouquet of the framed link \mathbb{S}_1 of \mathbb{P} . By Lemma 6.3, the grading is independent of the choice of bouquet subordinate to \mathbb{S}_1 . Hence the grading A_S depends at most on the \mathbb{P} (and Y, \mathbb{L} and S).

By Proposition 4.4, any two choices of \mathbb{P} can be connected by Moves $\mathcal{L}_0, \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3$ and \mathcal{L}_4 . Invariance from Move \mathcal{L}_0 (isotopies of f or \mathbb{S}_1 , fixing $\partial(S_U^3(\mathbb{S}_1))$) is automatic, using naturality of Heegaard Floer homology. Invariance under Move \mathcal{L}_1 follows from Lemma 6.4. Invariance from Move \mathcal{L}_2 follows from Lemma 6.5. Invariance from Move \mathcal{L}_3 follows from Lemmas 6.6 and 6.7. Finally, invariance from Move \mathcal{L}_4 follows from Lemma 6.8.

The final claim, that the Alexander grading is additive with respect to collapsing components of the index set \mathbb{J} , is straightforward, since each summand in the expression in Equation (5.21) is additive under collapsing gradings. \square

6.2. Dependence on the Seifert surface S . We now prove part (c) of Theorem 2.13:

Theorem 2.13 Part (c). *If S and S' are two generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surfaces for a \mathbb{J} -null-homologous link \mathbb{L} , and $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$, then*

$$(A_{S'})_j - (A_S)_j = \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [S'_j \cup -S_j] \rangle}{2}.$$

In particular, if $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is torsion, then the absolute Alexander grading does not depend on the choice of generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface.

Proof. Let S and S' be two choices of generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surfaces. Pick a parametrized Kirby diagram of (Y, \mathbb{L}) with framed 1-dimensional link \mathbb{S}_1 , and pick a Heegaard triple subordinate to a β -bouquet of \mathbb{S}_1 . Let $\Sigma_j \subseteq W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$ denote the surface $[0, 1] \times U_j$ and let $\hat{\Sigma}_j$ and $\hat{\Sigma}'_j$ denote the closed 2-chain obtained by capping Σ with a Seifert surface of U in $\{0\} \times S^3$, and S_j or S'_j , respectively, in Y . Write $[F_j] = [S'_j \cup -S_j]$. As elements of $H_2(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1); \mathbb{Z})$, we have $[\hat{\Sigma}_j] = [\hat{\Sigma}_j] + [F_j]$. Let $[\hat{\Sigma}], [\hat{\Sigma}']$ and $[F]$ denote the sum over $j \in \mathbb{J}$ of the classes $[\hat{\Sigma}_j], [\hat{\Sigma}'_j]$, and $[F_j]$ respectively. Using the

definition of the absolute grading in Equation (5.21), we see

$$\begin{aligned} (A_{S'})_j - (A_S)_j &= \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\hat{\Sigma}'_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}'] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}'_j]}{2} - \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2} \\ &= \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [F_j] \rangle}{2} + \frac{-[F] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j] - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [F_j] - [F] \cdot [F_j]}{2} \\ &= \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [F_j] \rangle}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

since $[F]$ and $[F_j]$ are in the image of the inclusion map $H_2(\partial W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_2(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1); \mathbb{Z})$, and hence the intersection number of either with anything in $H_2(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1); \mathbb{Z})$ vanishes. \square

We illustrate Part (c) of Theorem 2.13 when $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is torsion with the following example:

Example 6.9. Consider an unknot \mathbb{U} in $S^1 \times S^2$ with two basepoints. For convenience, we view \mathbb{U} as being embedded in $\{pt\} \times S^2$, so that there are two distinguished Seifert disks, D_1 and D_2 , for \mathbb{U} . Note that $D_2 \cup (-D_1) = \{pt\} \times S^2$. In Figure 6.4, two diagrams $\mathcal{H}_1 = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ and $\mathcal{H}_2 = (\Sigma, \alpha', \beta, w, z)$ are shown. We can assume that D_1 and D_2 intersect Σ in an embedded arc, connecting w to z . Furthermore, we assume that D_1 is disjoint from $\alpha \cup \beta$, and D_2 is disjoint from $\alpha' \cup \beta$.

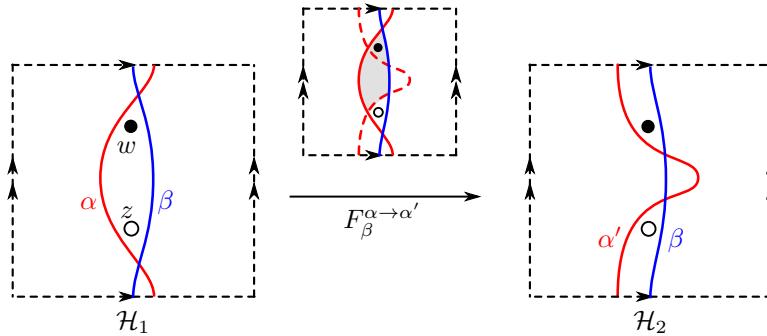


FIGURE 6.4. **Two diagrams \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 for $(S^1 \times S^2, \mathbb{U})$.** In both diagrams, $\mathfrak{s}_w(x)$ is non-torsion for any intersection point x . The two Seifert disks, D_1 and D_2 , can be picking a path between the basepoints the two diagrams. Pushing this arc into the handlebodies sweeps out a half disk. The orientation of the Heegaard surface is clockwise with respect to the page.

It is straightforward to see from the definition of the grading that $A_{D_1} \equiv 0$ on $\widehat{CFL}(\mathcal{H}_1)$ and $A_{D_2} \equiv 0$ on $\widehat{CFL}(\mathcal{H}_2)$. As transitive gradings, however, we claim that

$$A_{D_2} - A_{D_1} = \frac{1}{2} \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(x)), [D_2 \cup -D_1] \rangle = -1,$$

where $x \in \alpha \cap \beta$ is either intersection point.

Note that to compare A_{D_2} and A_{D_1} , we need to use the transition maps on sets of Alexander gradings. Using the triangle class shown in Figure 6.4, we compute

$$F_\beta^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'}(A_{D_1})(y) = A_{D_1}(x) + (n_w - n_z)(\psi) = 1,$$

for some (and hence any) choice of $x \in \alpha \cap \beta$ and $y \in \alpha' \cap \beta$. Hence, as transitive gradings, we have

$$(6.9) \quad A_{D_2} - A_{D_1} \equiv -1.$$

On the other hand, from our orientation conventions (recall that we are using the outward normal first convention for the boundary orientation, Seifert surfaces are oriented so that $\partial S = -L$ and that in the handlebody U_β the knot goes from z to w), we have that

$$H(\mathcal{P}) = [D_2 \cup (-D_1)],$$

where \mathcal{P} is the periodic domain on $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ which has multiplicity $+1$ in the bigon containing w and z , multiplicity -1 in the empty bigon, and multiplicity 0 elsewhere. Using Equation (5.2), we see that

$$(6.10) \quad \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(x)), H(\mathcal{P}) \rangle = -2,$$

for any intersection point $x \in \alpha \cap \beta$.

We finally remark that Equations (6.9) and (6.10) are in accordance with Part (c) of Theorem 2.13.

6.3. Invariance of the absolute Maslov gradings. In this section, we prove Parts (d) and (e) of Theorem 2.13, and sketch the proof of the well-definedness of the two absolute Maslov gradings, gr_w and gr_z . The proof of well-definedness of gr_w and gr_z is mostly analogous to the proof of the analogous result for the absolute grading on HF^- from [OS06], as well as the proof of Part (a) of Theorem 2.13 from Section 6.1. Hence we only sketch the details the proof of invariance. A helpful formula is the following:

Lemma 6.10. *Suppose that \mathcal{P} is triply periodic domain and ψ is a homology class of triangles on the Heegaard triple $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, w, z)$. Then*

$$\mu(\psi + \mathcal{P}) - \mu(\psi) = 2n_w(\mathcal{P}) + \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi + \mathcal{P}))^2 - c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi))^2}{4}.$$

The proof of Lemma 6.10 can be found in [Sar11b, Section 5.1].

We now prove part (d) of Theorem 2.13, which we rephrase as follows:

Theorem 2.13 Part (d). *If $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is torsion, the absolute grading gr_w defined in Equation (5.22) is a well defined transitive grading, and is independent of the intersection points \mathbf{x} and Θ , the homology class ψ , the Heegaard triple \mathcal{T} , and the parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P} . Similarly, when $c_1(\mathfrak{s} - PD[L])$ is torsion, the grading gr_z is well defined.*

Proof. Most of the proof proceeds as in the proof of Part (a) of Theorem 2.13. The only major difference is in the proof that the formula from Equation (5.22) is independent from the homology class ψ and intersection points \mathbf{x} and Θ . Independence of the absolute grading from \mathbf{x} and Θ can be proven by splicing in disks on those ends and seeing that the formula does not change. Next, to see that the formula is invariant under the choice of ψ , we note that any two homology classes of triangles with the same endpoints differ by a triply periodic domain. Suppose ψ is a homology class of triangles and \mathcal{P} is a triple periodic domain. Letting $\text{gr}_w^\psi(\mathbf{y})$ and $\text{gr}_w^{\psi + \mathcal{P}}(\mathbf{y})$ denote the gradings, computed with the classes ψ or $\psi + \mathcal{P}$, respectively, we observe that the difference is

$$\text{gr}_w^{\psi + \mathcal{P}}(\mathbf{y}) - \text{gr}_w^\psi(\mathbf{y}) = -\mu(\psi + \mathcal{P}) + \mu(\psi) + 2n_w(\mathcal{P}) + \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi + \mathcal{P}))^2 - c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi))^2}{4},$$

which is zero by Sarkar's formula from Lemma 6.10.

Independence from the choice of Heegaard triple \mathcal{T} and bouquet \mathcal{B}^β can be proven by adapting Lemmas 6.2 and 6.3. Independence from the parametrized Kirby diagram follows by adapting Lemmas 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8. \square

The following is part (e) of Theorem 2.13:

Theorem 2.13 Part (e). *The absolute Maslov and collapsed Alexander gradings satisfy*

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{gr}_w - \text{gr}_z).$$

Proof. We pick a parametrized Kirby diagram and associated Heegaard triple $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ for (Y, \mathbb{L}) . We compute $\frac{1}{2}$ times the difference between the expressions defining $\text{gr}_w(\mathbf{x})$ and $\text{gr}_z(\mathbf{x})$ in Equation (5.22). By Equation (5.11), the formula $\tilde{A} = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\text{gr}}_w - \tilde{\text{gr}}_z)$ holds for the gradings associated to unlinks in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$. By Lemma 3.9,

$$\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi) - \mathfrak{s}_z(\psi) = PD[\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'}].$$

Under the inclusion $\iota_*: X_{\alpha\beta\beta'} \hookrightarrow W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1)$, we have that $PD[\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'}] = \iota^*PD[\Sigma]$. Noting that

$$\frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi))^2 - c_1(\mathfrak{s}_z(\psi))^2}{4} = c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi)) \cup PD[\Sigma] - PD[\Sigma] \cup PD[\Sigma] = \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_w(\psi)), [\hat{\Sigma}] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}],$$

we see that the expression defining $\frac{1}{2}(\text{gr}_w(\mathbf{x}) - \text{gr}_z(\mathbf{x}))$ becomes exactly the expression defining $A(\mathbf{x})$. \square

7. LINK COBORDISMS AND ABSOLUTE GRADINGS

In this section we prove the grading formulas for link cobordisms stated in Theorems 1.4 and 2.14. In Section 7.1 we outline the construction of cobordism maps from [Zem16]. In Section 7.2 we compute the grading change associated to each elementary link cobordism, and in Section 7.3 we prove the general grading formula.

7.1. Overview of the link cobordism maps. Before we prove Theorem 2.14, we need to give a brief summary of the construction of the link cobordism maps from [Zem16]. The maps are defined as a composition of maps for elementary link cobordisms of the following form:

- (1) 0- and 4-handles, which contain a standardly embedded disk with a dividing set consisting of a single arc.
- (2) Cobordisms obtained by attaching a 1-handle or 3-handle to $Y \setminus L$.
- (3) Cobordisms obtained by attaching a collection of 2-handles along a framed 1-dimensional link in $Y \setminus L$.
- (4) Elementary saddle link cobordisms in $[0, 1] \times Y$ (see Figure 7.1).
- (5) Cylindrical link cobordisms that add a pair of adjacent basepoints to a link (see Figure 7.3).

We now briefly describe the maps associated to each of the five elementary link cobordisms. We refer the reader to [Zem16] for further details.

We begin with the 0-handle and 4-handle maps. A 0-handle cobordism is a decorated link cobordism (W, \mathcal{F}) from (Y, \mathbb{L}) to $(Y \sqcup S^3, \mathbb{L} \sqcup \mathbb{U})$, where \mathbb{U} is a doubly based unknot in S^3 , $W = ([0, 1] \times Y) \sqcup B^4$ and \mathcal{F} consists of the surface $([0, 1] \times L) \sqcup D^2$, where $D^2 \subseteq B^4$ is a standardly embedded slice disk of an unknot. A 4-handle cobordism is defined analogously. We let (S^2, w, z) be the Heegaard diagram for (S^3, \mathbb{U}) with no α or β curves. On the level of diagrams, if $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) , then $(\Sigma \sqcup S^2, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w} \cup \{w\}, \mathbf{z} \cup \{z\})$ is a diagram for $(Y \sqcup S^3, \mathbb{L} \sqcup \mathbb{U})$. Noting that the tori \mathbb{T}_α and \mathbb{T}_β coincide between the two diagrams, we define the 0-handle and 4-handle maps as the identity on the level of intersection points, with respect to these diagrams.

The 1-handle and 3-handle maps are defined similarly to the constructions in [OS06] and [Juh16]. Given a pair of points $\mathbb{S}_0 = \{p_1, p_2\}$ in $Y \setminus L$ (thought of as a 0-sphere), we pick a Heegaard diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ such that $p_1, p_2 \in \Sigma \setminus (\alpha \cup \beta)$. A Heegaard diagram for the surgered manifold $Y(\mathbb{S}_0)$ can be obtained by removing two small disks centered at p_1 and p_2 , and connecting the resulting boundary components with an annulus A . Inside of A , we add two new curves, α_0 and β_0 , which are both homologically essential in A , and intersect in a pair of points $\{\theta^+, \theta^-\}$. The points θ^+ and θ^- are distinguished by the relative Maslov grading. The 1-handle map is then defined by the formula

$$F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_0, \mathfrak{s}}(\mathbf{x}) := \mathbf{x} \otimes \theta^+,$$

extended equivariantly over the ring $\mathcal{R}_\infty^\infty$. The 3-handle map is defined similarly, and is the dual of the 1-handle map.

The 2-handle maps are defined similarly to [OS06]. If \mathbb{S}_1 is a framed 1-dimensional link in $Y \setminus L$, and $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1))$, then the 2-handle map $F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, \mathfrak{s}}$ is defined by picking a β -bouquet in Y for \mathbb{S}_1 , as well as a Heegaard triple $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ which is subordinate to \mathbb{S}_1 . In this case, the Floer homology $\mathcal{HFL}^-(\Sigma, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ has a distinguished element $\Theta_{\beta\beta'}^+$, for any coloring σ of $\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z}$. The 2-handle map is then defined by counting holomorphic triangles via the formula

$$F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, \mathfrak{s}}(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}} \sum_{\substack{\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \Theta_{\beta\beta'}^+, \mathbf{y}) \\ \mu(\psi) = 0 \\ \mathfrak{s}_w(\psi) = \mathfrak{s}}} \# \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\psi) \cdot U_{\mathbf{w}}^{n_{\mathbf{w}}(\psi)} V_{\mathbf{z}}^{n_{\mathbf{z}}(\psi)} \cdot \mathbf{y}.$$

Next we discuss the band maps. The band maps are described in detail in [Zem16, Section 6]. We refer the reader back to Definitions 3.5 and 3.6 for the definition of an oriented α -band, and the definition of a Heegaard triple subordinate to an α -band. If $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is subordinate to an α -band, then $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ represents an unlink $\mathbb{U}_{\alpha'\alpha}$ in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$. Furthermore, all components of $\mathbb{U}_{\alpha'\alpha}$ have exactly two basepoints, except for one component, which has four.

According to [Zem16, Lemma 3.7], there are two distinguished elements

$$\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}}, \Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{z}} \in \mathcal{HFL}^-(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s}_0),$$

for an appropriate coloring σ . The element $\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}}$ is a generator of the top $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ graded subset of $\mathcal{HFL}^-(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}, \sigma, \mathfrak{s}_0)$, while $\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{z}}$ is a generator of the top $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ graded subset.

There are two band maps

$$(7.1) \quad F_B^{\mathbf{w}}, F_B^{\mathbf{z}}: \mathcal{CF}^{\infty}(Y, \mathbb{L}^{\sigma}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CF}^{\infty}(Y, \mathbb{L}(B)^{\sigma}, \mathfrak{s}),$$

defined by counting holomorphic triangles via the formulas

$$F_B^{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) := F_{\alpha'\alpha\beta,\mathfrak{s}}(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{z}} \otimes \mathbf{x}) \quad \text{and} \quad F_B^{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) := F_{\alpha'\alpha\beta,\mathfrak{s}}(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}} \otimes \mathbf{x}).$$

The map $F_B^{\mathbf{w}}$ is the map induced by a decorated saddle cobordism inside of $[0, 1] \times Y$, where all divides go from $\{0\} \times L$ to $\{1\} \times L(B)$. Furthermore, if f denotes the Morse function $(t, y) \mapsto t$, then f restricts to the link cobordism surface to be Morse and have a single critical point, which is of index 1, and occurs inside of $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$. Furthermore, f restricts to a Morse function on the dividing set with no critical points. The map $F_B^{\mathbf{z}}$ corresponds to a similar decorated saddle cobordism, where the index 1 critical point occurs inside of $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$. These are illustrated in Figure 7.1.

The requirement on the coloring σ for one of the band maps in Equation (7.1) to be defined corresponds exactly to the requirement that σ is induced by the appropriate decorated link cobordism from Figure 7.1.

