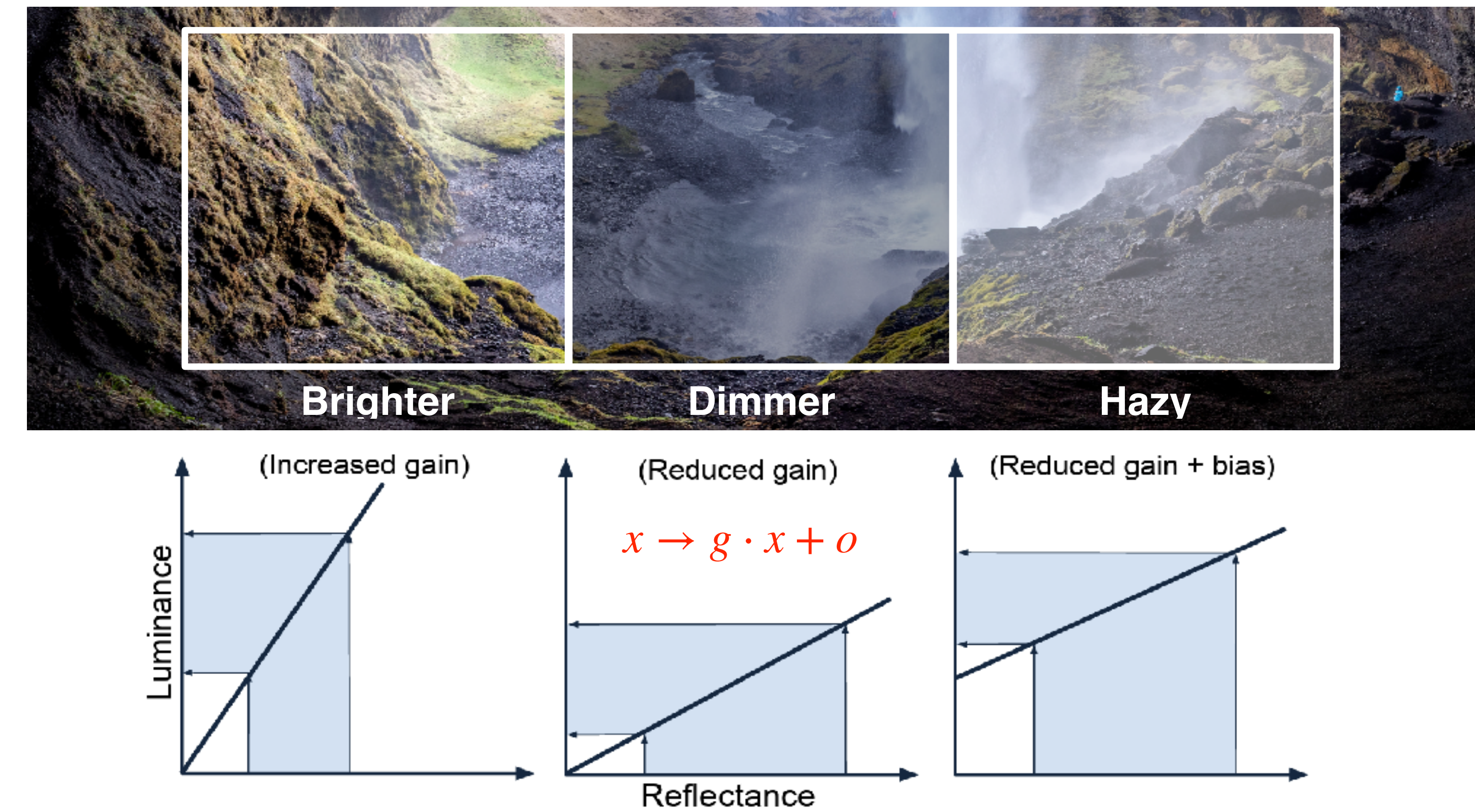




## Atmosphere Changes Appearance, Not Semantics



## Filter Normalization: Equivariance to Intensity Changes

$$f(x) = \sum w_i x_i \Rightarrow f(g \cdot x + o) = g \cdot f(x) + o \cdot \sum w_i$$

