



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Robust smoothing of gridded data in one and higher dimensions with missing values” [Comput. Statist. Data Anal. 54 (2010) 1167–1178]

Louis Le Tarnec, Damien Garcia *

CRCHUM - Research Centre, University of Montreal Hospital, Canada

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On page 1170, Eq. (14) converges, for any initial conditions, if the matrix A is positive definite.

In the original paper, it was asserted that D is nonsingular. This is obviously wrong since one eigenvalue is zero (see Eq. (8)). Thus the positive definiteness of A still remains to be proved.

We assume that the non negative weights w_i are not identically zero. By definition, $A = sD^T D + W$ and $s > 0$. Since, for any X , we have $X^T(D^T D)X = \|DX\|^2 \geq 0$ and $X^T W X = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i^2 \geq 0$, one has $X^T A X \geq 0$. Since A is symmetric, A is positive semidefinite.

Now, let X be a vector such that $X^T A X = 0$; then (1) $DX = 0$ and (2) $X^T W X = 0$.

(1) From Eq. (8), the $n \times n$ matrix D has n distinct eigenvalues, one of them being zero. Therefore, the kernel of D is of dimension 1. Since it is clear that any constant vector belongs to this kernel, the latter consists of the set of the constant vectors. Therefore, since $DX = 0$, we deduce that X is constant.

(2) We write $X^T W X = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i^2 = (\sum_{i=1}^n w_i) x_1^2 = 0$ (because X is constant). But $(\sum_{i=1}^n w_i) > 0$, by hypothesis. Therefore, $x_1 = 0$, and hence, $X = 0$.

As a consequence $X^T A X = 0$ implies $X = 0$. The matrix A is thus positive definite.

According to Theorem 3 of Keller (1965), the convergence of (14) is ensured.

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* Correspondence to: CRCHUM, Pavillon J.A. de Séve, 2099 Alexandre de Séve, Montreal, QC, H2L2W5, Canada. Tel.: +1 514 890 8000x24705.

E-mail address: Damien.Garcia@crchum.qc.ca (D. Garcia).