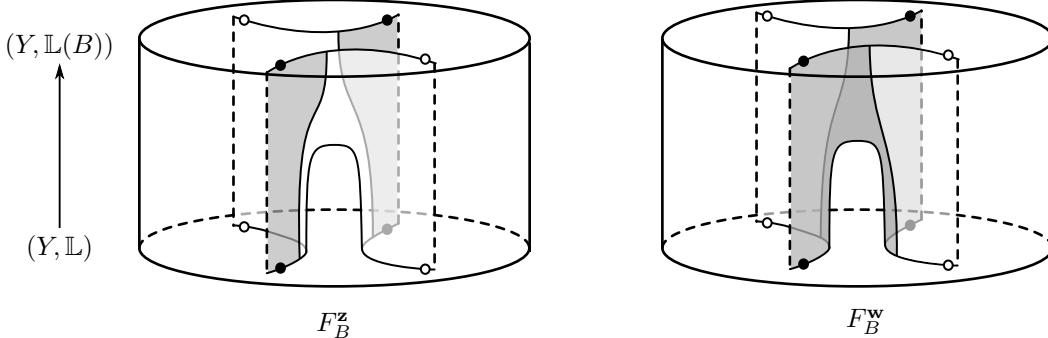


FIGURE 7.1. **Decorated link cobordisms corresponding to F_B^z and F_B^w .** The underlying 4-manifold is $[0, 1] \times Y$. Outside of the region shown, all of the dividing arcs are of the form $[0, 1] \times \{p\}$, for a point $p \in L \setminus (\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z})$.

Finally, we need to describe the cobordism maps which add or remove an adjacent pair of basepoints on the link. These are the *quasi-stabilization* maps, and are described in the context of the link Floer TQFT in [Zem16, Section 4]. Suppose that $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a diagram for \mathbb{L} and that C is a component of $L \setminus (\mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z})$ which is contained in the α handlebody U_{α} . Suppose that $\partial C = \{w', z'\}$. Let w and z be two new basepoints, contained in C . Let $\mathbb{L}_{w,z}^+$ denote the link $(L, \mathbf{w} \cup \{w\}, \mathbf{z} \cup \{z\})$. We can form a diagram \mathcal{H}^+ for $(Y, \mathbb{L}_{w,z}^+)$, as follows. Let $A \subseteq \Sigma \setminus \alpha$ be the connected component containing w' and z' . Let α_s be a simple closed curve in A which divides A into two components, one of which contains w' , and the other contains z' . We then pick an arbitrary point on α_s (away from the β curves), and add a very small β_0 curve, which intersects α_s in two points, and bounds a small disk. The disk bounded by β_0 is split into two bigons by α_s . In one bigon, we put w , and in the other, we put z . The curves α_s and β_0 intersect in two points, which are distinguished by their $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ gradings. Let us write $\theta^{\mathbf{w}}$ for the top $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ graded intersection

point, and θ^z for the top gr_z graded intersection point. The curves α_s , β_0 , and the intersection points θ^w and θ^z are shown in Figure 7.2.

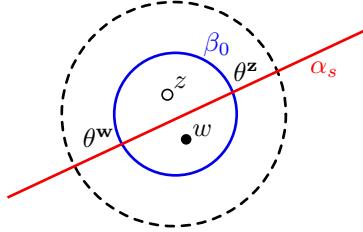


FIGURE 7.2. A local picture of a quasi-stabilized Heegaard diagram.

For appropriately chosen colorings σ and σ' , there are two positive quasi-stabilization maps

$$(7.2) \quad S_{w,z}^+, T_{w,z}^+ : \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, (\mathbb{L}_{w,z}^+)^{\sigma'}, \mathfrak{s}),$$

defined by the formulas

$$(7.3) \quad S_{w,z}^+(\mathbf{x}) := \mathbf{x} \otimes \theta^w \quad \text{and} \quad T_{w,z}^+(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \otimes \theta^z,$$

extended linearly over the ring \mathcal{R}_P^∞ .

There are also two negative quasi-stabilization maps, with the opposite domain and codomain as $S_{w,z}^+$ and $T_{w,z}^+$, defined via the formulas

$$(7.4) \quad S_{w,z}^-(\mathbf{x} \otimes \theta^w) = 0, \quad S_{w,z}^-(\mathbf{x} \otimes \theta^z) = \mathbf{x}, \quad T_{w,z}^-(\mathbf{x} \otimes \theta^w) = \mathbf{x} \quad \text{and} \quad T_{w,z}^-(\mathbf{x} \otimes \theta^z) = 0.$$

The quasi-stabilization maps correspond to the decorated link cobordisms shown in Figure 7.3. The requirement on the colorings σ and σ' in Equation (7.2) corresponds exactly to σ and σ' being induced by a coloring of the associated decorated link cobordism in Figure 7.3. See [Zem16, Corollary 4.4] for more on the coloring requirements and the quasi-stabilization maps.

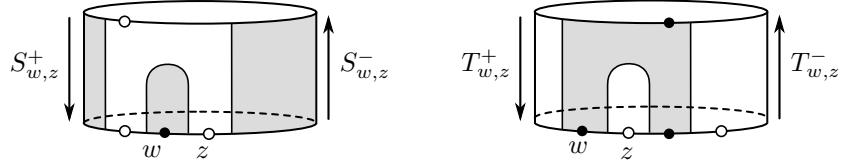


FIGURE 7.3. Decorated link cobordisms for the quasi-stabilization maps $S_{w,z}^+$, $S_{w,z}^-$, $T_{w,z}^+$ and $T_{w,z}^-$. The underlying 4-manifolds are $[0, 1] \times Y$.

7.2. Grading changes of elementary link cobordism maps. In this section, we compute the grading changes induced by the link cobordism maps for elementary link cobordisms.

We begin with the quasi-stabilization maps:

Lemma 7.1. *The quasi-stabilization maps are graded and satisfy*

$$A_S(S_{w,z}^\circ(\mathbf{x}))_j - A_S(\mathbf{x})_j = \frac{1}{2}\delta(J(K), j) \quad \text{and} \quad A_S(T_{w,z}^\circ(\mathbf{x}))_j - A_S(\mathbf{x})_j = -\frac{1}{2}\delta(J(K), j),$$

for $\circ \in \{+, -\}$, and where K denotes the component of L which contains w and z . Furthermore,

$$\text{gr}_w(S_{w,z}^\circ(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_w(\mathbf{x}) = \text{gr}_z(T_{w,z}^\circ(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_z(\mathbf{x}) = +\frac{1}{2}$$

and

$$\text{gr}_z(S_{w,z}^\circ(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_z(\mathbf{x}) = \text{gr}_w(T_{w,z}^\circ(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_w(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Proof. We will focus on the Alexander grading formula, since the proof of the Maslov grading formula is similar.

We start with a parametrized Kirby diagram $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ for (Y, \mathbb{L}) and a Heegaard triple $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ subordinate to a β -bouquet of \mathbb{S}_1 . We can quasi-stabilize \mathcal{T} to get a triple $\mathcal{T}^+ = (\Sigma, \alpha \cup \{\alpha_s\}, \beta \cup \{\beta_0\}, \beta' \cup \{\beta'_0\}, \mathbf{w} \cup \{w\}, \mathbf{z} \cup \{z\})$ which is subordinate to the same β -bouquet for \mathbb{S}_1 . In \mathcal{T}^+ , the curves β_0 and β'_0 both bound small disks, and intersect each other in two points, $\theta_{\beta_0\beta'_0}^+$ and $\theta_{\beta_0\beta'_0}^-$. The configuration is shown in Figure 7.3.

Suppose $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$. Pick $\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, $\Theta_{\beta\beta'} \in \mathbb{T}_\beta \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$, and a homology class $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta}, \Theta_{\beta\beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'})$.

To compute the Alexander grading of $S_{w,z}^+(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'}) = \mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'} \times \theta_{\alpha_s\beta'_0}^{\mathbf{w}}$, we will use the homology class $\psi^+ \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta} \times \theta_{\alpha_s\beta_0}^{\mathbf{w}}, \Theta_{\beta\beta'} \times \theta_{\beta_0\beta'_0}^+, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'} \times \theta_{\alpha_s\beta'_0}^{\mathbf{w}})$ shown in Figure 7.4. The homology class ψ^+ is formed by taking a class $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta}, \Theta_{\beta\beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'})$, and adjoining a small triangle in the quasi-stabilization region.

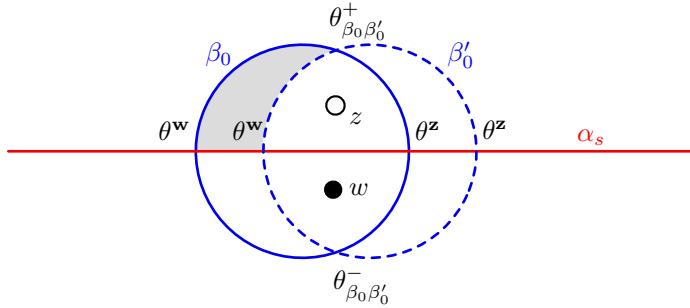


FIGURE 7.4. **The quasi-stabilization region of the triple \mathcal{T}^+ , and the triangle class ψ^+ .** The subscripts on the intersection points labeled θ^w and θ^z have been suppressed.

By explicit examination of the formula defining the Alexander grading in Equation (5.21), we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A(S_{w,z}^+(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'}))_j - A(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'})_j \\
 &= A(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'} \times \theta_{\alpha_s\beta'_0}^{\mathbf{w}})_j - A(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'})_j \\
 (7.5) \quad &= \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta} \times \theta_{\alpha_s\beta_0}^{\mathbf{w}})_j - \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\beta\beta'} \times \theta_{\beta_0\beta'_0}^+)_j - \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\beta\beta'})_j \\
 &+ (n_{\mathbf{w} \cup \{w\}} - n_{\mathbf{z} \cup \{z\}})_j(\psi^+) - (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j(\psi) \\
 &= \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta} \times \theta_{\alpha_s\beta_0}^{\mathbf{w}})_j - \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\beta\beta'} \times \theta_{\beta_0\beta'_0}^+)_j - \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\beta\beta'})_j.
 \end{aligned}$$

However by the definition of \tilde{A} from Section 5.3, the last line of Equation (7.5) is $+\frac{1}{2}$ if J maps w and z to j , and 0 otherwise.

The above argument can be modified to compute the grading changes of the other quasi-stabilization maps $S_{w,z}^-, T_{w,z}^+$ and $T_{w,z}^-$. The Maslov grading formulas are proven using a similar argument. \square

We now consider the grading changes associated to the band maps. Suppose that L is a link, $J: L \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$ is an indexing and S is a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface. If B is an oriented band, whose ends are on components of L which are given the same index by J , then $S \cup B$ is a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface for $L(B)$. Note that $S \cup B$ may not be an embedded Seifert surface, though that's not a requirement for a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface (see Definition 2.11).

Lemma 7.2. *Suppose that (Y, \mathbb{L}) is a multi-based link with an indexed, type-partitioned coloring (σ, J) , with index set \mathbb{J} , and B is an α -band for \mathbb{L} in Y . If (σ, J) is compatible with one of the decorated link cobordisms shown in Figure 7.1, then the maps $F_B^{\mathbf{w}}$ and $F_B^{\mathbf{z}}$ are graded with respect to*

the Alexander multi-grading over \mathbb{J} , and satisfy

$$A_{S \cup B}(F_B^{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}))_j - A_S(\mathbf{x})_j = +\frac{1}{2}\delta(j, j_0) \quad \text{and} \quad A_{S \cup B}(F_B^{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}))_j - A_S(\mathbf{x})_j = -\frac{1}{2}\delta(j, j_0),$$

where j_0 denotes the index assigned to the link components that B is attached to. If σ is a type-partitioned coloring of \mathbb{L} which is compatible with the appropriate decorated link cobordism in Figure 7.1, then the band maps are graded with respect to the Maslov gradings, and satisfy

$$\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(F_B^{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(F_B^{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) = 0,$$

and

$$\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(F_B^{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(F_B^{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) = -1.$$

Proof. We will focus on the Alexander grading change of $F_B^{\mathbf{z}}$.

First, in general, if $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is any triple subordinate to a band B attached to \mathbb{L} in Y , and $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ and $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ are intersection points representing the same Spin^c structure in Y , then there is a homology class $\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta})$ by [OS04d, Proposition 8.5]. Recalling from Lemma 3.7 that $X_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}$ becomes $[0, 1] \times Y$ after filling $Y_{\alpha'\alpha}$ with 3- and 4-handles, any other triangle in $\pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta})$ can be obtained by splicing disks into the ends of $\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}$. Hence, it follows that the quantity

$$(7.6) \quad A_{S \cup B}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta})_j + (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}) - A_S(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta})_j$$

is independent of the intersection points $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta}$, $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta}$ and the triangle $\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}$. Furthermore, any two Heegaard triples subordinate to B can be related by a set of moves similar to those in Lemma 3.4 (see [Zem16, Lemma 6.3]) and hence an associativity argument like the one in Lemma 6.2 implies that the quantity in Equation (7.6) is independent of the Heegaard triple $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ subordinate to B .

We now claim that we can choose a parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P} so that the set $\mathbb{L}_{\alpha\beta} \cup B_0$ can be isotoped into a plane in S^3 . To construct such a \mathbb{P} , we work backwards, and start with an unlink U embedded in a plane in S^3 , and define B_0 to be a planar band connecting or separating two components of U . We let $S_{U \cup B_0}^3$ denote $S^3 \setminus (N(U) \cup N(B_0))$, and $Y_{L \cup B}$ denote $Y \setminus N(L \cup B)$. The 3-manifolds $S_{U \cup B_0}^3$ and $Y_{L \cup B}$ each have one genus 2 boundary component, as well as the same number of torus boundary components. Let D and D' denote two compressing disks in $N(L \cup B)$ which are disjoint from L and $L(B)$, respectively. Let D_0 and D'_0 denote analogous compressing disks in $N(U \cup B_0)$. We pick a diffeomorphism

$$\phi: \partial S_{U \cup B_0}^3 \rightarrow \partial Y_{L \cup B}$$

which maps meridians of U to meridians of L , and sends ∂D to ∂D_0 and sends $\partial D'$ to $\partial D'_0$. We now pick a parametrized surgery datum (Definition 4.1) for the pair $(S_{U \cup B_0}^3, Y_{L \cup B}, \phi)$, which then induces a parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P} with the stated properties.

Using the parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P} constructed in the previous paragraph, we construct a Heegaard quadruplet $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ such that

- (1) $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is subordinate to the framed link $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq S^3 \setminus U$.
- (2) $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is subordinate to the band $B \subseteq Y$.

Since B is contained in the α -handlebody, there is an induced band B_0 for the link $\mathbb{L}_{\alpha\beta}$ inside of $Y_{\alpha\beta} \cong Y_{\alpha'\beta} \cong S^3$. We note that $\mathbb{L}_{\alpha\beta}(B_0) = \mathbb{L}_{\alpha'\beta}$. Furthermore, the triple $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is subordinate to the band B_0 .

Let $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$, $\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_\alpha$, and let $\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta'} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta'})$ be any homology class of triangles (such as one which might be counted by the map $F_B^{\mathbf{w}}$). Next, pick intersection points $\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ and $\Theta_{\beta\beta'} \in \mathbb{T}_\beta \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$ with $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(\Theta_{\beta\beta'})$ torsion, as well as a class $\psi_{\alpha\beta\beta'} \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta}, \Theta_{\beta\beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'})$.

Arguing as in Lemma 6.2, we can find an intersection point $\mathbf{x}_{\alpha'\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha'} \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, as well as homology classes $\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta} \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha'\beta})$ and $\psi_{\alpha'\beta\beta'} \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha'\beta}, \Theta_{\beta\beta'}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta'})$ such that

$$(7.7) \quad \psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta} + \psi_{\alpha'\beta\beta'} = \psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta'} + \psi_{\alpha\beta\beta'}.$$

We note that $(\Sigma, \alpha', \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a Heegaard triple subordinate to the framed link \mathbb{S}_1 , and $(\Sigma, \alpha', \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a diagram for a multi-based unlink in S^3 . Hence $(\Sigma, \alpha', \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ can be used to compute the Alexander grading of the intersection point $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta'}$.

Arguing as in Lemma 6.2, using the definition of the Alexander grading, we compute that

$$(7.8) \quad \begin{aligned} A_{S \cup B}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta'})_j - A_S(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha\beta'})_j &= \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha'\beta})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\beta\beta'})_j + (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j(\psi_{\alpha'\beta\beta'}) \\ &\quad - \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta})_j - \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\beta\beta'})_j - (n_{\mathbf{w}} - n_{\mathbf{z}})_j(\psi_{\alpha\beta\beta'}). \end{aligned}$$

Combining Equations (7.7) and (7.8) and rearranging, we see that

$$(7.9) \quad A_{S \cup B}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta'})_j + (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta'}) - A_S(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha'\beta})_j = \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha'\beta})_j + (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\psi_{\alpha'\alpha\beta}) - \tilde{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha\beta})_j.$$

We note that quantity on the left side of Equation (7.9) is exactly the formal grading change of the map $F_B^{\mathbf{z}}$.

Next, we note that the quantity on the right side of Equation (7.9) is exactly the formal Alexander grading change of the map $F_{B_0}^{\mathbf{z}}$, for the band B_0 attached to $\mathbb{U} \subseteq S^3$.

As we argued earlier, the formal grading change of $F_{B_0}^{\mathbf{z}}$ is independent of the choice of homology class of triangle, as well as the Heegaard triple subordinate to B_0 , and hence we can pick any convenient Heegaard triple and compute the grading change for any convenient homology class of triangle. We perform the model computation in Figure 7.5. We can pick a triple $(\Sigma, \alpha', \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ subordinate to the band B_0 such there is an annular subregion which appears as in Figure 7.5, and outside the annular region, the α' curves are all small Hamiltonian isotopies of the α curves. We pick a triangle class $\psi \in \pi_2(\Theta_{\alpha'\alpha}^{\mathbf{w}}, \Theta_{\alpha\beta}^{\mathbf{w}}, \Theta_{\alpha'\beta}^{\mathbf{w}})$. Outside of the annular region shown in Figure 7.5, we can assume that the class ψ consists of only small triangles, and inside the annular region, we assume that the class ψ is one of the two shown in Figure 7.5, depending on whether B_0 splits a component of U into two components, or connects two components. It is straightforward to compute in both cases, using Figure 7.5 and the definition of the Alexander grading \tilde{A} for unlinks in S^3 from Section 5.3, that

$$(7.10) \quad \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha'\beta}^{\mathbf{w}})_j + (n_{\mathbf{z}} - n_{\mathbf{w}})_j(\psi) - \tilde{A}(\Theta_{\alpha\beta}^{\mathbf{w}})_j = \frac{1}{2}\delta(j, j_0).$$

As we described previously, Equation (7.10) is equal to the right hand side of Equation (7.9), and the left hand side of Equation (7.9) is exactly the formal Alexander grading change of $F_B^{\mathbf{z}}$, establishing the grading formula for $F_B^{\mathbf{z}}$.

