

The diameter of the set of boundary slopes of a knot

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Let K be a tame knot with irreducible exterior $M(K)$ in a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold Σ such that $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is cyclic. If ∞ is not a strict boundary slope, then the diameter of the set of strict boundary slopes of K , denoted d_K , is a numerical invariant of K . We show that either (i) $d_K \geq 2$ or (ii) K is a generalized iterated torus knot. The proof combines results from Culler and Shalen [3] with a result about the effect of cabling on boundary slopes.

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Introduction

Let K be a (tame) knot in a connected, closed, orientable 3-manifold Σ , such that the exterior $M(K)$ of K is irreducible and $M(K)$ contains no strict essential surface with meridian boundary slope. The diameter d_K of the set of all boundary slopes of strict essential surfaces in $M(K)$ is a natural invariant of K . (The definition of $d(K)$ and of other specialized terms used here will be reviewed below.) Properties of d_K have topological and algebraic meaning for the knot K . For example, the main result of Culler and Shalen [2], which implies Neuwirth's conjecture [10] that classical knot groups are nontrivial amalgamated free products, is equivalent to the assertion that under suitable mild restrictions on K , we have $d_K \neq 0$. (For further discussion of this connection, see Shalen [11].)

It was shown in Culler and Shalen [3] that if $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is trivial and the knot K is nontrivial, then $d_K \geq 2$. In this paper we extend this result to the case in which $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is cyclic. Theorem B below asserts that in this situation we still have $d_K \geq 2$, unless the knot K belongs to a certain special class of knots that we call generalized iterated torus knots.

When K belongs to the special class just mentioned, then a great deal is known about K and also Σ : it is not hard to classify all generalized iterated torus knots, to show

that a manifold containing such a knot must be a lens space, and to calculate d_K when K is such a knot. In many (but not all) cases, it turns out that $d_K < 2$.

Theorem B is proved by combining one of the results of [3] with another new result, Theorem A, which asserts that a q -strand cabling of a knot increases the invariant d_K by a factor of at least q^2 .

By combining Theorem A and Theorem B we obtain Corollary C which gives a stronger version of Theorem B for the case of a cable knot. For example, it follows from Corollary C that if K is a cable of a hyperbolic knot in S^3 then $d_K \geq 8$.

Corollary C will be used in Klaff [9], where it is shown that if $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is a finite cyclic group of odd order, and if the knot $K \subset \Sigma$ is not a generalized iterated torus knot, then d_K is strictly greater than 2.

One of the ingredients in the proof of Theorem B is Proposition 1.3, which provides a criterion for deciding whether a surface in a cabled knot exterior—or more generally, in an irreducible, orientable 3-manifold that contains an essential torus—is strict and essential. This result is of independent interest, and is applied by Culler and Shalen [4] in a rather different context.

Before giving formal statements of Theorems A and B, we shall set up some general conventions and define some of the terms we used above.

We shall work in the piecewise linear category throughout this paper.

0.1 If T is a 2-dimensional torus, we define a *slope* on T to be an isotopy class of homotopically nontrivial simple closed curves in T . The set of all slopes on T will be denoted by $\mathcal{S}(T)$.

The isotopy classes of homotopically nontrivial *oriented* simple closed curves in T are in natural bijective correspondence with elements of $H_1(T; \mathbb{Z})$ which are *primitive* in the sense of not being divisible by any integer greater than 1. Thus there is a natural two-to-one map from the set of primitive elements of $H_1(T; \mathbb{Z})$ onto $\mathcal{S}(T)$. We shall denote this map by $\alpha \mapsto \langle \alpha \rangle$. We have $\langle \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha' \rangle$ if and only if $\alpha' = \pm \alpha$.

0.2 If C is a nonempty closed 1-manifold in a 2-torus T , and C has no homotopically trivial components, then all components of C have the same slope $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(T)$. We call σ the *slope* of C .

0.3 A 3-manifold M is *irreducible* if M is connected and every 2-sphere in M bounds a ball.

An *essential surface* in an irreducible, orientable 3-manifold M is a two-sided properly embedded surface in M which is nonempty and π_1 -injective, and has no 2-sphere components and no boundary-parallel components.

0.4 Suppose that M is a compact, orientable irreducible 3–manifold whose boundary components are tori. A connected essential surface in M is called a *semifiber* if either F is a fiber in a fibration of M over S^1 , or F is the common frontier of two 3–dimensional submanifolds of M , each of which is a twisted $[0, 1]$ –bundle with associated $\{0, 1\}$ –bundle F . An essential surface $F \subset M$ is termed *strict* if no component of F is a semifiber. A strict essential surface has no disk components, since an irreducible knot manifold which has an essential disk must be a solid torus, and the essential disk in a solid torus is a fiber.

0.5 Since a semifiber in a bounded 3–manifold M must meet every component of ∂M , any essential surface that is disjoint from at least one component of ∂M must be strict.

0.6 Let M be a compact orientable 3–manifold, and let T be a component of ∂M which is a torus. If F is an essential surface in M that meets T , then $\partial F \cap T$ is a 1–manifold in T having no homotopically trivial components. Thus by 0.2, $\partial F \cap T$ has a well-defined slope $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(T)$, which we call the *boundary slope of F on T* .

0.7 We define a *knot manifold* to be a connected, compact, orientable 3–manifold M such that ∂M is a torus. If M is a knot manifold, we define a (*strict*) *boundary slope of M* to be an element of $\mathcal{S}(\partial M)$ which arises as the boundary slope of some bounded (strict) essential surface F in M . A theorem of Hatcher’s [5; 8] implies that for any given knot manifold M , the boundary slopes of M form a finite subset of $\mathcal{S}(\partial M)$. In particular, the strict boundary slopes of M form a finite subset of $\mathcal{S}(\partial M)$.

0.8 If K is a (PL) knot in a closed, orientable 3–manifold Σ , we shall denote by $V(K)$ a regular neighborhood of K , and by $M(K)$ the *exterior* of K , defined by $M = \Sigma - V(K)$. Note that $M(K)$ is a knot manifold. Since $V(K)$ and hence $M(K)$ are well-defined up to ambient isotopy in Σ , and in particular up to homeomorphism, our main results are independent of the choice of $V(K)$. In general we shall implicitly suppose an arbitrary choice of $V(K)$ to have been made, but at one point in Section 3 it will be necessary to be more explicit.

