Author Correction for

TensorProjection Layer: A Tensor-Based Dimension Reduction Method in Deep Neural Networks

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Correction for Equation (11)

The authors found that in the published paper, the derivative

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{vec}(G_k)}{\partial \operatorname{vec}(M_k)}, \text{ where } G_k = M_k^{-1/2},$$

was not correct. The corrected expression is given by

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \operatorname{vec}(G_k)}{\partial \operatorname{vec}(M_k)^\top} = -(M_k^{-1/2} \otimes M_k^{-1/2})\big(I_{q_k} \otimes M_k^{1/2} + M_k^{1/2} \otimes I_{q_k}\big)^{-1}.} \tag{1}$$

This correction does **not** affect the numerical results, since all experiments used automatic differentiation and did not rely on the analytical backpropagation formula.

Proof. Let $H_k = M_k^{1/2}$, where each $G_k, H_k, M_k \in \mathbb{R}^{q_k \times q_k}$ and M_k is symmetric strictly positive definite. We aim to find the Jacobian via the chain rule:

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{vec}(G_k)}{\partial \operatorname{vec}(M_k)^\top} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{vec}(G_k)}{\partial \operatorname{vec}(H_k)^\top} \frac{\partial \operatorname{vec}(H_k)}{\partial \operatorname{vec}(M_k)^\top}.$$

Step 1: Relation between $\boldsymbol{G_k}$ and $\boldsymbol{H_k}$. From $G_k H_k = I_{q_k}$, we have

$$G_k(\Delta H_k) + (\Delta G_k)H_k = O,$$

where O is the zero matrix and Δ denotes the differential. Then

$$\Delta G_k = -\,G_k(\Delta H_k)H_k^{-1} = -\,G_k(\Delta H_k)G_k.$$

Vectorizing both sides gives

$$\operatorname{vec}(\Delta G_k) = -(H_k^\top \otimes G_k)\operatorname{vec}(\Delta H_k),$$

so that

$$\frac{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(G_k)}{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(H_k)^\top} = -(H_k^\top \otimes G_k) = -(H_k^{-1} \otimes H_k^{-1}) = -(M_k^{-1/2} \otimes M_k^{-1/2}). \tag{2}$$

Step 2: Relation between $\boldsymbol{H_k}$ and $\boldsymbol{M_k}$. Since $H_k^2 = M_k$, we have

$$\Delta M_k = H_k(\Delta H_k) + (\Delta H_k)H_k.$$

Using the identity $\mathrm{vec}(AXB) = (B^\top \otimes A)\,\mathrm{vec}(X)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{vec}(\Delta M_k) &= (I_{q_k} \otimes H_k)\,\mathrm{vec}(\Delta H_k) + (H_k \otimes I_{q_k})\,\mathrm{vec}(\Delta H_k)\\ &= \big(I_{q_k} \otimes H_k + H_k \otimes I_{q_k}\big)\,\mathrm{vec}(\Delta H_k).\end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\frac{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(H_k)}{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(M_k)^\top} = \big(I_{q_k} \otimes H_k + H_k \otimes I_{q_k}\big)^{-1}. \tag{3}$$

Step 3: Chain rule. Combining (2) and (3),

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(G_k)}{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(M_k)^\top} &= \frac{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(G_k)}{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(H_k)^\top}\frac{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(H_k)}{\partial\,\mathrm{vec}(M_k)^\top}\\ &= -(H_k^{-1} \otimes H_k^{-1})\big(I_{q_k} \otimes H_k + H_k \otimes I_{q_k}\big)^{-1}.\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

Invertibility Remark. The matrix

$$I_{q_k} \otimes M_k^{1/2} + M_k^{1/2} \otimes I_{q_k}$$

is invertible if and only if M_k is strictly positive definite, since its eigenvalues are $\{\sqrt{\lambda_i} + \sqrt{\lambda_j}\}_{i,j}$, where λ_i are the eigenvalues of M_k.