



## Correction to: A self-adaptive three-term conjugate gradient method for monotone nonlinear equations with convex constraints

J. Liu<sup>1</sup> · X. Y. Wang<sup>1</sup> · S. J. Li<sup>2</sup> · X. P. Kou<sup>3</sup>

Received: 27 March 2022 / Revised: 16 April 2022 / Accepted: 19 April 2022 /  
Published online: 14 May 2022

© The Author(s) under exclusive licence to Istituto di Informatica e Telematica (IIT) 2022

### Correction to: *Calcolo* (2016) 53:133–145

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10092-015-0140-5>

Note that inequality (9) in the Original Article is incorrect. In fact, by Cauchy–Schwarz Inequality, we have

$$\left| F(x_k)^T y_{k-1} \right| \leq \|F(x_k)\| \|y_{k-1}\|, \quad \text{and} \quad \left| F(x_k)^T d_{k-1} \right| \leq \|F(x_k)\| \|d_{k-1}\|,$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{F(x_k)^T y_{k-1}}{d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}} \|d_{k-1}\| + \frac{F(x_k)^T d_{k-1}}{d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}} \|y_{k-1}\| \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|F(x_k)\| \|y_{k-1}\|}{|d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}|} \|d_{k-1}\| + \frac{\|F(x_k)\| \|d_{k-1}\|}{|d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}|} \|y_{k-1}\|. \end{aligned}$$

---

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10092-015-0140-5>.

---

✉ X. Y. Wang  
yonggk@163.com

J. Liu  
liujieqfnu@126.com

S. J. Li  
lisj@cqu.edu.cn

X. P. Kou  
kouxipeng@126.com

<sup>1</sup> School of Management, Qufu Normal University, Rizhao Shandong 276800, China

<sup>2</sup> College of Mathematics and Statistics, Chongqing University, Chongqing 401331, China

<sup>3</sup> College of Mathematics Physics and Data Science, Chongqing University of Science and Technology, Chongqing 401331, China

By Cauchy–Schwarz Inequality again, we have

$$|d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}| \leq \|d_{k-1}\| \|y_{k-1}\|,$$

which means that

$$\frac{\|F(x_k)\| \|y_{k-1}\|}{|d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}|} \|d_{k-1}\| + \frac{\|F(x_k)\| \|d_{k-1}\|}{|d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}|} \|y_{k-1}\| \geq 2\|F(x_k)\|.$$

Then we have inequality (9) in the Original Article is incorrect, that is

$$\|F(x_k)\| + \left| \frac{F(x_k)^T y_{k-1}}{d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}} \right| \|d_{k-1}\| + \left| \frac{F(x_k)^T d_{k-1}}{d_{k-1}^T y_{k-1}} \right| \|y_{k-1}\| \leq 3\|F(x_k)\|$$

is incorrect. Then Remark 2.1 in the Original Article should be modified in the following way:

**Remark 2.1** (2) and (3) in the Original Article imply that

$$F(x_k)^T d_k = -\|F(x_k)\|^2.$$

By Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, we have

$$\|F(x_k)\| \leq \|d_k\|,$$

which means that terminates condition  $\|F(x_k)\| = 0$  in Algorithm 2.1 in the Original Article can be implied by  $\|d_k\| = 0$ . Therefore, the terminates condition  $\|F(x_k)\| = 0$  in Algorithm 2.1 in the Original Article can be replaced by  $\|d_k\| = 0$ .

**Acknowledgements** The authors thank the anonymous reviews and editors for their valuable comments and suggestions, which help to improve the paper. This project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant no. 12071249), and Shandong Province Science Foundation of Distinguished Young Scholars (Grant no. ZR2021JQ01)

**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.