



Sungkyung Kang · JungHwan Park

Torsion in the knot concordance group and cabling

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Abstract. We define a nontrivial modulo 2 valued additive concordance invariant defined on the torsion subgroup of the knot concordance group using involutive knot Floer package. For knots not contained in its kernel, we prove that their iterated (odd, 1)-cables have infinite order in the concordance group and, among them, infinitely many are linearly independent. Furthermore, by taking (2, 1)-cables of the aforementioned knots, we present an infinite family of knots which are strongly rationally slice but not slice.

Keywords: concordance knots, cabling, Horizontal almost ι_K -complex.

1. Introduction

Given a knot K and relatively prime integers p and q , let $K_{p,q}$ be the (p, q) -cable of K , where p denotes the longitudinal winding. Throughout the paper, we assume that $|p| > 1$ since $K_{1,q}$ is isotopic to K . Recall that a knot is called *slice* if it bounds a smoothly embedded disk in B^4 and the fact that $(p, 1)$ - and $(p, -1)$ -cables of a slice knot are both slice. Miyazaki [32, Question 3] asked if the converse of this fact holds (see also [31, Conjecture 1.3] and [7, Section 1]). In fact, we go one step further and focus on the following stronger conjecture. Let $\mathcal{C}$ denote the *smooth knot concordance group*.

Conjecture 1.1. *The (p, q) -cable of K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ if and only if K is slice and $|q| = 1$.*

It can be easily seen that if $|q| > 1$, then $K_{p,q}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$. (One way to prove this is to use the cabling formulae for the Ozsváth–Szabó concordance invariant τ [33] and the Ozsváth–Stipsicz–Szabó concordance invariant Υ [35]; see, e.g., [16, Theorem 1] for τ and [12, Proposition 5.3] for Υ .) Therefore, for the rest of the paper we only consider the case when K is not slice and $|q| = 1$. In fact, since $K_{p,q}$ is isotopic to $K_{-p,-q}$, we will further assume that $q = 1$.

Sungkyung Kang: Center for Geometry and Physics, Institute for Basic Science, 77 Cheongam-ro, Nam-gu, 37673 Pohang, South Korea; Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, Andrew Wiles Building, Radcliffe Observatory Quarter (550), Woodstock Road, Oxford OX2 6GG, UK; sungkyung38@icloud.com

JungHwan Park: Department of Mathematical Sciences, Korea Advanced Institute for Science and Technology, 291 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu, 34141 Daejeon, South Korea; jungpark0817@kaist.ac.kr

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There are many nonslice knots whose $(p, 1)$ -cables have infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$. For example, if K has a nontrivial signature function [26, 36], then a formula of Litherland [30] implies that $K_{p,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$. In fact, the same formula implies that the set of cables $\{K_{p,1}\}_{p>1}$ is linearly independent in $\mathcal{C}$. Similar conclusions obtained by various other techniques can be found in [6, 11, 12, 24]. These results crucially use the fact that the starting knot K has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$ (e.g., a knot with nontrivial signature function has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$).

On the other hand, determining the order of $(p, 1)$ -cables of a *torsion* knot is much harder. The only known result of this kind is given recently in [19]. In that paper, the authors showed that when K is the figure-eight knot, the set of cables $\{K_{2n+1,1}\}_{n>0}$ is linearly independent in $\mathcal{C}$ using involutive knot Floer homology [15]. (This also gave a first example of an infinite order rationally slice knot.) In this paper, we expand this result to a much larger family. Roughly, we show that “half” of all torsion knots have infinite order once cabled (compare to [32, Theorem 8.5], where the author considers cables of fibered knots). Let $K_{p_1,q_1;p_2,q_2;\dots;p_m,q_m}$ denote the iterated cable of K .

Theorem 1.2. *Denote by $\mathcal{C}_T$ the torsion subgroup of the knot concordance group $\mathcal{C}$. Then there is a nontrivial group homomorphism*

$$\mathfrak{A}: \mathcal{C}_T \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}.$$

Moreover, if K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 1$, then for any sequence of positive integers $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m$, the iterated cable $K_{2n_1+1,1;2n_2+1,1;\dots;2n_m+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$. In particular, for any nonzero integer n , the cable $K_{2n+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.

We also show that knots obtained by certain cables on K with $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 1$ are linearly independent.

Theorem 1.3. *If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 1$, then the set of cables $\{K_{2n+1,1}\}_{n>0}$ contains an infinite subset which is linearly independent in $\mathcal{C}$.*

For the nontrivial group homomorphism $\mathfrak{A}$, we first define the almost local ι_K -equivalence group $\mathfrak{F}_K^U$ of horizontal almost ι_K -complexes (see Section 2 for more details). Note that the ι_K -local equivalence group $\mathfrak{F}_K$ and the almost ι_K -local equivalence group $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_K$ were defined previously in [38] and [19], respectively. Moreover, we show that $\mathfrak{A}$ is the composition of the following sequence of the natural “forgetful maps” preceded by the involutive knot Floer homology map $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}_K$:

$$\mathfrak{F}_K \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_K \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}_K^U.$$

In other words, involutive knot Floer theory gives a well-defined homomorphism $\mathfrak{A}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}_K^U$.

It turns out that $\mathfrak{F}_K^U$ is totally ordered modulo the figure-eight knot E , so that its torsion subgroup is generated by E . This allows us to consider its restriction $\mathfrak{A}: \mathcal{C}_T \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, where we have that $\mathfrak{A}(E) = 1$. Therefore, the above theorems can be thought of it as generalizations of [19]. Moreover, note that “half” of the torsion knots satisfy $\mathfrak{A} = 1$, i.e., if $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 0$, then $\mathfrak{A}(K\#E) = 1$.

The phenomenon of total orderings of algebraic structures arising from Heegaard Floer theory and its variants occurs in other settings as well. For instance, the almost local equivalence group of t -complexes is totally ordered [10], and the almost local equivalence group of knot-like complexes over $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(UV)$ is also totally ordered [9]. A notable difference in our case is that our group $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ contains a torsion element, and one has to take a quotient by that element to obtain a total ordering.

Now, we restrict our attention to the case when K allows a special symmetry and $p = 2$. Note that, so far, we have only considered (odd, 1)-cables, but by considering (2, 1)-cables we will obtain an interesting application to rational knot concordance. We say a knot K is *rationally slice* if it bounds a smoothly embedded disk Δ in a rational homology ball X . Moreover, if the inclusion induces an isomorphism

$$H_1(S^3 \setminus K; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_1(X \setminus \Delta; \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion},$$

then we say K is *strongly rationally slice*.¹ Following the proof in [26], it can be verified that every strongly rationally slice knot is algebraically slice, which appears in [5, Lemma 3.3] and [3, Corollary 2.24], the latter of which deals with a more general setting. Moreover, slice obstructions such as τ -invariant [33], ε -invariant [17], Υ -invariant [35], Υ^2 -invariant [25], ν^+ -invariant [20], and φ_j -invariants [9] all vanish for strongly rationally slice knots. These facts make it difficult to find an example of a strongly rationally slice knot that is not slice. The question of existence of such knots was explicitly asked several times, for example, in [4]. In this paper, we present the first such examples.

Theorem 1.4. *There are infinitely many pairwise nonconcordant knots which are strongly rationally slice but not slice.*

The examples are constructed in the following way. Recall that a knot K is called *strongly negative amphichiral* if there is an orientation-preserving involution $\phi: S^3 \rightarrow S^3$ such that $\phi(K) = K$ and the fixed point set of ϕ is a copy of S^0 contained in K . Kawauchi [23] showed that every strongly negative amphichiral knot K is rationally slice; that is, K bounds a smoothly embedded disk Δ in a rational homology ball X . Moreover, he showed that the homomorphism induced by the inclusion sends the generator of $H_1(S^3 \setminus K; \mathbb{Z})$ to twice the generator of $H_1(X \setminus \Delta; \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion}$. Combined with Mayer–Vietoris sequence (see Lemma 6.2), this implies that the iterated cable $K_{p_1,1;p_2,1;\dots;p_m,1}$ of a strongly negative amphichiral knot K is strongly rationally slice if p_i is even for some i . Hence the following theorem immediately implies Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 1.5. *If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 1$, then for any sequence of positive integers $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m$, the (2, 1)-cable of the iterated cable $K_{2n_1+1,1;2n_2+1,1;\dots;2n_m+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.*

¹Strongly rationally slice knots are rationally slice knots with *complexity* one. See Section 6 for the notion of complexity and [3, 5, 8] for related works.

Organization and proof outline

We briefly sketch the ideas for the proofs of above theorems as follows. In Section 2, we define the concept of horizontal almost ι_K -complexes, which provides an algebraic model for CFK^- of knots in S^3 considered together with the action of ι_K on $\widehat{CFK}$. This allows us to define the almost ι_K -local equivalence group $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ of horizontal almost ι_K -complexes, which is equipped with a canonically defined partial order. Then we prove that this group is totally ordered modulo the figure-eight knot, from which the definition of the invariant $\mathfrak{A}$ in Theorem 1.2 follows.

In Section 3, we show that the bordered involution on a 0-framed knot complement naturally induces a horizontal almost ι_K -complex, which is defined uniquely up to almost ι_K -local equivalence. Then, in Section 4, we prove a first case of Theorem 1.2 which states that $K_{2n+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$, by comparing the horizontal ι_K -complex induced by $(-K)_{2n+1,-1}$ with the complex induced by the $(2n+1, -1)$ -cable of the figure-eight knot. The comparison is done by passing to the bordered setting and then applying involutive bordered Heegaard Floer theory of knot complements, developed by the first author in [22]. Then we develop the arguments used in its proof to prove Theorem 1.3.

Finally, in Section 5, we present a full proof of Theorem 1.2 by finding an inductive step which allows us to deal with iterated cables. We then use Theorem 1.2 in Section 6 to prove Theorem 1.5 by considering the 2-fold cyclic branched double covers of S^3 along the given knots.

Questions

We end this section with few questions. It can be easily verified that for each alternating knot K which is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$, we have that

$$\mathfrak{A}(K) = \text{Arf}(K).$$

Naturally, we ask if the equality holds in general.

Question 1.6. If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$, then is $\mathfrak{A}(K) = \text{Arf}(K)$?

Also, since the almost local equivalence group of ι -complexes and the almost local equivalence group of knot-like complexes over $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(UV)$ are known to be totally ordered and isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^\infty$ [9, 10], we ask the following question.

Question 1.7. Is $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$?

Lastly, related to Theorem 1.4 and topological knot concordance, the following questions were suggested by Jae Choon Cha and Jennifer Hom.

Question 1.8. Does there exist a strongly rationally slice knot which is not topologically slice? Does there exist a topologically slice and rationally slice (or even strongly rationally slice) knot which is not smoothly slice?

Notation and conventions

Throughout the paper, the unknot is denoted by O and the figure-eight knot is denoted by E . Given a knot K and a positive integer n , the connected sum of n copies of K is denoted by nK , the reverse of the mirror image of K is denoted by $-K$, and the reverse of K is denoted by K^r . Also, given a closed 3-manifold Y , the connected sum of n copies of Y is denoted by nY . Lastly, if two morphisms (chain maps, type- D morphisms, etc.) f and g are homotopic, we write $f \sim g$. In contrast, when two objects A and B are homotopy equivalent, we write $A \simeq B$ instead.

2. The horizontal almost ι_K -local equivalence group

We briefly recall the theory of involutive knot Floer homology and ι_K -local equivalences. Given an oriented knot K in S^3 (or in general, a rationally nullhomologous knot in a rational homology sphere with a prescribed self-conjugate Spin^c structure), one starts by representing it by a doubly-pointed Heegaard diagram $H = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, z, w)$. Note that one can recover K from H in the following way. The given sets of α -curves and β -curves define handlebodies H_α and H_β (in which the given sets of curves bound disks, respectively) such that $H_\alpha \cup H_\beta = S^3$. Choose directed paths $K_\alpha \subset H_\alpha$ and $K_\beta \subset H_\beta$, such that K_α goes from z to w and K_β goes from w to z . Then we have $K = K_\alpha \cup K_\beta$.

