

Understanding Matrix Function Normalizations in Covariance Pooling through the Lens of Riemannian Geometry

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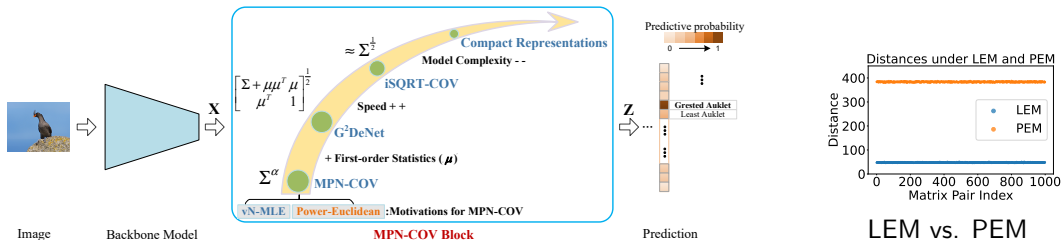
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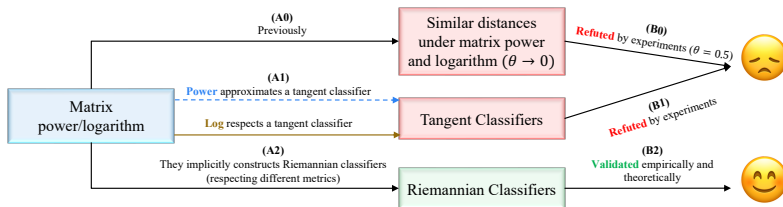


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Motivations



Global Covariance Pooling (Wang et al., 2020)



GCP as Riemannian Multinomial Logistic Regression

Preliminaries

Table 1: Riemannian operators and deformed metrics of seven basic metrics on SPD manifolds.

Name	Riemannian Metric $g_P(V, W)$	Riemannian Logarithm $\text{Log}_P Q$	Deformation ($\theta \neq 0$)
(α, β) -LEM (Thanwerdas and Pennec, 2023)	$\langle \text{mlog}_{*,P}(V), \text{mlog}_{*,P}(W) \rangle^{(\alpha, \beta)}$	$(\text{mlog}_{*,P})^{-1} [\text{mlog}(Q) - \text{mlog}(P)]$	$\frac{1}{\theta^2} \text{Pow}_{\theta}^* g^{(\alpha, \beta)\text{-LE}}$
(α, β) -AIM (Thanwerdas and Pennec, 2023)	$\langle P^{-1}V, WP^{-1} \rangle^{(\alpha, \beta)}$	$P^{1/2} \text{mlog}(P^{-1/2}QP^{-1/2}) P^{1/2}$	$\frac{1}{\theta^2} \text{Pow}_{\theta}^* g^{(\alpha, \beta)\text{-AI}}$
(α, β) -EM (Thanwerdas and Pennec, 2023)	$\langle V, W \rangle^{(\alpha, \beta)}$	$Q - P$	$\frac{1}{\theta^2} \text{Pow}_{\theta}^* g^{(\alpha, \beta)\text{-E}}$
(θ_1, θ_2) -EM (Thanwerdas and Pennec, 2022)	$\frac{1}{\theta_1 \theta_2} \langle \text{Pow}_{\theta_1, P}(V), \text{Pow}_{\theta_2, P}(W) \rangle$	$(\text{Pow}_{\theta, P})^{-1}(Q^{\theta} - P^{\theta})$, with $\theta = (\theta_1 + \theta_2)/2$	N/A
LCM (Lin, 2019)	$\sum_{i>j} \tilde{V}_{ij} \tilde{W}_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{V}_{jj} \tilde{W}_{jj} L_{jj}^{-2}$	$(\text{Chol}^{-1})_{*,L} [[K] - [L] + \mathbb{D}(L) \text{Dlog}(\mathbb{D}(L)^{-1} \mathbb{D}(K))]$	$\frac{1}{\theta^2} \text{Pow}_{\theta}^* g^{\text{LC}}$
BWM (Bhatia et al., 2019)	$\frac{1}{2} \langle \mathcal{L}_P[V], W \rangle$	$(PQ)^{1/2} + (QP)^{1/2} - 2P$	$\frac{1}{4\theta^2} \text{Pow}_{2\theta}^* g^{\text{BW}}$
GBWM (Han et al., 2023)	$\frac{1}{2} \langle \mathcal{L}_{P,M}[V], W \rangle$	$M(M^{-1}PM^{-1}Q)^{1/2} + (QM^{-1}PM^{-1})^{1/2} M - 2P$	$\frac{1}{4\theta^2} \text{Pow}_{2\theta}^* g^{\text{M-BW}}$