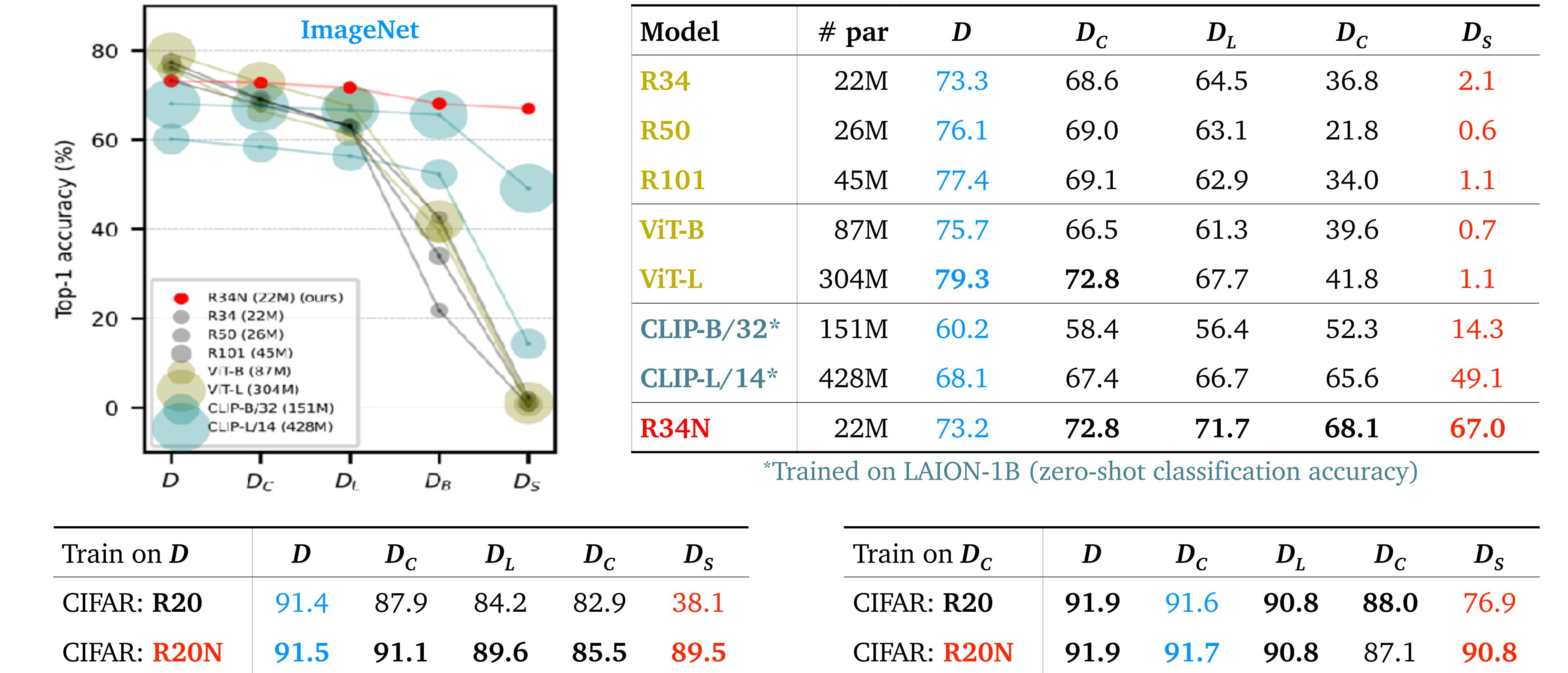
$$f(g \cdot x + o) = g \cdot f(x) + o, \quad \text{if } \sum w_i = 1 \quad \text{averaging}$$

$$f(g \cdot x + o) = g \cdot f(x), \quad \text{if } \sum w_i = 0 \quad \text{differencing}$$