Then we consider the $2g$ -dimensional smooth manifold $\text{Sym}^g(\Sigma)$, where g denotes the genus of Σ . This manifold contains two g -dimensional tori, $\mathbb{T}_\alpha$ and $\mathbb{T}_\beta$, defined by the product of all α -curves and β -curves, respectively, and two 2-codimensional submanifolds D_z and D_w , defined by the images of the natural maps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sym}^{g-1}(\Sigma) \times \{z\} &\rightarrow \text{Sym}^g(\Sigma), \\ \text{Sym}^{g-1}(\Sigma) \times \{w\} &\rightarrow \text{Sym}^g(\Sigma). \end{aligned}$$

Then a standard Floer-theoretic argument can be applied to construct the chain complex

$$CFK_{UV}(S^3, K) := \left(\bigoplus_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \curvearrowright \mathbb{T}_\beta} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V] \cdot \mathbf{x}, \partial \right)$$

by counting pseudoholomorphic disks of Maslov index 0 with boundary conditions given by $\mathbb{T}_\alpha$ and $\mathbb{T}_\beta$, while recording their algebraic intersection numbers with D_z and D_w by formal variables U and V . This complex also comes equipped with a bigrading (A, M) by a pair of integers A and M , called the *Alexander* and *Maslov* gradings. It turns out that Heegaard moves induce homotopy equivalences between the chain complexes constructed from the two diagrams related by the Heegaard move, and thus the homotopy type of $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$ depends only on the isotopy class of K [34, 37]. Furthermore, we have the following localization formula:

$$(U, V)^{-1} CFK_{UV}(S^3, K) \simeq (U, V)^{-1} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V].$$

We will consider several truncations of the two-variable complex $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$. First of all, consider the ring $\mathcal{R} := \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(UV)$. The $\mathcal{R}$ -coefficient chain complex

$$CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K) := CFK_{UV}(S^3, K) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} \mathcal{R},$$

which can be seen as ignoring all “diagonal” terms in the differential of $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$, will be used in this paper. We will also use the $V = 0$ truncation, namely

$$CFK^-(S^3, K) := CFK_{UV}(S^3, K) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(V),$$

and the hat-flavored truncation

$$\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K) := CFK_{UV}(S^3, K) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(U, V).$$

The above truncations, except for the hat-flavored version, admit localization formulae as well

$$\begin{aligned} (U, V)^{-1} CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K) &\simeq (U, V)^{-1} \mathcal{R}, \\ U^{-1} CFK^-(S^3, K) &\simeq \mathbb{F}_2[U, U^{-1}]. \end{aligned}$$

Now, given a doubly-pointed Heegaard diagram $H = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, z, w)$ representing (S^3, K) , we consider its conjugate diagram $\bar{H} = (-\Sigma, \beta, \alpha, w, z)$, where $-\Sigma$ denotes Σ with the opposite orientation. The oriented (and doubly-basepointed) knot represented by $\bar{H}$ is (K, w, z) , i.e., the same oriented knot K with the positions of basepoints exchanged. Since the holomorphic disk counts in H are the same as those in $\bar{H}$ while the role of U and V are exchanged, the identity map

$$\text{conj}: CFK_{UV}(K, z, w) \rightarrow CFK_{UV}(K, w, z)$$

is a chain homotopy skew-equivalence. Choose a self-diffeomorphism ϕ of S^3 which is supported in a tubular neighborhood of K and exchanges z and w . This map induces a homotopy equivalence

$$\phi_*: CFK_{UV}(K, w, z) \rightarrow CFK_{UV}(K, z, w).$$

Then we define $\iota_K = \phi_* \circ \text{conj}$, which is again a homotopy skew-equivalence. Note that ι_K is defined up to ambiguities given by monodromies along loops of Heegaard moves; since homotopy equivalences induced by those loops are homotopic to identity due to the first-order naturality of Heegaard Floer theory [21], ι_K is defined uniquely up to homotopy. Since ι_K exchanges the actions of U and V , it descends to $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}$ and $\widehat{CFK}$, but not CFK^- .

The involution ι_K satisfies the following properties, as shown in [15, 38]:

- $\iota_K^2 \sim 1 + \Phi \Psi \sim 1 + \Psi \Phi$, where Φ and Ψ are the formal derivatives of the differential of $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$ with respect to U and V , respectively. Note that this implies $\iota_K^4 \sim \text{id}$.
- $\Phi \iota_K \sim \iota_K \Psi$.

- ι_K is skew-graded, i.e., it maps an element of bidegree (A, M) to an element of bidegree $(-A, M)$.

Using these properties, the concepts of ι_K -complexes and ι_K -local maps are defined in [19] as follows. A free bigraded chain complex C over $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$, together with a chain homotopy skew-equivalence $\iota: C \rightarrow C$, is an ι_K -complex if it satisfies the following conditions:

- $(U, V)^{-1}C \simeq (U, V)^{-1}\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$.
- $\iota^2 \sim 1 + \Phi\Psi$, where Φ and Ψ are the formal derivatives of the differential of C with respect to U and V , respectively.

Furthermore, a chain map $f: C \rightarrow D$ between ι_K -complexes (C, ι_C) and (D, ι_D) is an ι_K -local map if the following conditions are satisfied:

- $(U, V)^{-1}f$ is a homotopy equivalence.
- $f\iota_C \sim \iota_D f$.

If there exists an ι_K -local map from C to D and also from D to C , then we say that C and D are ι_K -locally equivalent and f is an ι_K -local equivalence.

Remark 2.1. In this paper, we will sometimes use the notion of ι_K -local maps for chain maps between complexes over $\mathcal{R}$. The definition of ι_K -local maps in such a setting is identical to the original definition.

The concept of almost local ι_K -complexes is also defined in [19] by considering instead the hat-flavored involution.

Definition 2.2. A free bigraded chain complex C over $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$, together with a skew-graded homotopy equivalence $\iota: \hat{C} \rightarrow \hat{C}$, where $\hat{C} = C \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]/(U, V)$, is an *almost ι_K -complex* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- $(U, V)^{-1}C \simeq (U, V)^{-1}\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$.
- $\iota^2 \sim 1 + \Phi\Psi$ as skew-graded chain endomorphisms of $\hat{C}$, where Φ and Ψ are the formal derivatives of the differential of C with respect to U and V , respectively.

Furthermore, a chain map $f: C \rightarrow D$ between almost ι_K -complexes (C, ι_C) and (D, ι_D) is an *almost ι_K -local map* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- $(U, V)^{-1}f$ is a homotopy equivalence.
- The induced map $\hat{f}: \hat{C} \rightarrow \hat{D}$, where $\hat{C}$ and $\hat{D}$ are the truncations of C and D by $U = V = 0$, satisfies $\hat{f}\iota_C \sim \iota_D \hat{f}$.

If almost ι_K -local maps exist between two almost ι_K -complexes in both directions, we say that they are *almost ι_K -locally equivalent*.

Given a knot K , its knot Floer complex $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$, together with the action of ι_K , defines an ι_K -complex. If one only considers the action of ι_K on $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K)$, one then obtains an almost ι_K -complex. It is shown in [38] that the (almost) ι_K -local equivalence class of the resulting (almost) ι_K -complex depends only on the concordance class of K .

Motivated by the definitions of ι_K -complexes and almost ι_K -complexes, we now develop a similar framework by mimicking the structure of $CFK^-(S^3, K)$ of knots K in S^3 , together with the action of ι_K on $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K)$. For simplicity, we make the following definitions. Given a chain complex C over $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$, we say that the chain complex $\hat{C} = C \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[U]} \mathbb{F}_2[U]/(U)$ induced by taking $U = 0$ is the *hat-flavored truncation* of C . Also, given a chain map $f: C \rightarrow D$ between chain complexes over $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$, the induced map $\hat{f}: \hat{C} \rightarrow \hat{D}$ between $\hat{C}$ and $\hat{D}$ is called the *hat-flavored truncation* of f . Sometimes we will confuse f and $\hat{f}$ to reduce the amount of symbols used.

Definition 2.3. A *horizontal almost ι_K -complex* is a pair (C, ι) of a bigraded complex C of finitely generated free modules over $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ and a chain homotopy equivalence $\iota: \hat{C} \rightarrow \hat{C}$, where $\hat{C}$ is the hat-flavored truncation of C , such that the following conditions are satisfied:

- The formal variable U has bigrading $(-2, 0)$, and the differential has bigrading $(-1, -1)$.
- $U^{-1}C \simeq \mathbb{F}_2[U, U^{-1}]$.
- ι is skew-graded.
- $\Phi \iota \Phi \sim \iota \Phi \iota \Phi$.
- $\iota^2 \sim 1 + \Phi \iota \Phi$.
- There exists a chain map $f: C \rightarrow C$ whose hat-flavored truncation is homotopic to $\iota \Phi \iota$.

Here, Φ denotes the formal derivative of the differential of C with respect to the formal variable U , which is a chain map which is well defined up to homotopy.

Remark 2.4. Since we do not have the formal variable V anymore, we had to represent Ψ in terms of Φ and ι . Luckily, we have $\Phi \iota \sim \iota \Psi$, $\iota^2 \sim 1 + \Phi \Psi$, and $\iota^4 \sim \text{id}$, so we replaced Ψ using the formula

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &\sim \iota^{-1} \Phi \iota \sim \iota \circ (1 + \Psi \Phi) \circ \Phi \iota \\ &\sim \iota \circ (\Phi + \Psi \Phi^2) \circ \iota \sim \iota \Phi \iota. \end{aligned}$$

Note that, in the last line of the above equation, we used the fact that Φ^2 is nullhomotopic, which follows from the observation that the value of Φ vanishes on cycles. Also, since Φ and Ψ commute up to homotopy, we can use $\iota^{-2} \sim 1 + \Psi \Phi$ instead of $1 + \Phi \Psi$. The last condition in Definition 2.3 requires that one can find Ψ as an $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -linear chain map. This condition is crucial in the proof that the tensor product operation between two horizontal almost ι_K -complexes is commutative.

Definition 2.5. A degree-preserving chain map $f: C \rightarrow D$ between horizontal almost ι_K -complexes (C, ι_C) and (D, ι_D) is *almost ι_K -local map* if it satisfies the following conditions:

- f is *local*, i.e., the localized map $U^{-1}f: U^{-1}C \rightarrow U^{-1}D$ is a homotopy equivalence.
- $\hat{f} \iota_C \sim \iota_D \hat{f}$, where $\hat{f}$ is the hat-flavored truncation of f .

Furthermore, if there exist almost ι_K -local maps $f: C \rightarrow D$ and $g: D \rightarrow C$, then we say that (C, ι_C) and (D, ι_D) are *almost ι_K -locally equivalent*.

We denote the almost ι_K -local equivalence classes of horizontal almost ι_K -complexes by $\mathfrak{S}_K^U$. We endow this set with a tensor product operation $\otimes$ as

$$(C, \iota_C) \otimes (D, \iota_D) = (C \otimes D, \iota_{C \otimes D}),$$

where $\iota_{C \otimes D}$ is defined as

$$\iota_{C \otimes D} = \iota_C \otimes \iota_D + \Phi \iota_C \otimes \iota_D \Phi.$$

Note that this operation is modeled after the connected sum formula for involutive knot Floer homology [38, Theorem 1.1], which reads

$$\iota_{K_1 \# K_2} = \iota_{K_1} \otimes \iota_{K_2} + \Phi \iota_{K_1} \otimes \Psi \iota_{K_2}.$$

Proposition 2.6. *The almost ι_K -local equivalence classes with the tensor product operation $(\mathfrak{S}_K^U, \otimes)$ is an abelian group.*

Proof. We first prove that the group operation is well defined. Given $C, D \in \mathfrak{S}_K^U$, formally differentiating both sides of

$$\partial_{C \otimes D} = \partial_C \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \partial_D$$

with respect to U gives $\Phi_{C \otimes D} = 1 \otimes \Phi + \Phi \otimes 1$. From now on, we drop the subscripts when the meaning is clear from context.

Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} &\sim (1 \otimes \Phi + \Phi \otimes 1) \circ (\iota \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi) \\ &\sim \Phi \iota \otimes \iota + \iota \otimes \Phi \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \Phi \iota \Phi, \end{aligned}$$

which squares to

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} &\sim \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota^2 + \Phi \iota^2 \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \iota \Phi + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \Phi \iota^2 \\ &\quad + \iota^2 \otimes \Phi \iota \Phi \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \\ &\sim \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes (1 + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota) + \Phi \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \Phi \\ &\quad + (1 + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota) \otimes \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \\ &\sim 1 \otimes \Phi \iota \Phi \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes 1 + \Phi \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \Phi, \end{aligned}$$

since $\iota^2 \Phi \sim \Phi + \iota \Phi \iota \Phi^2 \sim \Phi$ and similarly $\Phi \iota^2 \sim \Phi$. On the other hand, since

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D} &= (\iota \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi) \circ (1 \otimes \Phi + \Phi \otimes 1) \\ &\sim \iota \otimes \iota \Phi + \iota \Phi \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \otimes \iota \Phi + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi^2 \\ &\sim \iota \otimes \iota \Phi + \iota \Phi \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \otimes \iota \Phi, \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \sim 1 \otimes \Phi \iota \Phi \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes 1 + \Phi \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \Phi$$

as well, which implies that

$$\Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} \sim \iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D}.$$

Also, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{C \otimes D}^2 &\sim \iota^2 \otimes \iota^2 + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota^2 \Phi + \Phi \iota^2 \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \iota \Phi \\ &\sim (1 + \Phi \iota \Phi) \otimes (1 + \iota \Phi \iota \Phi) + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \Phi + \Phi \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \iota \Phi \\ &\sim 1 \otimes 1 + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \Phi \iota \Phi \iota + \Phi \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \Phi \\ &\sim 1 + \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D}, \end{aligned}$$

and furthermore, if $f: C \rightarrow C$ and $g: D \rightarrow D$ are chain maps such that their hat-flavored truncations $\hat{f}$ and $\hat{g}$ are homotopic to $\iota \Phi \iota$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{C \otimes D} \Phi_{C \otimes D} \iota_{C \otimes D} &= \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota^2 + \iota \Phi^2 \iota \otimes \iota^2 \Phi + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi^2 \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \iota \Phi \\ &\quad + \iota^2 \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \iota \Phi + \Phi \iota^2 \otimes \iota \Phi^2 \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi^2 \iota \Phi \\ &\sim \iota \Phi \iota \otimes (1 + \iota \Phi \iota \Phi) + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \iota + (1 + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota) \otimes \iota \Phi \iota \\ &\quad + \iota \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \iota \Phi \sim \iota \Phi \iota \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \iota \Phi \iota, \end{aligned}$$

which is represented by the chain map $f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes g$. So we deduce that $C \otimes D$ is also an element of $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$, and thus the group operation is well defined.