GCP Revisiting

- Global Covariance Pooling (GCP):

$$X \xrightarrow{\text{Cov}} \Sigma \xrightarrow{f_M} \tilde{\Sigma} \xrightarrow{f_{\text{vec}}} x \xrightarrow{f_{\text{FC}}} \tilde{x} \xrightarrow{f_{\text{EC}}} \hat{y}, \quad (1)$$

- Matrix logarithm and power:

$$\text{Log-EMLR: } \text{softmax} \left(\mathcal{F} \left(f_{\text{vec}} \left(\text{mlog}(S) \right); A, b \right) \right), \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Pow-EMLR: } \text{softmax} \left(\mathcal{F} \left(f_{\text{vec}} \left(S^\theta \right); A, b \right) \right), \quad (3)$$

Riemannian Logarithm

- Matrix logarithm as $\text{Log}_I \Rightarrow$ Considering all the logarithms.

Table 2: Log_I under seven families of SPD metrics.

Metric	$\text{Log}_I P$	Metric	$\text{Log}_I P$
(α, β) -LEM	$\text{mlog}(P)$	(θ, α, β) -EM	$\frac{1}{\theta_0}(P^{\theta_0} - I)$
(θ, α, β) -AIM		(θ_1, θ_2) -EM	
θ -LCM	$\frac{1}{\theta} [\lfloor \tilde{L} \rfloor + \lfloor \tilde{L} \rfloor^\top + 2 \text{Dlog}(\mathbb{D}(\tilde{L}))]$	2θ -BWM	
		$(2\theta, P^{2\theta})$ -BWM	

Table 3: Pow-TMLR vs. Pow-EMLR under the architecture of ResNet-18.

Method	ImageNet-1k		Cars	
	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)
Pow-TMLR	71.62	89.73	51.14	74.29
Pow-EMLR	73	90.91	80.43	94.15



Riemannian MLR

- Euclidean MLR:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Softmax}(Ax) &\Rightarrow p(y = k \mid x) \propto \exp(\langle a_k, x \rangle - b_k), \forall k \in \{1, \dots, C\} \\ &\Rightarrow p(y = k \mid x) \propto \exp(\text{sign}(\langle a_k, x - p_k \rangle) \|a_k\| d(x, H_{a_k, p_k})),\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

with $H_{a_k, p_k} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle a_k, x - p_k \rangle = 0\}$.

- SPD MLR (Chen et al., 2024b):

$$\text{LEM-based: } \exp[\langle \log(S) - \log(P_k), A_k \rangle],\tag{5}$$

$$\text{PEM-based: } \exp\left[\frac{1}{\theta} \langle S^\theta - P_k^\theta, A_k \rangle\right],\tag{6}$$

- **Difference:** the SPD parameters

Theories: Matrix Function as GCP

$$\text{Pow-EMLR: } \boxed{\text{softmax} \left(\mathcal{F} \left(f_{\text{vec}} \left(S^\theta \right); A, b \right) \right)} \quad (7)$$

Theorem

Under PEM with $\theta > 0$, optimizing each SPD parameter P_k in Eq. (6) by PEM-based RSGD and Euclidean parameter A_k by Euclidean SGD, the PEM-based SPD MLR is equivalent to a Euclidean MLR in the co-domain of $\phi_\theta(\cdot) : \mathcal{S}_{++}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{++}^n$, defined as

$$\phi_\theta(S) = \frac{1}{\theta} S^\theta, \theta > 0, \forall S \in \mathcal{S}_{++}^n. \quad (8)$$

- Similar results w.r.t **LEM and matrix logarithm** can be found in (Chen et al., 2024a, Prop. 5.1.).

Summary

Table 4: Intrinsic explanations of some classifiers for GCP. For Cho-TMLR, $\tilde{L} = \text{Chol}(S^\theta)$. For Pow-TMLR, $\theta_0 = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$ for (θ_1, θ_2) -EM, $\theta_0 = \theta$ for (θ, α, β) -EM, $\theta_0 = 2\theta$ for 2θ -BWM and $(2\theta, \phi_{2\theta}(S))$ -BWM. Here, $f_s(\cdot)$ denotes the softmax, $\mathcal{F}(\cdot)$ denotes the FC layer, and $\tilde{V} = \frac{1}{\theta} [\tilde{L} + \tilde{L}^\top + 2\text{Dlog}(\mathbb{D}(\tilde{L}))]$ with $S^\theta = \tilde{L}\tilde{L}^\top$ as the Cholesky decomposition.