A *meridian* of K is a nontrivial simple closed curve in the torus $\partial M(K)$ which bounds a disk in $V(K)$. Such a curve exists and is unique up to isotopy. Thus there is a well-defined *meridian slope* in ∂M . A primitive element μ of $H_1(\partial M(K); \mathbb{Z})$ is called a *meridian class* for K if $\langle \mu \rangle$ is the meridian slope. Thus K has exactly two meridian classes, and they differ by a sign.

0.9 The knot K will be termed *meridionally small* if its meridian slope is not a boundary slope for $M(K)$. (In the case where Σ is an irreducible nonHaken manifold, meridionally small knots in Σ are sometimes called “smallish knots.”)

0.10 We define a *framing* for K to be an ordered basis (μ, λ) for $H_1(\partial M(K); \mathbb{Z})$ such that μ is a meridian class.

If (μ, λ) an arbitrary framing for K , there is a bijection $v = v_{\mu, \lambda}$ from $\mathcal{S}(\partial M(K))$ to $\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ defined by setting $v(\langle \alpha \rangle) = \omega(\alpha, \lambda) / \omega(\alpha, \mu)$ where $\alpha \in H_1(\partial M(K); \mathbb{Z})$ is any primitive and ω denotes homological intersection number. Equivalently, if we write $\alpha = a\mu + b\lambda$, where a and b are relatively prime integers, then $v(\langle \alpha \rangle) = -a/b$.

0.11 Note that if (μ_1, λ_1) and (μ_2, λ_2) are two framings for the knot K , then there exist $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\epsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that $\mu_2 = \epsilon\mu_1$ and $\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 + h\mu_1$. It follows that if σ is any slope on $\partial M(K)$, and if we set $s_i = v_{\mu_i, \lambda_i}(\sigma)$ for $i = 1, 2$, then we have

$$s_2 = \epsilon s_1 + h.$$

0.12 Now suppose that $M(K)$ is irreducible. If F is a bounded essential surface in $M(K)$, we define the *numerical boundary slope* of F , with respect to a given framing (μ, λ) , to be the image of the boundary slope of F under the bijection $v_{\mu, \lambda}: \mathcal{S}(\partial M(K)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$. In analogy with 0.7, we define a (*strict*) *numerical boundary slope* of K to be a slope on $\partial M(K)$ which arises as the boundary slope of some bounded (strict) essential surface F in M . If we denote by $\mathcal{B}_{\mu, \lambda}(K) \subset \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ the set of all numerical boundary slopes of bounded strict essential surfaces in $M(K)$ with respect to the framing (μ, λ) , the theorem of Hatcher’s quoted in 0.7 implies that $\mathcal{B}_{\mu, \lambda}(K)$ is a finite set.

In particular, if K is meridionally small and has at least one strict boundary slope, then $\mathcal{B}_{\mu, \lambda}(K) \subset \mathbb{Q}$ is a finite, nonempty subset of \mathbb{Q} ; thus in this case $\mathcal{B}_{\mu, \lambda}(K) \subset \mathbb{Q}$ has a greatest element $s_{\max}(K, \mu, \lambda)$ and a least element $s_{\min}(K, \mu, \lambda)$.

The observation 0.11 shows that if (μ_1, λ_1) and (μ_2, λ_2) are framings of K , the sets $\mathcal{B}_{\mu_1, \lambda_1}(K)$ and $\mathcal{B}_{\mu_2, \lambda_2}(K)$ differ only by an integer translation and a possible change of sign. In particular, in the case where K is meridionally small and there is at least one strict boundary slope, the *diameter* $d = s_{\max}(K, \mu, \lambda) - s_{\min}(K, \mu, \lambda)$ of $\mathcal{B}_{\mu, \lambda}(K)$ is independent of the framing (μ, λ) and is therefore an invariant of the knot K , which we denote by $d_K \in \mathbb{Q}$. If there are no strict boundary slopes for K we set $d_K = -\infty$. Thus the invariant d_K is defined for every meridionally small knot K in a closed, orientable, irreducible 3–manifold Σ .

0.13 A knot $K \subset \Sigma$ is said to be *round* if some $M(K)$ admits a solid torus as a connected summand. Thus when $M(K)$ is assumed to be irreducible, K is round if and only if $M(K)$ is a solid torus. Note that this implies that Σ has a genus-1 Heegaard splitting; that is, Σ is homeomorphic either to $S^2 \times S^1$ or to a (possibly trivial) lens space.

0.14 A knot $K' \subset \Sigma$ is called a *cabling* of a knot $K \subset \Sigma$ if there exists a regular neighborhood U of K such that K' is a simple closed curve on the boundary of U , and the geometric intersection number q of K' with the boundary of a meridian disk for the solid torus U is greater than or equal to 2. We shall refer to the integer $q \geq 2$ as the *number of strands* of the cable K' .

Note that according our definition, a knot L which is isotopic in Σ to a (q -strand) cabling of K need not itself be a cabling of K . However, such a knot L is clearly a (q -strand) cabling of some knot isotopic to K .

We define a *q -strand cable knot* in Σ to be a knot $K \subset \Sigma$ such that (a) K is not round and (b) K is a q -strand cabling of some knot in Σ . (Note that (b) does not imply (a), since a trivial knot in S^3 is a q -strand cabling of another trivial knot for any $q \geq 2$.) We call K a *cable knot* if it is a q -strand cable knot for some $q \geq 2$.

0.15 A knot $K \subset \Sigma$ is called a *generalized iterated torus knot* if for some integer $n \geq 0$ there exist knots K_0, K_1, \dots, K_n in Σ such that (i) $K = K_0$, (ii) the knot K_n is round and (iii) for each i with $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, the knot K_i is a cabling of K_{i+1} . It follows from the observation made in 0.13 that if Σ contains a generalized iterated torus knot whose exterior is irreducible, then Σ is either a homeomorph of $S^2 \times S^1$ or a (possibly trivial) lens space.

We are now in a position to give formal statements of our main results.