Next, we show that the group operation is associative. Choose any $A, B, C \in \mathfrak{Z}_K^U$. Since we have

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{B \otimes C} \Phi_{B \otimes C} &= (\iota \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi) \circ (\Phi \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \Phi) \\ &= \iota \Phi \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \Phi \otimes \iota \Phi^2 + \iota \otimes \iota \Phi + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi^2 = \iota \Phi \otimes \iota + \iota \otimes \iota \Phi, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{A \otimes (B \otimes C)} &\sim \iota \otimes (\iota \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi) + \Phi \iota \otimes (\iota \Phi \otimes \iota + \iota \otimes \iota \Phi) \\ &\sim \iota \otimes \iota \otimes \iota + \iota \otimes \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \otimes \iota \Phi. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since $\Phi_{B \otimes C} \iota_{B \otimes C} \sim \Phi \iota \otimes \iota + \iota \otimes \Phi \iota$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{(A \otimes B) \otimes C} &\sim (\iota \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi) \otimes \iota + (\Phi \iota \otimes \iota + \iota \otimes \Phi \iota) \otimes \iota \Phi \\ &\sim \iota \otimes \iota \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \otimes \iota \Phi + \iota \otimes \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\iota_{A \otimes (B \otimes C)} \sim \iota_{(A \otimes B) \otimes C}$, and thus the group operation is associative.

Now we show that every element of $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ admits an inverse. Given any $C \in \mathfrak{Z}_K^U$, endow its dual complex C^* with the dual involution ι^* , and note that $\Phi_{C^*} = \Phi_C^*$. Consider the trace map $\text{tr}: C \otimes C^* \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[U]$ and its dual $\text{cotr}: \mathbb{F}[U] \rightarrow C \otimes C^*$. Then, by the tensor-hom adjunction, we have

$$\text{tr} \circ \iota_{C \otimes C^*} \sim \text{tr} \circ (\iota \otimes \iota^* + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota^* \Phi^*) \sim \text{tr} \circ (\iota^2 \otimes 1 + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes 1) \sim \text{tr}$$

and also

$$\iota_{C \otimes C^*} \circ \text{cotr} \sim (\iota \otimes \iota^* + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota^* \Phi^*) \circ \text{cotr} \sim (\iota^2 \otimes 1 + \Phi \iota \Phi \iota \otimes 1) \circ \text{cotr} \sim \text{cotr}.$$

Hence $C \otimes C^*$ is almost ι_K -locally trivial, and hence C^* , endowed with ι^* , is the inverse of C in $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$. Thus $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ is a group.

It remains to show that the group operation is commutative. Given two elements C, D in $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$, consider two horizontal almost ι_K -complexes $(C \otimes D, \iota_1)$ and $(C \otimes D, \iota_2)$, where ι_1 and ι_2 are defined as

$$\iota_1 = \iota \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi \quad \text{and} \quad \iota_2 = \iota \otimes \iota + \iota \Phi \otimes \Phi \iota,$$

respectively. We claim that they are almost ι_K -locally equivalent. To prove this, define an $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -linear chain map $f: C \otimes D \rightarrow C \otimes D$ by

$$F = \text{id} \otimes \text{id} + f \otimes \Phi,$$

where $f: C \rightarrow C$ is a chain map whose hat-flavored truncation $\hat{f}$ is homotopic to $\iota \Phi \iota$. Then F satisfies $U^{-1}F \sim \text{id}$ since

$$F^2 = \text{id} \otimes \text{id} + f^2 \otimes \Phi^2 \sim \text{id} \otimes \text{id},$$

and we also have

$$\iota_1 F \sim \iota \otimes \iota + \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi + \iota^2 \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi + \Phi \iota^2 \Phi \iota \otimes \iota \Phi^2 \sim \iota \otimes \iota.$$

Note that we have used again the fact that $\Phi \iota^2 \sim \iota^2 \Phi \sim \Phi$. Similarly, we also have

$$F \iota_2 \sim \iota \otimes \iota + \iota \Phi \otimes \Phi \iota + \iota \Phi \iota^2 \otimes \Phi \iota + \iota \Phi \iota^2 \Phi \otimes \Phi^2 \iota \sim \iota \otimes \iota.$$

So $\iota_1 F + F \iota_2 \sim 0$, and thus F is an almost ι_K -local map from $(C \otimes D, \iota_1)$ to $(C \otimes D, \iota_2)$. However, the same argument also shows that F also works as an almost ι_K -local map from $(C \otimes D, \iota_2)$ to $(C \otimes D, \iota_1)$. Therefore, we deduce that $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ is an abelian group. ■

Remark 2.7. As in the case of (almost) ι_K -local maps, given a knot K , its minus-flavored knot Floer complex $CFK^-(S^3, K)$, together with the action of ι_K on $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K)$, defines an element of $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$, which depends only on the concordance class of K . This gives a well-defined map

$$\mathfrak{A}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}_K^U.$$

It follows from [38] that $\mathfrak{A}$ is a group homomorphism.

We define a partial order on the group $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ in the following way. Given two elements C and D of $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$, we define $C \leq D$ if there exists an almost ι_K -local map from C to D . It is clear that the relation $\leq$ on $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ is indeed a partial order, since $C_1 \leq C_2$ implies that $C_1 \otimes D \leq C_2 \otimes D$ for any $D \in \mathfrak{Z}_K^U$. If neither $C \leq D$ nor $D \leq C$ holds, we say that C and D are *incomparable*.

Example 2.8. The trivial complex C_O is defined as the trivial complex $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$, whose generator 1 has bidegree $(0, 0)$, together with the trivial involution on its hat-flavored truncation. It is clear that C_O represents the identity element of $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$, and this complex is represented by the involutive knot Floer homology of the unknot O .

Example 2.9. Consider the chain complex C_E , generated over $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ by elements a, b, c, d, x , where a and x have bidegree $(0, 0)$. The differential is given by

$$\partial a = Ub, \quad \partial c = Ud, \quad \partial b = \partial d = \partial x = 0.$$

Its hat-flavored truncation $\hat{C}_E$ is still generated by a, b, c, d, x , but has zero differential. We define an involution ι_E on $\hat{C}_E$ by

$$\iota_E(a) = a + x, \quad \iota_E(b) = c, \quad \iota_E(c) = b, \quad \iota_E(d) = d, \quad \iota_E(x) = x + d.$$

Then $C_E = (C_E, \iota_E)$ is an element of $\mathfrak{K}_K^U$. Note that this complex is represented by the involutive knot Floer homology of the figure-eight knot E .

To see that C_E is incomparable to C_O in $\mathfrak{K}_K^U$, suppose on the contrary that it is. Since the figure-eight knot is negative amphichiral, we have $-[C_E] = [C_E] \in \mathfrak{K}_K^U$. Therefore, we should have an almost ι_K -local map $f: C_E \rightarrow C_O$. Since x generates the homology of $U^{-1}C_E$, we should have $f(x) = 1$. However, since $\hat{C}_E$ has zero differential and C_O has trivial involution, we should also have

$$f(x) = f(a + \iota_E(a)) = f(a) + f(\iota_E(a)) = f(a) + \iota_O(f(a)) = 0,$$

a contradiction. Therefore, C_E and C_O are incomparable.

Example 2.9 already shows that $\mathfrak{K}_K^U$ is not totally ordered. However, we will see that, after taking quotient by the order 2 subgroup generated by C_E , the induced partial order on the quotient group is a total ordering. In other words, $\mathfrak{K}_K^U$ is totally ordered modulo C_E .

Lemma 2.10. *Let (C, ι) be a horizontal almost ι_K -complex. Suppose that there exist an element a' and a cycle x' in C such that the homology class of x' generates the homology of $U^{-1}C$ and $a' + \iota(a') = x'$ in $\hat{C}$. Then there exists an almost ι_K -local map from C_E to C .*

Proof. We may assume without loss of generality that the differential ∂ of C is reduced, i.e., the induced differential on $\hat{C}$ is zero. Then there exists an element $b' \in C$ such that $\partial a' = Ub'$. Choose a lift $c' \in C$ of $\iota(b') \in \hat{C}$, and choose again an element $d' \in C$ such that $\partial c' = Ud'$. Then we have in $\hat{C}$ that

$$\Phi \iota \Phi(a') = \Phi \iota \Phi(a' + x') = \Phi \iota(b') = \Phi(c') = d'$$

since x' is a cycle. Since $\Phi \iota \Phi \sim 1 + \iota^2$ and C is reduced, we have

$$d' = \Phi \iota \Phi(a') = (1 + \iota^2)(a') = (1 + \iota)^2(a') = x' + \iota(x').$$

Therefore, the map from C_E to C which maps a, b, c, d, x to a', b', c', d', x' , respectively, is an almost ι_K -local equivalence. $\blacksquare$

Theorem 2.11. *Two elements $[C], [D] \in \mathfrak{K}_K^U$ are incomparable if and only if*

$$[C] = [D] + [C_E].$$

Proof. Let $C, D \in \mathfrak{Z}_K^U$. First, suppose that $[C] = [D] + [C_E]$, then we have $[C \otimes D^*] = [C_E]$. Since C_O and C_E are incomparable by Example 2.9, we conclude that C and D are also incomparable.

For the other direction, we will show that for each $C \in \mathfrak{Z}_K^U$, if there is no almost ι_K -local map from C_E to C , then there is an almost ι_K -local map from C to C_O . This is enough since if C and D are incomparable, then $C \otimes D^*$ and C_O are incomparable, which means that there exist no almost ι_K -local maps to C_O from both $C \otimes D^*$ and $C^* \otimes D$. Then it follows from the assertion that there exist almost ι_K -local maps from C_E to them. Since $[C_E] = -[C_E]$, we deduce that $C \otimes D^*$ is almost ι_K -locally equivalent to C_E , and thus $[C] = [D] + [C_E]$.

Possibly after replacing C by a homotopy equivalent complex, we may assume that there exists an $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -linear basis $B = \{x, y_i, z_i\}$ for C , so that for each i , we have $\partial y_i = U^{n_i} z_i$ for some $n_i > 0$. For simplicity, we will denote $1 + \iota$ by ω . Consider the $\mathbb{F}_2$ -vector spaces

$$Z = \text{span}_{\mathbb{F}_2}\{z_i\} \quad \text{and} \quad W = \text{span}_{\mathbb{F}_2}\{\omega(g) \mid g \in B\},$$

which are linear subspaces of $\widehat{C}$. We claim that x is not contained in $Z + W$. Indeed, suppose it were. Then $x = z + w$, where z is a torsion cycle and $w \in \text{Im}(\omega)$, which implies that there exists an element b in the $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear span of B such that $\omega(b) = x + z$. But now the homology class of $x + z$ generates $H_*(U^{-1}C)$, so it follows from Lemma 2.10 that there exists an almost ι_K -local map from C_E to C , a contradiction. The claim follows.

Now choose a homogeneous $\mathbb{F}_2$ -basis $\{p_1, \dots, p_r\}$ for $Z + W$. Extend the set $\{x, p_1, \dots, p_r\}$ to a homogeneous $\mathbb{F}_2$ -basis

$$\{x, p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s\}$$

for all of $\text{span}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(B)$. Define

$$C' = \text{span}_{\mathbb{F}_2[U]}\{p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s\}.$$

Since the image of ∂ is contained in the $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -linear span of Z , it is clear that C' is a subcomplex of C . Then the quotient map

$$C \rightarrow C/C' \simeq \mathbb{F}_2[U]$$

is a local map from C to C_O , completing the proof. ■

Theorem 2.11 then allows us to define an additive $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -valued invariant on the torsion subgroup of $\mathcal{C}$ via involutive knot Floer homology, as follows.

Corollary 2.12. *The group homomorphism $\mathfrak{A}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ in Remark 2.7 restricts to a homomorphism*

$$\mathfrak{A}: \mathcal{C}_T \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z},$$

where $\mathcal{C}_T$ denotes the torsion subgroup of the knot concordance group $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is the subgroup of $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ generated by the chain complex C_E .

Proof. We need to prove that if K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$, then either $\mathfrak{A}(K) = [C_O]$ or $\mathfrak{A}(K) = [C_E]$ in $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$. Suppose $\mathfrak{A}(K) \neq [C_E]$ in $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$, then it follows from Theorem 2.11 that $\mathfrak{A}(K)$ is comparable to C_O . Assume without loss of generality that $\mathfrak{A}(K) \geq [C_O]$. Then we get

$$[C_O] \leq \mathfrak{A}(K) \leq 2\mathfrak{A}(K) \leq \cdots \leq n\mathfrak{A}(K) = \mathfrak{A}(nK) = [C_O],$$

which implies $\mathfrak{A}(K) = [C_O]$. ■

Furthermore, the existence of a total ordering on $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$ modulo C_E gives a new method to determine whether the given knot has infinite order in the concordance group.

