



Feature Learning as a Virtual Covariance Learning

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Research Gap

- ML/DL theory has mainly focused on model structures, e.g.:
 - Model Complexity (Generalization Analysis)
 - Static Infinite width NN (NTK, NNGP, ...)
- Feature learning happens depending on data structure, e.g.:**
 - Transformers trained on language data (GPT) vs. image data (ViT) learn different features
- We need a tool **inspecting NN from data & hidden space**
- Recently, **Neural Feature Ansatz (NFA)** is proposed: $W^\top W \propto \nabla_x f \cdot (\nabla_x f)^\top$
 - which suggests the relationship between learnt model and data covariance structure
 - Limited to explain "*trained*" neural network, not neural network "*training*"

Virtual Covariance

For a neural network with hidden states $h_l = \sigma(W_{l-1} h_{l-1})$, where non-linearity σ , learning rate γ , input data $h_0 = x$, and loss function \mathcal{L} , define:

- Virtual update:** $h_l^+ = h_l - \gamma \nabla_{h_l} \mathcal{L}$
- Virtual Covariance:** $\tilde{\text{cov}}(h) = h \cdot h^\top$
- Virtual Covariance Shift:** $\tilde{\text{cov}}(h_l^+) - \tilde{\text{cov}}(h_l)$
- Actual Update:** $W_l^+ = W_l - \gamma \nabla_{W_l} \mathcal{L}$

Rethinking SGD

- Theorem 2:** The following holds up to a residual term of order γ^2
 $(W_l^+)^T W_l^+ - (W_l)^T W_l \approx \tilde{\text{cov}}(h_l^+) - \tilde{\text{cov}}(h_l)$
(SGD-updated weight learns Virtual Covariance structure)
- Theorem 3:** If σ is increasing and L -Lipschitz and $\|h_{l-1}\| = 1$, then, element-wisely,

$$|\sigma(W_{l-1}^+ h_{l-1}) - \sigma(W_{l-1} h_{l-1})| < L^2 |h_l^+ - h_l| \text{ and}$$

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma(W_{l-1}^+ h_{l-1}) - \sigma(W_{l-1} h_{l-1})) = \text{sgn}(h_l^+ - h_l)$$

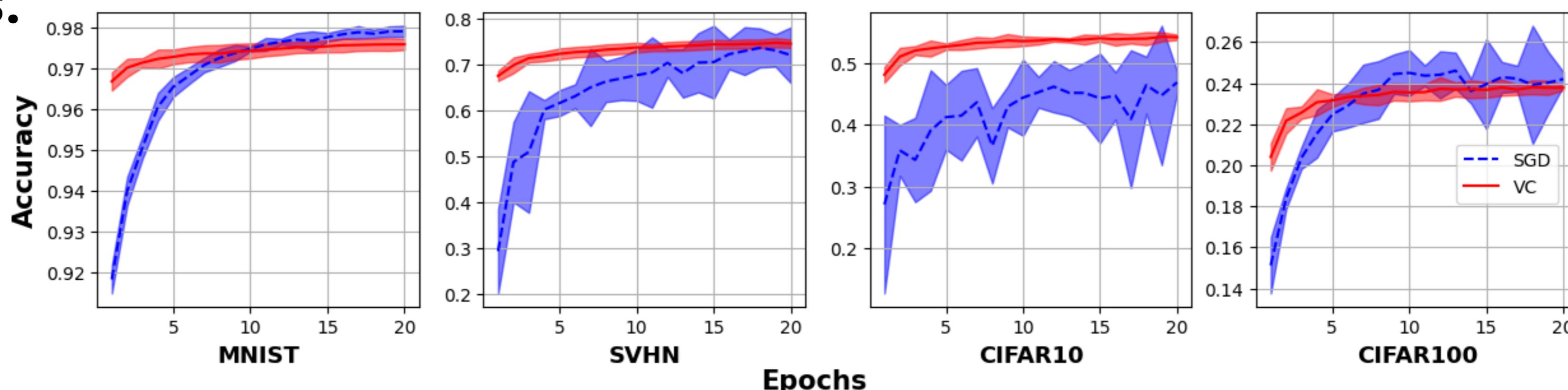
(The learnt Virtual Covariance structure doesn't deviate far from actually updated input)

Virtual Covariance Learning

- Directly update the VC structure** with well-known orthogonal Procrustes problem

$$\arg_{W_l^+} \min \|W_l^+ - W_l\| \text{ subject to } (W_l^+)^T W_l^+ - (W_l)^T W_l = \tilde{\text{cov}}(h_l^+) - \tilde{\text{cov}}(h_l)$$

- Results:**



Efficient Robust Non-overfitting

Discussion & Future Works

- VCL provides a tool to **analyze DNN "training" from the data (or hidden) space**
 - Feature learning emerges as DNN is implicitly trained to take the virtually updated input
 - Also works with CNN and deep NN** → Self-attention is left!
 - Also works with linear logistic regressor** → Easy to theoretically investigate!
 - Need one or two SVD (or EVD) → Need further optimization!

