

## CORRIGENDUM

### WEAK APPROXIMATIONS FOR WIENER FUNCTIONALS [*Ann. Appl. Probab.* (2013) 23 1660–1691]

BY DORIVAL LEÃO AND ALBERTO OHASHI

*Universidade de São Paulo and Universidade Federal da Paraíba*

Unfortunately, the proofs of Theorem 3.1 and Corollary 4.1 in our paper [1] are incomplete. The reason is a wrong statement in Remark 2.2 in [1]. Hence, the arguments given in the proofs of Theorem 3.1 and Corollary 4.1 have to be modified. The hypotheses and statements of Theorem 3.1 and Corollary 4.1 in [1] remain unchanged. In the sequel, the notation of [1] is employed. The correct proofs of Theorem 3.1 and Corollary 4.1 in [1] are immediate consequences of the following result, whose proof is given in the arXiv manuscript [2].

LEMMA 1. *Let  $\delta^k X = M^{k,X} + N^{k,X}$  be the canonical semimartingale decomposition for a Brownian martingale  $X \in \mathbf{H}^2$ . Then*

$$(0.1) \quad M^{k,X} \rightarrow X$$

*weakly in  $\mathbf{B}^2$  over  $[0, T]$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$ . Moreover,  $\langle X, B \rangle^\delta = [X, B] \forall X \in \mathbf{H}^2$ .*

**New proof of Theorem 3.1 in [1].** Let us define  $N^X := X - X_0 - M^X$ . We claim that  $\langle N^X, B \rangle^\delta = 0$ . Indeed,  $[\delta^k N^X, A^k] = [M^{k,X} - \delta^k M^X, A^k]$ . Proposition 3.2 in [1] yields  $[M^{k,X}, A^k]_t \rightarrow [M^X, B]_t$  weakly in  $L^1(\mathbb{P})$  for each  $t \in [0, T]$ . By noticing that  $[\delta^k M^X, A^k] = [M^{k,M^X}, A^k]_t; 0 \leq t \leq T$ , we shall apply Lemma 1 above to state that  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [\delta^k M^X, A^k]_t = [M^X, B]_t$  weakly in  $L^1(\mathbb{P})$  for every  $t \in [0, T]$ . Hence,  $\langle N^X, B \rangle^\delta = 0$ . The uniqueness of the decomposition is now just a simple consequence of the martingale representation of the Brownian motion.

**New proof of Corollary 4.1 in [1].** On one hand, Lemma 1 yields  $\langle X, B \rangle^\delta = [X, B]$  for every  $X \in \mathbf{H}^2$ . On the other hand, Theorem 4.1 in [1] yields  $X_t = \int_0^t \mathcal{D}X_s dB_s; 0 \leq t \leq T$ . Representation (4.9) in [1] is then a simple consequence of the definition of  $\mathcal{D}^k X$ .

## REFERENCES

- [1] LEÃO, D. and OHASHI, A. (2013). Weak approximations for Wiener functionals. *Ann. Appl. Probab.* 23 1660–1691. [MR3098445](#)

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