Theorem A *Let Σ be a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold, $K \subset \Sigma$ be a nonround knot, $q \geq 2$ be an integer and K' be a q -strand cabling of K . Suppose that K' is meridionally small. Then K is meridionally small, and $d_{K'} \geq q^2 d_K$.*

This will be proved in Section 3, using foundational material that will be presented in Section 1.

Theorem B *Let Σ be a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold such that $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is cyclic. Suppose that $K \subset \Sigma$ is a meridionally small knot. Then either (i) $d_K \geq 2$ or (ii) K is a generalized iterated torus knot.*

This will be proved in Section 4 by combining Theorem A with results from [3].

Theorems A and B taken together immediately yield the following:

Corollary C *Let Σ be a closed, connected, orientable 3–manifold such that $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is cyclic. Suppose that $q \geq 2$ is an integer, and that $K \subset \Sigma$ is a q –strand cable knot which is meridionally small. Then either (i) $d_K \geq 2q^2$ or (ii) K is a generalized iterated torus knot.*

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1 Strict essential surfaces in toroidal manifolds

The main result of this section, Proposition 1.3, will provide a criterion for deciding whether a surface in the cabled knot exterior is strict and essential. This is needed for the proof of Theorem B. The result will be proved in a more general setting: rather than considering only cabled knot exteriors, we shall consider arbitrary compact, irreducible, orientable 3–manifolds that contain essential tori. The result seems likely to be of broader interest in 3–manifold theory.

The following result, which will be used in the proof of Proposition 1.3, is also of more general interest. It says that an essential surface in an irreducible knot manifold is boundary-incompressible in a strong, homotopy-theoretic sense.

1.1 Proposition *Suppose that F is a bounded essential surface in an irreducible knot manifold M , and suppose that α is a path in F which has its endpoints in ∂F and is fixed-endpoint homotopic in M to a path in ∂M . Then α is fixed-endpoint homotopic in F to a path in ∂F .*

Proof Let C^+ and C^- denote the upper and lower semicircles in $S^1 = \partial D^2$. The hypothesis implies that there is a map $f: D^2 \rightarrow M$ such that $f|_{C^+}$ is a reparametrization of α and $f(C^-) \subset \partial M$. We may choose f so that $f^{-1}(\partial M) = C^-$ and C^+ is a component of $f^{-1}(F)$, and so that $f|_{(D^2 - C^+)}$ is transverse to F . Among all maps with these properties, we suppose F to be chosen so as to minimize the number of components of $f^{-1}(F)$. Since F is π_1 –injective, the minimality implies that each component of $f^{-1}(F)$ is an arc. Hence some component A^+ of $f^{-1}(F)$ is

“outermost” in the sense that A^+ is the frontier of a disk $\Delta \subset D^2$ with $\Delta \cap \partial D^2 \subset \text{int } C^-$ and $\Delta \cap f^{-1}(F) = A^+$. A priori, A^+ may or may not coincide with C^+ .

If M' denotes the manifold obtained by splitting M along F , and $q: M' \rightarrow M$ denotes the quotient map, we may write $f|_{\Delta} = q \circ g$ for some map $g: \Delta \rightarrow M'$. We set $A^- = (\partial\Delta) - \text{int } A^+$. We may regard $g|_{A^-}$ as a reparametrization of a path β in $q^{-1}(\partial M)$. Since ∂M is a torus, the component B of $q^{-1}(\partial M)$ containing $\beta(I)$ is an annulus. We claim that β has both its endpoints in the same component of ∂B .

Suppose to the contrary that the endpoints of β are in different components of ∂B . Then g is homotopic rel A^+ to a map $g': \Delta \rightarrow M'$ such that $g'|_{A^-}$ is injective and $l^- = g'(A^-)$ is a properly embedded arc in B which meets some core curve of B transversally in a single point. In particular $g'|_{\partial\Delta}$ is a homotopically nontrivial map of $\partial\Delta$ into $\partial M'$, and $g'(\partial\Delta) \subset l^- \cup F'$ for some component F' of $q^{-1}(F)$. It now follows from Henderson's version of the loop theorem [7, Theorem III.5] that there is a disk $E \subset M'$ such that ∂E is a nontrivial simple closed curve in $\partial M'$ and $\partial E \subset l^- \cup F'$. We cannot have $\partial E \subset F'$, since F is π_1 -injective in M . Hence ∂E must have the form $l^- \cup l^+$ for some properly embedded arc l^+ in F' .

If N denotes a regular neighborhood of E in M' then $R = N \cap F'$ is a regular neighborhood of l^+ in F' , and the closure of $(\text{frontier}_{M'} N) - R$ is a disjoint union of disks G_1 and G_2 . The surface $F_1 = (F - q(R)) \cup q(G_1 \cup G_2)$ is properly embedded in M , and is π_1 -injective since F is. But since l joins different components of ∂B , the component of ∂F_1 contained in $q(B)$ is a homotopically trivial simple closed curve in ∂M . Hence F_1 is a disk, and by irreducibility it is the frontier of a ball $K \subset M$. We must have either $q(N) \subset K$, in which case F is an annulus contained in the ball K , or $q(N) \cap \text{int } K = \emptyset$, in which case F is a boundary-parallel annulus. In either case we have a contradiction to the essentiality of F . Thus our claim is proved.

We may regard $f|_{A^+}$ as a reparametrization of a path α_0 in F . In the case where $A^+ = C^+$, we may take $\alpha_0 = \alpha$. Since the endpoints of β lie in the same component of ∂B , and since F is π_1 -injective in M , the path α_0 is fixed-endpoint homotopic in $q(B)$ to a path β_1 in $\partial B \subset \partial F$. This implies the conclusion of the proposition in the case where $A^+ = C^+$. If $A^+ \neq C^+$, we may use the homotopy between α_0 and β_1 to replace the map f by a map $f_1: \Delta \rightarrow M$ which agrees with f on Δ and maps $D^2 - \Delta$ into F ; by perturbing f_1 slightly we obtain a map f_2 such that $f_2^{-1}(F)$ has fewer components than $f^{-1}(F)$, in contradiction to the minimality property of f . Thus the case $A^+ \neq C^+$ does not occur, and the proof is complete. \square

1.2 The proof of the main result of this section, Proposition 1.3, also involves some basic facts about incompressible surfaces in interval bundles over surfaces, which we shall now summarize.

