

# Erratum: Contextuality and noncontextuality measures and generalized Bell inequalities for cyclic systems [Phys. Rev. A 101, 042119 (2020)]

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Having established that two measures of contextuality,  $CNT_1$  and  $CNT_2$ , coincide for any cyclic system, in the last section of the paper we attempted to show by a counterexample that

⊗: for non-cyclic systems,  $CNT_1$  and  $CNT_2$  do not generally coincide, nor is one of them any function of the other.

As it turns out, this statement is correct, but the counterexample we chose was flawed due to a mistake in programming (see Fig. 1).

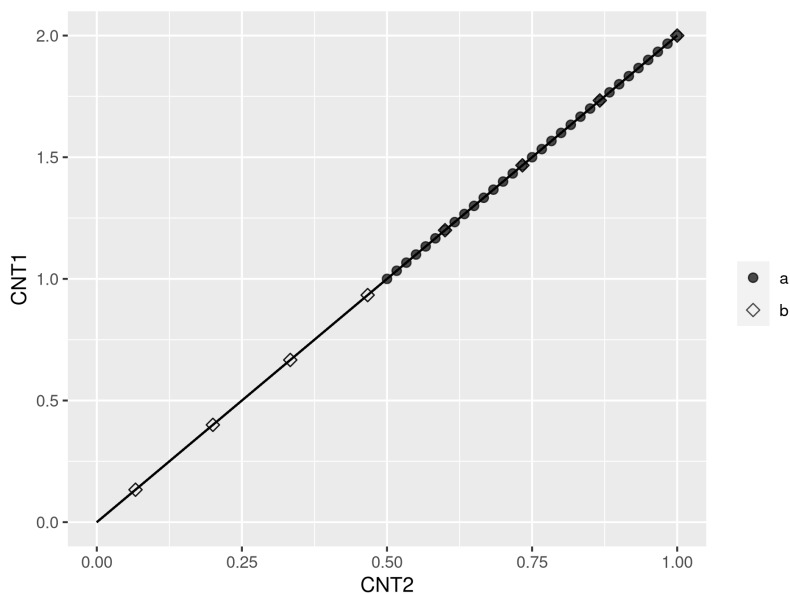


Figure 1. A corrected version of Fig. 16 for system (66) in the paper, with the same meaning of the symbols. Although  $CNT_1$  and  $CNT_2$  do not coincide, they are linearly related.

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Here is a correct demonstration of  $\mathfrak{S}$ . Consider the following system of dichotomous (0/1) uniformly distributed random variables,

$R_1^1$	$R_2^1$			$c_1$
	$R_2^2$	$R_3^2$		$c_2$
		$R_3^3$	$R_4^3$	$c_3$
$R_1^4$			$R_4^4$	$c_4$
$R_1^5$	$R_2^5$	$R_3^5$	$R_4^5$	$c_5$
$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_3$	$q_4$	

(1)

Assuming the variables in each of the first four rows are perfectly correlated, compute  $\text{CNT}_1$  and  $\text{CNT}_2$  for various joint distributions of the four variables in context  $c_5$ . The results in Fig. 2 show that statement  $\mathfrak{S}$  is true.

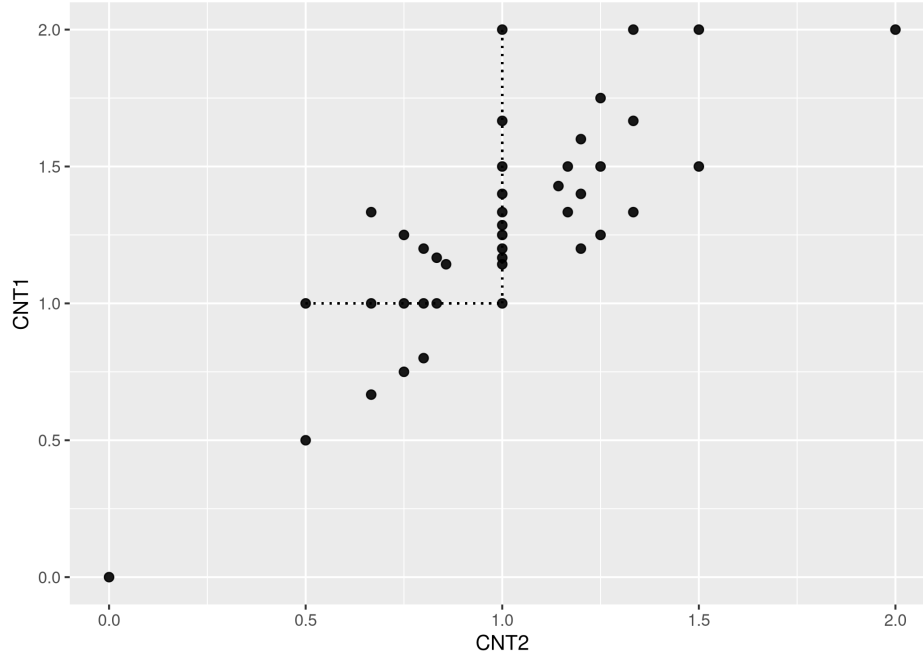


Figure 2.  $\text{CNT}_1$  vs  $\text{CNT}_2$  for system (1), with  $\Pr[R_j^i = 1] = 1/2$  for all  $i, j$  in the system. Each symbol corresponds to a specific choice of the joint distribution of  $R_1^5, R_2^5, R_3^5, R_4^5$ , while keeping  $R_1^1 = R_2^1, R_2^2 = R_3^2, R_3^3 = R_4^3$ , and  $R_4^4 = R_1^4$ . Neither of  $\text{CNT}_1$  and  $\text{CNT}_2$  is a function of the other, as indicated by the horizontally and vertically aligned points.

The flawed counterexample was only used to demonstrate  $\mathfrak{S}$ , so nothing else in the paper is affected.