A symmetrical argument can be used to compute the Alexander grading change of the band maps $F_B^{\mathbf{w}}$. Finally, we note that a simple modification of the above argument can be used to compute the Maslov grading changes. \square

7.3. Proof of Theorem 2.14.

We can now prove our main grading theorem:

Proof of Theorem 2.14. Firstly, it is straightforward to check that each of the formulas we've described for the Alexander and Maslov gradings are additive under composition of cobordism. Hence, it is sufficient to check the grading change formulas for the elementary cobordisms in Section 7.1.

We will focus on proving the theorem for the Alexander grading, since the proof of the Maslov grading formulas is an easy modification.

We begin with the 0-handle and 4-handle maps. Clearly the 0-handle and 4-handle maps induce grading change zero. To verify our grading formula, note that the link cobordism surface consists of a cylindrical decorated link cobordism inside of $[0, 1] \times Y$, together with a disk in B^4 which is split into two components by its single dividing arc. It is straightforward to compute that the expected Alexander grading change in the theorem statement is also 0, agreeing with the actual grading change.

Next, we consider 1-handle and 3-handle cobordisms. For simplicity, we will focus on the 1-handle maps, since the 3-handle maps are dual to the 1-handle maps. For a 1-handle which connects two components (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) and (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2) , we can obtain a parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P} for $(Y_1 \# Y_2, \mathbb{L}_1 \cup \mathbb{L}_2)$

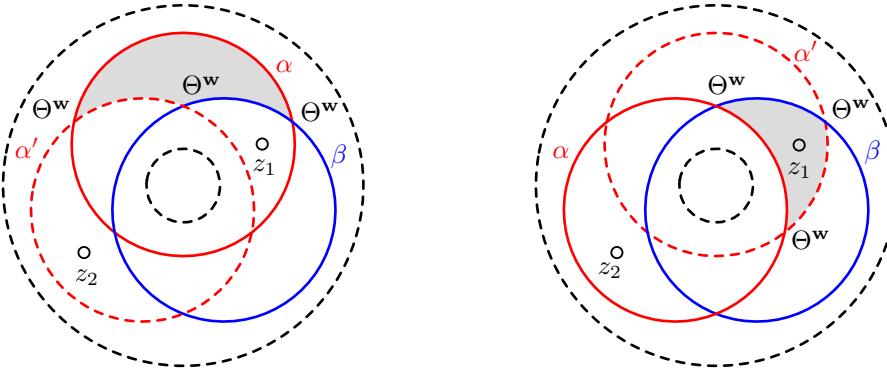


FIGURE 7.5. **A model computation to compute the grading change of the band map $F_{B_0}^z$.** The left side corresponds to the case that B_0 is connecting to components of L , and the right side corresponds to the case that B_0 is splitting a component of L into two components.

by taking the connected sum of a parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P}_1 for (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) , and a parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P}_2 for (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2) . A Heegaard triple \mathcal{T} for \mathbb{P} can be obtained by taking the connected sum of a triple $\mathcal{T}_1 = (\Sigma_1, \alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta'_1)$ for \mathbb{P}_1 and a triple $\mathcal{T}_2 = (\Sigma_2, \alpha_2, \beta_2, \beta'_2)$ for \mathbb{P}_2 . In the connected sum annulus, we add three new curves to the Heegaard triple, α_0 , β_0 and β'_0 , which are homologically essential in the annulus and such that $\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$, $\beta_0 \cap \beta'_0$ and $\alpha_0 \cap \beta'_0$ each consists of exactly two points. We will write $\theta_{\alpha_0 \beta_0}^+$ and $\theta_{\alpha_0 \beta_0}^-$ for the two points of $\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$, and similarly for $\beta_0 \cap \beta'_0$ and $\alpha_0 \cap \beta'_0$. We pick classes $\psi_{\alpha_1 \beta_1 \beta'_1} \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha_1 \beta_1}, \Theta_{\beta_1 \beta'_1}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha_1 \beta'_1})$ and $\psi_{\alpha_2 \beta_2 \beta'_2} \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha_2 \beta_2}, \Theta_{\beta_2 \beta'_2}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha_2 \beta'_2})$, assuming $\Theta_{\beta_1 \beta'_1}$ and $\Theta_{\beta_2 \beta'_2}$ represent the torsion Spin^c structure. For convenience, we can assume $\psi_{\alpha_1 \beta_1 \beta'_1}$ and $\psi_{\alpha_2 \beta_2 \beta'_2}$ have zero multiplicity at the connected sum points. We construct a triangle class

$$\psi^+ \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \times \theta_{\alpha_0 \beta_0}^+ \times \mathbf{x}_{\alpha_2 \beta_2}, \Theta_{\beta_1 \beta'_1} \times \theta_{\beta_0 \beta'_0}^+ \times \Theta_{\beta_2 \beta'_2}, \mathbf{y}_{\alpha_1 \beta'_1} \times \theta_{\alpha_0 \beta'_0}^+ \times \mathbf{y}_{\alpha_2 \beta'_2})$$

on \mathcal{T}^+ by taking the connected sum of $\psi_{\alpha_1 \beta_1 \beta'_1}$ and $\psi_{\alpha_2 \beta_2 \beta'_2}$ and inserting a small triangle class in the connected sum region. A straightforward computation using ψ^+ , $\psi_{\alpha_1 \beta_1 \beta'_1}$ and $\psi_{\alpha_2 \beta_2 \beta'_2}$ shows that

$$A_{S_1 \cup S_2}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha_1 \beta'_1} \times \theta_{\alpha_0 \beta'_0}^+ \times \mathbf{y}_{\alpha_2 \beta'_2})_j = A_{S_1}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha_1 \beta'_1})_j + A_{S_2}(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha_2 \beta'_2})_j,$$

whenever S_1 and S_2 are generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surfaces of \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 in Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively. It follows that the 1-handle maps are 0-graded with respect to the Alexander grading, agreeing with the formula in the theorem statement. A similar argument works for the 3-handle maps, when a 3-handle splits a component of Y into two components.

For a 1-handle which is attached with both feet on a single component of Y , we argue as follows. If \mathbb{P} is a parametrized Kirby diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) , with framed link \mathbb{S}_1 , then a parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P}' for $(Y \# (S^1 \times S^2), \mathbb{L})$ can be obtained by adding a 0-framed unknot to \mathbb{S}_1 , which is unlinked from $\mathbb{S}_1 \cup U$. If $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a surgery triple for \mathbb{P} , a surgery triple for \mathbb{P}' can be obtained by taking the connected sum of a genus one Heegaard triple $(T^2, \alpha_0, \beta_0, \beta'_0)$, where β_0 and β'_0 are small Hamiltonian isotopies of each other, intersecting twice, and α_0 is a curve on T^2 which intersects each of β_0 and β'_0 exactly once. An easy computation shows that if $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha \beta'} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$, and S is a generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface for \mathbb{L} in Y , then

$$A_S(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha \beta'} \times \theta_{\beta \beta'}^+)_j = A_S(\mathbf{y}_{\alpha \beta'})_j,$$

showing that the 1-handle maps induce Alexander grading change 0, agreeing with the formula from the theorem statement.

We now consider the 2-handle maps. The fact that the 2-handle maps induce the stated grading change is essentially a tautology, and follows from an associativity argument similar to the proof of Lemma 7.2.

Finally, the quasi-stabilization and band maps have the expected Alexander grading changes by Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2 (note that the corresponding decorated link cobordisms are shown in Figures 7.1 and 7.3).

Having established the Alexander grading change for each elementary link cobordism, the grading change follows for a general link cobordism. The formula for the Maslov grading change is a straightforward modification. \square

8. EQUIVALENCE WITH OZSVÁTH AND SZABÓ'S CONSTRUCTION

In this section, we prove the following:

Proposition 8.1. *If \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link in S^3 , and each component of \mathbb{L} has exactly two base-points, then the Alexander multi-grading A defined in Section 5.5 coincides with the Alexander multi-grading defined by Ozsváth and Szabó in [OS08].*

We warn the reader that Proposition 8.1 is stated only for the Alexander multi-grading, and not the Maslov gradings. For links in S^3 , there is a canonical choice of absolute Alexander grading, characterized by a conjugation symmetry property. For the Maslov gradings, there are several natural normalization conventions, depending on ones perspective. Nonetheless, for doubly based knots in S^3 , the Maslov grading gr_w coincides with Ozsváth and Szabó's homological grading; See Section 1.5.

8.1. Gradings using α -bouquets. We defined the absolute grading in Section 5.5 using β -bouquets of framed links in S^3 , but it will be useful to know that α -bouquets can be used as well. We will write A_S^α for the gradings defined using α -bouquets, and A_S^β for the gradings defined using β -bouquets. Similarly there are Maslov gradings gr_w^α , gr_w^β , gr_z^α and gr_z^β .

Lemma 8.2. *The absolute gradings satisfy*

$$\text{gr}_w^\alpha = \text{gr}_w^\beta, \quad \text{gr}_z^\alpha = \text{gr}_z^\beta \quad \text{and} \quad A_S^\alpha = A_S^\beta.$$

Proof. We focus on the equality for the Alexander gradings; the equality for the Maslov gradings can be proven similarly.

The key idea is that given a framed link \mathbb{S}_1 in $Y \setminus L$, we can define two “cobordism maps”

$$(8.1) \quad F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S, S'}^\alpha, \quad F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S, S'}^\alpha: \mathbb{A}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}(Y(\mathbb{S}_1), \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}'),$$

whenever $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$ and $\mathfrak{s}' \in \text{Spin}^c(Y(\mathbb{S}_1))$ are Spin^c structures which have a common extension over the 2-handle cobordism $W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1)$, and S and S' are generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surfaces in Y and $Y(\mathbb{S}_1)$.

To define the map $F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S, S'}^\beta$, we pick a β -bouquet \mathcal{B}^β for \mathbb{S}_1 , as well as a triple $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ which is subordinate to \mathcal{B}^β . We pick a homology class $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \mathbf{y})$ where $\mathfrak{s}_w(\mathbf{x}) = \mathfrak{s}$, $\mathfrak{s}_w(\mathbf{y}) = \mathfrak{s}'$ and $\mathfrak{s}_w(\Theta)$ is torsion. If $A \in \mathbb{A}(Y, \mathbb{L}^{(\sigma, \mathbb{J})}, \mathfrak{s})$, we define

$$F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S, S'}^\beta(A)(\mathbf{y})_j := A(\mathbf{x})_j + \tilde{A}(\Theta)_j + (n_w - n_z)_j(\psi) + \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2}$$

where $\hat{\Sigma}_j$ is formed by capping off the surface $[0, 1] \times L_j \subseteq W(Y, \mathbb{S}_1)$ with S_j and $-S'_j$. A map $F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S, S'}^\alpha$ is defined analogously, using α -bouquets.

The proofs of Lemmas 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 adapt to show invariance of the maps $F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, S, S'}^\alpha$ and $F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, S, S'}^\beta$ from the choice of bouquet and Heegaard triple.

Furthermore, we claim that the cobordism maps on gradings satisfy the following “composition law”:

$$(8.2) \quad F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S, S'}^\beta(A_S^\beta) = A_{S'}^\beta \quad \text{and} \quad F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S, S'}^\alpha(A_S^\alpha) = A_{S'}^\alpha.$$

Equation (8.2) is proven similar to the standard composition for the link cobordism maps. If \mathbb{P} is a parametrized Kirby diagram for (Y, \mathbb{L}) , with framed link $\mathbb{S}'_1 \subseteq S^3 \setminus U$, one takes a Heegaard quadruple $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta', \beta'', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ such that $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta')$ is subordinate to a bouquet of \mathbb{S}'_1 , and $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta', \beta'')$ is

subordinate to a bouquet for $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq Y$, and $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \beta'')$ is subordinate to a bouquet for $\mathbb{S}'_1 \cup \mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq S^3$. Using an associativity argument like the one in Lemma 6.2, it is straightforward to establish Equation (8.2).

If \mathbb{S}_1 and \mathbb{S}'_1 are two framed links in Y , then adapting the associativity argument from Lemma 6.2 also shows that

$$(8.3) \quad F_{Y(\mathbb{S}_1), \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S'', S'}^\beta \circ F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S, S''}^\alpha = F_{Y(\mathbb{S}'_1), \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S''', S'}^\alpha \circ F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S, S'''}^\beta$$

whenever S'' and S''' are generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surfaces for \mathbb{L} inside of $Y(\mathbb{S}_1)$ and $Y(\mathbb{S}'_1)$, respectively (compare [OS06, Lemma 5.2]).

If U is an unlink in any $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$, we will write (abusing notation slightly) S_0 for any Seifert surface for U . Recall that \tilde{A} denotes the Alexander grading on the link Floer homology of the unlink in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#k}$, which we declared in Section 5.3. We note that it is easy to compute from the definition that

$$(8.4) \quad \tilde{A} = A_{S_0}^\alpha = A_{S_0}^\beta.$$

We pick a parametrized Kirby diagram \mathbb{P} of (Y, L) , with framed link $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq S^3 \setminus U$, and a diffeomorphism between $(S^3(\mathbb{S}_1), U)$ and (Y, L) . Let \mathbb{S}'_1 denote the framed link consisting of a 0-framed meridian for each component of \mathbb{S}_1 .

By Equation (8.2), we have

$$(8.5) \quad \tilde{A} = (F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S, S_0}^\beta \circ F_{S^3, \mathbb{U}, \mathbb{S}_1, S_0, S}^\alpha)(\tilde{A}) = F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S, S_0}^\beta(A_S^\beta),$$

where \mathbb{U} denotes the unlink U in S^3 , decorated with the basepoints from \mathbb{L} induced by \mathbb{P}

Since the ‘‘cobordism maps’’ on the set of Alexander gradings are isomorphisms of affine sets over $\mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{J}}$, to establish that $A_S^\beta = A_S^\alpha$, it is sufficient to show that they have the same evaluation under any 2-handle cobordism map. Hence, by Equation (8.5), it is sufficient to show that

$$(8.6) \quad \tilde{A} = F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S, S_0}^\beta(A_S^\alpha).$$

Importantly, we note that since $\mathbb{S}'_1 \subseteq S^3$ consists of 0-framed unknots which are unlinked from \mathbb{U} , the pair $(S^3(\mathbb{S}'_1), \mathbb{U})$ is an unlink in $(S^1 \times S^2)^{\#|\mathbb{S}'_1|}$. Hence, by Equation (8.4)

$$F_{S^3, \mathbb{U}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S_0, S_0}^\beta(\tilde{A}) = F_{S^3, \mathbb{U}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S_0, S_0}^\alpha(\tilde{A}) = \tilde{A}.$$

Hence we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S, S_0}^\beta(A_S^\alpha) &= (F_{Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S, S_0}^\beta \circ F_{S^3, \mathbb{U}, \mathbb{S}_1, S_0, S}^\alpha)(\tilde{A}) && \text{(Equation (8.2))} \\ &= (F_{S^3(\mathbb{S}'_1), \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S_0, S_0}^\alpha \circ F_{S^3, \mathbb{U}, \mathbb{S}'_1, S_0, S_0}^\beta)(\tilde{A}) && \text{(Equation (8.3))} \\ &= F_{S^3(\mathbb{S}'_1), \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{S}_1, S_0, S_0}^\alpha(\tilde{A}) && \text{(Equation (8.4))} \\ &= \tilde{A}, && \text{(Equation (8.2))} \end{aligned}$$

completing the proof. \square

8.2. Conjugation symmetry. As a step towards proving the equivalence of our construction with Ozsváth and Szabó’s, we will analyze the interaction of our gradings with the conjugation action on link Floer homology.

If $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ is a multi-based link, then we let $\bar{\mathbb{L}} = (L, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})$ denote the same link, but with the designation of the basepoints as type-**w** or type-**z** switched. There is a natural conjugation action on $\text{Spin}^c(Y)$. If $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$ corresponds to the vector field v , then the conjugate Spin^c structure $\bar{\mathfrak{s}}$ corresponds to the vector field $-v$.

We now describe the conjugation action η on $\widehat{\mathcal{CFL}}$. Given a Heegaard diagram $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ for $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$, we consider the conjugate diagram $\bar{\mathcal{H}} = (-\Sigma, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\alpha}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})$ for $(Y, \bar{\mathbb{L}})$. There is a natural correspondence between the intersection points on \mathcal{H} and $\bar{\mathcal{H}}$. We note however, that

$\overline{\mathfrak{s}_{\mathcal{H},\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x})} = \mathfrak{s}_{\overline{\mathcal{H}},\mathbf{p}}(\eta(\mathbf{x}))$, by explicit examination of the vector fields constructed by Ozsváth and Szabó in [OS04d]. On the other hand,

$$(8.7) \quad \mathfrak{s}_{\overline{\mathcal{H}},\mathbf{q}}(\eta(\mathbf{x})) = \overline{\mathfrak{s}_{\mathcal{H},\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x})} + PD[L],$$

from Lemma 3.8. By Equation (8.7), we see that η maps $\widehat{CFL}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ to $\widehat{CFL}(Y, \overline{\mathbb{L}}, \overline{\mathfrak{s}} + PD[L])$.