Suppose that J is an orientable 3-manifold which is a $[0, 1]$ -bundle over a surface. We will define a surface in J to be *vertical* if it is a union of fibers, and to be *horizontal* if it is everywhere transverse to the fibers. The *vertical boundary* of J is the inverse image of the boundary of the base of the I -bundle J under the projection map.

Any essential vertical annulus in J is the inverse image under the fibration map of an essential simple closed curve in the base.

Suppose that J is a trivial $[0, 1]$ -bundle and that F is a properly embedded π_1 -injective surface in J such that all components of ∂F are contained in the same component C of the $\{0, 1\}$ -bundle associated to J . It follows from Waldhausen [12, Proposition 3.1] that F is isotopic to a horizontal surface by an ambient isotopy that preserves the vertical boundary of J , and that each component of F is parallel to a subsurface of C .

As a consequence of this fact we observe that if J is a trivial $[0, 1]$ -bundle, and F is a properly embedded π_1 -injective surface in J such that ∂F is contained in the vertical boundary of J , then F is isotopic to a horizontal surface by an ambient isotopy that preserves the vertical boundary of J .

Suppose that J is a $[0, 1]$ -bundle and that A is a disjoint union of properly embedded annuli in J none of which is parallel to an annulus contained in the $\{0, 1\}$ -bundle associated to J . It follows from [12, Lemma 3.4] in the case that J is a trivial $[0, 1]$ -bundle, and from [1, Lemma 2] in the twisted case that A is isotopic to a vertical surface.

Suppose that F is a properly embedded π_1 -injective surface in a $[0, 1]$ -bundle J such that ∂F is contained in the vertical boundary of M . Then F is isotopic to a horizontal surface. This follows from [12, Proposition 3.1 and Proposition 4.1].

1.3 Proposition *Let M be a compact orientable irreducible 3-manifold containing an essential torus T , let M' be the manifold obtained by splitting M along T and let $q: M' \rightarrow M$ denote the quotient map. Let F be a connected properly embedded surface in M which is not isotopic to T . Then F is a strict essential surface if and only if it is isotopic to a surface S transverse to T such that*

- (1) *each component of $q^{-1}(S)$ is essential in the component of M' containing it;*
- (2) *some component of $q^{-1}(S)$ is a strict essential surface in the component of M' containing it.*

Proof Given a surface S transverse to T we will set $S' = q^{-1}(S)$ and $T' = q^{-1}(T)$. We let M_1 denote the manifold obtained by splitting M along S and denote the

quotient map by $p: M_1 \rightarrow M$. We let M'_1 denote the manifold obtained by splitting M' along S' , and let $q_1: M'_1 \rightarrow M_1$ denote the quotient map. We set $S'_1 = q_1^{-1}(S')$. First suppose that F is a strict essential surface. We will assume that S has been chosen among all surfaces isotopic to F to be transverse to T and to meet T in the minimal number of simple closed curves. We will show that S satisfies conditions (1) and (2).

If $S \cap T = \emptyset$ then S is a strict essential surface in M' by 0.5, so conditions (1) and (2) hold in this case. Thus we may assume that $S \cap T \neq \emptyset$. In particular, since S is connected, no component of S' is closed. No component of S' can be boundary-parallel since otherwise S would be isotopic to a surface that meets T in fewer simple closed curves. Since M is irreducible it follows in particular that no component of S' is a disk. This, together with the π_1 -injectivity of S , implies that S' is π_1 -injective in M' . Hence condition (1) holds for S .

To prove that condition (2) holds, assume that every component of S' is a semifiber in the component of M' containing it. We will show that M_1 is a $[0, 1]$ -bundle, and hence that S is a semifiber, contradicting our supposition that S is strict. By 0.5 our assumption implies that $S' \cap T' \neq \emptyset$, and hence every component of M' contains a component of S' . The manifold obtained by splitting a component X of M' along a component of S' is a $[0, 1]$ -bundle. According to 1.2, all of the other components of S' in X are isotopic to horizontal surfaces in this $[0, 1]$ -bundle. It then follows that the manifold M'_1 has the structure of a $[0, 1]$ -bundle for which the associated $\{0, 1\}$ -bundle is the surface S'_1 . The vertical boundary of the $[0, 1]$ -bundle M'_1 is $V = q_1^{-1}(\partial M')$. Observe that M_1 is a quotient of M'_1 obtained by identifying pairs of components of V . To obtain the required $[0, 1]$ -bundle structure on M_1 it suffices to observe that the gluing maps are isotopic to fiber-preserving maps with respect to the $[0, 1]$ -bundle structures on the components of V . This is because any homeomorphism between two trivial $[0, 1]$ -bundles over S^1 is isotopic to a fiber-preserving map.

As a preliminary to proving the converse we observe that, since T is π_1 -injective and M is irreducible, any properly embedded disk in M' having its boundary contained in T' must be boundary-parallel in M' .

For the proof of the converse we assume that conditions (1) and (2) hold for the surface S . No component of S' can be a 2-sphere. Hence if S had a 2-sphere component then some component of S' would be a disk whose boundary is contained in T' . Since any such disk is boundary-parallel, this would contradict condition (1). Thus S has no 2-sphere components.

Suppose that S fails to be π_1 -injective. Then we may choose a compressing disk D for S which is transverse to T and meets T in the minimal number of components.

Since T is π_1 -injective, the minimality implies that all components of $D \cap T$ must be arcs. Since S' is π_1 -injective in M' according to (1), we have $D \cap T \neq \emptyset$. An outermost arc β of $D \cap T$ is the image under q of an arc in $\partial M'$ which is fixed-endpoint homotopic in M' to an arc α in S' . It follows from an application of Proposition 1.1, with M replaced by M' and F by S' , that α is the frontier of a disk E_1 in S' . The subdisk of D cobounded by α and β is the image of a disk E_2 in M' . The union of E_1 and E_2 is a properly embedded disk in M' having its boundary contained in T' , and must therefore be a boundary-parallel disk in M' . It now follows that D is isotopic to a disk that has fewer components of intersection with T , contradicting our choice of D . This shows that S is π_1 -injective.

