



Correction to: Deep Transfer Learning for Image Emotion Analysis: Reducing Marginal and Joint Distribution Discrepancies Together

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Correction to: Neural Processing Letters

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The original article contains two mistakes:

1. The affiliations should be “School of Software; Beijing National Research Center for Information Science and Technology (BNRist), Tsinghua University, Beijing, China” rather than “Tsinghua University School of Life Sciences, Beijing, People’s Republic of China”.
2. The funding information should be “National Key R&D Program of China (2018YFC0807500)” rather than empty.

Moreover, in the first paragraph of the 3.2 section in the paper, we think the presentation here is somewhat redundant. So we updated it as:

MMD can be represented as the distance in reproducing kernel Hilbert space [4]. As Euclidean space \mathcal{V} is a finite vector space, Hilbert space is typically viewed as an infinite function space \mathcal{H} and its orthogonal basis can be denoted as $\{\psi_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$, where ψ_i is the base function in each dimension. If \mathbf{X} is a random variable in domain Ω , a function $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in \mathcal{H} can be presented as $(f_1, f_2, \dots)^T_{\mathcal{H}}$ and $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i \psi_i(\mathbf{x})$. We define another infinite-dimensional feature map $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ in \mathcal{H} as $(\psi_1(\mathbf{x}), \psi_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots)^T_{\mathcal{H}}$ [3,21].

We find that:

$$\langle f, \phi(\mathbf{x}) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i \psi_i(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}).$$

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11063-019-10035-7>.

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