By extending η linearly over the ring $\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{p}}, V_{\mathbf{q}}]$, the map η induces an equivariant, filtered chain homotopy equivalence

$$\mathcal{CF}^{\infty}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CF}^{\infty}(Y, \overline{\mathbb{L}}, \overline{\mathfrak{s}} + PD[L]).$$

In this section, we prove the following:

Proposition 8.3. *Suppose that $\mathbb{L} = (L, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ is a multi-link in Y with an indexed, type partitioned coloring (σ, J) , and L is \mathbb{J} -null-homologous. If S is a choice of generalized \mathbb{J} -Seifert surface for \mathbb{L} , then the map $\eta: \mathcal{CF}^{\infty}(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CF}^{\infty}(Y, \overline{\mathbb{L}}, \overline{\mathfrak{s}})$ satisfies*

$$A_S(\eta(\mathbf{x})) = -A_S(\mathbf{x}),$$

for homogeneously graded \mathbf{x} . If in addition $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is torsion, then

$$\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(\eta(\mathbf{x})) = \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(\eta(\mathbf{x})) = \text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}).$$

Proof. It is sufficient to show the claim for \widehat{CFL} , since the map η is $\mathbb{F}_2[U_{\mathbf{p}}, V_{\mathbf{q}}]$ -equivariant.

We take a parametrized Kirby diagram $\mathbb{P} = (\phi_0, \lambda, \mathbb{S}_1, f)$ and a surgery triple $\mathcal{T} = (\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\beta}', \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$, which is subordinate to a β -bouquet for \mathbb{S}_1 . If $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta'}$, and $\psi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \mathbf{y})$ is a homology class of triangles, then the absolute Alexander grading A_S on $\widehat{CFL}(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}', \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is defined by the formula

$$A_S(\mathbf{y})_j = \widetilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j + \widetilde{A}(\Theta)_j + (n_{\mathbf{p}}(\psi) - n_{\mathbf{q}}(\psi))_j + \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{p}}(\psi)), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2}.$$

We can form the conjugate triple $\overline{\mathcal{T}} = (-\Sigma, \overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}'}, \overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}}, \overline{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})$ of \mathcal{T} . The β -bouquet for \mathbb{S}_1 now becomes an α -bouquet for \mathbb{S}_1 , and $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$ is now subordinate to this α -bouquet for the same framed link \mathbb{S}_1 in $S^3 \setminus U$.

Using Lemma 8.2, we can use $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$ to compute the grading of $\eta(\mathbf{y})$. Notice that there is a canonical, orientation preserving diffeomorphism

$$(8.8) \quad X_{\alpha\beta\beta'} \cong X_{\overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}'}\overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\overline{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}}.$$

The identification in Equation (8.8) respects the embedding of both $X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$ and $X_{\overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}'}\overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\overline{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}}$ into the 2-handle cobordism $W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1)$ from Lemma 3.7. The diffeomorphism from Equation (8.8) restricts to an orientation preserving diffeomorphism

$$\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'} \cong \Sigma_{\overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}'}\overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\overline{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}}.$$

The homology class ψ induces a class $\overline{\psi}$ on the conjugate Heegaard triple.

The Alexander grading of $\eta(\mathbf{y})$ can be computed using the triple $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$ and the triangle class $\overline{\psi}$, and indeed we see that

$$A(\eta(\mathbf{y}))_j = \widetilde{A}(\eta(\mathbf{x}))_j + \widetilde{A}(\eta(\Theta))_j + (n_{\mathbf{q}}(\overline{\psi}) - n_{\mathbf{p}}(\overline{\psi}))_j + \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{q}}(\overline{\psi})), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]}{2}.$$

We will show that $A(\eta(\mathbf{y}))_j = -A(\mathbf{y})_j$.

First observe that

$$(8.9) \quad \widetilde{A}(\eta(\mathbf{x}))_j = -\widetilde{A}(\mathbf{x})_j \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{A}(\eta(\Theta))_j = -\widetilde{A}(\Theta)_j,$$

using the definition of \widetilde{A} from Section 5.3 and an easy model computation.

Note that the roles of \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} as type- \mathbf{w} and type- \mathbf{z} is reversed in $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$. Correspondingly

$$(8.10) \quad (n_{\mathbf{q}}(\psi) - n_{\mathbf{p}}(\psi))_j = -(n_{\mathbf{p}}(\overline{\psi}) - n_{\mathbf{q}}(\overline{\psi}))_j.$$

We now consider the homological terms involving the homology class of the surface $\Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'}$ appearing in the formula for the grading. We note that $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{p}}(\overline{\psi}) = \overline{\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{p}}(\psi)}$. Similarly $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{q}}(\overline{\psi}) = \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{p}}(\overline{\psi}) + PD[\Sigma_{\overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}'}\overline{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\overline{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}}]$

by Lemma 3.9. Note that after filling in $(Y_{\beta\beta'}, L_{\beta\beta'})$ with 3-handles and 4-handles containing standardly embedded slice disks of $L_{\beta\beta'}$, the pair $(X_{\alpha\beta\beta'}, \Sigma_{\alpha\beta\beta'})$ becomes $(W(S^3, \mathbb{S}_1), \Sigma)$ by Lemma 3.7. Hence we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{q}(\bar{\psi})), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j] &= \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{p}(\bar{\psi}) + PD[\Sigma]), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \\
 (8.11) \quad &= -\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{p}(\psi)), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle + 2\langle PD[\Sigma], [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \\
 &= -(\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_\mathbf{p}(\psi)), [\hat{\Sigma}_j] \rangle - [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}_j]).
 \end{aligned}$$

Combining Equations (8.9), (8.10) and (8.11), we see that each summand of $A(\mathbf{y})_j$ is changed to its negative in $A(\eta(\mathbf{y}))_j$, from which we conclude that $A(\eta(\mathbf{y}))_j = -A(\mathbf{y})_j$.

The claim about the Maslov gradings is proven similarly. \square

8.3. Proof of the equivalence. We can now prove that our gradings coincide with Ozsváth and Szabó's:

Proof of Proposition 8.1. By Proposition 8.3, the map η induces an isomorphism

$$(8.12) \quad \widehat{HFL}(S^3, \mathbb{L})_s \cong \widehat{HFL}(S^3, \bar{\mathbb{L}})_{-s},$$

where $s \in \mathbb{Q}^L$ denotes our Alexander multi-grading. Since \mathbb{L} and $\bar{\mathbb{L}}$ are isotopic links inside of S^3 (they are related by a half twist on each link component), $\widehat{HFL}(S^3, \mathbb{L})$ and $\widehat{HFL}(S^3, \bar{\mathbb{L}})$ are isomorphic as multi-graded groups. By [OS08, Equation 25], the gradings defined by Ozsváth and Szabó also satisfy Equation (8.12). Since the hat version of link Floer homology groups for links in S^3 are non-vanishing and finitely generated over \mathbb{F}_2 , it is straightforward to see that our definition of the Alexander multi-grading must coincide with theirs. \square

9. COMPUTATIONS OF THE LINK COBORDISM MAPS

In this section, we perform some computations of the link cobordism maps in certain special cases. We focus on computing the map when \mathcal{F} is obtained by puncturing a closed surface, or computing the induced map on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ for more general link cobordisms.

A key computational tool is [Zem16, Theorem C], stated below as Theorem 9.4, which computes the map induced by a decorated link cobordism when we algebraically forget about either the \mathbf{w} basepoints, or the \mathbf{z} basepoints.

Throughout this section, we will focus on colorings of links $\sigma: \mathbf{w} \cup \mathbf{z} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ where \mathbf{P} has exactly two colors, and all \mathbf{w} basepoints are assigned the variable U , and all \mathbf{z} basepoints are assigned the variable V . For such colorings, we write \mathcal{R}^- for the ring

$$\mathcal{R}^- := \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{P}}^- \cong \mathbb{F}_2[U, V].$$

For notational simplicity, we omit the coloring σ from the notation in this section.

9.1. A distinguished element of $\mathbb{F}_2[U] \otimes \Lambda^*(H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{F}_2))$. In this section we describe a distinguished element of $\mathbb{F}_2[U] \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \Lambda^*(H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{F}_2))$, which appears frequently in our computations, and is a familiar expression from Seiberg–Witten theory.

Definition 9.1. Suppose Σ is an oriented surface of genus g , with either zero or one boundary component. We say a collection of simple closed curves $A_1, \dots, A_g, B_1, \dots, B_g$ on Σ form a *geometric symplectic* basis of $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$ if the following hold:

- (1) $\{[A_1], \dots, [A_g], [B_1], \dots, [B_g]\}$ is a basis of $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$.
- (2) The geometric intersection number of A_i and B_j is $\delta_{i,j}$.

Given an oriented, connected surface with zero or one boundary component, we consider the element

$$(9.1) \quad \xi(\Sigma) := \prod_{j=1}^{g(\Sigma)} (U + [A_j] \wedge [B_j]) \in \mathbb{F}_2[U] \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \Lambda^*(H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{F}_2)).$$

Although the element $\xi(\Sigma)$ is defined by picking a geometric symplectic basis, we in fact have the following:

Proposition 9.2. *The element $\xi(\Sigma)$ is independent of the choice of geometric symplectic basis of $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$. Furthermore, the action of $\text{MCG}(\Sigma)$ on $\mathbb{F}_2[U] \otimes \Lambda^*(H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{F}_2))$ fixes $\xi(\Sigma)$.*

Proof. If $\partial\Sigma \neq \emptyset$, let $\hat{\Sigma}$ denote the surface obtained by capping off the boundary of Σ with a disk. Since $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(\hat{\Sigma}; \mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism, it is sufficient to show the analogous statement for the element $\xi(\hat{\Sigma}) \in \mathbb{F}_2[U] \otimes \Lambda^*(H_1(\hat{\Sigma}; \mathbb{F}_2))$, defined using a geometric symplectic basis of $H_1(\hat{\Sigma}; \mathbb{Z})$.

Suppose that $\{[A_1], \dots, [A_g], [B_1], \dots, [B_g]\}$ and $\{[A'_1], \dots, [A'_g], [B'_1], \dots, [B'_g]\}$ are two choices of geometric symplectic bases. We can pick a single automorphism ϕ of Σ such that for all $i \in \{1, \dots, g\}$ we have $\phi(F_i) = F'_i$, where F_i and F'_i are the punctured tori

$$F_i := N(A_i \cup B_i) \quad \text{and} \quad F'_i := N(A'_i \cup B'_i).$$

Furthermore, we can arrange that $\phi(A_i) = A'_i$ and $\phi(B_i) = B'_i$ (up to orientation reversal). Hence, it is sufficient to show that $\xi(\hat{\Sigma})$, computed with the basis $A_1, \dots, A_g, B_1, \dots, B_g$, is fixed by $\text{MCG}(\hat{\Sigma})$. According to [Lic64], the group $\text{MCG}(\hat{\Sigma})$ is generated by Dehn twists along the curves $a_1, \dots, a_g, b_1, \dots, b_g, c_1, \dots, c_{g-1}$ shown in Figure 9.1. We can assume $a_i = A_i$ and $b_i = B_i$.

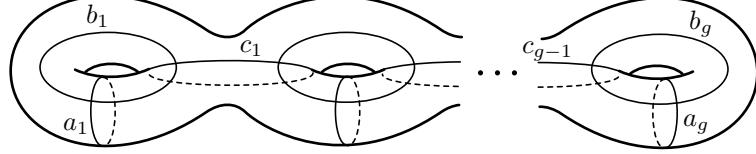


FIGURE 9.1. **Generators of $\text{MCG}(\hat{\Sigma})$.**

We now consider invariance of $\xi(\hat{\Sigma})$ under Dehn twists along a_i . The only curve in our basis which is changed by a Dehn twist along a_i is B_i . A Dehn twist along a_i sends the class $[B_i]$ to $[B_i] + [A_i]$. This does not change the element $\xi(\hat{\Sigma})$, since

$$U + [A_i]([A_i] + [B_i]) = U + [A_i][B_i].$$

Invariance under Dehn twists along a curve b_i is similar.

We finally consider a Dehn twist along a curve c_i , which we note intersects both B_i and B_{i+1} , and none of the other A_j or B_j curves. A Dehn twist along c_i sends the homology class $[B_i]$ to $[B_i] + [A_i] + [A_{i+1}]$ and sends $[B_{i+1}]$ to $[B_{i+1}] + [A_i] + [A_{i+1}]$. To show invariance of $\xi(\hat{\Sigma})$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} & (U + [A_i]([B_i] + [A_i] + [A_{i+1}])(U + [A_{i+1}]([B_{i+1}] + [A_i] + [A_{i+1}])) \\ &= U^2 + ([A_i][B_i] + [A_{i+1}][B_{i+1}])U + [A_i][B_i][A_{i+1}][B_{i+1}] \\ &= (U + [A_i][B_i])(U + [A_{i+1}][B_{i+1}]). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\xi(\hat{\Sigma})$ is preserved by the action of $\text{MCG}(\hat{\Sigma})$, and hence is independent of the choice of geometric symplectic basis. As we remarked earlier, this implies that $\xi(\Sigma)$ is also independent of the choice of geometric symplectic basis, and consequently is fixed by the action of $\text{MCG}(\Sigma)$. \square

9.2. The algebraic reductions of the link cobordism maps. We recall that if $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w})$ is a multi-pointed Heegaard diagram for (Y, \mathbf{w}) , the module $CF^-(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s})$ is the free $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -module generated by intersection points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$. By counting holomorphic curves, one can define a differential on $CF^-(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s})$, similar to the expression which appears in Equation (2.1).

For links equipped with a coloring with exactly two colors, such that the \mathbf{w} basepoints are given the same color, and the \mathbf{z} basepoints are given the other, we can recover CF^- from \mathcal{CF}^- via either

of the two natural isomorphisms

$$(9.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{CL}^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}^-} \mathcal{R}^-/(V-1) &\cong CF^-(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s}) \quad \text{and} \\ \mathcal{CL}^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}^-} \mathcal{R}^-/(U-1) &\cong CF^-(Y, \mathbf{z}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[L]). \end{aligned}$$

As a general algebraic fact, if $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ is a map of R -modules, and N is an R -module, there is an induced map $F \otimes \text{id}_N: M_1 \otimes_R N \rightarrow M_2 \otimes_R N$. Hence, given a decorated link cobordism $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$, we obtain two maps:

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}|_{V=1}: CF^-(Y_1, \mathbf{w}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow CF^-(Y_2, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$$

and

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}|_{U=1}: CF^-(Y_1, \mathbf{z}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1} - PD[L_1]) \rightarrow CF^-(Y_2, \mathbf{z}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2} - PD[L_2]).$$

In [Zem15], the author constructs a “graph TQFT” for CF^- . The objects of the associated cobordism category are closed 3-manifolds with collections of basepoints. A cobordism from (Y_1, \mathbf{w}_1) to (Y_2, \mathbf{w}_2) consists of a pair (W, Γ) such that W is a compact, oriented 4-manifold with $\partial W = -Y_1 \sqcup Y_2$, and $\Gamma \subseteq W$ is a finite, embedded graph satisfying the following:

- (1) $\Gamma \cap Y_i = \mathbf{w}_i$.
- (2) Each basepoint in \mathbf{w}_i has valence 1 in Γ .
- (3) Γ is decorated which a choice of cyclic ordering at each of its vertices.

Given a ribbon graph cobordism $(W, \Gamma): (Y_1, \mathbf{w}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbf{w}_2)$, there are two maps

$$F_{W, \Gamma, \mathfrak{s}}^A, F_{W, \Gamma, \mathfrak{s}}^B: CF^-(Y_1, \mathbf{w}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow CF^-(Y_2, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2}).$$

The construction from [Zem15] corresponds to the type- A maps. The type- B maps are a simple variation, which are described in [HMZ18, Section 3].

The type- A maps and the type- B maps satisfy the relation

$$(9.3) \quad F_{W, \Gamma, \mathfrak{s}}^A \simeq F_{W, \bar{\Gamma}, \mathfrak{s}}^B,$$

where $\bar{\Gamma}$ is the graph obtained by reversing the cyclic orders of Γ [HMZ18, Lemma 5.9].

To relate the link cobordism maps to the graph cobordism maps, we need the following notion:

Definition 9.3. Suppose $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$ is a decorated link cobordism with type- \mathbf{w} subsurface $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$. If $\Gamma \subseteq W$ is a ribbon graph, we say that Γ is a *ribbon 1-skeleton* of $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ if the following hold:

- (1) $\Gamma \subseteq \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$.
- (2) $\Gamma \cap Y_i = \mathbf{w}_i$.
- (3) $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ is a regular neighborhood of Γ inside of Σ .
- (4) The ribbon structure of Γ is compatible with the orientation of Σ .

The following general reduction theorem is proven in [Zem16]:

Theorem 9.4 ([Zem16, Theorem C]). *If (W, \mathcal{F}) is a decorated link cobordism, and $\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \subseteq \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathbf{z}} \subseteq \Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ are ribbon 1-skeleta, then*

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}|_{V=1} \simeq F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}^B \quad \text{and} \quad F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}|_{U=1} \simeq F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{z}}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}^A.$$

We now describe the maps induced by several simple graph cobordism, based on several computations from [Zem18].

Appearing in our formulas are two natural endomorphisms of $CF^-(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s})$. The first endomorphism is the action of $\Lambda^*(H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors})$, described by Ozsváth and Szabó [OS04d, Section 4.2.5]. If γ is a closed loop in Y , we will write A_{γ} for the map

$$A_{\gamma}(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{\substack{\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ \mu(\phi)=1}} a(\gamma, \phi) \# \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\phi) \cdot U^{n_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi)} \cdot \mathbf{y},$$

where $a(\gamma, \phi)$ denotes the intersection number of ϕ with γ (appropriately interpreted).

The second endomorphism is the map Φ_w , defined via the formula

$$\Phi_w(\mathbf{x}) := U^{-1} \sum_{\substack{\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ \mu(\phi)=1}} n_w(\phi) \# \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\phi) \cdot U^{n_w(\phi)} \cdot \mathbf{y}.$$

The map Φ_w is considered in [Zem15].

We consider the four ribbon graph cobordisms $([0, 1] \times Y, \Gamma_i)$ shown in Figure 9.2. The homology classes of various loops in the graphs are labeled.

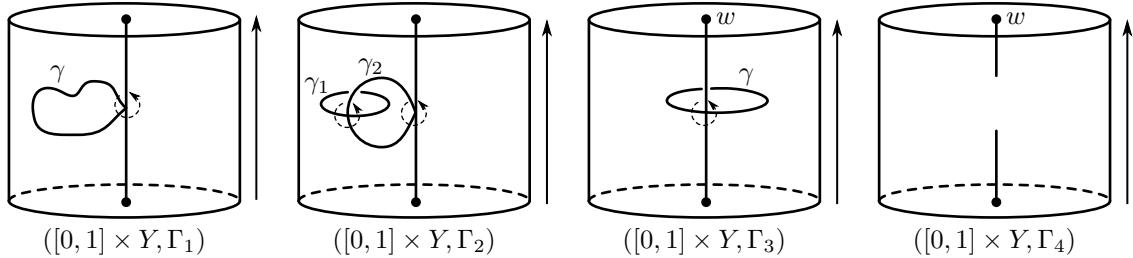


FIGURE 9.2. The graph cobordisms $([0, 1] \times Y, \Gamma_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ considered in Proposition 9.5.