Suppose that S is boundary-parallel. We will show that some component of S' is boundary-parallel, contradicting condition (1). There is a submanifold P of M whose frontier is S such that the pair (P, S) is homeomorphic to $(S \times I, S \times \{1\})$. If $T \cap P = \emptyset$ then it is immediate that S' is boundary-parallel in M' . Since S is π_1 -injective, if some component of $T \cap S$ is homotopically trivial in M then it must bound a disk in S . A minimal disk in S bounded by a component of $T \cap S$ is the image under q of a properly embedded disk $D \subset M'$ with $\partial D \subset T'$. Since D must be boundary-parallel in M' , it is the required boundary-parallel component of S' . If every component of $T \cap S = \partial(T \cap P)$ is homotopically nontrivial in M then since T is π_1 -injective, $T \cap P$ is π_1 -injective. It therefore follows from 1.2 that every component of $T \cap P$ is parallel to a subsurface of S . This implies that some component of S' is boundary-parallel in M' . This completes the proof that S is essential.

To show that S is strict assume, to the contrary, that the manifold M_1 is a $[0, 1]$ -bundle and that the associated $\{0, 1\}$ -bundle is $S_1 = p^{-1}(S)$. Then $T_1 = p^{-1}(T)$ is a disjoint union of annuli in M_1 whose boundary components are contained in the $\{0, 1\}$ -bundle S_1 . If any of these annuli were parallel into S_1 it would imply that some component of S' is a boundary-parallel annulus in M' , contradicting condition (1). It therefore follows from 1.2 that each component of T_1 is isotopic to a vertical annulus in the $[0, 1]$ -bundle M_1 . Therefore the manifold M'_1 , which we can think of as being obtained by splitting M_1 along T_1 , is a $[0, 1]$ -bundle whose associated $\{0, 1\}$ -bundle is S'_1 . This contradicts condition (2). Thus S is a strict essential surface in M . \square

2 Cable spaces

We have said that Proposition 1.3 can be used to identify strict essential knots in cabled knot exteriors. This is because the exterior of a cabling K' of a knot K can be regarded as being constructed from $M(K)$ by gluing a “cable space” to its boundary. We begin

this section with a definition and some observations related to this construction, and then prove Lemma 2.3, which provides a wealth of essential surfaces in a cable space.

2.1 We define a *cable space* to be a Seifert fibered manifold over an annulus with one singular fiber. Note that a cable space has exactly three isotopy classes of essential vertical annuli; one has a boundary curve on each boundary torus of the cable space and the other two have both boundary curves on the same boundary torus.

2.2 Let K be a knot in a closed, orientable, connected 3-manifold and K' be a q -strand cabling of K for some $q \geq 2$. It follows from the definition of a cable in 0.14 that K has a regular neighborhood V such that K' is contained in a torus $T \subset \text{int } V$ which is boundary-parallel in V , and K' has geometric intersection number q with the boundary of a meridian disk for the solid torus V . We shall call a neighborhood V with these properties an *enveloping solid torus* for the cabling K' of K .

If V is an enveloping solid torus for a q -strand cabling K' of a knot K then V admits a Seifert fibration over a disk in which K' is a regular fiber, K is the only singular fiber, and the order of this singular fiber is q . Hence if $W \subset \text{int } V$ is a regular neighborhood of K' disjoint from K , then $N = \overline{V - W}$ admits a Seifert fibration over an annulus which has exactly one singular fiber, and the order of the singular fiber is q . In particular, N is a cable space.

2.3 Lemma Suppose that N is a cable space (see 2.1) with boundary tori T_1 and T_2 . Let ι^j denote the inclusion map from T_j to N . Then there exists a bijection $\phi = \phi_{N, T_1, T_2}: \mathcal{S}(T_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(T_2)$ having the following properties:

- (i) if α_j is a primitive element of $H_1(T_j; \mathbb{Z}) \subset H_1(T_j; \mathbb{Q})$ for $j = 1, 2$, and if $\phi(\langle \alpha_1 \rangle) = \langle \alpha_2 \rangle$, then $\iota_{\#}^2(\alpha_2)$ is a rational multiple of $\iota_{\#}^1(\alpha_1)$ in $H_1(N; \mathbb{Q})$;
- (ii) for each slope σ on T_1 there exists a connected essential surface in N which has nonempty intersection with both T_1 and T_2 and has σ and $\phi(\sigma)$ as boundary slopes.

Proof We identify $H_1(\partial N; \mathbb{Q})$ with $H_1(T_1; \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_1(T_2; \mathbb{Q})$. The cable space N may be decomposed as the union of homeomorphic copies of $D^2 \times S^1$ and $S^1 \times S^1 \times I$, meeting along an annulus. A Mayer–Vietoris computation shows that $\iota_{\#}^j$ is an isomorphism $H_1(T_j; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_1(N; \mathbb{Q})$ for $j = 1, 2$. If α_1 is a primitive element of $H_1(T_1; \mathbb{Z}) \subset H_1(T_1; \mathbb{Q})$ then up to sign there is a unique primitive element α_2 of $H_1(T_2; \mathbb{Z}) \subset H_1(T_2; \mathbb{Q})$ which is a rational multiple of $(\iota_{\#}^2)^{-1} \circ \iota_{\#}^1(\alpha_1)$. We then define the map ϕ by setting $\phi(\langle \alpha_1 \rangle) = \langle \alpha_2 \rangle$; this is a well-defined bijection since every slope

on T_j may be written in the form $\langle \alpha \rangle$, where α is determined up to sign by the slope. Property (i) of ϕ is immediate from the definition.

To prove Property (ii), let σ be any slope on T_1 . Write $\sigma = \langle \alpha_1 \rangle$ and $\phi(\sigma) = \langle \alpha_2 \rangle$ where $\alpha_1 \in H_1(T_1; \mathbb{Z})$ and $\alpha_2 \in H_1(T_2; \mathbb{Z})$ are primitive elements such that the sum $m i_{\#}^1(\alpha_1) + n i_{\#}^2(\alpha_2) = 0$ for some relatively prime integers m and n . By the long exact homology sequence of $(N, \partial N)$ there is a class c in $H_2(N, \partial N; \mathbb{Z})$ whose image under the boundary map $\partial: H_2(N, \partial N; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(\partial N; \mathbb{Z})$ is $m\alpha_1 \oplus n\alpha_2$. It follows from the proof of [6, Lemma 6.6] that there is an oriented essential surface S which represents the homology class c . Since $\partial(c)m\alpha_1 \oplus n\alpha_2$, and since S is essential and T_1 and T_2 are tori, every component of $\partial S \cap T_1$ has slope σ and every component of $\partial S \cap T_2$ has slope $\phi(\sigma)$.

