Corrigendum: Characterizing a joint probability distribution by conditionals

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With regard to the theorem in the paper, the second part is, in general, false, and the proof, given in Section 4.2, is in error. Dr K. W. Ng and Professor A. P. Dawid have pointed out the following simple counter-example for two binary random variables x_1, x_2: $P(0, 0) = 0.3$, $P(0, 1) = 0.2$, $P(1, 0) = 0.2$ and $P(1, 1) = 0.3$. This joint density is uniquely specified by $P(x_1|x_2)$ and $P(x_1)$, in contradiction to the second part of the stated theorem.

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