	Log-EMLR	Pow-EMLR	ScalePow-EMLR	Pow-TMLR	Cho-TMLR
Expression	$f_s(\mathcal{F}(f_{\text{vec}}(\text{mlog}(S))))$	$f_s(\mathcal{F}(f_{\text{vec}}(S^\theta)))$ ($\theta > 0$)	$f_s(\mathcal{F}(f_{\text{vec}}(\frac{1}{\theta}S^\theta)))$ ($\theta > 0$)	$f_s(\mathcal{F}(f_{\text{vec}}(\frac{1}{\theta_0}(S^{\theta_0} - I))))$	$f_s(\mathcal{F}(f_{\text{vec}}(\tilde{V})))$
Explanation	SPD MLR	SPD MLR	SPD MLR	Tangent Classifier	Tangent Classifier
Metrics	LEM	$(\theta, 1, 0)$ -EM	$(\theta, 1, 0)$ -EM	(θ, α, β) -EM, (θ_1, θ_2) -EM, 2θ -BWM, $(2\theta, \phi_{2\theta}(S))$ -BWM	θ -LCM
Used in GCP	✓(Eq. (2))	✓ ($\theta = 0.5$ in Eq. (3))	✗	✗	✗
Reference	(Chen et al., 2024a, Prop. 5.1)	Thm. 1	Thm. 1	Tab. 2	Tab. 2

Experiments

Table 5: Results of iSQRT-COV on four datasets with different covariance matrix classifiers. The backbone network on ImageNet is ResNet-18, while the one on the other three FGVC datasets is ResNet-50. Power is set to be $1/2$ for Pow-TMLR, ScalePow-EMLR and Pow-EMLR.

Classifier	ImageNet-1k		Aircrafts		Birds		Cars	
	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)
Cho-TMLR	N/A	N/A	78.97	91.81	48.07	72.59	51.06	74.33
Pow-TMLR	71.62	89.73	69.58	88.68	52.97	77.80	51.14	74.29
ScalePow-EMLR	72.43	90.44	71.05	89.86	63.48	84.69	80.31	94.07
Pow-EMLR	73	90.91	72.07	89.83	63.29	84.66	80.43	94.15

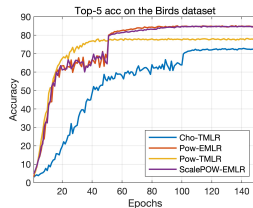
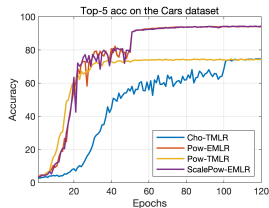
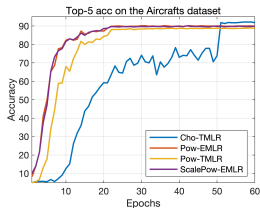


Figure 1: The validation top-5 accuracy on the three FGVC datasets for iSQRT-COV with different classifiers using the ResNet-50 backbone.

Ablations

Table 6: Ablations of Pow-EMLR, ScalePow-EMLR, and Pow-TMLR under different settings.

(a) Ablations of different powers.

Classifier	Aircrafts		Cars	
	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)
Pow-TMLR-0.25	65.41	86.71	41.47	66.66
ScalePow-EMLR-0.25	72.76	90.31	61.78	84.04
Pow-EMLR-0.25	71.47	90.04	62.88	84.14
Pow-TMLR-0.5	67.9	88.75	55.01	77.95
ScalePow-EMLR-0.5	74.29	91.12	62.42	84.82
Pow-EMLR-0.5	74.17	91.21	62.83	84.85
Pow-TMLR-0.7	65.92	87.49	50.68	74.12
ScalePow-EMLR-0.7	74.26	91.15	64.22	83.67
Pow-EMLR-0.7	74.17	90.49	61.41	82.39

(b) Results under the AlexNet.

Dataset	Result	Pow-TMLR	Pow-EMLR
Aircrafts	Top-1 Acc (%)	38.01	65.02
	Top-5 Acc (%)	74.4	87.79
Cars	Top-1 Acc (%)	28.57	59.13
	Top-5 Acc (%)	59.51	82.04

Table 7: Comparison of Pow-EMLR, ScalePow-EMLR and Pow-TMLR under transformer (SoT-7) backbone (Xie et al., 2021) on the ImageNet-1k dataset.

Classifier	Top-1 Acc (%)	Top-5 Acc (%)
Pow-TMLR	75.79	92.91
ScalePow-EMLR	76.14	93.18
Pow-EMLR	76.11	93.05

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Thank You