# Erratum to "Intersecting codes and separating codes" [Discrete Applied Mathematics 128 (2003) $75-83]^{\text {/3 }}$ 

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The first author's name has been incorrectly given in the published article. The correct name is given above.
Propositions 3 and 4, as well as Corollary 1, should be replaced by the following proposition.

Proposition 1. Let $t$ be an integer $t \geqslant 2$ and $j$ an integer such that $1 \leqslant j \leqslant t$. Consider a $t$-wise intersecting, binary, linear code $C$, and a non-linear subcode $\Gamma \subseteq C$. Define

$$
y(t, j):= \begin{cases}t+1 & \text { when } t \text { and } j \text { are odd }, \\ t & \text { when } t \text { is even, } \\ t-1 & \text { when } t \text { is odd and } j \text { even. }\end{cases}
$$

Code $\Gamma$ is $(j, t+1-j)$-separating if and only if any $y(t, j)$ non-zero codewords are linearly independent.

Theorem 1 should be replaced by the following proposition.
Theorem 1. Given an $[n, n R] t$-wise intersecting binary code, there is a construction of a non-linear $(j, t+1-j)$ separating code $\Gamma$ of rate $R(1+o(1)) /\left\lfloor t^{\prime} / 2\right\rfloor$, where $t^{\prime}=t-1$ if $t$ is odd and $j$ is even, and $t^{\prime}=t+1$ otherwise.

Both Theorem 1 and Example 2 should be specialized to the case of even $j$. In Example 3, any four codewords must be independent, resulting in a rate of 0.001851 .

[^0]The proofs of the modified results are essentially the same, and they can be found in 'Asymptotic overview on separating codes' by G.D. Cohen and H.G. Schaathun, a technical report of the Department of Informatics at the University of Bergen, see
http://www.ii.uib.no/publikasjoner/texrap/index.shtml.


[^0]:    ${ }^{4}$ PII of the original article: S0166-218X(02)00437-7
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