Since $\partial(c) \neq 0$, some component S_0 of S must represent a class $c_0 \in H_2(N, \partial N; \mathbb{Z})$ such that $\partial(c_0) \neq 0$. Note that $S_0 \cap T_2$ is nonempty since otherwise $\partial(c_0)$ would be a nonzero multiple of α_1 , which is impossible since the image of α_1 in $H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ has infinite order. Similarly S_0 must have nonempty intersection with T_1 . Furthermore, since S_0 is a component of S it is essential and has boundary slopes σ and $\phi(\sigma)$. \square

3 The effect of cabling on strict boundary slopes

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem A of the Introduction.

3.1 In the next two lemmas, 3.2 and 3.3, we shall consider a knot K in a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold Σ and a cabling K' of K with $q \geq 2$ strands. We shall denote by V an enveloping solid torus for the cabling K' and by W a regular neighborhood of K' that is contained in V and disjoint from K . We shall make the explicit choices $V(K) = V$ and $V(K') = W$ for the regular neighborhoods of K and K' (see 0.8). We shall set $N = \overline{V - W}$, so that N is a cable space by 2.2. We set $T_1 = \partial V = \partial M(K)$ and $T_2 = \partial W = \partial M(K')$. Thus T_1 and T_2 are the boundary tori of the cable space N . We let $\phi = \phi_{N, T_1, T_2}: \mathcal{S}(T_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(T_2)$ denote the bijection given by Lemma 2.3.

3.2 Lemma *Suppose that K is a knot in a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold Σ , and that K' is a cabling of K with $q \geq 2$ strands. Let V, W, N, T_1, T_2 and ϕ be defined as in 3.1. Let $v = v_{\mu, \lambda}: \mathcal{S}(T_1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ and $v' = v_{\mu', \lambda'}: \mathcal{S}(T_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the bijections given by 0.10. Then there exist constants $u \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $\epsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that for every $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(T_1)$ we have*

$$v'(\phi(\sigma)) = \epsilon q^2 v(\sigma) + u.$$

Here the right-hand side is interpreted to be ∞ if $v(\sigma) = \infty$.

Proof Since V is an enveloping solid torus for the q -strand cabling K' of K , there is a meridian disk D for the solid torus V which meets K transversally in one point, and meets K' transversally in q points. Furthermore, the intersections of D with K' are all consistently oriented, in the sense that if ω is a transverse orientation to D in V , the orientations of K' induced by ω at the different points of $D \cap K'$ all coincide. By choosing D to be in standard position with respect to W we may arrange that $D \cap W$ consists of q meridian disks in W , each of which contains a unique point of $D \cap K'$. Now $P = D \cap N$ is a planar surface whose boundary consists of one meridian curve in $T_1 = \partial V$ and q meridian curves in $T_2 = \partial W$.

We identify $H_1(\partial N; \mathbb{Z})$ with $H_1(T_1; \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H_1(T_2; \mathbb{Z})$. Since the intersections of D with K' are all consistently oriented, we may orient P in such a way that the class $[P] \in H_2(N, \partial N; \mathbb{Z})$ satisfies

$$(3.2.1) \quad \partial[P] = \mu + \zeta q \mu'$$

for some $\zeta \in \{\pm 1\}$.

For $i = 1, 2$ and for every $\alpha \in H_1(T_i; \mathbb{Z})$, let us denote by $\bar{\alpha}$ the image of α under the natural homomorphism $H_1(\partial N; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(N; \mathbb{Q})$. It follows from (3.2.1) that

$$(3.2.2) \quad \bar{\mu} = -\zeta q \bar{\mu}'.$$

We let $\theta \in \{\pm 1\}$ denote the homological intersection number of λ' with μ' in T_2 . Then by (3.2.1), the homological intersection number of $\bar{\lambda}'$ with $[P]$ in N equals $\zeta \theta q$.

We saw in the proof of Lemma 2.3 that the inclusion homomorphism from $H_1(T_i; \mathbb{Q})$ into $H_1(N; \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism for $i = 1, 2$. In particular, $\bar{\lambda}$ and $\bar{\mu}$ form a basis for $H_1(N; \mathbb{Q})$. Let us write $\bar{\lambda}' = t \bar{\mu} + h \bar{\lambda}$ for some $t, h \in \mathbb{Q}$. If $\eta \in \{\pm 1\}$ denotes the homological intersection number of λ with μ in T_1 , it follows again from (3.2.1) that the homological intersection number of $\bar{\lambda}'$ with $[P]$ in N is ηh . Hence $\eta h = \zeta \theta q$, and therefore

$$(3.2.3) \quad \bar{\lambda}' = t \bar{\mu} + \zeta \theta \eta q \bar{\lambda}.$$

We shall show that the lemma holds if we set $\epsilon = \eta \theta \in \{\pm 1\}$ and $u = \zeta q t \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Consider any element σ of $\mathcal{S}(T_1)$. We may write $\sigma = \langle \alpha \rangle$ for some primitive element $\alpha = a\mu + b\lambda$ of $H_1(T_1; \mathbb{Z})$, where a and b are relatively prime integers. We have $v(\sigma) = -a/b$. Likewise, if we write $\phi(\sigma) = \langle \alpha' \rangle$ for some primitive $\alpha' = a'\mu' + b'\lambda'$ in $H_1(T_1; \mathbb{Z})$, then $v'(\phi(\sigma)) = -a'/b'$. Using (3.2.2) and (3.2.3), we find that

$$\bar{\alpha}' = a' \bar{\mu}' + b' \bar{\lambda}' = -\frac{\zeta a' \bar{\mu}}{q} + b'(t \bar{\mu} + \zeta \theta \eta q \bar{\lambda}) = \left(\frac{b' q t - \zeta a'}{q} \right) \bar{\mu} + \zeta \theta \eta b' q \bar{\lambda}.$$

