## Corrigendum to 'Mixing, Communication Complexity and Conjectures of Gowers and Viola'

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In my paper [1], a normalization factor of  $|G|^{-1}$  was missing in the statements of Theorem 2.4, Theorem 2.6 and Corollary 2.7. The correct formulation of these results is as follows.

**Theorem 2.4.** Let G be a finite simple group of Lie type of rank r over a field with q elements.

(i) There is a constant c > 0 depending only on r, such that, if x, y are distributed uniformly over G (but may be dependent), then

$$||p_{x,y}||_2^2 \leq |G|^{-1}(1+|G|^{-c})$$

holds with probability at least  $1 - |G|^{-c}$ .

(ii) There is an absolute constant c > 0 and a constant c' depending only on r, such that, if  $G \notin S$ , where

$$S = \{L_2(q), L_3^{\pm}(q), L_4^{\pm}(q), D_4^{\pm}(q), D_5^{\pm}(q)\},\$$

and x, y are distributed uniformly over G (but may be dependent), then

$$||p_{x,y}||_2^2 \leq |G|^{-1}(1+c'q^{-(2r-1)})$$

holds with probability at least 1 - c/q.

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**Theorem 2.6.** Let G be a finite simple group. Let x, y be distributed uniformly over G (but they may be dependent). Fix s with s > 0.

(i) If  $G = A_n$ , then for some absolute constant c the probability that

$$||p_{x,y}||_2^2 \leq |G|^{-1}(1+cn^{-(2-2s)})$$

is at least  $1 - cn^{-s}$ .

(ii) If G is a finite simple group of Lie type of rank r over the field with q elements, then the probability that

$$||p_{x,y}||_2^2 \leq |G|^{-1}(1+q^{-(2-2s-\epsilon)r})$$

is at least  $1 - q^{-(s-\epsilon)r}$ , for any  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $r \ge r(s,\epsilon)$ .

**Corollary 2.7.** Let G be a finite simple group. Let x, y be distributed uniformly over G (but they may be dependent).

(i) If  $G = A_n$ , then for any  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $n(\epsilon)$  such that, for any  $n \ge n(\epsilon)$ , the probability that

$$||p_{x,y}||_2^2 \leq |G|^{-1}(1+n^{-(2-\epsilon)})$$

is at least  $1 - n^{-\epsilon/3}$ .

(ii) If G is a finite simple group of Lie type of rank r over the field with q elements, then the probability that

$$||p_{x,y}||_2^2 \leq |G|^{-1}(1+q^{-(2-\epsilon)r})$$

is at least  $1 - q^{-\epsilon r/3}$ , for any  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $r \ge r(\epsilon)$ .

Consequently, the quotation of part (ii) above in the Introduction should change accordingly. No changes whatsoever are required in the proofs.

## Reference

 Shalev, A. (2017) Mixing, communication complexity and conjectures of Gowers and Viola. Combin. Probab. Comput. 26 628–640.