CORRECTION

LIMIT THEOREMS FOR COUPLED CONTINUOUS TIME RANDOM WALKS

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The converse portion of Theorem 2.2 requires an additional condition, that the probability measure ω is such that (2.10) assigns finite measure to sets bounded away from the origin. The argument on page 735 must consider B_1 and B_2 such that at least one is bounded away from zero, not just the case where both are bounded away from zero. The condition on ω ensures that the integral on page 735 1.–2 is finite, which is obviously necessary.

The limit process in Theorem 3.4 should read A(E(t)-). If A(t) and D(t) are dependent, this is a different process than A(E(t)). To clarify the argument, note that

(1)
$$\lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} P\{A(s) \in M, s < E(t) \le s + h\} = P\{A(s-) \in M | E(t) = s\} p_t(s),$$

where p_t is the density of E(t), since s < E(t) in the conditioning event. For an alternative proof, see Theorem 3.6 in Straka and Henry [3]. Theorem 4.1 in [1] gives the density of A(E(t)-). Examples 5.2–5.6 in [1] provide governing equations for the CTRW limit process M(t) = A(E(t)-) in some special cases with simultaneous jumps. Especially, Example 5.5 considers the case where $Y_i =$ J_i so that A(t) is a stable subordinator and $E(t) = \inf\{x > 0 : A(x) > t\}$ is its inverse or first passage time process. The beta density for A(E(t)-) given in that example agrees with the result in Bertoin [2], page 82. Note that here we have A(E(t)-) < t and A(E(t)) > t almost surely for any t > 0, by [2], Chapter III, Theorem 4.

REFERENCES

- BECKER-KERN, P., MEERSCHAERT, M. M. and SCHEFFLER, H.-P. (2004). Limit theorems for coupled continuous time random walks. *Ann. Probab.* 32 730–756. MR2039941
- BERTOIN, J. (1996). Lévy Processes. Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics 121. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge. MR1406564

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