# Correction to "A Topologically Valid Definition of Depth for Functional Data" 

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We are grateful to Irène Gijbels and Stanislav Nagy for drawing our attention to some regrettable substantive errors in our paper, which appears in Statistical Science 31 61-79 (2016). With apologies, we present the correct forms below.

1. In Definition 3.1 and in the definitions of band depth and modified band depth on page 68 (lines 15-16, $27-28$ and 34) $\alpha$ should be replaced by $\alpha(v)$.
2. The last two lines of Definition 3.1 should be replaced by $U: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}$ with $U(v):=\sup _{x \in \mathcal{E}} x(v)$ and $L: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}$ with $L(v):=\inf _{x \in \mathcal{E}} x(v)$ when $\max (|U(v)|,|L(v)|)<\infty$ for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$.
3. In Definition 3.2:

- under P-3., after "exists" should appear "with $D(z, P)=D\left(z^{\prime}, P\right)$ implying $d\left(z, z^{\prime}\right)=0 "$.
- Equation (3.1) has to be substituted by $\sup _{y \in \mathfrak{F}_{x}: d(x, y)<\delta} D(y, P) \leq D(x, P)+\varepsilon$, where $\mathfrak{F}_{x}:=\{y \in \mathfrak{F}: d(y, x)<d(y, \theta)$ or

[^0]\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \max \{d(y, \theta), d(y, x)\}<d(x, \theta)\} \text { for } \theta= \\
& \operatorname{argsup}_{x \in \mathfrak{F}} D(x, P) . \\
& \bullet \text { In P-5., } \mathfrak{C}(\mathfrak{F}, P) \text { is substituted by } \mathfrak{C}(\mathfrak{F}, P) \backslash 0 \\
& \\
& \text { and the interval of definition of } \delta \text { by } \\
& \\
& {\left[\inf _{v \in \mathcal{V}} d(L(v), U(v)), d(L, U)\right) \cap(0, \infty) .}
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

4. Lemma 4.3 is false. Consequently, there is a cross in the corresponding position in Table 2.

Counter-example: Let $(\mathfrak{F}, d)=\left(\mathbb{H},\|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{L}_{2}}\right)$ and $P$ a discrete distribution on $\mathfrak{F}$ with support $\left\{X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}\right\}$ such that $P\left(X_{1}\right)=P\left(X_{3}\right)=1 / 4$ and $P\left(X_{2}\right)=1 / 2$ and $d\left(X_{1}, X_{2}\right)=d\left(X_{2}, X_{3}\right)=$ $d\left(X_{1}, X_{3}\right) / 2$. Let $x \in \mathfrak{F}$ such that $d(x, X-1)=$ $d\left(x, X_{2}\right)=d\left(X_{1}, X_{2}\right) / 2$, then, there always exist a $h$ such that $D_{h}(x, P)<\min \left(D_{h}\left(X_{1}, P\right)\right.$, $D_{h}\left(X_{2}, P\right)$ ). This is due to $D_{h}(x, P)=$ $\mathbb{E}\left[\exp \left(-(x / h)^{2} / 2\right) /(h \sqrt{2 \pi})\right]$.

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