Corollary 2.13. *If $\mathfrak{A}(K)$ is comparable to both C_O and C_E , then K has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$, then it follows from Corollary 2.12 that $\mathfrak{A}(K) = [C_O]$ or $\mathfrak{A}(K) = [C_E]$ in $\mathfrak{Z}_K^U$. This is a contradiction, since we know from Example 2.9 that C_O and C_E are not comparable to each other. ■

Example 2.14. Note that $\mathfrak{A}(O) = 0$ and $\mathfrak{A}(E) = 1$ by definition. In general, it follows directly from [15, Proposition 8.3] that for any quasi-alternating torsion knot K , we have that $\mathfrak{A}(K) = \text{Arf}(K)$.

Finally, we will see that the invariant $\mathfrak{A}$ is insensitive under orientation reversal for torsion knots, although its definition involves involutive knot Floer homology and thus takes the orientation on the given oriented knot into account in an essential way. This fact will be used in Section 5.

Proposition 2.15. *For any torsion knot K , we have $\mathfrak{A}(K^r) = \mathfrak{A}(K)$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 0$ implies $\mathfrak{A}(K^r) = 0$. Suppose that $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 0$. As observed in [2], the involution ι_{K^r} on $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K^r) = CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$ is the homotopy inverse of ι_K . By assumption, there exists an ι_K -local map

$$f: C_O \rightarrow CFK^-(S^3, K),$$

i.e., f is a local map whose hat-flavored truncation $\hat{f}$ satisfies $\hat{f} \sim \iota_K \hat{f}$. Composing both sides with ι_{K^r} then gives $\hat{f} \sim \iota_{K^r} \iota_K \hat{f} \sim \iota_{K^r} \hat{f}$, and thus f is also an ι_{K^r} -local map from C_O to $CFK^-(S^3, K^r)$. Hence $\mathfrak{A}(K^r)$ is comparable to C_O . Since K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$, we see that K^r should also be torsion. By Corollaries 2.12 and 2.13, we should have $\mathfrak{A}(K^r) = 0$, as desired. ■

3. Horizontal almost ι_K -complexes from bordered Floer homology

Bordered Heegaard Floer homology, defined by Lipshitz, Ozsváth, and Thurston in [29], associates to a bordered 3-manifold M (with connected boundary Σ) a type- D module $\widehat{CFD}(M)$ and a type- A module $\widehat{CFA}(M)$ over the $\mathbb{F}_2$ -algebra $\mathcal{A}(\Sigma)$, which are defined

via counting holomorphic disks on any choice of bordered Heegaard diagram of M with respect to certain boundary conditions. When we have to specify the diagram we are working on, we will denote them by $\widehat{CFD}(H)$ and $\widehat{CFA}(H)$, where H is our choice of a bordered Heegaard diagram representing M . The categories of type- D (or type- A) modules also have a notion for morphisms between them, which are the $\mathcal{A}(\Sigma)$ -linear maps which commute with the differential in the type- D case and commute with the A_∞ -module maps appropriately in the type- A case. Note that we are not giving precise definitions here; in general, we expect the readers to be familiar with bordered Heegaard Floer theoretic machinery.

If M has two boundary components, say Σ_1 and Σ_2 , we instead have a type- DA module $\widehat{CFDA}(M)$, which is an $\mathcal{A}(\Sigma_1)$ - $\mathcal{A}(\Sigma_2)$ -bimodule. This bimodule is also defined using bordered Heegaard diagrams representing M , and we will denote its type- DA module by $\widehat{CFDA}(H)$ when we have to specify a Heegaard diagram H that we are working with. As in the case of type- D and type- A modules, type- DA modules also have a notion of morphisms between them, which are called type- DA morphisms.

A similar construction also works when we have a knot inside a bordered 3-manifold, in which case we use doubly-pointed bordered Heegaard diagram such that one basepoint lies on the boundary. Such diagrams give minus-flavored type- D and type- A modules over $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$, denoted by CFD^- and CFA^- , in which algebraic intersection numbers of pseudoholomorphic disks with the interior basepoint are recorded by a formal variable U . The truncations of those modules by $U = 0$ are denoted again by $\widehat{CFD}$ and $\widehat{CFA}$. Note that the truncation by $U = 1$ is equivalent to forgetting the knot.

This framework is compatible with gluing constructions in the following way. If M and N are bordered 3-manifolds with connected boundary and $\partial M = \partial N$, then we have

$$\widehat{CF}(M \cup N) \simeq \widehat{CFA}(M) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(N).$$

Similar formulae also hold for gluing bordered manifolds with one or two boundary components, and also when we have a knot inside either M or N , in which case the formula involves CFA^- or CFD^- . The general rule is that a type- D boundary should be glued to a type- A boundary.

When bordered manifolds have boundary components diffeomorphic to the torus, the associated $\mathbb{F}_2$ -algebra $\mathcal{A}(T^2)$, called the *torus algebra*, admits a simple description, as follows. As an $\mathbb{F}_2$ -vector space, we have

$$\mathcal{A}(T^2) = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\iota_0, \iota_1, \rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{123}),$$

where ι_0 and ι_1 are idempotents which sum up to 1. We will mainly focus on the case of knot complements, i.e., $S^3 \setminus K$, in which case the corresponding type- D module $\widehat{CFD}$ can be computed directly from the $\mathcal{R}$ -coefficient knot Floer chain complex of K . We will also make use of bordered manifolds with boundary diffeomorphic to two disjoint copies of the torus, which arise as complements of pattern knots in the ∞ -framed solid torus, denoted by T_∞ .

We now briefly recall the involutive theory for bordered Heegaard Floer theory, as defined in [14]. Let M be a bordered 3-manifold with boundary diffeomorphic to the

torus. Choose a bordered Heegaard diagram $H = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, z)$ representing M and its conjugate diagram $\bar{H} = (-\Sigma, \beta, \alpha, z)$. Since the holomorphic disk counts for H and $\bar{H}$ are identical, the identity maps give a canonical isomorphism

$$\text{conj}: \widehat{CFD}(\bar{H}) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(H).$$

Unlike involutive Heegaard Floer homology of closed 3-manifolds, there is no sequence of bordered Heegaard moves between H and $\bar{H}$. Instead, there is a sequence which relates $AZ \cup H$ and $\bar{H}$, where AZ denotes the Auroux–Zarev dualizing piece, which is represented by the bordered diagram in Figure 1. Choosing a sequence of Heegaard moves from $AZ \cup H$ to $\bar{H}$ gives a homotopy equivalence between $\widehat{CFDA}(AZ) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(H)$ and $\widehat{CFD}(\bar{H})$, and composing it with conj gives a homotopy equivalence

$$\iota_M: \widehat{CFDA}(AZ) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(M) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(M).$$

For simplicity, we will intentionally confuse between the bordered Heegaard diagram in Figure 1 and the α - β -bordered 3-manifold it represents, and denote both by AZ . We will also avoid discussing about different types of borders, i.e., α -borders and β -borders; one may read [28] for more details on this point.

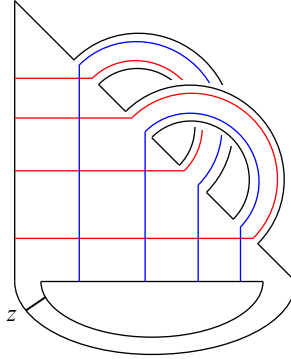


Fig. 1. An α - β -bordered Heegaard diagram representing the Auroux–Zarev piece AZ .

Note that, due to the lack of naturality in bordered Heegaard Floer homology, the homotopy equivalence ι_M might not be defined uniquely up to homotopy, although this ambiguity has almost no effect on our arguments involving ι_M . We denote the set of all possible maps ι_M that can possibly arise from the definition by $\text{Inv}_D(M)$. The elements of $\text{Inv}_D(M)$ are called *bordered involutions* of M .

One can also define bordered involutions for bordered 3-manifolds with boundary diffeomorphic to two disjoint copies of the torus. Given such a bordered 3-manifold N and an α - β -bordered Heegaard diagram H representing it, we can similarly define the conjugate diagram $\bar{H}$ of H . In this case, it is shown in [27, Theorem 4.6] that $\bar{H}$ represents $AZ \cup N \cup \bar{AZ}$, where $\bar{AZ}$ denotes the mirror of AZ . Proceeding as in a bordered

3-manifold with boundary diffeomorphic to the torus, one can define the set $\text{Inv}(N)$ of *bordered involutions* ι_N of N , which are homotopy equivalences of the form

$$\iota_N: \widehat{CFDA}(AZ) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(N) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(\overline{AZ}) \rightarrow \widehat{CFDA}(N).$$

Recall that, given bordered 3-manifolds N and M , where N has boundary diffeomorphic to two disjoint copies of the torus and M has boundary diffeomorphic to the torus, we have a pairing formula

$$\widehat{CFD}(N \cup M) \simeq \widehat{CFDA}(N) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(M).$$

Given any choices of bordered involutions $\iota_N \in \text{Inv}(N)$ and $\iota_M \in \text{Inv}_D(M)$, we can describe a bordered involution of the glued manifold $N \cup M$ as follows. Consider the homotopy equivalence

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{\iota_N, \iota_M}: \widehat{CFDA}(AZ) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(N \cup M) \\ &\simeq \widehat{CFDA}(AZ) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(N) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(M) \\ &\simeq \widehat{CFDA}(AZ) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(N) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(\overline{AZ}) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(AZ) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(M) \\ &\xrightarrow{\iota_N \boxtimes \iota_M} \widehat{CFDA}(N) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(M) \simeq \widehat{CFD}(N \cup M). \end{aligned}$$

Note that, in the construction of ι_{ι_N, ι_M} , we used a homotopy equivalence

$$\Omega: \widehat{CFDA}(\mathbb{I}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \widehat{CFDA}(\overline{AZ}) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(AZ),$$

where $\mathbb{I}$ denotes the trivial cylinder $T^2 \times [0, 1]$, induced from the observation that $\overline{AZ} \cup AZ$ is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{I}$. It is shown in [14, Lemma 4.4] that $\widehat{CFDA}(\mathbb{I})$ is homotopy-rigid, so that Ω is uniquely defined up to homotopy, and hence the homotopy class of ι_{ι_N, ι_M} depends only on the homotopy classes of ι_N and ι_M . Following the proof of [14, Theorem 5.1], we can immediately see that ι_{ι_N, ι_M} is a bordered involution for $N \cup M$, so that we have a well-defined map

$$\text{Inv}(N) \times \text{Inv}_D(M) \rightarrow \text{Inv}_D(N \cup M), \quad (\iota_N, \iota_M) \mapsto \iota_{\iota_N, \iota_M}.$$

Now, given a torsion knot K , its horizontal almost ι_K -complex $\mathfrak{A}(K)$ can be algebraically recovered from the involutive bordered Floer homology of $S^3 \setminus K$ as follows. Consider the ∞ -framed solid torus T_∞ and the longitudinal knot $\nu \subset T_\infty$. Then we have a pairing formula

$$CFK^-(S^3, K) \simeq CFA^-(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K),$$

where $S^3 \setminus K$ is 0-framed. Its hat-flavored truncation is given by

$$\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K) \simeq \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3, K).$$

Choose any bordered involution $\iota_{S^3 \setminus K} \in \text{Inv}_D(S^3 \setminus K)$. Then, as shown (in a type- D version) in [22, Theorem 1.3], there exists a type- A morphism

$$\mathfrak{f}_{\text{dual}}^A: \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, \nu) \rightarrow \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(AZ)$$

such that the map

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3, K) &\xrightarrow{\mathfrak{f}_{\text{dual}}^A \boxtimes \text{id}} \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFDA}(\text{AZ}) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3, K) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{id} \boxtimes \iota_{S^3 \setminus K}} \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3, K) \end{aligned}$$

is homotopic to either ι_K and ι_K^{-1} . Since it follows from the proof of [22, Theorem 1.3] that the above map is either always homotopic to ι_K for all K or always homotopic to ι_K^{-1} for all K , we will assume that it is actually always homotopic to ι_K for all knots K . Note that, if it were homotopic to ι_K^{-1} instead, all proofs work in the same way with a slight modification.

Now we will prove two lemmas, Lemmas 3.1 and 3.3, which describe how to relate type- D morphisms between bordered Floer homology of 0-framed knot complements to ι_K -local maps between horizontal almost ι_K -complexes. These lemmas are crucial in the proofs of the main theorems.

