

Errata:

Convergence Analysis of Evolutionary Algorithms That Are Based on the Paradigm of Information Geometry

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Four lines below Equation (7), page 682, it must correctly read:

$$\mathbf{Q} = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_f(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla\nabla^T f(\mathbf{x}).$$

In Equation (27), page 685, the logarithms are missing, it must correctly read:

$$I_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \int \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d^N \mathbf{x} = - \int \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) d^N \mathbf{x} \quad (27)$$

On page 687, below Equation (36), the derivations leading to Equation (40) must be corrected¹ (the final result in Equation (41) does not change by this correction):

Treating the \mathbf{C} -related part in (35) using $\frac{\partial C_{ab}}{\partial C_{cd}} = \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{ac}\delta_{bd} + \delta_{ad}\delta_{bc})$ (here, symmetry of \mathbf{C} must be taken into account) yields

$$\begin{aligned} I_{(\alpha_1\alpha_2),(\beta_1\beta_2)} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l,m,n} C_{kl}^{-1} \frac{\partial C_{lm}}{\partial C_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}} C_{mn}^{-1} \frac{\partial C_{nk}}{\partial C_{\beta_1\beta_2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k,l,m,n} C_{kl}^{-1} (\delta_{l\alpha_1}\delta_{m\alpha_2} + \delta_{l\alpha_2}\delta_{m\alpha_1}) C_{mn}^{-1} (\delta_{n\beta_1}\delta_{k\beta_2} + \delta_{n\beta_2}\delta_{k\beta_1}). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

Thus, one gets for the \mathbf{C} -related part of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ (taking the symmetry of \mathbf{C}^{-1} into account)

$$\mathbf{C} : I_{(\alpha_1\alpha_2),(\beta_1\beta_2)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(C_{\alpha_1\beta_1}^{-1} C_{\alpha_2\beta_2}^{-1} + C_{\alpha_1\beta_2}^{-1} C_{\alpha_2\beta_1}^{-1} \right). \quad (38)$$

The non-numbered equation below Equation (40), page 687, must be adopted accordingly:

The correctness of

$$\mathbf{C} : I_{(\alpha_1\alpha_2),(\beta_1\beta_2)}^{-1} = 2C_{\alpha_1\beta_2} C_{\beta_1\alpha_2} \quad (40)$$

¹The author is grateful to Zhenhua Li for pointing out this mistake to be corrected here.

is proven directly by checking

$$\sum_{\beta_1, \beta_2} I_{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2), (\beta_1 \beta_2)}^{-1} I_{(\beta_1 \beta_2), (\gamma_1 \gamma_2)} = \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{\alpha_1 \gamma_2} \delta_{\alpha_2 \gamma_1} + \delta_{\alpha_1 \gamma_1} \delta_{\alpha_2 \gamma_2}).$$

On page 694, the derivation of Equation (83) must be corrected (again without consequences for the result in Equation (84)):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_f}{\partial C_{mn}} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_f} \frac{\partial}{\partial C_{mn}} \left(\sum_{i,j,k,l} (a_i - 2\bar{x}_k Q_{ki}) C_{ij} (a_j - 2\bar{x}_l Q_{lj}) + 2Q_{ij} C_{jk} Q_{kl} C_{li} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_f} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \left((a_i - 2\bar{x}_k Q_{ki}) \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{im} \delta_{jn} + \delta_{in} \delta_{jm}) (a_j - 2\bar{x}_l Q_{lj}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + Q_{ij} (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} + \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}) Q_{kl} C_{li} + Q_{ij} C_{jk} Q_{kl} (\delta_{lm} \delta_{in} + \delta_{ln} \delta_{im}) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_f} \sum_{k,l} ((a_m - 2\bar{x}_k Q_{km}) (a_n - 2\bar{x}_l Q_{ln}) + 4Q_{mk} C_{kl} Q_{ln}) \end{aligned} \quad (83)$$