Proposition 9.5. *The graph cobordism maps for $([0, 1] \times Y, \Gamma_i)$ satisfy*

- (1) $F_{[0,1] \times Y, \Gamma_1, \mathfrak{s}} \simeq A_\gamma$.
- (2) $F_{[0,1] \times Y, \Gamma_2, \mathfrak{s}} \simeq U + A_{\gamma_1} A_{\gamma_2}$.
- (3) $F_{[0,1] \times Y, \Gamma_3, \mathfrak{s}} \simeq A_\gamma + U \Phi_w$.
- (4) $F_{[0,1] \times Y, \Gamma_4, \mathfrak{s}} \simeq \Phi_w$.

The above relations hold for both the type-A and B versions of the graph cobordism maps.

Proof. The computation of the maps for Γ_1 and Γ_2 is performed in [Zem18, Proposition 4.6]. We note that [Zem18, Proposition 4.6] is stated only in the case that $[\gamma_1] = [\gamma_2] = 0 \in H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})$ (so that the induced map is the action of U). Nonetheless, the proof given in [Zem18] demonstrates the stated formula for general γ_1 and γ_2 , and then specializes to the case that $[\gamma_1] = [\gamma_2] = 0$. The computation of the map for Γ_4 is performed in [Zem18, Lemma 4.5].

The computation of the cobordism map for Γ_3 follows from the computation of the map for Γ_1 , and Γ_4 , using the *vertex breaking relation*, which describes the effect of changing the relative order of two edges adjacent to a vertex in the graph. The relation is shown in Figure 9.3, and is proven in [Zem18, Lemma 4.4]. To obtain the stated formula for the graph cobordism map for Γ_3 , we apply the vertex breaking relation at the valence 4 vertex, showing that the induced map is a sum of a graph cobordism for the graph Γ_1 , as well as U times the graph cobordism map for Γ_4 .

Finally, we briefly describe why the type-A and B maps coincide for the graphs $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3$ and Γ_4 . For a rigorous proof, we refer the reader to the proof of [Zem18, Proposition 4.6], where the claim is proven for Γ_1 and Γ_2 . The proof therein extends easily to Γ_3 . We note that Equation (9.3) implies that switching from type-A to type-B corresponds to reversing the cyclic orders (immediately implying that the type-A and B maps agree for Γ_4). Hence, on a more conceptual level, one can use several applications of the vertex breaking relation in Figure 9.3 to relate the type-A the graph cobordism map for Γ_i to the type-A graph cobordism map for $\bar{\Gamma}_i$, for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, though we leave this exercise to the reader. \square

The graph cobordism computations from Proposition 9.5 provide a useful description of certain reductions of the link cobordism maps:

Lemma 9.6. *Suppose that $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{K}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{K}_2)$ is a decorated knot cobordism, such that \mathcal{F} is a connected, decorated surface whose dividing set consists of exactly two arcs, a_1 and a_2 , which*

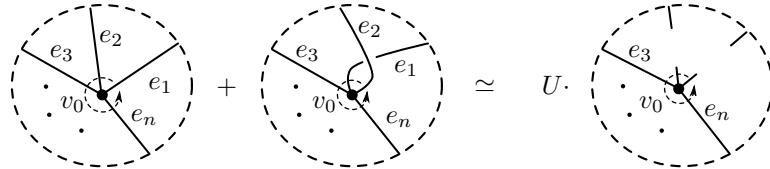


FIGURE 9.3. **The vertex breaking relation.** The vertex breaking relation illustrates the effect of changing the relative ordering of two edges adjacent at a vertex v_0 . Note that the embedding of the actual edges at a vertex does not effect the induced map, though it makes it clearer to switch the embedding between the first and second pictures.

divide \mathcal{F} into two connected components. Then

$$F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}}|_{V=1}(-) \simeq F_{W,c_{\mathbf{w}},\mathfrak{s}}(\iota_*\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -) \quad \text{and} \quad F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}}|_{U=1}(-) \simeq F_{W,c_{\mathbf{z}},\mathfrak{s}-PD[\Sigma]}(\iota_*\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -),$$

where $c_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $c_{\mathbf{z}}$ denote any choice of paths in W formed by concatenating either of the arcs, a_1 or a_2 , with subarcs of $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}} \cap \mathbb{K}_i$ or $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}} \cap \mathbb{K}_i$, respectively. Here $\iota: \Sigma \hookrightarrow W$ denotes inclusion.

Proof. From Theorem 9.4 we know that

$$(9.4) \quad F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}}|_{V=1} \simeq F_{W,\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}},\mathfrak{s}}^B,$$

where $\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$ is a ribbon 1-skeleton of the type- \mathbf{w} subsurface $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ of \mathcal{F} . We will use the graph cobordism computations from Proposition 9.5. The key observation is that a ribbon 1-skeleton for $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ can be constructed from choice of geometric symplectic basis of $H_1(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}; \mathbb{Z})$, as well as an additional arc, which will be the path $c_{\mathbf{w}}$. Let $c_{\mathbf{w}}$ be one of the two embedded paths on $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$, which connect the two \mathbf{w} basepoints and run parallel to $\partial\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$. Suppose $A_1, \dots, A_g, B_1, \dots, B_g$ is a symplectic basis of $H_1(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}; \mathbb{Z})$. We can now construct a ribbon 1-skeleton for $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ by isotoping each A_i so that it intersects $c_{\mathbf{w}}$ non-transversally at a single point. This procedure is shown in Figure 9.4. Write $\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$ for the ribbon 1-skeleton formed via this procedure.

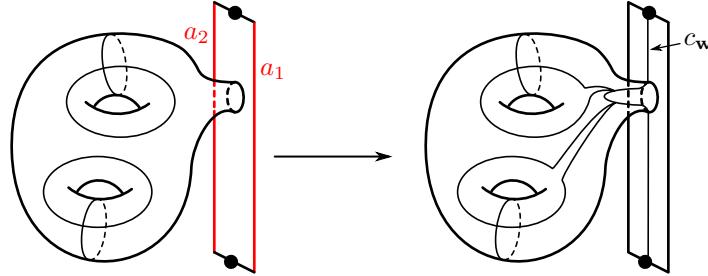


FIGURE 9.4. **Constructing a ribbon 1-skeleton of $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ from a geometric symplectic basis of $H_1(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}; \mathbb{Z})$, and the additional arc $c_{\mathbf{w}}$.** On the left are the curves in the symplectic basis. The two solid dots are the \mathbf{w} basepoints. On the right, a ribbon 1-skeleton has been constructed, using the symplectic basis and the arc $c_{\mathbf{w}}$. The dividing arcs of \mathcal{F} , labeled a_1 and a_2 , are shown in red on the left side.

We can now use Proposition 9.5 to compute the graph cobordism map $F_{W,\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}},\mathfrak{s}}^B$. We decompose the 4-manifold W into a sequence of handle attachments, so that the 1-handles occur before the 2-handles, which occur before the 3-handles. It is straightforward to arrange that all of the loops of $\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$ occur in a product cobordism $[0, 1] \times Y \subseteq W$ which occurs between the 1-handles and the 2-handles. Furthermore, since W is a 4-manifold, it is straightforward to arrange $\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cap ([0, 1] \times Y)$ so that it is a composition of graph cobordisms, each with two loops, and with the same configuration as the

graph cobordism $([0, 1] \times Y, \Gamma_2)$, shown in Figure 9.2. Using the computation from Proposition 9.5, combined with the composition law, it follows that

$$(9.5) \quad F_{W, \Gamma_w, \mathfrak{s}}^B(-) \simeq F_{W, c_w, \mathfrak{s}}(\xi(\Sigma_w) \otimes -).$$

Combining Equation (9.4) and (9.5) implies the stated formula for the $V = 1$ reduction of $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$.

A similar argument works for the $U = 1$ reduction. \square

9.3. The cobordism maps for closed surfaces. In this section, we compute the cobordism maps for link cobordism obtained by puncturing a closed, decorated surface inside of a 4-manifold W with $\partial W = -Y_1 \sqcup Y_2$.

Suppose that \mathcal{F} is a closed, decorated surface in a cobordism $W: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$. Suppose furthermore that W , Y_1 and Y_2 are nonempty and connected. Let D_1 and D_2 be two embedded disks in \mathcal{F} , which each intersect the dividing set of \mathcal{F} in a single arc. Let \mathcal{F}_0 be a properly embedded decorated surface in W , obtained by isotoping \mathcal{F} so that it intersects Y_i along D_i , and then removing D_1 and D_2 from \mathcal{F} . Let \mathbb{U}_i denote the decorated unknot in Y_i obtained by adding two basepoints to ∂D_i in such a way that (W, \mathcal{F}_0) becomes a decorated link cobordism from (Y_1, \mathbb{U}_1) to (Y_2, \mathbb{U}_2) .

Let $\mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}]$ denote the free polynomial ring in the variable \hat{U} . We give the ring $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$ an action of $\mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}]$ by declaring \hat{U} to act by UV .

If \mathbb{U} is an unknot in Y with exactly two basepoints, w and z , as well as a distinguished Seifert disk D , then we can restrict attention to diagrams \mathcal{H} for (Y, \mathbb{U}) , where the disk D intersects the Heegaard surface in an arc connecting w and z which is disjoint from the α and β curves on \mathcal{H} . If p denotes the center of D , then by viewing $CF^-(Y, p, \mathfrak{s})$ as an $\mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}]$ -module, we obtain a canonical isomorphism

$$\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y, \mathbb{U}, \mathfrak{s}) \cong CF^-(Y, p, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V].$$

In particular, if $(W, \Gamma): (Y_1, p_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, p_2)$ is a graph cobordism, the graph cobordism map $F_{W, \Gamma, \mathfrak{s}}$ determines a map from $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_1, \mathbb{U}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1})$ to $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_2, \mathbb{U}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$, for which we write $F_{W, \Gamma, \mathfrak{s}}|_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]}$. To be explicit, if the expression $F_{W, \Gamma, \mathfrak{s}}(\mathbf{x})$ contains the summand $\hat{U}^\ell \cdot \mathbf{y}$, then $F_{W, \Gamma, \mathfrak{s}}|_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]}(\mathbf{x})$ contains the summand $U^\ell V^\ell \cdot \mathbf{y}$.

Proposition 9.7. *Suppose that $\mathcal{F} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$ is a closed, decorated surface inside of the cobordism $W: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$, and let (W, \mathcal{F}_0) denote the decorated link cobordism obtained by isotoping \mathcal{F} so that it intersects Y_1 and Y_2 in two disks, and then removing those two disks, as described above. Let ΔA denote the quantity*

$$\Delta A = \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \Sigma \rangle - [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} + \frac{\chi(\Sigma_w) - \chi(\Sigma_z)}{2}.$$

(1) *In general,*

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathfrak{s}} \simeq \begin{cases} V^{\Delta A} \cdot F_{W, \Gamma_w, \mathfrak{s}}^B|_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} & \text{if } \Delta A \geq 0, \\ U^{-\Delta A} \cdot F_{W, \Gamma_z, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}^A|_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} & \text{if } \Delta A \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\Gamma_w \subseteq \Sigma_w$ and $\Gamma_z \subseteq \Sigma_z$ are ribbon 1-skeleta.

(2) *If Σ is connected and \mathcal{A} consists of a single closed curve a , dividing Σ into two connected components, then*

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}_0, \mathfrak{s}} \simeq \begin{cases} V^{\Delta A} \cdot F_{W, c, \mathfrak{s}}(\iota_* \xi(\Sigma_w) \otimes -)|_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} & \text{if } \Delta A \geq 0 \\ U^{-\Delta A} \cdot F_{W, c, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}(\iota_* \xi(\Sigma_z) \otimes -)|_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} & \text{if } \Delta A \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

where c is one of the two dividing arcs in \mathcal{F}_0 , viewed as a path from Y_1 to Y_2 .

Proof. We consider Claim (1) first. Let D_1 and D_2 denote the two disks of Σ , which are pushed into Y_1 and Y_2 , and let U_1 and U_2 denote ∂D_1 and ∂D_2 . We pick Heegaard diagrams $\mathcal{H}_1 = (\Sigma_1, \alpha_1, \beta_1, w_1, z_1)$ and $\mathcal{H}_2 = (\Sigma_2, \alpha_2, \beta_2, w_2, z_2)$ such that the disk D_i intersects Σ_i along an arc connecting w_i and z_i which is disjoint from α_i and β_i . On this diagram, the Alexander grading on $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_i, \mathbb{U}_i, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_i})$ with respect to the Seifert disk D_i is given by

$$A_{D_i}(U^m V^n \cdot \mathbf{x}) = (n - m).$$

In particular, the map $F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}}$ is determined entirely by the reduction $F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}}|_{V=1}$ and the Alexander grading change ΔA . If $\Delta A \geq 0$, then $F_{W,\mathcal{F},\mathfrak{s}}$ can be recovered from its $V = 1$ reduction by correcting powers of V via the formula

$$(9.6) \quad F_{W,\mathcal{F}_0,\mathfrak{s}} \simeq V^{\Delta A} \cdot (F_{W,\mathcal{F}_0,\mathfrak{s}}|_{V=1})^{\mathbb{F}_2[U,V]}.$$

Note that ΔA must be nonnegative for Equation (9.6) to be satisfied, since otherwise the right hand side is not well defined up to filtered, equivariant chain homotopy.

If $\Delta A \leq 0$, a similar argument shows that

$$(9.7) \quad F_{W,\mathcal{F}_0,\mathfrak{s}} \simeq U^{-\Delta A} \cdot (F_{W,\mathcal{F}_0,\mathfrak{s}}|_{U=1})^{\mathbb{F}_2[U,V]}.$$

Combining Equations (9.6) and (9.7) with Theorem 9.4 concludes the proof of Claim (1). \square

Claim (2) follows from Claim (1), together with Lemma 9.6. \square

9.4. The cobordism maps on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ . In this section we compute the maps associated to knot cobordisms on the level of \mathcal{HFL}^∞ when the dividing set is relatively simple, focusing on the case that the 4-manifold is negative definite.

When \mathbb{L} is not an unlink, there is in general no way to recover the $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -filtered complex $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ from $CF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s})$, however we can recover $\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ from $HF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s})$, as we now describe.

As a general algebraic principle, if R and R_0 are two unital rings such that R_0 has an action of R , and N is an R -module, then there is a natural map

$$N \rightarrow N \otimes_R R_0,$$

which is simply $n \mapsto n \otimes 1_{R_0}$.

Hence, using the isomorphisms in Equation (9.2), we obtain chain maps

$$(9.8) \quad R_{\mathbf{w}}: \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow CF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s}) \quad \text{and} \quad R_{\mathbf{z}}: \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow CF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{z}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[L]),$$

by mapping V to 1, or mapping U to 1, respectively.

Suppose \mathbb{L} is a null-homologous link in Y , and $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$ is torsion. We can decompose $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ as a direct sum over (collapsed) Alexander gradings

$$\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})_i.$$

Note that the direct sum is not of $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}]$ -modules, but instead of $\mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}, \hat{U}^{-1}]$ -modules.

We define maps

$$(R_{\mathbf{w}})_i: \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})_i \rightarrow CF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s}) \quad \text{and} \quad (R_{\mathbf{z}})_i: \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})_i \rightarrow CF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{z}, \mathfrak{s}),$$

as the restriction of the reduction maps $R_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $R_{\mathbf{z}}$ from Equation (9.8) to $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})_i$.

Lemma 9.8. *Suppose that \mathbb{L} is a null-homologous link in Y . The map*

$$(R_{\mathbf{w}})_i: \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})_i \rightarrow CF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s}),$$

is an isomorphism of chain complexes over $\mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}, \hat{U}^{-1}]$.

Proof. Suppose $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a fixed diagram of (Y, \mathbb{L}) . We define an inverse $(Q_{\mathbf{w}})_i$ of $(R_{\mathbf{w}})_i$ via the formula

$$(Q_{\mathbf{w}})_i(\hat{U}^j \cdot \mathbf{x}) = U^j V^{j+i-A(\mathbf{x})} \cdot \mathbf{x}.$$

It is straightforward to see that $(Q_{\mathbf{w}})_i$ is a chain map, and that $(R_{\mathbf{w}})_i$ and $(Q_{\mathbf{w}})_i$ are inverses of each other. \square

Note that the map $(Q_{\mathbf{w}})_i$ in Lemma 9.8 does not necessarily respect the $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -filtration on $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$.

Using Lemma 9.8, we can define a chain isomorphism

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{w}}: \mathcal{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} CF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s}),$$

by taking the direct sum of all the $(R_{\mathbf{w}})_i$. The map $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{w}}$ intertwines the action of V on $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ with the endomorphism of $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} CF^\infty(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s})$ which shifts the index i by $+1$.

Theorem 9.9. *Suppose that $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{K}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{K}_2)$ is a knot cobordism. Write $\mathcal{F} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$.*

(1) *If $\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathbf{z}}$ are ribbon 1-skeleta of $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$, then*

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}} = V^{\Delta A} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{w}}^{-1} \circ F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}^B \circ \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{w}}$$

and

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}} = U^{-\Delta A} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{z}}^{-1} \circ F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{z}}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}^A \circ \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{z}}$$

as maps from $\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(Y_1, \mathbb{K}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1})$ to $\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(Y_2, \mathbb{K}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$. Here

$$\Delta A := \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \Sigma \rangle - [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} + \frac{\chi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) - \chi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}})}{2}$$

denotes the Alexander grading change.

(2) *Suppose further that each \mathbb{K}_i is a null-homologous knot with two basepoints and \mathcal{A} consists of two arcs running from \mathbb{K}_1 to \mathbb{K}_2 (necessarily implying that $\Sigma, \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ are connected). If Y_1 and Y_2 are rational homology 3-spheres and $b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$, then the induced map on homology*

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}: \mathcal{HFL}^\infty(Y_1, \mathbb{K}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{HFL}^\infty(Y_2, \mathbb{K}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$$

is an isomorphism.

