

# Erratum to

## “Cauchy convergence in $\mathcal{V}$ -normed categories” [Adv. Math. 470 (2025) 110247. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aim.2025.110247>]

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We correct a faulty argument given in the justification of Corollary 7.5 of “Cauchy convergence in  $\mathcal{V}$ -normed categories” and clarify that it does not have any impact on the validity of other results stated in the paper either.

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Corollary 7.5 of [1] states that the category  $\mathbf{Met}_\infty$  of all (Lawvere) metric spaces with arbitrary maps  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  as morphisms,  $\mathcal{R}_+$ -normed by  $|f| = \sup_{x,x' \in X} \log^\circ(\frac{Y(fx,fx')}{X(x,x')})$ , is Cauchy cocomplete. While this claim is correct, the arguments given involve the incorrect identity  $\mathcal{B}_{\log^\circ}(\mathcal{R}_\times\text{-Lip}) = \mathbf{Met}_\infty$ . Instead of  $\mathcal{R}_\times\text{-Lip}$ , one should consider the category  $\mathbb{M}$  whose objects are sets  $X$  equipped with a mere function  $X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ , and whose morphisms are arbitrary maps  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ ,  $\mathcal{R}_\times$ -normed by their Lipschitz value  $L(f) = \sup_{x,x'} \frac{Y(fx,fx')}{X(x,x')}$ . The second part of the proof of Theorem 7.1 of [1] shows that  $\mathbb{M}$  is Cauchy cocomplete. Therefore, by Proposition 7.4 of [1], the  $\mathcal{R}_+$ -normed category  $\mathcal{B}_{\log^\circ}(\mathbb{M})$  is also Cauchy cocomplete, and it contains  $\mathbf{Met}_\infty$  as a full subcategory, with the same norm.

It now suffices to show that  $\mathbf{Met}_\infty$  is closed in  $\mathcal{B}_{\log^\circ}(\mathbb{M})$  under taking normed colimits of Cauchy sequences, and this follows with an adaptation of the first part of the proof of Theorem 7.1 of [1]. Indeed, for a Cauchy sequence  $s = (X_m \xrightarrow{s_{m,n}} X_n)_{m \leq n}$  in  $\mathbf{Met}_\infty$ , one shows that its normed colimit  $X \in \mathbb{M}$ , structured by

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(7.ii) of [1], satisfies the triangle inequality, as follows. Given any  $\varepsilon, \eta > 0$ , one chooses  $K \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\varepsilon, \eta \geq \log^\circ L(s_{m,n})$  or, equivalently,  $e^\varepsilon, e^\eta \geq L(s_{m,n})$ , for all  $n \geq m \geq K$ . Then, following the same steps as in the proof of Theorem 7.1, one shows that  $e^\varepsilon X(x, y) + e^\eta X(y, z) \geq X(x, z)$  holds for all  $x, y, z \in X$ , which implies the triangle inequality.

The incorrect identity  $\mathcal{B}_{\log^\circ}(\mathcal{R}_\times\text{-Lip}) = \mathbf{Met}_\infty$  reappears in Facts 8.2 of [1] in preparation for Theorem 8.4, but its use can be avoided in the same way as in the justification of Corollary 7.5. Indeed, Facts 8.2 become correct when one replaces  $\mathcal{R}_\times\text{-Lip}$  by the above  $\mathcal{R}_\times$ -normed category  $\mathbb{M}$  and observes that in part (3) the thus ensuing functor  $U : \mathbf{SNVec}_\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\log^\circ}(\mathbb{M})$  actually takes values in  $\mathbf{Met}_\infty$ , so that  $U$  may be regarded as a functor  $\mathbf{SNVec}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbf{Met}_\infty$  as stated. Therefore also the proof of Theorem 8.4 remains intact without change. However, we must retract the comments made in the first four lines of Remarks 8.5 of [1], which have no impact on other parts of [1].

## References

- [1] M.M. Clementino, D. Hofmann, W. Tholen. Cauchy convergence in  $\mathcal{V}$ -normed categories. *Advances in Mathematics* 470 (2025) 110247. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aim.2025.110247> .