According to 2.3 (i), $\bar{\alpha}$ is a rational multiple of $\bar{\alpha}'$, say $\bar{\alpha} = r\bar{\alpha}'$. Hence

$$\bar{\alpha} = \left(\frac{b'qt - \zeta a'}{q} \right) r\bar{\mu} + \zeta\theta\eta b'qr\bar{\lambda}.$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\bar{\alpha} = a\bar{\mu} + b\bar{\lambda},$$

and since $\bar{\lambda}$ and $\bar{\mu}$ form a basis for $H_1(N; \mathbb{Q})$, it follows that

$$a = \left(\frac{b'qt - \zeta a'}{q} \right) r \quad \text{and} \quad b = \zeta\theta\eta b'qr.$$

$$\text{Hence} \quad v(\sigma) = -\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{(b'qt - \zeta a')/q}{\zeta\theta\eta b'q} = \frac{\theta\eta a'}{q^2 b'} - \frac{\zeta\eta\theta t}{q} = \frac{\theta\eta}{q^2} v'(\phi(\sigma)) - \frac{\zeta\eta\theta t}{q}.$$

This gives the required equality

$$v'(\phi(\sigma)) = \theta\eta q^2 v(\sigma) + \zeta q t = \epsilon q^2 v(\sigma) + u. \quad \square$$

3.3 Lemma *Suppose that K is a knot in a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold Σ , and that K' is a cabling of K with $q \geq 2$ strands. Let V, W, N, T_1, T_2 and ϕ be defined as in 3.1. Suppose that $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}(T_1) = \mathcal{S}(\partial M(K))$ is a strict boundary slope for K . Then $\phi(\sigma) \in \mathcal{S}(T_2) = \mathcal{S}(\partial M(K'))$ is a strict boundary slope for K' .*

Proof Since σ is a strict boundary slope for K , there is a connected strict essential surface $F \subset M(K)$ having boundary slope σ . On the other hand, by Lemma 2.3, there is a connected essential surface $E \subset N$, having nonempty intersection with both T_1 and T_2 and having σ and $\phi(\sigma)$ as boundary slopes. Let m and n denote, respectively, the numbers of components of ∂F and ∂E . Let $E^* \subset N$ be an essential surface with m components, each isotopic to E in N , and let $F^* \subset M$ be a strict essential surface with n components, each isotopic to F in M . Then ∂E^* and ∂F^* are both 1-manifolds in T_1 with slope σ , and each of them has mn components. Hence after varying E within its isotopy class we may assume that $\partial E = \partial F$. This means that $F' = E \cup F$ is a properly embedded surface in $M(K') = M(K) \cup N$ transverse to T_1 . Since $E = F' \cap N$ is an essential surface in N , and $F = F' \cap M(K)$ is a strict essential surface in $M(K')$, it follows from Proposition 1.3 that F' is a strict essential surface in $M(K')$. As the boundary slope of F' is clearly equal to $\phi(\sigma) \in \mathcal{S}(T_2) = \mathcal{S}(\partial M(K'))$, it follows that $\phi(\sigma)$ is a boundary slope for K' . \square

Proof of Theorem A We are given a nonround knot K in a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold Σ and a cabling K' of K with $q \geq 2$ strands such that K' is meridionally small. We define V, W, N, T_1, T_2 and ϕ as in 3.1. We also choose

framings (μ, λ) and (μ', λ') for K and K' , and let $v = v_{\mu, \lambda}: \mathcal{S}(T_1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ and $v' = v_{\mu', \lambda'}: \mathcal{S}(T_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the bijections given by 0.10. We denote by $\epsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$ and $u \in \mathbb{Q}$ the constants given by Lemma 3.2.

We must first show that K is meridionally small, ie, that $M(K)$ is irreducible and that the meridian slope of K is not a strict boundary slope. If $S \subset \text{int } M(K)$ is a 2–sphere, then S bounds a ball B in the interior of $M(K') = M(K) \cup N$. Since N is connected and disjoint from S , we must have either $N \subset \text{int } B$ or $N \cap B = \emptyset$. But $N \subset \text{int } B$ would imply $\partial M(K') \subset B$, a contradiction. Hence $N \cap B = \emptyset$ and therefore $B \subset M(K)$. This shows that $M(K)$ is irreducible.

Next note that, according to Lemma 3.2, we have $v'(\phi(\langle \mu \rangle)) = \epsilon q^2 v(\langle \mu \rangle) + u$, where $v(\langle \mu \rangle) = \infty$. Hence $v'(\phi(\langle \mu \rangle)) = \infty$, that is, $\phi(\langle \mu \rangle) = \mu'$. If $\langle \mu \rangle$ were a strict boundary slope for K , Lemma 3.3 would now imply that the meridian slope $\langle \mu' \rangle$ is a strict boundary slope for K' , a contradiction to the hypothesis that K' is meridionally small. Hence the meridian slope $\langle \mu \rangle$ is not a strict boundary slope for K . This completes the proof that K is meridionally small.

It remains to show that $d_{K'} \geq q^2 d_K$. By definition of d_K , there exist strict boundary slopes σ and τ for K such that

$$v(\sigma) - v(\tau) = d_K.$$

According to Lemma 3.3, the slopes $\sigma' = \phi(\sigma)$ and $\tau' = \phi(\tau)$ are strict boundary slopes for K' . But from Lemma 3.2 we have

$$|v'(\sigma') - v'(\tau')| = |(\epsilon q^2 v(\sigma) + u) - (\epsilon q^2 v(\tau) + u)| = q^2 d_K.$$

This shows that $d_{K'} \geq q^2 d_K$. □

4 A lower bound for d_K

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem B of the Introduction.

4.1 Proposition *Suppose that K is a knot in a closed, connected, orientable 3–manifold Σ . Then for some integer $n \geq 0$ there exist knots K_0, K_1, \dots, K_n in Σ such that (i) $K = K_0$, (ii) K_n is not a cable knot and (iii) for each i with $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$, the knot K_i is a cabling of K_{i+1} .*

4.2 Remark According to our definition of a cable knot in 0.14, it may happen that the knot K_n given by Proposition 4.1 is round. If K_n is round then it follows from the definition that K is a generalized iterated torus knot.