Lemma 3.1. *Given two knots K_1, K_2 and a type- D morphism*

$$f: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2),$$

denote by $\text{Hat}(f)$ the induced map

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{CFK}(S^3, K_1) &\simeq \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{id} \boxtimes f} \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2) \simeq \widehat{CFK}(S^3, K_2). \end{aligned}$$

Then, for any choices of $\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_i} \in \text{Inv}_D(S^3 \setminus K_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$, we have that

$$\text{Hat}(\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_1}^{-1}) \sim \iota_{K_2} \circ \text{Hat}(f) \circ \iota_{K_1}^{-1},$$

where ι_{K_i} denotes the involutive actions on $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Proof. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{id} \boxtimes (\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_1}^{-1})) \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_1}) \circ (\mathfrak{f}_{\text{dual}}^A \boxtimes \text{id}) \\ &\sim (\text{id} \boxtimes (\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f))) \circ (\mathfrak{f}_{\text{dual}}^A \boxtimes \text{id}) \\ &\sim (\text{id} \boxtimes \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2}) \circ (\mathfrak{f}_{\text{dual}}^A \boxtimes \text{id}) \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we deduce that

$$\text{Hat}(\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_1}^{-1}) \circ \iota_{K_1} \sim \iota_{K_2} \circ \text{Hat}(f),$$

which implies

$$\text{Hat}(\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_1}^{-1}) \sim \iota_{K_2} \circ \text{Hat}(f) \circ \iota_{K_1}^{-1},$$

as desired. ■

Definition 3.2. Given two knots K_1, K_2 , we say that a type- D morphism $f: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2)$ is *local* if the induced map

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{CF}(S^3) &\simeq \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{id} \boxtimes f} \widehat{CFA}(T_\infty) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2) \simeq \widehat{CF}(S^3) \end{aligned}$$

is a homotopy equivalence. Furthermore, a local morphism $f: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2)$ is said to be *almost bordered- ι -local* if f is local and

$$\text{Hat}(f + \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_1}^{-1}) \sim 0$$

for some choices of $\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_i} \in \text{Inv}_D(S^3 \setminus K_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$.

In fact, the definition of bordered- ι -locality does not depend on the choices of $\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_i}$ by the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *Given two knots K_1, K_2 and a local morphism $f: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2)$, denote by $\text{Minus}(f)$ the induced map*

$$\begin{aligned} CFK^-(S^3, K_1) &\simeq CFA^-(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{id} \boxtimes f} CFA^-(T_\infty, \nu) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2) \simeq CFK^-(S^3, K_2). \end{aligned}$$

Then for any choices of $\iota_{S^3 \setminus K_i} \in \text{Inv}_D(S^3 \setminus K_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$, the map $\text{Minus}(f)$ is an almost ι_K -local map if and only if f is almost bordered- ι -local.

Proof. Since f is local, we know that $\text{Minus}(f)$ is also a local map, since $\widehat{CFA}(T_\infty)$ is the truncation of $CFA^-(T_\infty, \nu)$ by $U = 1$. By Lemma 3.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hat}(f + \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_1}^{-1}) &\sim \text{Hat}(f) + \iota_{K_2} \circ \text{Hat}(f) \circ \iota_{K_1}^{-1} \\ &\sim (\text{Hat}(f) \circ \iota_{K_1} + \iota_{K_2} \circ \text{Hat}(f)) \circ \iota_{K_1}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{Hat}(f)$ is the hat-flavored truncation of $\text{Minus}(f)$, we deduce that $\text{Minus}(f)$ is an almost ι_K -local map if and only if $\iota_{K_2} \circ \text{Hat}(f) \sim \text{Hat}(f) \circ \iota_{K_1}$, and if and only if $\text{Hat}(f + \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_2} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_1}^{-1}) \sim 0$, which concludes the proof. $\blacksquare$

4. (odd, 1)-cables of torsion knots

In this section, we will prove a part of Theorem 1.2 which states that if K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{U}(K) = 1$, then $K_{2n+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$, and then improve its proof a bit more to prove Theorem 1.3. We start by observing that the $\mathcal{R}$ -coefficient knot Floer chain complex of a torsion knot has an $\mathcal{R}$ summand.

Lemma 4.1. *If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$, then $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K)$ admits a direct summand isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}$, which is concentrated at bidegree $(0, 0)$.*

Proof. The local equivalence group $\mathfrak{R}$ of knot-like complexes, defined in [9], is endowed with a total ordering. In particular, $\mathfrak{R}$ is torsion-free. Hence we deduce that $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K)$ is locally trivial, which implies that there exist almost local maps

$$f: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K) \quad \text{and} \quad g: CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}.$$

Since $g \circ f$ is a local map from $\mathcal{R}$ to itself, it should be homotopic to the identity map. Therefore, f and g induce a splitting

$$CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K) \simeq \mathcal{R} \oplus A$$

for some $\mathcal{R}$ -acyclic summand A . ■

Recall that, for a torsion knot K , the value $\mathfrak{U}(K)$ is 0 if the horizontal almost ι_K -complex $CFK^-(K)$ is almost ι_K -locally equivalent to the complex C_O , and 1 if it is almost ι_K -locally equivalent to the complex C_E . Since the notion of almost ι_K -local equivalence involves chain maps which are not $\mathcal{R}$ -linear, but only $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -linear, it is not quite compatible with the bordered techniques. However, due to Lemma 4.1, we can say a bit more than that, and as a result, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{U}(K) = 1$, then there exists another knot K' , concordant to K , such that $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K')$ has a direct summand isomorphic to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E)$. Furthermore, the inclusion map $i: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K')$ is almost bordered- ι -local.*

Proof. Let n be a positive integer such that nK is slice. Then $2n(K \# E) = 2nK \# 2nE$ is slice, so $K \# E$ also is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$. By Lemma 4.1, we see that $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K \# E)$ admits a direct summand isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}$, concentrated at bidegree $(0, 0)$; denote its generator by x . Since $\mathfrak{U}(K \# E) = \mathfrak{U}(K) + \mathfrak{U}(E) = 0$, the knot Floer complex of $K \# E$ is almost ι_K -locally equivalent to C_O , so there exists an almost ι_K -local map $f: C_O \rightarrow CFK^-(S^3, K \# E)$. Write $f(1) = x + c$ for some cycle c which represents a U -torsion class in homology. Then we have

$$\partial y = (\hat{f} \circ \iota_{C_O} + \iota_{K \# E} \circ \hat{f})(1) = x + c + \iota_{K \# E}(x + c)$$

for some $y \in \widehat{CFK}(S^3, K \# E)$. Choose any lifts to $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K)$ of c and y , and denote them again by c and y . Then we get

$$\iota_{K \# E}(x) = \iota_{K \# E}(x + c) + \iota_{K \# E}(c) = x + c + \iota_{K \# E}(c) + \partial y \pmod{U, V},$$

Assume without loss of generality that the differential on $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K \# E)$ is reduced, i.e., its truncation by $U = V = 0$ is zero. Then, for some $\alpha, \beta \in CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K \# E)$, we can write

$$\iota_{K \# E}(x) = x + c + \iota_{K \# E}(c) + U\alpha + V\beta.$$

Also, we can decompose the differential ∂ of $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K \# E)$ as $\partial = \partial_U + \partial_V$, where ∂_U and ∂_V consist of terms containing powers of U and V , respectively.

Recall that c is a lift of a cycle in $CFK^-(S^3, K\#E)$. Since $UV = 0$ in $\mathcal{R}$, we should have $\partial_U(c) = 0$. Since $\iota_{K\#E}$ satisfies $\Phi\iota_{K\#E} \sim \iota_{K\#E}\Psi$, we have $\partial_U \circ \iota_{K\#E} = \iota_{K\#E} \circ \partial_V$. Thus we get

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_V(c) &= \partial_V(x + \iota_{K\#E}(x)) + \partial_V(\iota_{K\#E}(c)) + U\partial_V(\alpha) + V\partial_V(\beta) \\ &= \iota_{K\#E}(\partial_U(c)) + V\partial_V(\beta) = V\partial_V(\beta).\end{aligned}$$

Hence, if we define $c' = c + V\beta$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_U(c') &= V\partial_U(\beta) = 0, \\ \partial_V(c') &= \partial_V(c) + V\partial_V(\beta) = 0,\end{aligned}$$

so c' is a cycle. Since x generates a free $\mathcal{R}$ summand of $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K\#E)$ and the homology class of c' is $\mathcal{R}$ -torsion, we deduce that $x + c'$ also generates a free summand. Furthermore, since $c' = c \pmod{U, V}$, we have

$$\iota_{K\#E}(x + c') = \iota_{K\#E}(x + c) = x + c \pmod{U, V}.$$

Now take $K' := K\#2E$. Since $x + c'$ generates a free summand of $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K\#E)$, we see that

$$(x + c') \otimes CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, E)$$

is a direct summand of $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K')$. It follows from [27, Theorem 11.26] that direct summands of $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}$ of a knot induce direct summands of $\widehat{CFD}$ of its 0-framed complement, so there exists a direct summand of $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K')$ isomorphic to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E)$ such that the inclusion map $i: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K')$ satisfies the property that $\text{Minus}(i)$ is an almost ι_K -local map. ■

For $n > 1$, denote the $(2n + 1, -1)$ -cabling pattern by C_n . The type- A module $\widehat{CFA}(T_{\infty}, C_n)$ was computed in [35, Lemma 8.3]. To summarize, it admits a model generated by an ι_0 -element z and ι_1 -elements $b_1, \dots, b_{2n+1}, a_1, \dots, a_{2n+1}$. The A_{∞} -operations are given as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & a_{2n+1} & \xleftarrow{\rho_2, \rho_1} & a_{2n} & \xleftarrow{\rho_2, \rho_1} & \cdots & \xleftarrow{\rho_2, \rho_1} & a_2 & \xleftarrow{\rho_2, \rho_1} & a_1 \\ \rho_2 \swarrow & \downarrow U^{2n+1} & & \downarrow U^{2n} & & & & \downarrow U^2 & & \downarrow U \\ z & & & & & & & & & \\ \rho_3 \searrow & & & & & & & & & \\ & b_{2n+1} & \xleftarrow{U \cdot (\rho_2, \rho_1)} & b_{2n} & \xleftarrow{U \cdot (\rho_2, \rho_1)} & \cdots & \xleftarrow{U \cdot (\rho_2, \rho_1)} & b_2 & \xleftarrow{U \cdot (\rho_2, \rho_1)} & b_1 \end{array}$$

Here, ι_0 and ι_1 denote the two idempotents in the torus algebra $\mathcal{A}(T^2)$. We say that a nonzero element a is an ι_0 -element if $m_2(a, \iota_0) = a$ and $m_2(a, \iota_1) = 0$; ι_1 -elements are also defined in a similar way.

Recall from [19, Proposition 3.1] that $CFK_{UV}(S^3, E_{2n+1, -1})$ has generators

$$a, b, c, d, e, f, g, b_{0,i}, \dots, g_{0,i}, b_{1,i}, \dots, g_{1,i}, b_{0,n}, \dots, f_{0,n}, b_{1,n}, \dots, g_{1,n}.$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Among them, a generates a direct summand which is invariant under the involution $(\text{mod } U, V)$, i.e., $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(a) = a \pmod{U, V}$. Also, the elements b, c, d, e, f, g generate the “central” summand, as shown in the figure below, satisfying $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(b) = b + a \pmod{U, V}$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 c & \xleftarrow{U^{n+1}} & b \\
 \downarrow V & & \downarrow V^{n+1} \\
 f & \xleftarrow{U^n} & d \\
 & \downarrow V^n & \\
 & g & \xleftarrow{U} e
 \end{array}$$

It follows from [29, Theorem 11.26] that the type- D module $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E)$ is generated by 9 elements

$$e_0, f_0, g_0, h_0, e_1, f_1, g_1, h_1, w,$$

where the differential is given as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 f_0 & \xleftarrow{\rho_2} e_1 & \xleftarrow{\rho_3} e_0 \\
 \rho_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho_1 \\
 f_1 & & h_1 \\
 \rho_{123} \uparrow & & \uparrow \rho_{123} \\
 g_0 & \xleftarrow{\rho_2} g_1 & \xleftarrow{\rho_3} h_0
 \end{array}
 \oplus
 \begin{array}{c}
 w \curvearrowright \rho_{12}.
 \end{array}$$

We consider the elements of $CFK^-(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$ which correspond to $z \otimes w$ and $a_i \otimes h_1$ for $i = 1, \dots, 2n+1$ under the pairing formula

$$CFK^-(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1}) \simeq CFA^-(T_\infty, C_n) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E).$$

Lemma 4.3. *The element b in the description of CFK_{UV} given above can be written $(\text{mod } U)$ as an $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear combination of $a_1 \otimes h_1, \dots, a_{2n+1} \otimes h_1$.*

Proof. It follows from the A_∞ operations of $\widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, C_n)$ that the elements $a_i \otimes h_1$, for $i = 1, \dots, 2n+1$, and $z \otimes w$, are cycles (in the hat-flavor) of bidegree $(0, 0)$, whose homology classes are linearly independent. On the other hand, it follows from [19, Proposition 3.1] that the space of homology classes of bidegree $(0, 0)$ in $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$ is generated by $a, b, b_{0,1}, \dots, b_{0,n}, b_{1,1}, \dots, b_{1,n}$, and thus has dimension $2n+2$. Thus we see that b can be written $(\text{mod } U)$ as an $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear combination of $z \otimes w, a_1 \otimes h_1, \dots, a_{2n+1} \otimes h_1$.

