

Correction

A Correction to the Proof of a Lemma in “The Capacity of Wireless Networks”

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Abstract—The proof of Lemma 4.8 in [1] is corrected.

CORRECTION OF PROOF OF LEMMA 4.8

In [1, Sec. IV.G], there was an error in the stated sample size bound for the Vapnik–Chervonenkis (VC) theorem. The notation used will be that in [1] with $d(\mathcal{F})$ denoting the VC dimension of the set $\mathcal{F}$. The correct statement is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob} \left(\sup_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(x_i \in F) - P(F) \right| > \epsilon \right) \\ \leq 4 \left[(2N)^{d(\mathcal{F})+1} + 1 \right] e^{-\frac{\epsilon^2 N}{8}}, \quad \text{for } N \geq 2/\epsilon^2. \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

See [2].

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Proof of Lemma 4.8: The probability that a cell V in $\mathcal{V}_n$ contains no nodes is $\leq \left(1 - \frac{100 \log n}{n}\right)^n$. Since there are at most $\frac{n}{100 \log n}$ cells

$\text{Prob}(\text{every cell } V \in \mathcal{V}_n \text{ contains a node})$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{n}{100 \log n} \left(1 - \frac{100 \log n}{n}\right)^n.$$

Since

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(1 - \frac{\log n}{n}\right)^n = 1$$

the right-hand side above converges to one. $\square$

It may be noted that this proof also allows us to use cells of smaller size, dispensing with the factor 100 in [1, eq. (13)]. Another proof of the above lemma is based on the probability of an ϵ -net [3], for which the sample size given in [1] is indeed the appropriate one; however, it does not allow us to dispense with this factor.

It should also be noted that Lemma 4.13 continues to follow from (1) with $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{D}'$ and $\epsilon = 16\sqrt{\frac{\log n}{n}}$, since $d(\mathcal{D}') \leq 30$ and c_5 can be chosen as 16 plus the constant in Lemma 4.9. $\square$

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REFERENCES

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