Proof of Proposition 4.1 Suppose that K is a knot in a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold Σ . Set $M = M(K)$. Since M is a compact, irreducible, orientable 3-manifold, it follows from Haken's finiteness theorem [6, Lemma 1.32] that there is an integer $\Theta > 0$ with the following property: if F_1, \dots, F_Θ are disjoint, closed, connected, orientable surfaces of strictly positive genus in $\text{int } M$ such that the homomorphism $\pi_1(F_i) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ is injective for $i = 1, \dots, \Theta$, then the closure of some component of $M - (F_1 \cup \dots \cup F_\Theta)$ is homeomorphic to $F \times [0, 1]$ for some closed surface F .

Now assume that the conclusion of Proposition 4.1 does not hold. We shall recursively construct knots K_0, \dots, K_Θ in Σ and regular neighborhoods V_i of the K_i in such a way that for $i = 0, \dots, \Theta - 1$ these conditions hold: (i) K_i is a cabling of K_{i+1} , (ii) V_{i+1} is an enveloping solid torus (in the sense of 2.2) for the cabling K_i of K_{i+1} and (iii) V_i is contained in the interior of V_{i+1} and is disjoint from K_{i+1} .

We set $K_0 = K$ and set $V_0 = V(K)$. Now suppose that for a given $m \in \{0, \dots, \Theta - 1\}$ we have defined K_0, \dots, K_m and V_0, \dots, V_m so that conditions (i)–(iii) hold for every i with $0 \leq i < m$. (This is of course vacuously true when $m = 0$.) We need to define K_{m+1} and V_{m+1} so that (i)–(iii) hold for $i = m$.

If K_m were not a cable knot, then since condition (i) holds for $0 \leq i < m$, the conclusion of Proposition 4.1 would hold with $n = m$. As we have assumed that this conclusion does not hold, K_m is a cable knot. In particular, K_m is a cabling of some knot K^* in Σ . Let V^* be an enveloping solid torus for the cabling K_m of K^* , and let W^* be a regular neighborhood of K_m which is contained in the interior of V^* and is disjoint from K_{m+1} . Since W^* and V_m are both regular neighborhoods of K_m in Σ , there is a homeomorphism $h: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$, isotopic to the identity by an isotopy fixing K_m , such that $h(W^*) = V_m$. The knot $K_{m+1} = h(K^*)$ and the solid torus $V_{m+1} = h(V^*)$ then have the required properties. This completes the recursive construction.

If K_Θ were not a cable knot, then since condition (i) holds for $0 \leq i < \Theta$, the conclusion of Proposition 4.1 would hold with $n = \Theta$. As we have assumed that this conclusion does not hold, K_Θ is a cable knot. In particular, K_Θ is not round.

For $i = 0, \dots, \Theta - 1$ set $N_i = \overline{V_{i+1} - V_i}$. According to 2.2, each N_i is a cable space.

For $i = 0, \dots, \Theta$, set $T_i = \partial V_i$. Note that the T_i are disjoint tori contained in $\text{int } M(K)$. Set $\mathcal{T} = T_1 \cup \dots \cup T_\Theta$. Note that the closures of the components of $M(K) - \mathcal{T}$ are $N_0, \dots, N_{\Theta-1}$ and $\overline{\Sigma - V_\Theta}$.

We distinguish two cases. First suppose that for some $i \in \{0, \dots, \Theta\}$ the inclusion homomorphism $\pi_1(T_i) \rightarrow \pi_1(\overline{\Sigma - V_0})$ has a nontrivial kernel. Then by [6, Lemma 6.1], there is a disk $D \subset M(K)$ such that $D \cap \mathcal{T} = \partial D$, and such that ∂D does not bound a

disk in \mathcal{T} . Let Z denote the component of $M(K) - \mathcal{T}$ that contains $\text{int } D$, so that D is an essential properly embedded disk in \bar{Z} . If $\bar{Z} = \overline{\Sigma - V_\Theta}$, then $M(K_\Theta) \cong \overline{\Sigma - V_\Theta}$ contains an essential disk and therefore has a solid torus as a connected summand; this contradicts the fact that K_Θ is not round. If $\bar{Z} = N_i$ for some $i \in \{0, \Theta - 1\}$ we again obtain a contradiction, because the cable space N_i is a Seifert fibered space with two boundary components, and the only Seifert fibered space that contains an essential disk is the solid torus.

There remains the case that $\pi_1(T_i) \rightarrow \pi_1(\overline{\Sigma - V_0})$ is injective for each $i \in \{0, \dots, \Theta\}$. The defining property of Θ then implies that the closure of some component Z of $M(K) - \mathcal{T}$ is homeomorphic to $T^2 \times [0, 1]$. We cannot have $\bar{Z} = \overline{\Sigma - V_\Theta}$, since $\overline{\Sigma - V_\Theta}$ has connected boundary. Hence we must have $\bar{Z} = N_i$ for some $i \in \{0, \Theta - 1\}$. But since the cable space N_i is a Seifert fibered space over an annulus with a singular fiber, the fundamental group of either component of ∂N_i is mapped by the inclusion homomorphism onto a proper subgroup of $\pi_1(N_i)$; hence N_i cannot be homeomorphic to $T^2 \times [0, 1]$, and we have a contradiction in this case as well. \square

Proof of Theorem B Given a closed, connected, orientable 3-manifold Σ such that $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is cyclic, and a meridionally small knot $K \subset \Sigma$, we must show that either (i) $d_K \geq 2$ or (ii) K is a generalized iterated torus knot.

Let $n \geq 0$ be the integer and K_0, K_1, \dots, K_n the knots given by Proposition 4.1. For each i , $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$, the knot K_i is a q_{i+1} -strand cabling of K_{i+1} for some $q_i \geq 2$.

If K_m is round for some $m \leq n$, then it follows from Remark 4.2 that K is a generalized iterated torus knot. Thus conclusion (ii) holds in this case.

Now suppose that none of the knots K_0, \dots, K_n is round. By n successive applications of Theorem A we see that each of the K_i is meridionally small, and that for $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$. Hence

$$d_K = d_{K_0} \geq q_1^2 \cdots q_n^2 d_{K_n}.$$

On the other hand, since $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is cyclic, and since K_n is meridionally small and is not a round knot or a cable knot, it follows from Theorem 1.1 of [3] that $d_{K_n} \geq 2$. Hence

$$d_K \geq 2q_1^2 \cdots q_n^2 \geq 2,$$

and so (i) holds. \square

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