It remains to show that $z \otimes w$ is unnecessary. If b is actually contained in the $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear span of $a_1 \otimes h_1, \dots, a_{2n+1} \otimes h_1$, then we are done, so suppose not. Note that the element $z \otimes w$, when regarded as a cycle of $CFA^-(T_\infty, C_n) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E)$, generates the U -localized homology. Comparing this again with the computations of [19, Proposition 3.1], we see that $z \otimes w$ can be written as $a + U\gamma$ for some element γ of $CFK^-(S^3, E_{2n+1, -1})$, so that it is equal to a in the hat-flavor. But then we see that $b + a$ is contained in the (hat-flavored) $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear span of $a_1 \otimes h_1, \dots, a_{2n+1} \otimes h_1$. Thus, after the basis change $b \mapsto b + a$, we may assume that b is actually contained in the $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear span of $a_1 \otimes h_1, \dots, a_{2n+1} \otimes h_1$, as desired. $\blacksquare$

Lemma 4.4. *Let K be a knot such that $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K)$ admits a direct summand isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}$, which is concentrated at bidegree $(0, 0)$. If $f: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K)$ is a type- D morphism with $\text{Hat}(f) \sim 0$, then the map*

$$\begin{aligned} f_{2n+1, -1}: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E_{2n+1, -1}) &\simeq \widehat{CFDA}(T_\infty \setminus C_n) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{id} \boxtimes f} \widehat{CFDA}(T_\infty \setminus C_n) \boxtimes \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K) \simeq \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_{2n+1, -1}) \end{aligned}$$

satisfies $\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1, -1})(a_i \otimes h_1) = 0$ for each $1 \leq i \leq 2n + 1$.

Proof. Since $\widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, v)$ has one ι_0 -generator, no ι_1 -generators, and no nontrivial A_∞ operations, it follows that $f(w) = \sum_{b \in B} \rho_b b$, where B is a basis of $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K)$ and $\rho_b \in \{\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{123}\}$. Suppose that

$$\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1, -1})(a_i \otimes h_1) \neq 0$$

for some $1 \leq i \leq 2n + 1$. Recall from [29, Theorem 11.26] that $\widehat{CFD}$ of a knot complement consists of stable chains and unstable chains, together with possible linear changes of basis along the endpoints of stable chains. Due to the assumption that $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K)$ admits an $\mathcal{R}$ summand, we should have a splitting

$$\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K) \simeq \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus O) \oplus N,$$

and N consists only of stable chains. Denote by t the generator of $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus O)$, so that $\partial t = \rho_{12}t$. Suppose that $f(h_1)$, which is an element of $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K)$, is not contained in the N summand. Denote by p_u the projection

$$p_u: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus O).$$

Since h_1 is an ι_1 -element, i.e., $\iota_1 h_1 = h_1$ and $\iota_0 h_1 = 0$, we only have two possibilities for $p_u(f(h_1))$; it can be either 0 or ρ_{2t} . However, $p_u(f(h_1)) = 0$ implies $f(h_1) \in N$, and it contradicts our assumption. Thus, we have $p_u(f(h_1)) = \rho_{2t}$. But then we get

$$\rho_{12} p_u(f(e_0)) = \partial p_u(f(e_0)) = p_u(f(\partial e_0)) = \rho_3 p_u(f(e_1)) + \rho_{12} t.$$

Since $\rho_{12}t$ is not a multiple of ρ_3 , it follows that $p_u(f(e_0)) = t$, which would imply that $\text{Hat}(f)$ cannot be nullhomotopic, a contradiction. Hence we should have $f(h_1) \in N$.

Recall again that N consists of stable chains. Denote the sets of its ι_0 -generators and ι_1 -generators by B_0 and B_1 , respectively. Since h_1 is a cycle and all nontrivial A_∞ -operations of $\widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, C_p)$ starting from a_i begin with ρ_2 , in order to have

$$\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a_i \otimes h_1) \neq 0,$$

we should have

$$f(h_1) = \rho_2 \cdot \sum_{\alpha \in S_0} \alpha + (\text{terms involving } \iota_1\text{-generators})$$

for some nonempty subset $S_0 \subset B_0$. Indeed, assume that $S_0 = \emptyset$. Then we can write

$$f(h_1) = \sum_{\beta \in S_1} \beta + \rho_{23} \cdot \sum_{\beta \in T_1} \beta$$

for some $S_1, T_1 \subset B_1$ with $S_1 \cap T_1 = \emptyset$. Since h_1 is a cycle and no nontrivial A_∞ -operations of $\widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, C_n)$ start with ρ_{23} , we should have $S_1 \neq \emptyset$. Since $\partial e_0 = \rho_3 e_1 + \rho_1 h_1$, we have

$$\partial f(e_0) = \rho_3 f(e_1) + \rho_1 \sum_{\beta \in S_1} \beta + \rho_{123} \sum_{\beta \in T_1} \beta.$$

Since N consists only of stable chains, the above equation implies that each $\beta \in S_1$ must be contained in a stable chain of the form

$$a_\beta \xrightarrow{\rho_1} \beta \xleftarrow{\rho_{23}} \dots \xleftarrow{\rho_{123}} a'_\beta$$

and $f(e_0)$ contains a_β . But then, if s denotes the generator of $\widehat{CFA}(T_\infty, v)$, the image under $\text{Hat}(f)$ of $e_0 \otimes s$ must contain $a_\beta \otimes s$, which implies that $\text{Hat}(f)(e_0 \otimes s)$ is a cycle in $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K)$ whose homology class is nontrivial. Since $e_0 \otimes s$ is a cycle of $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, E)$, this is a contradiction. Hence $\text{Hat}(f)$ is not nullhomotopic, a contradiction.

Since each $\alpha \in S_0$ is either the startpoint or the endpoint of a stable chain, we should have either $\partial(\rho_2 \alpha) = \rho_{23} b_\alpha$ for some $b_\alpha \in B_1$ or $\rho_2 \alpha = \partial b_\alpha$ for some $b_\alpha \in B_1$. However, if $\rho_2 \alpha = \partial b_\alpha$, then since h_1 is a cycle, one can eliminate $\rho_2 \alpha$ from $f(h_1)$ by homotoping f . Hence we may assume without loss of generality that we do not have such basis elements in S_0 . Then we must have

$$0 = f(\partial h_1) = \partial f(h_1) = \rho_{23} \cdot \sum_{\alpha \in S_0} b_\alpha + \partial(\text{terms involving } \iota_1\text{-generators}).$$

Furthermore, for any ι_1 -generator $\beta \in B_1$, its differential $\partial \beta$ is always of the form $\rho_2 \gamma$ or $\rho_{23} \gamma$, and the latter terms should cancel out the $\rho_{23} b_\alpha$ terms in the above equation. However, since each b_α is in a stable chain of the form

$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\rho_3} b_\alpha \xrightarrow{\rho_{23}} \dots \xrightarrow{\rho_2} c_\alpha,$$

there is no ι_1 -generator whose differential can cancel out $\rho_{23} b_\alpha$. Hence no cancellation can happen, which means that we should have $S_0 = \emptyset$, a contradiction. Therefore, $\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a_i \otimes h_1) = 0$. ■

We are finally ready to prove that $K_{2n+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.

Theorem 4.5. *If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 1$, then for any nonzero integer n the cable $K_{2n+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. Note that $K_{2n+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$ if and only if $-K_{2n+1,1} = (-K)_{2n+1,-1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$. Moreover, since $\mathfrak{A}(K) = \mathfrak{A}(-K)$, it is enough to show that $K_{2n+1,-1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.

By Lemmas 3.3 and 4.2, we may assume that there exists a type- D morphism $f: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K)$ such that, for any choice of bordered involutions $\iota_{S^3 \setminus E} \in \text{Inv}_D(S^3 \setminus E)$ and $\iota_{S^3 \setminus K} \in \text{Inv}_D(S^3 \setminus K)$, we have

$$\text{Hat}(f + \iota_{S^3 \setminus K} \circ f \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus E}^{-1}) \sim 0.$$

Then, by Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1} + (\iota_{S^3 \setminus K} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus E}^{-1})_{2n+1,-1})(b) \\ &= \text{Hat}((f + \iota_{S^3 \setminus K} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus E}^{-1})_{2n+1,-1})(b) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since it follows from the description of bordered involutions of glued manifolds that

$$(\iota_{S^3 \setminus K} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f) \circ \iota_{S^3 \setminus E}^{-1})_{2n+1,-1} \sim \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f_{2n+1,-1}) \boxtimes \iota_{S^3 \setminus E_{2n+1,-1}}^{-1},$$

we deduce from Lemma 3.1 that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) + (\iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1}) \circ \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}^{-1})(b) \\ &= \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1} + \iota_{S^3 \setminus K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ (\text{id} \boxtimes f_{2n+1,-1}) \boxtimes \iota_{S^3 \setminus E_{2n+1,-1}}^{-1})(b) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Note that b in this proof denotes one of the generators of $CFK_{UV}(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$ as described in [19, Proposition 3.1]. Since

$$\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}^{-1}(b) = b + a \pmod{U, V}$$

on $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$, we get

$$\iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}}^{-1} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) = \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b + a).$$

Denote the differentials of minus-flavored knot Floer complexes by ∂^- . Then $\partial^- b$ is a multiple of U^n , so $\partial^- \text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b)$ should also be a multiple of U^n . Since $n > 1$, we have $\Phi \circ \text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) = 0 \pmod{U}$, which implies that

$$\Phi \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) = 0.$$

Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) \\ &= \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}}^{-1} \circ (1 + \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \Phi \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \Phi) \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) \\ &= \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}}^{-1} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) = \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b + a). \end{aligned}$$

Since a is a cycle which generates the homology of $U^{-1}CFK^-(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$, its image $\text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a)$ should also be a cycle which generates the homology of $U^{-1}CFK^-(S^3, K_{2n+1,-1})$. It then follows from Lemma 2.10 that $C_E \leq \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n+1,-1})$ in $\mathfrak{S}_K^U$.

Now, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a) \\
 &= \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ (\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) + \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b)) \\
 &= \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a) + \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}}^2 \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) \\
 &= \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a) + \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \Phi \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \Phi \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) \\
 &= \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a),
 \end{aligned}$$

since $\Phi \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) = 0$. Hence the inclusion of the subcomplex of $CFK^-(S^3, K_{2n+1,-1})$ generated by $\text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a)$ is an almost ι_K -local map by Lemma 3.3. This implies that $C_O \leq \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n+1,-1})$. Therefore, it follows from Corollary 2.13 that $C_O < \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n+1,-1})$, and hence $K_{2n+1,-1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$. ■

To prove Theorem 1.3, we have to approximate $CFK^-(S^3, K_{2n+1,-1})$ by simpler horizontal almost ι_K -complexes. To do so, for each $n > 1$, we consider an element C_n of $\mathfrak{S}_K^U$, generated by elements a_n, b_n, c_n, d_n, x_n , where a_n and x_n have bidegree $(0, 0)$. The differential is given by

$$\partial a_n = U^n b_n, \quad \partial c_n = U^n d_n, \quad \partial b_n = \partial d_n = \partial x_n = 0$$

and the involution (on its hat-flavored truncation $\hat{C}_n$) is given by

$$\iota_{C_n}(a_n) = a_n + x_n, \quad \iota_{C_n}(b_n) = c_n, \quad \iota_{C_n} \text{ fixes } d_n, x_n.$$

Since $\Phi = 0$ on $\hat{C}_n$, it is clear that C_n is a well-defined horizontal almost ι_K -complex. Furthermore, since the chain map $f_n: C_n \rightarrow C_{n+1}$ defined by

$$f_n(a_n) = a_{n+1}, \quad f_n(b_n) = U b_{n+1}, \quad f_n(c_n) = f_n(d_n) = 0, \quad f_n(x_n) = x_{n+1}$$

satisfies $f_n \circ \iota = \iota \circ f_n$ on $\hat{C}_n$, and it is clear that there exists an almost ι_K -local map from C_O to C_n but not from C_n to C_O , it follows from Theorem 2.11 that

$$0 < C_2 \leq C_3 \leq C_4 \leq \cdots.$$

The complexes will provide both lower and upper bounds for $CFK^-(S^3, K_{2n+1,-1})$.