(3) *If $(W, \mathcal{F}): (S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) \rightarrow (S^3, \mathbb{K}_2)$ is a knot cobordism such that \mathcal{F} is decorated as in Part (2) and $b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$, then under canonical the identification*

$$\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_i) \cong \mathcal{R}^\infty = \mathbb{F}_2[U, U^{-1}, V, V^{-1}]$$

given by the gradings, the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is equal to the map

$$1 \mapsto U^{-d_1/2} V^{-d_2/2},$$

where

$$d_1 = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4} - 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}})$$

and

$$d_2 = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma])^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4} - 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}).$$

Proof. We consider Claim (1) first. It follows from Theorem 9.4 and the Alexander grading formula that

$$(R_{\mathbf{w}})_{i+\Delta A} \circ (F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}})_i = F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}^B \circ (R_{\mathbf{w}})_i,$$

where $(F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}})_i$ denotes $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ restricted to the i^{th} Alexander grading. Noting that $(R_{\mathbf{w}})_{i+\Delta A} = (R_{\mathbf{w}})_i \circ V^{-\Delta A}$, we obtain the formula

$$(F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}})_i = V^{\Delta A} \cdot (R_{\mathbf{w}})_i^{-1} \circ F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}^B \circ (R_{\mathbf{w}})_i$$

Taking the direct sum over Alexander gradings yields the first formula in Claim (1). This strategy also adapts to prove the stated formula for $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{z}}$ and $F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{z}}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}^A$ as well.

We now consider Claim (2). By Lemma 9.6

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}|_{V=1} \simeq F_{W, c_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}(\iota_* \xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -),$$

for some path $c_{\mathbf{w}}$ from Y_1 to Y_2 . According to the proof of [OS03b, Theorem 9.6], the map $F_{W, c_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is an isomorphism on HF^∞ for all $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(W)$. Since $b_1(W) = 0$, the actions of the elements in $\Lambda^*(H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors})$ in the formula for $\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}})$ vanish, and hence

$$F_{W, c_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}(\iota_* \xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -) = U^{g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}})} \cdot F_{W, c_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}(-).$$

Since the reduction maps $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{w}}$ are isomorphisms on homology by Lemma 9.8, by applying Claim (1) we conclude that $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is an isomorphism on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ , since it is a composition of isomorphisms.

Finally, we note that Claim (3) follows from Claim (2), as well as our grading formula from Theorem 1.4, since the map $1 \mapsto U^{-d_1/2}V^{-d_2/2}$ is the unique map from \mathcal{R}^∞ to \mathcal{R}^∞ which is an isomorphism of groups, and induces the correct grading change. \square

Corollary 1.8. *Suppose that $\Sigma \subseteq S^4$ is a closed, oriented and connected surface, and \mathcal{A} is a simple closed curve on Σ which divides Σ into two connected subsurfaces, $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$. The link cobordism map*

$$F_{S^4, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}_0} : \mathcal{CF}^-(\emptyset) \rightarrow \mathcal{CF}^-(\emptyset)$$

is equal to the map

$$1 \mapsto U^{g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}})}V^{g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}})},$$

under the canonical identification of $\mathcal{CF}^-(\emptyset) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$.

In particular the map for the link cobordism obtained by puncturing a 2-knot in any homotopy S^4 is the identity map.

Remark 9.10. Combining Corollary 1.8 with the composition law, we can compute the effect of taking the connected sum of a link cobordism (W, \mathcal{F}) with an oriented surface Σ contained in a ball in W which is disjoint from \mathcal{F} . If we add Σ to a type-**w** region, then the effect is to multiply $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ by $U^{g(\Sigma)}$. If we add Σ to a type-**z** region, then the effect is to multiply $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ by $V^{g(\Sigma)}$.

10. LINK COBORDISM PROOFS OF BOUNDS ON $\tau(K)$ AND $V_k(K)$

In this section, we show that the link cobordism maps give simple proofs on the bounds on $\tau(K)$ and $V_k(K)$ stated in the introduction.

Let $CFK^-(K)$ denote the module

$$CFK^-(K) := \mathcal{CF}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K}, \mathbf{s}_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(V),$$

i.e., $CFK^-(K)$ is the free $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -module generated by intersection points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$, and the differential counts disks ϕ with $n_z(\phi) = 0$. We let $HFK^-(K)$ denote the homology of $CFK^-(K)$. We note that $HFK^-(K)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_2[U] \oplus T$ for some torsion $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -module T .

We note that by [OST06, Lemma A.2],

$$\tau(K) = -\max\{A(x) : x \in HFK^-(K) \text{ is homogeneous and non-torsion}\}.$$

Similarly, there is an ∞ flavor of $CFK^-(K)$. To avoid confusion with the bifiltered $CFK^\infty(K)$, which is the zero Alexander graded part of $\mathcal{CF}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K})$, we will write $U^{-1}CFK^-(K)$ for the module $\mathcal{CF}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, U^{-1}, V]/(V)$, and $HFK^\infty(K)$ for the homology group $H_*(U^{-1}CFK^-(K))$. We note that

$$HFK^\infty(K) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[U, U^{-1}].$$

There is a natural map $HFK^-(K) \rightarrow HFK^\infty(K)$. An element $x \in HFK^-(K)$ is non-torsion if and only if its image in $HFK^\infty(K)$ is non-vanishing.

Suppose that W is an oriented 4-manifold with boundary equal to two rational homology spheres, and $b_2^+(W) = b_1(W) = 0$. If $[\Sigma] \in H_2(W, \partial W; \mathbb{Z})$ is a class whose image in $H_1(\partial W; \mathbb{Z})$ vanishes, then we can uniquely pull $[\Sigma]$ back to a class in $H_2(W; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors}$. With this in mind, we define

$$|[\Sigma]| := \max_{\substack{C \in \text{Char}(Q_W) \\ C^2 = -b_2(W)}} \langle [\Sigma], H \rangle.$$

If $\partial W = S^3 \sqcup S^3$, we can use Donaldson's diagonalization theorem to pick an orthonormal basis e_1, \dots, e_b of $H^2(W; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors}$, and write $PD[\Sigma] = s_1 \cdot e_1 + \dots + s_b \cdot e_b$. In this case, we have

$$|[\Sigma]| = |s_1| + \dots + |s_b|.$$

We now give our link cobordism proof of Ozsváth and Szabó's bound:

Theorem 10.1 ([OS03a, Theorem 1.1]). *Suppose that $(W, \Sigma): (S^3, K_1) \rightarrow (S^3, K_2)$ is an oriented knot cobordism with $b_2^+(W) = b_1(W) = 0$. Then*

$$\tau(K_2) \leq \tau(K_1) - \frac{|\Sigma| + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} + g(\Sigma).$$

Proof. Let \mathbb{K}_1 and \mathbb{K}_2 denote K_1 and K_2 decorated with two basepoints. Construct a decorated link cobordism $(W, \mathcal{F}): (S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) \rightarrow (S^3, \mathbb{K}_2)$ by letting \mathcal{F} be obtained by adding two parallel dividing arcs to Σ , so that $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ is a disk, and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ is a genus $g(\Sigma)$ surface with one boundary component. We have a commutative diagram

$$(10.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{HFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) & \xrightarrow{F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}} & \mathcal{HFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K}_2) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ HFK^-(K_1) & \xrightarrow{F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}} & HFK^-(K_2), \end{array}$$

induced by the natural maps $\mathcal{CFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K}_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{CFK}^-(K_i)$. There is a similar commutative diagram involving \mathcal{HFL}^∞ and HFK^∞ .

By Part (3) of Theorem 9.9, the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ will be multiplication by $U^{-d_1/2}V^{-d_2/2}$, where

$$d_1 = \frac{c_1(\mathbf{s})^2 + b_2(W)}{4} - 2g(\Sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad d_2 = \frac{c_1(\mathbf{s} - PD[\Sigma])^2 + b_2(W)}{4}.$$

From Equation (10.1) and its analog for \mathcal{HFL}^∞ and HFK^∞ , the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ will be an isomorphism on HFK^∞ if and only if $c_1(\mathbf{s} - PD[\Sigma])^2 + b_2(W) = 0$. Using Theorem 1.4, the Alexander grading change of $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ is (after manipulating the expression slightly)

$$\frac{\langle c_1(\mathbf{s} - PD[\Sigma]), [\Sigma] \rangle + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} - g(\Sigma).$$

Since $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ maps non-torsion elements of $HFK^-(K_1)$ to non-torsion elements of $HFK^-(K_2)$ when $d_2 = 0$, it follows that

$$(10.2) \quad \tau(K_2) \leq \tau(K_1) - \frac{\langle c_1(\mathbf{s} - PD[\Sigma]), [\Sigma] \rangle + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} + g(\Sigma),$$

for any \mathbf{s} with $c_1(\mathbf{s} - PD[\Sigma])^2 + b_2(W) = 0$. Minimizing Equation (10.2) over such Spin^c structures, we obtained the bound in the theorem statement. \square

Next, we consider Rasmussen's local h -invariants, and the bounds on the slice genus. Recall that the standard, $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ filtered, full knot Floer complex $\mathcal{CFK}^\infty(K)$ is isomorphic to the subset of $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K})$ in zero Alexander grading. Given an integer $k \geq 0$, we define the sub-complex of $\mathcal{CFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K})$

$$A_k(K) := \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}_2}\{U^i V^j \cdot \mathbf{x} : A(\mathbf{x}) + j - i = 0, \quad i \geq 0, \quad j \geq -k\}.$$

Writing \hat{U} for the product UV , $A_k^-(K)$ is a $\mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}]$ -module. The invariant $V_k(K)$ is defined as

$$(10.3) \quad V_k(K) := -\frac{1}{2} \max\{\text{gr}(x) : x \in H_*(A_k(K)) \text{ is homogeneous and non-torsion}\}.$$

In the above expression, gr denotes either $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ or $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$; they are equal when $A = 0$.

We note that Rasmussen's original definition [Ras03, Definition 7.1] for V_k was in terms of the d -invariants of large surgeries on K , though using the large surgery formula [OS04b, Section 4], Equation (10.3) is equivalent.

We now give a simple proof of Rasmussen's bound:

Theorem 10.2 ([Ras04, Theorem 2.3]). *If K is a knot in S^3 , then*

$$V_k(K) \leq \left\lceil \frac{g_4(K) - k}{2} \right\rceil,$$

for any $0 \leq k \leq g_4(K)$.

Proof. Suppose that Σ is a surface in B^4 with $\partial\Sigma = K$. After puncturing (B^4, Σ) along Σ , we obtain a genus g knot cobordism $([0, 1] \times S^3, \Sigma_0)$ from (S^3, U) to (S^3, K) . By stabilizing Σ_0 with a null-homologous torus, if necessary, we may assume that $g(\Sigma_0) - k$ is even. We decorate Σ_0 with a dividing set \mathcal{A} consisting of two arcs, both running from U to K , which divide Σ_0 into two connected components, $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$, such that

$$g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = \frac{g(\Sigma) - k}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) = \frac{g(\Sigma) + k}{2}.$$

Let (W, \mathcal{F}) denote $([0, 1] \times S^3, (\Sigma_0, \mathcal{A}))$. On \mathcal{HFL}^∞ , the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ is multiplication by $U^{g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}})} V^{g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}})}$ by Part (3) of Theorem 9.9, and it changes Alexander grading by $g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) - g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = k$. The map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ does not map $A_0^-(U) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}]$ into $A_0^-(K)$, instead $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ maps $\mathbb{F}_2[\hat{U}]$ into the subset of $\mathcal{CFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K})$ of Alexander grading $+k$. The subset of $\mathcal{CFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K})$ in Alexander grading k is canonically isomorphic as an $\mathbb{F}[\hat{U}]$ -module to $A_k^-(K)$; the isomorphism is given by the action of V^{-k} . Hence $V^{-k} \cdot F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}(1)$ is an element of $H_*(A_k^-(K))$ which is non-torsion. Furthermore, $V^{-k} \cdot F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}(1)$ has Maslov grading $-(g(\Sigma) - k)$ since the $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ -grading change of $V^{-k} \cdot F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ is $-(g(\Sigma) - k)$, and $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}} = \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ on $A_k^-(K)$. It follows that

$$V_k(K) \leq \frac{g(\Sigma) - k}{2},$$

completing the proof. \square

11. t -MODIFIED KNOT FLOER HOMOLOGY AND A BOUND ON THE $\Upsilon_K(t)$ INVARIANT

In [OSS17], Ozsváth, Stipsicz and Szabó define a homomorphism from the smooth concordance group to the group of piecewise linear functions from $[0, 2]$ to \mathbb{R} . In this section, we prove our bound on $\Upsilon_K(t)$, Theorem 1.1.

We recall the construction of $\Upsilon_K(t)$. Suppose that $K \subseteq S^3$ is an oriented knot, and $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, w, z)$ is a diagram for (S^3, K, w, z) . If $t \in [0, 2]$, we define the t -grading on intersection points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ by

$$\text{gr}_t(\mathbf{x}) = \left(1 - \frac{t}{2}\right) \text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{t}{2} \text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}).$$

If $t = \frac{m}{n}$, with m and n relatively prime, $t\text{CFK}^-(K)$ is the free $\mathbb{F}_2[v^{1/n}]$ -module generated by intersection points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$. The module $t\text{CFK}^-(K)$ has an endomorphism

$$\partial(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta} \sum_{\substack{\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ \mu(\phi)=1}} \# \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\phi) \cdot v^{tn_z(\phi) + (2-t)n_w(\phi)} \cdot \mathbf{y},$$

which squares to zero. The module $t\text{HFK}^-(K)$ is defined as the homology of $(t\text{CFK}^-(K), \partial)$.

The grading gr_t induces a grading on $t\text{CFK}^-(K)$. The differential lowers degree by 1, and the action of v also lowers degree by 1. The number $\Upsilon_K(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ is defined as the maximal gr_t -grading of any homogeneous non-torsion element of $t\text{HFK}^-(K)$.

We first need to understand the relationship between $t\text{CFK}^-(K)$ and $\mathcal{CFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K})$. We define the rings

$$\mathcal{R}_t^- = \mathbb{F}_2[U, V, v^{1/n}] / (U - v^{2-t}, V - v^t)$$

and

$$\mathcal{R}_t^\infty := \mathbb{F}_2[U, U^{-1}, V, V^{-1}, v^{1/n}, v^{-1/n}] / (U - v^{2-t}, V - v^t).$$

Lemma 11.1. *If $\mathbb{K} = (K, w, z)$ is a doubly based knot in S^3 , there are canonical isomorphisms*

$$\mathcal{CFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{K}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} \mathcal{R}_t^- \cong t\text{CFK}^-(K) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{CFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}]} \mathcal{R}_t^\infty \cong t\text{CFK}^\infty(K).$$

Proof. We focus on the first isomorphism, involving the minus flavors. We first describe an isomorphism between the rings \mathcal{R}_t^- and $\mathbb{F}_2[v^{1/n}]$. Noting that $t = \frac{m}{n}$, we define a map from $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, v^{1/n}] / (U - v^{2-t}, V - v^t)$ to $\mathbb{F}_2[v^{1/n}]$ by the formula

$$U^i V^j v^s \mapsto v^{i(2-t) + jt + s}$$

and a map in the opposite direction by the formula

$$v^s \mapsto v^s.$$

To define maps between the chain complexes, we use the above maps on rings, extended over linear combinations of intersection points. That these maps are chain maps is immediate. It is also clear that these two maps are inverses of each other.

Essentially the same argument works for the ∞ flavors of the complexes. \square

Phrased another way, \mathcal{R}_t^- is isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_2[v^{1/n}]$ with a module action of $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$ declared.

As a consequence, if $(W, \mathcal{F}): (S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) \rightarrow (S^3, \mathbb{K}_2)$ is a link cobordism and $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(W)$, then the link cobordism map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ induces a map

$$tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}: tCFK^-(K_1) \rightarrow tCFK^-(K_2).$$

Lemma 11.2. *Suppose that (W, \mathcal{F}) is a decorated knot cobordism from (S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) to (S^3, \mathbb{K}_2) and $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(W)$. Then the map $tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}: tHFK^-(K_1) \rightarrow tHFK^-(K_2)$ maps non-torsion elements to non-torsion elements if and only if the induced map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}: \mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_2)$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_i) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}]$ and the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is graded and $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}]$ -equivariant, it follows that $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is an isomorphism on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ if and only if it is nonzero.

Similarly, the map $tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ maps non-torsion elements of $tHFK^-(K_1)$ to non-torsion elements of $tHFK^-(K_2)$ if and only if the induced map on $tHFK^\infty$ is non-zero.

Hence it is sufficient to show that the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is non-zero on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ if and only if $tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is non-zero on $tHFK^\infty$.