Lemma 4.6. *Let K be a knot such that $CFK^-(S^3, K)$ admits an $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ direct summand, generated by an element x of bidegree $(0, 0)$. If n is a positive integer such that U^n annihilates the torsion submodule of $HFK^-(S^3, K)$, then we have that*

$$\mathfrak{A}(K) < C_{n+1}.$$

Proof. Suppose that there exists an almost ι_K -local map $f: C_{n+1} \rightarrow CFK^-(S^3, K)$. By Lemma 4.1, $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K)$ admits a splitting

$$CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K) \simeq A \oplus \mathbb{F}_2[U] \cdot x$$

for an acyclic summand A . Choose a basis $\{y_1, \dots, y_k, z_1, \dots, z_k\}$ of A which is *horizontally simplified*, i.e., $\partial y_i = U^{n_i} z_i$ for some $n_i \leq n$ and $\partial z_i = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$. Since $\partial a_{n+1} = U^{n+1} b_{n+1}$ in C_{n+1} , we get

$$\partial f(a_{n+1}) = f(\partial a_{n+1}) = U^{n+1} f(b_{n+1}).$$

Since $f(b_{n+1})$ is a cycle whose homology class is torsion, we have

$$f(b_{n+1}) = \sum_{i \in S_z} z_i$$

for some $S_z \subset \{1, \dots, k\}$. Write

$$f(a_{n+1}) = z + \sum_{i \in S_y} U^{c_i} y_i$$

for some $S_y \subset \{1, \dots, k\}$, $c_i > 0$, and $z \in \text{span}_{\mathbb{F}_2[U]}(x, z_1, \dots, z_k)$. Then we get

$$U^{n+1} \sum_{i \in S_z} z_i = U^{n+1} f(b_{n+1}) = \partial f(a_{n+1}) = \sum_{i \in S_y} U^{n_i + c_i} z_i,$$

which implies that $S_y = S_z$ and $n_i + c_i = n + 1$ for all $i \in S_y$. But this means $c_i = n + 1 - n_i \geq 1$ for all i , so we deduce that $f(a_{n+1}) = z \pmod{U}$. Since $\iota(x_{n+1}) = x_{n+1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (\iota f + f \iota)(a_{n+1}) = f(a_{n+1}) + \iota(f(a_{n+1})) + f(x_{n+1}) \\ &= f(x_{n+1}) + z + \iota(z) \pmod{U}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, since $U^{-1}f$ is a homotopy equivalence, the homology class of $f(x_{n+1})$ generates $U^{-1}H_*(C)$. Hence x should appear when we write $z + \iota(z)$ as an $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear combination of the given basis elements. In other words, x should appear in either z or $\iota(z)$, but cannot appear in both.

Recall now that the involution ι on $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K)$ is a truncation of an involution on $\widehat{CFK}(S^3, K)$ which is a homotopy skew-equivalence. Assume without loss of generality that the differential on $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K)$ is reduced, and write

$$\partial = \partial_U + \partial_V,$$

where ∂_U and ∂_V are the sums of terms in ∂ involving U -powers and V -powers, respectively. First assume that z does not contain x . Since z is a ∂_U -cycle whose homology class is U -torsion, $\iota(z)$ should be the truncation from $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, K)$ of a ∂_V -cycle whose homology class is V -torsion. In particular, $\iota(z)$ cannot contain x , as x comes from a cycle whose homology class is not annihilated by any powers of U and V , a contradiction.

A similar argument also shows that if z contains x , then $\iota(z)$ should also contain x , which is also a contradiction. So we conclude that there does not exist an almost ι_K -local map from C_{n+1} to $CFK^-(S^3, K)$.

By Theorem 2.11, we are now left with two possibilities:

$$\mathfrak{A}(K) < [C_{n+1}] \quad \text{or} \quad \mathfrak{A}(K) + [C_E] = [C_{n+1}].$$

However, $CFK^-(S^3, K) \otimes E \simeq CFK^-(S^3, K \# E)$ also satisfies the assumptions of the lemma, so there is no almost ι_K -local map from C_{n+1} to $CFK^-(S^3, K) \otimes C_E$. Therefore, we conclude that $\mathfrak{A}(K) < [C_{n+1}]$. ■

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.3, whose statement we recall.

Theorem 4.7. *If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 1$, then the set of cables $\{K_{2n+1,1}\}_{n>0}$ contains an infinite subset which is linearly independent in $\mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 4.5, it is enough to show that $\{K_{2n+1,-1}\}_{n>0}$ contains an infinite subset which is linearly independent in $\mathcal{C}$. Also, recall that, in the proof of Theorem 4.5, we constructed a local chain map

$$\text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1}): CFK^-(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1}) \rightarrow CFK^-(S^3, K_{2n+1,-1})$$

for each $n > 1$, such that its hat-flavored truncation $\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b) &= \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b + a), \\ \iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a) &= \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a). \end{aligned}$$

Since ∂b is a multiple of U^{n+1} , we see that $\partial(\text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b))$ is also a multiple of U^{n+1} . Therefore, we can write

$$\partial(\text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b)) = U^{n+1}c.$$

Recall that C_n is a horizontal almost ι_K -chain complex generated by a_n, b_n, c_n, d_n, x_n . Assume that $n > 2$, and define a chain map $g: C_n \rightarrow CFK^-(S^3, K_{2n+1,-1})$ as

$$\begin{aligned} g(a_{n-1}) &= \text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b), & g(b_{n-1}) &= Uc, \\ g(c_{n-1}) &= g(d_{n-1}) = 0, & g(x_{n-1}) &= \text{Minus}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a). \end{aligned}$$

Then $\iota g + g \iota = 0$ as a map from $\hat{C}_n$ to $\text{Minus}(K_{2n+1,-1})$, and g is obviously local. Thus g is an almost ι_K -local map, which implies $[C_n] \leq \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n+1,-1})$.

Now we recursively construct a sequence $n_1 < n_2 < \dots$ of integers as follows. We start with the initial value $n_1 = 2$. Assuming that we have already determined $n_1, \dots, n_i$, we take N_i to be an integer such that $N_i \geq n_i$ and U^{N_i} annihilates the torsion submodule $HFK_{\text{tor}}(S^3, K_{2n_i+1,-1})$ of $HFK^-(S^3, K_{2n_i+1,-1})$. By Lemmas 4.1 and 4.6, we have

$$M \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_i+1,-1}) < [C_{N_i+1}] \quad \text{for any integer } M.$$

This is because $HFK_{\text{tor}}(S^3, K_{2n_i+1, -1})$ is also annihilated by U^{N_i} , and then we may take $n_{i+1} = N_i + 1$ and continue the recursion.

Suppose that the family $\{K_{2n_i+1, -1}\}_{i>0}$ is linearly dependent in $\mathcal{C}$. Then there exist positive integers $i_1 < \dots < i_k$ and integers $D_1, \dots, D_k$ such that $D_k > 0$ and

$$D_k \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_k}+1, -1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} D_j \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_j}+1, -1}).$$

However, since $0 < [C_{n_i}] \leq \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_i+1, -1})$ and $M \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_i+1, -1}) < [C_{n_{i+1}}]$ for any integer M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} D_j \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_j}+1, -1}) &= D_1 \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_1}+1, -1}) + \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} D_j \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_j}+1, -1}) \\ &< (D_2 + 1) \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_2}+1, -1}) + \sum_{j=3}^{k-1} D_j \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_j}+1, -1}) \\ &< (D_{k-1} + 1) \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_{k-1}}+1, -1}) < [C_{n_{i_{k-1}+1}}] \\ &\leq [C_{n_{i_k}}] \leq \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_k}+1, -1}) \leq D_k \cdot \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_{i_k}+1, -1}), \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction. Therefore, the given family is linearly independent. $\blacksquare$

5. Generalization to iterated cables

Recall from Lemma 3.3 that a type- D morphism $f: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2)$ is *almost bordered- ι -local* if and only if $\text{Minus}(f)$ is an almost ι_K -local map. The arguments used in the previous section to prove that $K_{2n+1, -1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$ can be rephrased as follows. In particular, we do not require K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$; having a type- D morphism f satisfying the given conditions is enough.

Proposition 5.1. *Let K be a knot, and suppose that $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K)$ admits a direct summand isomorphic to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus O)$. Moreover, if there is an almost bordered- ι -local map from $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E)$ to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K)$, then for any integer $n > 0$, we have*

$$\mathfrak{A}(K_{2n+1, -1}) \geq C_O \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{A}(K_{2n+1, -1}) \geq C_E$$

in $\mathfrak{S}_K^U$, from which it follows that $\mathfrak{A}(K_{2n+1, -1}) > C_O$, and that $K_{2n+1, -1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.

Recall that $CFK_{UV}(S^3, E_{2n+1, -1})$ admits a direct summand C , generated by elements a, b, c, d, e, f, g , where the differential acts as

$$\begin{aligned} \partial b &= U^n c + UVd + V^n e, & \partial c &= Vf, & \partial e &= Ug, \\ \partial a &= \partial d = \partial f = \partial g = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, we have $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(b) = b + a$ or $b + a + U^{n-1}f$; so we may assume that $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(b) = b + a$ possibly after a basis change given by $a \mapsto a + U^{n-1}f$. Then we can adjust $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}$ by a homotopy to get

$$\begin{aligned}\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(a) &= \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(b + \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(b)) = b + a + \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}^2(b) = a + \Phi\Psi(b) \\ &= a + U^{n-1}f.\end{aligned}$$

We claim that the summand C can be made $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}$ -stable.

Lemma 5.2. *There exists a chain map, homotopic to $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}$, such that its action on the basis elements a, b, c, d, e, f, g is described as*

$$a \mapsto a + U^{n-1}f, \quad b \mapsto b + a, \quad c \mapsto e, \quad e \mapsto c, \quad f \mapsto g, \quad g \mapsto f, \quad d \mapsto d.$$

Proof. We have already achieved $a \mapsto a + U^{n-1}f$ and $b \mapsto b + a$, so it remains to achieve the rest. Since $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}$ is a chain map, we have

$$\begin{aligned}U^n c + V^n e &= \partial b = \partial \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(b) = \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}} \partial(b) \\ &= V^n \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(c) + U^n \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(e).\end{aligned}$$

Hence $c + \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(e)$ is a multiple of V and $e + \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(c)$ is a multiple of U . However, by considering the bidegrees of c and C_E , it is easy to see that the only possibility is $c + \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(e) = e + \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(c) = 0$. Therefore, we get $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(c) = e$ and $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(e) = c$.

We then proceed to remaining basis elements. Since $\partial c = Vf$ and $\partial e = Ug$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}U \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(f) &= \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}} \partial c = \partial \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(c) = \partial e = Ug, \\ V \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(g) &= \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}} \partial e = \partial \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(e) = \partial c = Vf,\end{aligned}$$

which implies $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(f) = g$ and $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(g) = f$. Furthermore, since

$$\partial d = U^{n-1}f + V^{n-1}g,$$

we have

$$\partial(d + \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(d)) = \partial d + \partial \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(d) = (1 + \iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}})(U^{n-1}f + V^{n-1}g) = 0,$$

so $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(d)$ differs from d by a cycle. Since d has bidegree $(1, 1)$ and every other basis elements of the complex $CFK_{UV}(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$ lies in a bidegree in which at least one of the two degrees is nonpositive, we should have

$$\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}}(d) = d + \sum (\alpha_i d_{0,i} + \beta_i d_{1,i})$$

for some $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \{0, 1\}$. However, it is clear that $d + \sum (\alpha_i d_{0,i} + \beta_i d_{1,i})$ is cycle if and only if all α_i and β_i vanish. Therefore, we get $d + \sum (\alpha_i d_{0,i} + \beta_i d_{1,i})(d) = d$. ■

Using Lemma 5.2, we can construct a bordered- ι -local map from the figure-eight knot complement to $S^3 \setminus E_{2n+1,-1}$ as follows.

Lemma 5.3. *For any positive integer n , there exists an almost bordered- ι -local map f from $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E)$ to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E_{2n+1,-1})$ such that the image of $\text{Hat}(f)$ is contained in the subcomplex generated by a, b, c, d, e, f, g .*

Proof. It follows from the proof of [29, Proposition 11.38] that for any two knots K_1, K_2 and any chain map $g: CFK_{UV}(S^3, K_1) \rightarrow CFK_{UV}(S^3, K_2)$, there exists a type- D morphism $G: \widehat{CF}(S^3 \setminus K_1) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_2)$ such that $\text{Hat}(G) \sim \widehat{g}$. Hence the existence of the desired almost bordered- ι -local map F can be shown by proving that there exists an ι_K -local map f_n from $CFK_{UV}(S^3, E)$ to $CFK_{UV}(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$, whose image is contained in the subcomplex generated by a, b, c, d, e, f, g .