Using the gr_w and gr_z gradings, we can canonically identify $\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_i)$ as $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}]$. Similarly, we can canonically identify $tHFK^\infty(K_i)$ with $\mathbb{F}_2[v^{-1/n}, v^{1/n}]$. Since the maps $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ and $tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ are graded, under the above identifications, they must be equal to multiplication by $c \cdot U^i V^j$ and $c' \cdot v^\ell$, respectively, for $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\ell \in \mathbb{R}$ and $c, c' \in \mathbb{F}_2$. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_1) & \xrightarrow{F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}} & \mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_2) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ tHFK^\infty(K_1) & \xrightarrow{tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}} & tHFK^\infty(K_2). \end{array}$$

Since the two vertical arrows are non-zero (they are the natural maps from $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}]$ to $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U^{-1}, V^{-1}] \otimes \mathcal{R}_t^\infty$), and the top horizontal arrow is identified with multiplication by $c \cdot U^i V^j$ and the bottom arrow is identified with multiplication by $c' \cdot v^\ell$, we conclude that $c = c'$ and $\ell = i(2-t) + jt$. In particular, the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is nonzero if and only if $c = 1$, which occurs if and only if $c' = 1$, which occurs if and only if $tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is nonzero, completing the proof. \square

If (W, \mathcal{F}) is a link cobordism, the gr_t -grading change of the map $tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ can be computed using the gr_w - and gr_z -grading change formula from Theorem 1.4. If \mathbf{x} is a homogeneously graded element, then

$$(11.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{gr}_t(F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}(\mathbf{x})) - \text{gr}_t(\mathbf{x}) \\ &= \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4} + t \cdot \left(\frac{-\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \hat{\Sigma} \rangle + [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}]}{2} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{t}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{\chi}(\Sigma_w) + \frac{t}{2} \cdot \tilde{\chi}(\Sigma_z). \end{aligned}$$

We now proceed to prove Theorem 1.1. Recall from the introduction that if $W: S^3 \rightarrow S^3$ is a cobordism and $[\Sigma] \in H_2(W, \partial W; \mathbb{Z})$ is a class, we can uniquely pull back $[\Sigma]$ to an element of $H_2(W; \mathbb{Z})$, for which we will also write Σ . We define the quantity

$$M_{[\Sigma]}(t) := \max_{C \in \text{Char}(Q_W)} \frac{C^2 + b_2(W) - 2t \cdot \langle C, [\Sigma] \rangle + 2t \cdot [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{4},$$

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose that $(W, \Sigma): (S^3, K_1) \rightarrow (S^3, K_2)$ is an oriented knot cobordism with $b_2^+(W) = b_1(W) = 0$. Then*

$$\Upsilon_{K_2}(t) \geq \Upsilon_{K_1}(t) + M_{[\Sigma]}(t) + g(\Sigma) \cdot (|t - 1| - 1).$$

Proof. We form the surface with divides \mathcal{F} by decorating Σ with two parallel arcs, both running from K_1 to K_2 , so that both $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ are connected and

$$g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) = g(\Sigma).$$

By Part (3) of Theorem 9.9, the induced map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ from $\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_1)$ to $\mathcal{HFL}^\infty(S^3, \mathbb{K}_2)$ can be identified with multiplication by $U^{-d_1/2}V^{-d_2/2}$, where d_1 is the change in $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{w}}$ grading, and d_2 is the change in $\text{gr}_{\mathbf{z}}$ grading. In particular, the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ is nonzero on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ . By Lemma 11.2, the induced map $tF_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ sends non-torsion elements of $t\text{HFK}^-(K_1)$ to non-torsion elements of $t\text{HFK}^-(K_2)$. Using the formula from Equation (11.1) for the change in the gr_t grading, we conclude that

$$\Upsilon_{K_2}(t) \geq \Upsilon_{K_1}(t) + G_{\mathbf{s}}(t) - t \cdot g(\Sigma),$$

where

$$G_{\mathbf{s}}(t) := \frac{c_1(\mathbf{s})^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4} + t \cdot \left(\frac{-\langle c_1(\mathbf{s}), \hat{\Sigma} \rangle + [\hat{\Sigma}] \cdot [\hat{\Sigma}]}{2} \right).$$

Using the fact that $b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$, we compute

$$G_{\mathbf{s}}(t) = \frac{c_1(\mathbf{s})^2 + b_2(W) - 2t \cdot \langle c_1(\mathbf{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle + 2t \cdot [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{4}.$$

Taking the maximum over all $\mathbf{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(W)$, we obtain that

$$(11.2) \quad \Upsilon_{K_2}(t) \geq \Upsilon_{K_1}(t) + M_{[\Sigma]}(t) - t \cdot g(\Sigma).$$

An easy computation shows that $G_{\mathbf{s}}(t) = G_{\bar{\mathbf{s}} + PD[\Sigma]}(2 - t)$, so

$$M_{[\Sigma]}(t) = M_{[\Sigma]}(2 - t).$$

On the other hand $\Upsilon_{K_i}(t) = \Upsilon_{K_i}(2 - t)$ by [OSS17, Proposition 1.2], so from Equation (11.2) we obtain

$$(11.3) \quad \Upsilon_{K_2}(t) \geq \Upsilon_{K_1}(t) + M_{[\Sigma]}(t) - (2 - t) \cdot g(\Sigma).$$

Combining Equation (11.2) and (11.3) yields the theorem statement. □

Remark 11.3. One could hope to refine the above bound even further, by considering different surfaces with divides and trying to optimize the expression

$$(11.4) \quad \left(1 - \frac{t}{2}\right) \cdot \tilde{\chi}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) + \frac{t}{2} \cdot \tilde{\chi}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}).$$

It is straightforward to see that if we restrict to dividing sets on Σ consisting of two arcs and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ are both connected, then the expression in Equation (11.4) is maximized when $g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = g(\Sigma)$ or when $g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) = g(\Sigma)$, depending on the value of t . Furthermore, the maximum value is $g(\Sigma) \cdot (|t - 1| - 1)$.

One could investigate more complicated dividing sets as well, though using Part (1) of Theorem 9.9 we see that the induced map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{s}}$ will be an isomorphism on \mathcal{HFL}^∞ if and only if the graph cobordism $F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathbf{s}}^B$ is an isomorphism on HF^∞ , for a ribbon 1-skeleton $\Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$ of $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$. However, noting that $\Phi_w = 0$ on HF^∞ for a singly based 3-manifold, it is not hard to use Proposition 9.5 to show that if $b_1(W) = 0$, then map $F_{W, \Gamma_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathbf{s}}^B: \text{HF}^\infty(S^3, w_1) \rightarrow \text{HF}^\infty(S^3, w_2)$ is non-vanishing if and only if $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ is connected and has exactly one boundary component (note that this condition is symmetric between $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$, since $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ is connected and has exactly one boundary component if and only if $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ is connected and has exactly one boundary component).

11.1. Additional examples of the bound. In this section, we describe how several properties of $\Upsilon_K(t)$ from [OSS17] which are simple corollaries from Theorem 2.13.

Corollary 11.4 ([OSS17, Theorem 1.11]). *If $(W, \Sigma): (S^3, K_1) \rightarrow (S^3, K_2)$ is an oriented knot cobordism, and W is a rational homology cobordism, then*

$$|\Upsilon_{K_2}(t) - \Upsilon_{K_1}(t)| \leq t \cdot g(\Sigma).$$

Proof. This follows immediately from Theorem 1.1. \square

Corollary 11.5 ([OSS17, Proposition 1.10]). *If K_- and K_+ are knots in S^3 , which differ by a crossing change, then*

$$\Upsilon_{K_+}(t) \leq \Upsilon_{K_-}(t) \leq \Upsilon_{K_+}(t) + 1 - |t - 1|.$$

Proof. Suppose that K_- and K_+ are two knots which differ by a crossing change (and K_- has the negative crossing and K_+ has the positive crossing). We can construct a negative definite link cobordism (W_1, Σ_1) from (S^3, K_-) to (S^3, K_+) and also a negative definite link cobordism (W_2, Σ_2) from (S^3, K_+) to (S^3, K_-) . Each is formed by adding a 2-handle with framing -1 , around the crossing, as shown in Figure 11.1.

A generator E_i of $H_2(W_i; \mathbb{Z})$ is given by taking a Seifert disk of the unknot, and capping with the core of the 2-handle. Hence the homology class of the surface Σ_i in W_i can be computed from the intersection number of the knot K_\pm on the incoming end of W_i with the Seifert disk for the -1 framed unknot.

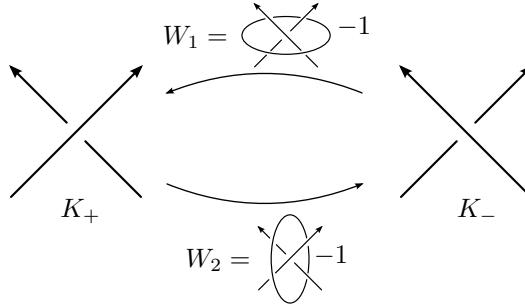


FIGURE 11.1. **The knot cobordism (W_1, Σ_1) from (S^3, K_+) to (S^3, K_-) , and the knot cobordism (W_2, Σ_2) , in the opposite direction.**

After orienting E appropriately, we can take $[\Sigma_1] = 2 \cdot E$ and $[\Sigma_2] = 0$. Hence

$$M_{[\Sigma_2]}(t) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad M_{[\Sigma_1]}(t) = -(1 - |t - 1|).$$

Applying Theorem 1.1, we see

$$\Upsilon_{K_+}(t) \leq \Upsilon_{K_-}(t) \leq \Upsilon_{K_+}(t) + 1 - |t - 1|.$$

\square

11.2. Positive torus knots. We show that the bound from Theorem 1.1 is sharp for torus knots, in the following sense:

Proposition 11.6. *Given any positive torus knot $T_{a,b}$, there is a knot cobordism $(W, \Sigma): (S^3, U) \rightarrow (S^3, T_{a,b})$ with $g(\Sigma) = b_1(W) = b_2^+(W) = 0$ and*

$$\Upsilon_{T_{a,b}}(t) = M_{[\Sigma]}(t).$$

Before we prove Proposition 11.6, it is convenient for us to consider the torus knot $T_{n,n+1}$. Given an integer n , we define the quantity

$$(11.5) \quad m_n(t) := \max_{c \in 2\mathbb{Z}+1} \frac{-c^2 + 1 + 2tcn - 2tn^2}{4}.$$

Lemma 11.7. *We have $\Upsilon_{T_{n,n+1}}(t) = m_n(t)$.*

Proof. We use the computation of $T_{n,n+1}$ due to Ozsváth, Stipsicz and Szabó [OSS17, Proposition 5], which states that if $t \in [\frac{2i}{n}, \frac{2i+2}{n}]$, then

$$(11.6) \quad \Upsilon_{T_{n,n+1}}(t) = -i(i+1) - \frac{1}{2}n(n-1-2i)t.$$

Although one can directly compare this expression with $m_n(t)$, we also note that there is a negative definite knot cobordism (W, Σ) from $(S^3, T_{n,1})$ (the unknot) to $(S^3, T_{n,n+1})$ which is obtained by embedding $T_{n,1}$ on a standard torus $T^2 \subseteq S^3$, and performing -1 surgery on the core of one of the two handlebody components of $S^3 \setminus T^2$. Theorem 1.1 implies

$$(11.7) \quad \Upsilon_{T_{n,n+1}}(t) \geq M_{[\Sigma]}(t) = m_n(t).$$

On the other hand, if $t \in [\frac{2i}{n}, \frac{2i+2}{n}]$, we plug $c = 2n+1$ into the expression for $m_n(t)$ in Equation (11.5), and after an easy algebraic manipulation, we obtain

$$(11.8) \quad m_n(t) \geq -i(i+1) - \frac{1}{2}n(n-1-2i)t.$$

Combining Equations (11.6), (11.7) and (11.8), we obtain the equality $m_n(t) = \Upsilon_{T_{n,n+1}}(t)$. \square

Proof of Proposition 11.6. Suppose that (a, b) is a pair of positive, relatively prime integers. Using the Euclidean algorithm, we can find a sequence $\{(a_i, b_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ such that

- (1) $(a_1, b_1) = (1, 1)$,
- (2) $(a_n, b_n) = (a, b)$, and
- (3) $(a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}) = (a_i + b_i, b_i)$ or $(a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}) = (a_i, b_i + a_i)$.

According to Feller and Krcatovich's recursive formula [FK17, Proposition 6], we have

$$(11.9) \quad \Upsilon_{T_{a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}}}(t) = \Upsilon_{T_{a_i, b_i}}(t) + \Upsilon_{T_{b_i, b_{i+1}}}(t) \quad \text{or} \quad \Upsilon_{T_{a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}}}(t) = \Upsilon_{T_{a_i, b_i}}(t) + \Upsilon_{T_{a_i, a_{i+1}}}(t)$$

depending on whether $(a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}) = (a_i + b_i, b_i)$ or $(a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}) = (a_i, b_i + a_i)$ (respectively).

On the other hand, there is a negative definite knot cobordism (W_i, Σ_i) from (S^3, T_{a_i, b_i}) to $(S^3, T_{a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}})$. The surface Σ_i is an annulus. Viewing the torus knots as being embedded on a standard torus T^2 in S^3 , the cobordism W_i is obtained by performing -1 surgery on an unknot which is the core of one of the two solid tori forming $S^3 \setminus T^2$.

We note that if $(a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}) = (a_i + b_i, b_i)$ then $M_{[\Sigma_i]} = \Upsilon_{T_{b_i, b_{i+1}}}(t)$ by Lemma 11.7, since $[\Sigma_i] = b_i \cdot E$, for a generator E of $H_2(W_i; \mathbb{Z})$. Similarly, if $(a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}) = (a_i, a_i + b_i)$, then $M_{[\Sigma_i]}(t) = \Upsilon_{T_{a_i, a_{i+1}}}(t)$. In both cases, Equation (11.9) implies that

$$\Upsilon_{T_{a_{i+1}, b_{i+1}}}(t) = \Upsilon_{T_{a_i, b_i}}(t) + M_{[\Sigma_i]}(t).$$

Hence

$$\Upsilon_{T_{a_n, b_n}}(t) = M_{[\Sigma_n]}(t) + \cdots + M_{[\Sigma_1]}(t) = M_{[\Sigma]}(t),$$

where (W, Σ) denotes the composition of all of the (W_i, Σ_i) , completing the proof. \square

Remark 11.8. We can give a more concrete description of the expression $M_{[\Sigma]}(t)$ when Σ is a surface inside a cobordism $W: S^3 \rightarrow S^3$ satisfying $b_2^+(W) = b_1(W) = 0$. Using Donaldson's diagonalizability theorem, we can pick an orthonormal basis e_1, \dots, e_n of $H^2(W; \mathbb{Z})$, and write $PD[\Sigma] = a_1 \cdot e_n + \cdots + a_n \cdot e_n$. The set of characteristic elements C of Q_W can be identified with the set of elements of the form $c_1 \cdot e_1 + \cdots + c_n \cdot e_n$ where $c_i \in 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$. Then

$$M_{[\Sigma]}(t) = \max_{(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in (2\mathbb{Z}+1)^n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-c_i^2 + 1 + 2tc_i a_i - 2ta_i^2}{4}.$$

Since each c_i is involved in exactly one summand, we can commute the maximization and the summation to see that

$$M_{[\Sigma]}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_{a_i}(t).$$

12. ADJUNCTION RELATIONS AND INEQUALITIES

As another application of our grading formula, we prove several adjunction relations for Heegaard Floer homology and link Floer homology. The version we prove for Heegaard Floer homology is a generalization of [OS04a, Theorem 3.1]. The version we prove for the link cobordism maps is new.

12.1. The standard adjunction relation for Heegaard Floer homology. In this section, we prove the following using the link cobordism maps:

Theorem 1.5. *Suppose that $\mathcal{F} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$ is an oriented, closed, decorated surface inside of a cobordism $W: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$, with W , Y_1 and Y_2 connected. Write $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ for the type- \mathbf{w} and type- \mathbf{z} subsurfaces of \mathcal{F} . Suppose \mathcal{A} consists of a simple closed curve, the subsurfaces $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ are both connected, and*

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle - [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] + 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) - 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0.$$

Then

$$F_{W,c,\mathfrak{s}}(\iota_*\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -) \simeq F_{W,c,\mathfrak{s}-PD[\Sigma]}(\iota_*\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -),$$

as maps on CF^- , where c is any path from Y_1 to Y_2 .

Remark 12.1. When $g(\Sigma) = g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) > 0$ and $g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0$, we recover [OS04a, Proposition 3.1]. This case is also an analog of the adjunction relation for the Seiberg–Witten invariant [OS00b, Theorem 1.3]. If Σ has genus zero, then an analogous result was proven by Fintushel and Stern [FS95, Lemma 5.2] for the Seiberg–Witten invariant.

Remark 12.2. Theorem 1.5 also holds for \widehat{CF} , CF^∞ and CF^+ , since the chain homotopy between $F_{W,c,\mathfrak{s}}(\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -)$ and $F_{W,c,\mathfrak{s}-PD[\Sigma]}(\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -)$ can be taken to be U -equivariant, and \widehat{CF} , CF^∞ and CF^+ can all be obtained algebraically from CF^- via a tensor product, or a quotient of a tensor product.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. We perform an isotopy of \mathcal{F} so that it intersects ∂W along two embedded disks, D_1 and D_2 , in Y_1 and Y_2 , and each D_i intersects \mathcal{A} in a single arc. Write \mathcal{F}_0 for the resulting, properly embedded, decorated surface in W obtained by removing these two disks from \mathcal{F} . Let c denote one of the two dividing arcs on \mathcal{F}_0 . By choosing the isotopy of \mathcal{F} inside of W appropriately, we can achieve any embedded path c from Y_1 to Y_2 .

We now apply Proposition 9.7. Since

$$\Delta A = \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle - [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} + g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) - g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0,$$

we conclude that

$$(12.1) \quad F_{W,c,\mathfrak{s}}(\iota_*\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -)^{|\mathbb{F}_2[U,V]} \simeq F_{W,c,\mathfrak{s}-PD[\Sigma]}(\iota_*\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -)^{|\mathbb{F}_2[U,V]},$$

as maps between $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_1, \mathbb{U}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1})$ and $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_2, \mathbb{U}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$, where $^{|\mathbb{F}_2[U,V]}$ is the operation defined in Section 9.3, which amounts to replacing each instance of \hat{U} with UV . If we restrict the maps in Equation (12.1) to the zero Alexander graded subsets of $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_i, \mathbb{U}_i, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_i})$ (with respect to the gradings A_{D_1} and A_{D_2}), which are canonically identified with $CF^-(Y_i, w_i, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_i})$, we obtain the relation

$$F_{W,c,\mathfrak{s}}(\iota_*\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -) \simeq F_{W,c,\mathfrak{s}-PD[\Sigma]}(\iota_*\xi(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -),$$

completing the proof. □

Remark 12.3. More generally, one could put more exotic sets of divides on Σ and consider the $U = 1$ and $V = 1$ reductions of the associated link cobordism maps, and try to recover the higher type adjunction relations from [OS00a], which Ozsváth and Szabó proved for the Seiberg–Witten invariant.

We note that applying Theorem 1.5 to the identity cobordism recovers Ozsváth and Szabó’s adjunction inequality for $HF^+(Y, \mathfrak{s})$ [OS04c, Theorem 7.1]:

Corollary 12.4. *If Σ is a closed, oriented surface in Y with $g(\Sigma) > 0$ and $HF^+(Y, \mathfrak{s}) \neq 0$, then*

$$|\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \Sigma \rangle| \leq 2g(\Sigma) - 2.$$

Proof. Suppose Σ is a closed, oriented surface in Y which violates the inequality. We can reverse the orientation of Σ if necessary, and add null-homologous handles so that

$$(12.2) \quad \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \Sigma \rangle = -2g(\Sigma)$$

(note that $\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), \Sigma \rangle$ is always even, since $W = [0, 1] \times Y$). Decorating Σ with a single dividing curve so that $g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) = g(\Sigma)$ and $g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0$ and then applying Theorem 1.5 to the cobordism $W = [0, 1] \times Y$, we obtain the relation that

$$F_{W, \mathfrak{s}} \simeq [\iota_*(\xi(\Sigma))] \cdot F_{W, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}.$$

Since $[\Sigma] = 0 \in H_2(W, \partial W; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(W; \mathbb{Z})$, it follows that $\mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma] = \mathfrak{s}$ on W , so $F_{W, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]} = F_{W, \mathfrak{s}} = \text{id}_{HF^+(Y, \mathfrak{s})}$. Hence

$$\text{id}_{HF^+(Y, \mathfrak{s})} = [\iota_*(\xi(\Sigma))].$$

On the other hand, \mathfrak{s} must be non-torsion for Equation (12.2) to be satisfied, so $U^n \cdot HF^+(Y, \mathfrak{s}) = 0$ for sufficiently large n [OS04a, Lemma 2.3]. We also have that $A_\gamma \circ A_\gamma = 0$ for any $\gamma \in H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})$, and also $A_{\gamma_1} \circ A_{\gamma_2} = A_{\gamma_2} \circ A_{\gamma_1}$ [OS04d, Section 4.2.5]. Hence, if n is sufficiently large, the action of $[\iota_*(\xi(\Sigma))]^n$ will be zero on $HF^+(Y, \mathfrak{s})$. Hence $\text{id} = \text{id}^n = [\iota_*(\xi(\Sigma))]^n = 0$ as maps on $HF^+(Y, \mathfrak{s})$, so $HF^+(Y, \mathfrak{s})$ must vanish. \square

12.2. An adjunction relation for the link cobordism maps. In this section, we describe a generalization of Theorem 1.5 for closed surfaces in the complement of a link cobordism. Before we state the theorem, we need to recall some additional facts about link Floer homology.

Firstly, similar to the 3-manifold invariants, there is a homotopy action of $\Lambda^*(H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors})$ on $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$. Its description is essentially the same as the action of $\Lambda^*(H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors})$ on $CF^-(Y, \mathbf{w}, \mathfrak{s})$. Given a Heegaard diagram $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ for (Y, \mathbb{L}) , and an element $h \in H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})$, we pick a representative γ of h , which is an immersed, closed curve on the Heegaard surface Σ . The endomorphism A_h is defined via the formula

$$(12.3) \quad A_h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta} \sum_{\substack{\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ \mu(\phi)=1}} a(\phi, \gamma) \cdot \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\phi) U^{n_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi)} V^{n_{\mathbf{z}}(\phi)} \cdot \mathbf{y}.$$

The quantity $a(\phi, \gamma)$ is defined as the sum of the changes of the multiplicities of ϕ across each $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ curve, as one traverses γ on Σ . Since $a(\mathcal{P}, \gamma) = 0$ for any periodic class \mathcal{P} with boundary only on the $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ or only on the $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ curves, a straightforward count of the ends of index 2 moduli spaces shows that A_h is a chain map. Adapting the arguments from [OS04d, Section 4.2.5] shows that A_h is independent of the representative curve γ and is well defined on the level of transitive chain homotopy type invariants. Some additional details can be found in [Zem15, Section 5] about the homology action in the context of multi-pointed Heegaard Floer complexes.

Given a surface Σ with zero or one boundary components, as well as an element T in an algebra \mathcal{R} over \mathbb{F}_2 , we define the element

$$\xi_T(\Sigma) \in \mathcal{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \Lambda^*(H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{F}_2)),$$

by picking a geometric symplectic basis of $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{F}_2)$ and using the same formula as Equation (9.1), with the element T in place of U .

The action of $\Lambda^*(H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors})$ on $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s})$ can be incorporated into the link cobordism maps, in the sense that if $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$ is a decorated link cobordism, then the cobordism maps from [Zem16] induce maps

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}: \Lambda^*(H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors}) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2}).$$

We can now state our adjunction relation for the link cobordism maps:

Theorem 12.5. *Suppose that $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$ is a decorated link cobordism, such that \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 are null-homologous and $\mathcal{S} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$ is a closed, decorated surface in the complement of \mathcal{F} , such that \mathcal{A} consists of a single closed curve, dividing Σ into two connected components, $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$. If*

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle - [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] + 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) - 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0,$$

then

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}(\iota_* \xi_{UV}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -) \simeq F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}(\iota_* \xi_{UV}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -).$$

Proof. The proof is similar to our proof of Theorem 1.5.

We pick two disks, D_1 and D_2 , in \mathcal{S} , which intersect \mathcal{A} along two arcs, then we isotope Σ so that $\Sigma \cap Y_i = D_i$. Let \mathcal{S}_0 denote the decorated surface obtained by removing D_1 and D_2 from \mathcal{S} , after we perform the isotopy. Let \mathbb{U}_1 and \mathbb{U}_2 denote the unknots ∂D_1 and ∂D_2 , in Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively, each decorated with two basepoints.

Let σ denote a coloring of \mathcal{F} which maps the type- \mathbf{w} subsurface to the variable U , and the type- \mathbf{z} subsurface to V . Let $\hat{\sigma}$ denote an extension of σ to the decorated surface $\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0$, which assigns $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ the variable U' , and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ the variable V' . We assume $\hat{\sigma}$ has a codomain \mathbf{P} with $|\mathbf{P}| = 4$, so that we can identify the ring $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{P}}$ with $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, U', V']$.

We pick Seifert surfaces S_1 and S_2 for \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 , and consider the link cobordism map

$$F_{W, (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}}: \mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_1, (\mathbb{L}_1 \cup \mathbb{U}_1)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_2, (\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \mathbb{U}_2)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2}).$$

We give \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{S}_0 an indexing $J: F \cup S_0 \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ which sends F to 1 and S_0 to 2. The indexing J induces a two component Alexander grading $A = (A_1, A_2)$, where A_1 corresponds to the links \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 , with Seifert surfaces S_1 and S_2 , while A_2 corresponds to the unknots \mathbb{U}_1 and \mathbb{U}_2 , with Seifert surfaces D_1 and D_2 . The map $F_{W, (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is bi-graded with respect to A . Furthermore, $F_{W, (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}}$ induces an A_2 grading change of

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A_2 &= \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle - ([\Sigma] + [\hat{F}]) \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} + g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) - g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \\ &= \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle - [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]}{2} + g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) - g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

We now claim that

$$(12.4) \quad F_{W, (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}'_0)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}}(\xi_{U'V'}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -) \simeq F_{W, (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}'_0)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}(\xi_{U'V'}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -),$$

where \mathcal{S}'_0 is a properly embedded, decorated annulus in W , with boundary $-\mathbb{U}_1 \sqcup \mathbb{U}_2$, which is disjoint from \mathcal{F} , and is obtained by adding a tube along one of the dividing arcs of \mathcal{S}_0 , and decorating it with two parallel dividing arcs, running from \mathbb{U}_1 to \mathbb{U}_2 .

To prove Equation (12.4), we adapt the proof of Proposition 9.7. We consider the $U' = 1$ and $V' = 1$ reductions of the map $F_{W, (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}}$, which by a natural extension of Theorem 9.4, one can identify as the map induced by a cobordism W containing the decorated surface \mathcal{F} as well as a ribbon graph. The cobordism with decorated surface and graph connects two 3-manifolds which contain multi-based links as well as free basepoints. If $c_{\mathbf{w}}$ (resp. $c_{\mathbf{z}}$) is a path in W connecting the \mathbf{w} basepoints (resp. \mathbf{z} basepoints) of \mathbb{U}_1 and \mathbb{U}_2 , constructed as in the statement of Lemma 9.6, then by adapting the proof thereof, we see that

$$(12.5) \quad \begin{aligned} F_{W, (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}|_{V'=1}} &\simeq F_{W, \mathcal{F}^{\sigma} \cup c_{\mathbf{w}}, \mathfrak{s}}(\xi_{U'}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) \otimes -) \\ \text{and} \quad F_{W, (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^{\hat{\sigma}}, \mathfrak{s}|_{U'=1}} &\simeq F_{W, \mathcal{F}^{\sigma} \cup c_{\mathbf{z}}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}(\xi_{V'}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -). \end{aligned}$$

By identifying w_i and z_i with a single point $p_i \in Y_i$, we can view the two reductions of $F_{W,(\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}}$ as having a single domain and range, namely $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1^\sigma \cup \{p_1\}, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1})$ and $\mathcal{CFL}^-(Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2^\sigma \cup \{p_2\}, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$, both of which we view as modules over the ring $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V, \hat{U}]$. Note that when we identify w_i and z_i with the point p_i , we can pick c_w and c_z to be isotopic relative to their endpoints. We write c for the common path from p_1 to p_2 .

We can view \hat{U} as acting on $\mathbb{F}_2[U', V']$ as the product $U'V'$. Since $\Delta A_2 = 0$, by adapting the proof of Proposition 9.7, it follows that

$$(12.6) \quad F_{W,(\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}} \simeq (F_{W,(\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}}|_{V'=1})^{\mathbb{F}_2[U', V']} \simeq (F_{W,(\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}_0)^\sigma, \mathfrak{s}}|_{U'=1})^{\mathbb{F}_2[U', V']}.$$

Combining Equations (12.5) and (12.6) shows that

$$(12.7) \quad F_{W, \mathcal{F}^\sigma \cup c, \mathfrak{s}}(\xi_{\hat{U}}(\Sigma_w) \otimes -)^{\mathbb{F}_2[U', V']} \simeq F_{W, \mathcal{F}^\sigma \cup c, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}(\xi_{\hat{U}}(\Sigma_z) \otimes -)^{\mathbb{F}_2[U', V']}.$$

The notation ${}^{\mathbb{F}_2[U', V']}$ is described in Section 9.3, and amounts to replacing each instance of \hat{U} with $U'V'$. Finally, we replace the path c with a properly embedded annulus \mathcal{S}'_0 contained in a small neighborhood of c , which we decorate with two dividing arcs running from Y_1 to Y_2 . The effect on the cobordism maps is simply to replace any single basepoint p on a Heegaard diagram or triple (with p corresponding to a point on c) with a pair of basepoints w and z , which are immediately adjacent on the Heegaard diagram or triple. It follows that the algebraic extension operation ${}^{\mathbb{F}_2[U', V']}$ amounts to just replacing the path c with the annulus \mathcal{S}'_0 . In light of this, Equation (12.4) follows from Equation (12.7).

Note that the relation in Equation (12.4) persists when we set $U = U'$ and $V = V'$, since the chain homotopy is $R_{\mathbf{P}}^-$ -equivariant.

We now construct two cobordisms $([0, 1] \times Y_1, \mathcal{F}'_1)$ and $([0, 1] \times Y_2, \mathcal{F}'_2)$, such that the following are satisfied:

- (1) The cobordism $([0, 1] \times Y_1, \mathcal{F}'_1): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_1 \cup \mathbb{U}_1)$ splits an unknot off of \mathbb{L}_1 , which becomes \mathbb{U}_1 .
- (2) The cobordism $([0, 1] \times Y_2, \mathcal{F}'_2): (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \mathbb{U}_2) \rightarrow (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_2)$ caps off \mathbb{U}_2 with the disk D_2 .

Note that the composition

$$([0, 1] \times Y_2, \mathcal{F}'_2) \circ (W, \mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{S}'_0) \circ ([0, 1] \times Y_1, \mathcal{F}'_1)$$

is diffeomorphic to (W, \mathcal{F}) . Pre- and post-composing both sides of Equation (12.4) with the maps for $([0, 1] \times Y_2, \mathcal{F}'_2)$ and $([0, 1] \times Y_1, \mathcal{F}'_1)$, after having set $U = U'$ and $V = V'$, we obtain the theorem statement. \square

12.3. An adjunction inequality for the link cobordism maps. In this section, we use Theorem 12.5 to prove an adjunction inequality for the link cobordism maps. As in the previous section, we work over the ring $\mathcal{R}^- := \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$. The adjunction inequality we state concerns the version of link Floer homology

$$CFL^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) := \mathcal{CFL}^-(Y, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}^-} \mathcal{R}^- / (V).$$

Theorem 1.6. *Suppose that $(W, \mathcal{F}): (Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1) \rightarrow (Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2)$ is a link cobordism with $b_1(W) = 0$, such that \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 are null-homologous in Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively. Suppose that the induced map*

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}: CFL^-(Y_1, \mathbb{L}_1, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_1}) \rightarrow CFL^-(Y_2, \mathbb{L}_2, \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_2})$$

is not $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -equivariantly chain homotopic to the zero map. If Σ is a closed, oriented surface in the complement of \mathcal{F} such that $g(\Sigma) > 0$, then

$$|\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle| + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] \leq 2g(\Sigma) - 2.$$

Proof. Suppose that Σ is a surface with $|\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle| + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] \geq 2g(\Sigma)$ (note that $|\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle| + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma]$ is always even since $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ is a characteristic vector of Q_W). By reversing the orientation of Σ if necessary, we may assume that $|\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle| = -\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle$, so that

$$-\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] \geq 2g(\Sigma).$$

By taking the connected sum of Σ with null-homologous tori to raise the genus, if necessary, we may assume that

$$-\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle + [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] = 2g(\Sigma).$$

We now decorate Σ with a dividing set consisting of a single closed curve, dividing Σ into two components, such that $\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}$ is a disk, and $\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ is a connected surface of genus $g(\Sigma)$. Since

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\Sigma] \rangle - [\Sigma] \cdot [\Sigma] + 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) - 2g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}) = 0$$

we can apply Theorem 12.5 to see that

$$(12.8) \quad F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}(-) \simeq F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s} - PD[\Sigma]}(\iota_* \xi_{UV}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}}) \otimes -).$$

Since $b_1(W) = 0$, the element $\iota_* \xi_{UV}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}})$ is simply $(UV)^{g(\Sigma_{\mathbf{z}})} = (UV)^{g(\Sigma)}$. Since $V = 0$ on CFL^- , we obtain immediately from Equation (12.8) that $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -equivalently chain homotopic to 0 on CFL^- , completing the proof. \square

We now describe two examples of Theorem 12.5.

Example 12.6. Suppose that \mathbb{L} is a multi-based link in S^3 , and $(W, \mathcal{F}): (S^3, \mathbb{L}) \rightarrow (S^3, \mathbb{L})$ is the link cobordism obtained by performing -1 surgery on an unknot $U \subseteq S^3$ which is unlinked from \mathbb{L} . Let $E \subseteq W$ denote an exceptional sphere which is disjoint from \mathcal{F} . Write \mathfrak{s}_k^+ for the Spin^c structure with $\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_k^+), E \rangle = 2k+1$, for $k \geq 0$. Let \mathfrak{s}_k^- be the Spin^c structure with $\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_k^-), E \rangle = -(2k-1)$, for $k \geq 0$. Theorem 1.6 implies that $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_k^{\pm}} \simeq 0$ on CFL^- unless $k = 0$. Indeed using Theorem 12.5, for appropriate stabilizations of E , we obtain the relations

$$F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_k^+} \simeq (UV)^k \cdot F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_{k-1}^+} \simeq \cdots \simeq (UV)^{k(k+1)/2} \cdot F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_0^+},$$

on $\mathcal{CFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{L}, \mathfrak{s}_0)$. A similar relation holds for a Spin^c structure \mathfrak{s}_k^- with $k \geq 1$. In analogy to the standard blow-up formula [OS06, Theorem 1.4], we expect $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_k^-} \simeq (UV)^{k(k+1)/2} \cdot \text{id}_{\mathcal{CFL}^-(S^3, \mathbb{L})}$, however for the sake of brevity, we will not endeavor to write down a proof.

Example 12.7. Let $(W_2, \mathcal{F}): (S^3, \mathbb{K}_+) \rightarrow (S^3, \mathbb{K}_-)$ denote a decorated version of the 2-handle knot cobordism (W_2, Σ_2) shown in Figure 11.1, which changes a positive crossing to a negative one. The 4-manifold W_2 is obtained by attaching a 2-handle to an unknot with framing -1 which is linked with K_+ . Define the Spin^c structures $\mathfrak{s}_k^{\pm} \in \text{Spin}^c(W_2)$ as in Example 12.6. There is an embedded torus T in the complement of \mathcal{F} which is a generator of $H_2(W_2; \mathbb{Z})$, and satisfies

$$|\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_k^{\pm}), T \rangle| + [T] \cdot [T] = 2k.$$

The torus T is shown in Figure 12.1. By Theorem 1.6, it follows that whenever $k > 0$, the map $F_{W, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_k^{\pm}}$ vanishes on HFK^- and \widehat{HFK} by Theorem 1.6.

We note in [OS04b, Theorem 8.2], Ozsváth and Szabó give a proof of the Skein exact triangle for knot Floer homology, by adapting the proof of the standard surgery exact triangle for \widehat{HF} [OS04c, Theorem 9.16]. The map $F := \sum_{\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(W_2)} F_{W_2, \mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}}$ is one of the maps in their Skein exact sequence for \widehat{HFK} . We note that in the statement of [OS04b, Theorem 8.2], the map F is not known to be a graded map with respect to the Maslov grading. Theorem 1.6 shows F in fact does preserve the Maslov grading, since the only Spin^c structures with non-trivial contribution are \mathfrak{s}_0^+ and \mathfrak{s}_0^- .

This is in contrast to [OS07], where Ozsváth and Szabó give a proof of the Skein exact triangle, where all three maps in the triangle are graded. The proof they give is not an adaptation of the surgery exact sequence, but instead is a careful examination of certain specially constructed Heegaard diagrams.

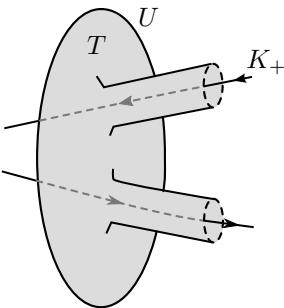


FIGURE 12.1. **The embedded torus T in $W_2 \setminus \Sigma_2$.** The exterior circle is the unknot U which we perform -1 surgery on to obtain (S^3, K_-) . The gray region shown is a punctured torus in S^3 , with boundary on the unknot U . By attaching the core of the 2-handle which is attached along U , we obtain a torus with self intersection -1 .

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