Recall that the knot Floer chain complex for the figure-eight knot E is generated by five elements, x, h, s, t, z , where the differential acts by

$$\partial h = Us + Vt, \quad \partial s = Vz, \quad \partial t = Uz, \quad \partial z = \partial x = 0,$$

and the involution acts by

$$\iota_K(h) = h + x, \quad \iota_K(x) = x + z, \quad \iota_K(s) = t, \quad \iota_K(t) = s, \quad \iota_K(z) = z.$$

For any $n > 0$, consider the map $f_n: CFK_{UV}(S^3, E) \rightarrow CFK_{UV}(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$ defined as

$$f_n(x) = a, \quad f_n(h) = b, \quad f_n(s) = U^n c + Vd, \quad f_n(t) = V^n e, \quad f_n(z) = V^n d.$$

It is straightforward to check that $\partial f_n + f_n \partial = 0$, so that f_n is a local map. Furthermore, by Lemma 5.2, the map $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}} f_n + f_n \iota_E$ is given by

$$h \mapsto 0, \quad s \mapsto Ud, \quad t \mapsto Vd, \quad z, x \mapsto U^n f + V^n g.$$

Consider the linear map $H: CFK_{UV}(S^3, E) \rightarrow CFK_{UV}(S^3, E_{2n+1,-1})$ defined by

$$H(h) = H(s) = H(t) = 0, \quad H(z) = H(x) = d.$$

Then we get $\iota_{E_{2n+1,-1}} f_n + f_n \iota_E = \partial H + H \partial$, so we deduce that f_n is an ι_K -local map. Furthermore, the image of f_n consists of $\mathbb{F}_2[U]$ -linear combinations of a, b, c, d, e, f, g . Therefore, f_n satisfies the desired properties. $\blacksquare$

Using the almost bordered- ι -local map, we got from Lemma 5.3, one can now prove the following lemma, which will be used as an inductive step in the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Lemma 5.4. *Let K be a knot and n be a positive integer. If there exists an almost bordered- ι -local map $f: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K)$, then there also exists an almost bordered- ι -local map from $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E)$ to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_{2n+1,-1})$.*

Proof. Recall from Section 4 that the type- D morphism

$$f_{2n+1,-1}: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E_{2n+1,-1}) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_{2n+1,-1})$$

satisfies

$$\iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}}(\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b)) = \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(b + a)$$

and

$$\iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}}(\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a)) = \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1})(a).$$

Note that we do not know whether $f_{2n+1,-1}$ is an almost bordered- ι -local map. Consider the bordered- ι -local map

$$F: \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E_{2n+1,-1})$$

given in Lemma 5.3. Using the notation from the proof of Lemma 5.3 that $CFK_{UV}(S^3, E)$ is generated by x, h, s, t, z , since the image of $\text{Hat}(F)$ is contained in the $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear span of a, b, c, d, e, f, g , it is clear that $\text{Hat}(F)$ maps x and h to a and b , respectively, and maps s, t, z to 0. Hence the map

$$\text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1} \circ F) = \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1}) \circ \text{Hat}(F)$$

satisfies $\iota_{K_{2n+1,-1}} \circ \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1} \circ F) \sim \text{Hat}(f_{2n+1,-1} \circ F) \circ \iota_E$, and then $f_{2n+1,-1} \circ F$ is almost bordered- ι -local. ■

Lemma 5.5. *Let K be a knot such that $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K)$ admits a direct summand isomorphic to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus O)$. Then for any pattern $P \subset T_\infty$ such that $P(O)$ is slice, $CFK_{\mathcal{R}}(S^3, P(K))$ also admits a direct summand isomorphic to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus O)$.*

Proof. According to [29, Theorem 11.26], we have that $\widehat{CFD}(S^3, K)$ admits a summand isomorphic to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3, O)$. Then, by taking a box tensor product with the bimodule $\widehat{CFDA}(T_\infty \setminus P)$, we see that $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus P(K))$ admits a summand isomorphic to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus P(O))$. Also, since $P(O)$ is slice, it follows from [18, Theorem 1] that $CFK_{UV}(S^3, P(O))$ has a direct summand isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$ concentrated in bidegree $(0, 0)$, from which it follows from [29, Theorem 11.26] that $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus P(O))$ admits a direct summand isomorphic to $\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus O)$. ■

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.2, whose statement we recall.

Theorem 5.6. *Denote by $\mathcal{C}_T$ the torsion subgroup of the knot concordance group $\mathcal{C}$. Then there is a nontrivial group homomorphism*

$$\mathfrak{A}: \mathcal{C}_T \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}.$$

Moreover, if K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 1$, then for any sequence of positive integers $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m$, the iterated cable $K_{2n_1+1,1;2n_2+1,1;\dots;2n_m+1,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.

Proof. The existence of the nontrivial group homomorphism follows from Corollary 2.12. As in the proof of Theorem 4.5, it is enough to prove that $K_{2n_1+1,-1;2n_2+1,-1;\dots;2n_m+1,-1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.

In order to do so, we show that there exists an almost bordered- ι -local map

$$\widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus E) \rightarrow \widehat{CFD}(S^3 \setminus K_{2n_1+1,-1;2n_2+1,-1;\dots;2n_m+1,-1}),$$

from which the theorem follows by Lemma 5.5 and Proposition 5.1. We already know, possibly after replacing K by another knot concordant to it, that the result holds when $m = 1$, as shown in Lemma 4.2. Moreover, Lemma 5.4 implies that the claim holds for any positive integer m . ■

Remark 5.7. In particular, the proof of Theorem 5.6 implies that

$$\mathfrak{X}(K_{2n_1+1,-1;2n_2+1,-1;\dots,2n_{m-1}+1,-1}) > 0.$$

6. Strongly rationally slice knots that are not slice

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.5 using Theorem 5.6 and the following two lemmas. We first recall the definition *complexity* of rationally slice knots, as given in [3, Definition 2.8].

Definition 6.1. Let K be a rationally slice knot that bounds a smoothly embedded disk Δ in a rational homology ball X . The inclusion induces a homomorphism

$$H_1(S^3 \setminus K; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H_1(X \setminus \Delta; \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion} \cong \mathbb{Z},$$

which is given by multiplication by a nonzero integer c , and we may assume further that c is positive by changing orientations if necessary. We define the *complexity* of Δ to be the positive integer c and the *complexity* of K to be the minimum complexity of all possible rational slice disks for K .

Note that a rationally slice knot has complexity one if and only if it is strongly rationally slice. The following lemma allows us to construct many strongly rationally slice knots. The proof of the lemma follows from the proofs of [3, Theorem 2.23 and Corollary 2.24], and we include the details for completeness. We use νY to denote an open tubular neighborhood of a submanifold Y .

Lemma 6.2. *Let K be a complexity c rationally slice knot, and let $P \subset T_\infty$ be a winding number w pattern. If $P(O)$ is slice, then $P(K)$ is rationally slice knot of complexity at most $c/\gcd(c, w)$.*

Proof. Throughout the proof, all homology groups have integral coefficients. Let Δ be a complexity c smoothly embedded disk in a rational homology ball X . Then the disk Δ induces a rational concordance $C \subset X \setminus B^4$ from K to the unknot O . Using the Mayer–Vietoris sequence, it can be easily verified that the homomorphism induced by the inclusion

$$H_1(S^3 \setminus K) \cong \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H_1(X \setminus (B^4 \cup C))/\text{torsion} \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

is given by multiplication by c . Moreover, using the pattern P , we get a rational concordance $C_P \subset X \setminus B^4$ from $P(K)$ to the slice knot $P(O)$. Combined with a slice disk $\Delta_{P(O)}$ for $P(O)$, we get a rational slice disk

$$\Delta_{P(K)} := C_P \cup \Delta_{P(O)} \subset (X \setminus B^4) \cup B^4 = X$$

for $P(K)$. Then as before we also have that

$$H_1(S^3 \setminus P(K)) \cong \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H_1(X \setminus (B^4 \cup C_P))/\text{torsion} \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

is given by multiplication by the complexity of $\Delta_{P(K)}$. Hence, it is enough to analyze this homomorphism induced by the inclusion (see v_3 below).

Note that from the following Mayer–Vietoris sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_1(P \times S^1) \rightarrow H_1(T_\infty \setminus \nu P) \oplus H_1(\nu P) \rightarrow H_1(T_\infty) \rightarrow 0,$$

it can be easily verified that $H_1(T_\infty \setminus \nu P) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \cong \langle \lambda_T, \mu_P \rangle$, where

$$\lambda_T := S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\} \subset \partial T_\infty \subset T_\infty = S^1 \times D^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_P := \{\text{pt}\} \times \nu P = P \times D^2 \subset T_\infty.$$

Now, we consider the following commutative diagram of Mayer–Vietoris sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow H_1(K \times S^1) & \xrightarrow{h_1} & H_1(T_\infty \setminus P) \oplus H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) & \xrightarrow{h_2} & H_1(S^3 \setminus P(K)) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & \downarrow v_1 & \downarrow v_2 & & \downarrow v_3 & & \\ 0 \rightarrow H_1(C \times S^1) & \xrightarrow{h_3} & H_1(\nu C \setminus C_P) \oplus H_1(X \setminus (B^4 \cup \nu C)) & \xrightarrow{h_4} & H_1(X \setminus (B^4 \cup C_P)) & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

where the vertical homomorphisms are induced by the inclusions. Let μ be the meridian of $P(K)$. We make the following observations:

- $h_1([K \times \{\text{pt}\}]) = ([\lambda_T], 0) \in H_1(T_\infty \setminus P) \oplus H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$.
- $h_1([\{\text{pt}\} \times S^1]) = (w[\mu_P], 1) \in H_1(T_\infty \setminus P) \oplus H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$.
- $h_2([\mu_P], 0) = [\mu] \in H_1(S^3 \setminus P(K))$.
- v_1 is an isomorphism.
- $v_2|_{H_1(T_\infty \setminus P)}: H_1(T_\infty \setminus P) \rightarrow H_1(\nu C \setminus C_P)$ is an isomorphism.
- $v_2|_{H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)}: H_1(T_\infty \setminus P) \rightarrow H_1(X \setminus (B^4 \cup \nu C))/\text{torsion}$ is given by multiplication by c .

Hence, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im}(h_3) &\cong \langle ([\lambda_T], 0), (w[\lambda_P], c) \rangle \\ &\subset H_1(\nu C \setminus C_P) \oplus H_1(X \setminus (B^4 \cup \nu C))/\text{torsion} \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$H_1(X \setminus (B^4 \cup C_P))/\text{torsion} \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/\langle (w, c) \rangle,$$

and $v_3([\mu]) = h_4 \circ v_2([\mu_P], 0)$ is represented by $(1, 0) \in \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/\langle (w, c) \rangle$, which completes the proof. $\blacksquare$

Lemma 6.3. *Let K be a knot. If the connected sum of some copies of $S^3_{+1}(K)$ bounds a spin rational homology ball, then there exists an almost ι_K -local map from $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$ to $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$, and thus $\mathfrak{A}(K) \geq [C_O]$.*

Proof. The assumption, together with the fact that the almost ι -local equivalence group is totally ordered, implies that the $CF^-(S^3_{+1}(K))$ is almost ι -locally trivial; we refer to [10] for the definitions of almost ι -complexes and almost ι -local equivalence classes and [10, Theorem 3.25] for the fact that the almost ι -local equivalence group is totally ordered. We know from [13, Theorem 1.6] that the almost ι -local equivalence class of $CF^-(S^3_{+1}(K))$ is given by $(A_0(K), \iota)$, where $A_0(K) \subset CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$ is the subset of elements of the Alexander grading 0, and ι is the restriction of the action of ι_K on $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$ to $A_0(K)$. Hence $(A_0(K), \iota)$ is almost ι -locally trivial.

Choose an almost ι -local map $f: \mathbb{F}_2[U] \rightarrow A_0(K)$. Recall that the U -action on $A_0(K)$ corresponds to the UV -action on $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$. Thus we can extend f by tensoring with $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$, along the ring inclusion $\mathbb{F}_2[U, V] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2[U, V]$, to get a local map

$$\tilde{f}: \mathbb{F}_2[U, V] \rightarrow A_0(K) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2[UV]} \mathbb{F}_2[U, V] \xrightarrow{\text{multiplication map}} CFK_{UV}(S^3, K).$$

Since $\iota \circ f \sim f \pmod{U}$ and the action of ι on $A_0(K)$ is the restriction of the action of ι_K on $CFK_{UV}(S^3, K)$, it is clear that $\iota_K \circ \tilde{f} \sim \tilde{f} \pmod{UV}$, so $\tilde{f}$ is an almost ι_K -local map. ■

We are finally able to prove Theorem 1.5, whose statement we recall.

Theorem 6.4. *If K is torsion in $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathfrak{A}(K) = 1$, then for any sequence of positive integers $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m$, the $(2, 1)$ -cable of the iterated cable $K_{2n_1+1, 1; 2n_2+1, 1; \dots; 2n_m+1, 1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. Let J be the iterated cable $K_{2n_1+1, 1; 2n_2+1, 1; \dots; 2n_m+1, 1}$ and $\Sigma(J_{2,1})$ be the 2-fold cyclic branched cover of S^3 branched along $J_{2,1}$. By applying the Akbulut–Kirby technique [1] to $J_{2,1}$, we have that

$$\Sigma(J_{2,1}) \cong S^3_{+1}(J \# J^r).$$

Suppose that $nJ_{2,1}$ is slice for some positive integer n , and let D be its slice disk. Then the 2-fold cyclic branched cover of B^4 branched along D is a rational homology ball with a spin structure that restricts to the unique spin structure on its boundary $\Sigma(nJ_{2,1}) \cong n\Sigma(J_{2,1})$. By Lemma 6.3, this implies

$$\mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_1+1, 1; 2n_2+1, 1; \dots; 2n_m+1, 1} \# K_{2n_1+1, 1; 2n_2+1, 1; \dots; 2n_m+1, 1}^r) \geq [Co].$$

However, we have

$$\mathfrak{A}((-K)_{2n_1+1, -1; 2n_2+1, -1; \dots; 2n_m+1, -1}) > [Co]$$

and

$$\mathfrak{A}((-K)_{2n_1+1, 1; 2n_2+1, -1; \dots; 2n_m+1, -1}^r) > [Co]$$

by Proposition 2.15 and Remark 5.7, which gives

$$\mathfrak{A}(K_{2n_1+1, 1; 2n_2+1, 1; \dots; 2n_m+1, 1} \# K_{2n_1+1, 1; 2n_2+1, 1; \dots; 2n_m+1, 1}^r) < [Co];$$

a contradiction. Hence $J_{2,1}$ has infinite order in $\mathcal{C}$. ■

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