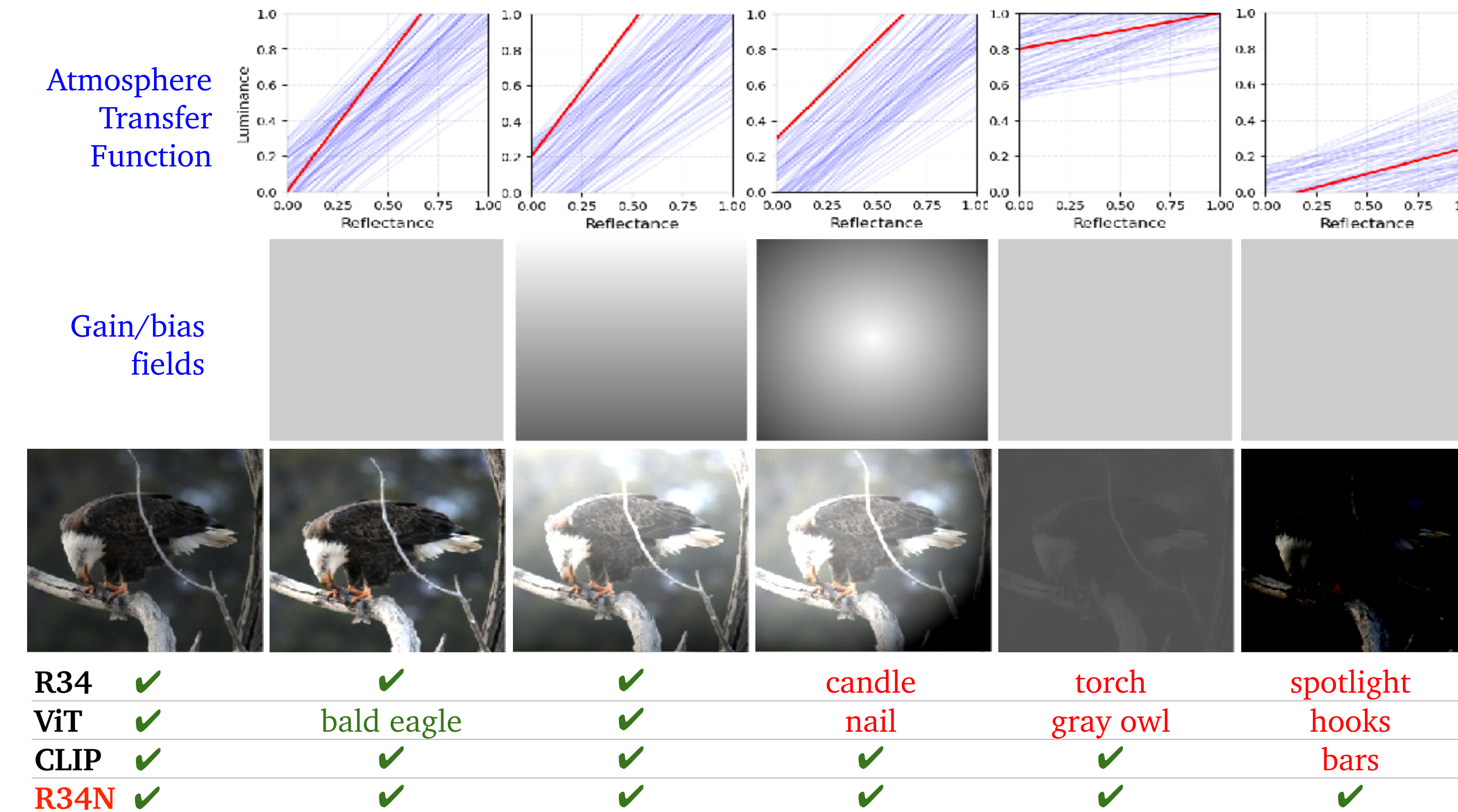
$$y = \sum w_i x_i + b = \|w\| \sum \frac{w_i}{\|w\|} x_i + b = \|w\| \sum \left( \frac{w_i^+}{\|w^+\|} - \frac{w_i^-}{\|w^-\|} \right) x_i + b$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\underline{a}}_{\text{scaling}} \underbrace{\sum \left( \frac{w_i^+}{\|w^+\| + \epsilon} - \frac{w_i^-}{\|w^-\| + \epsilon} \right) x_i}_{\text{filter normalization}} + \underbrace{\underline{b}}_{\text{shifting}}$$

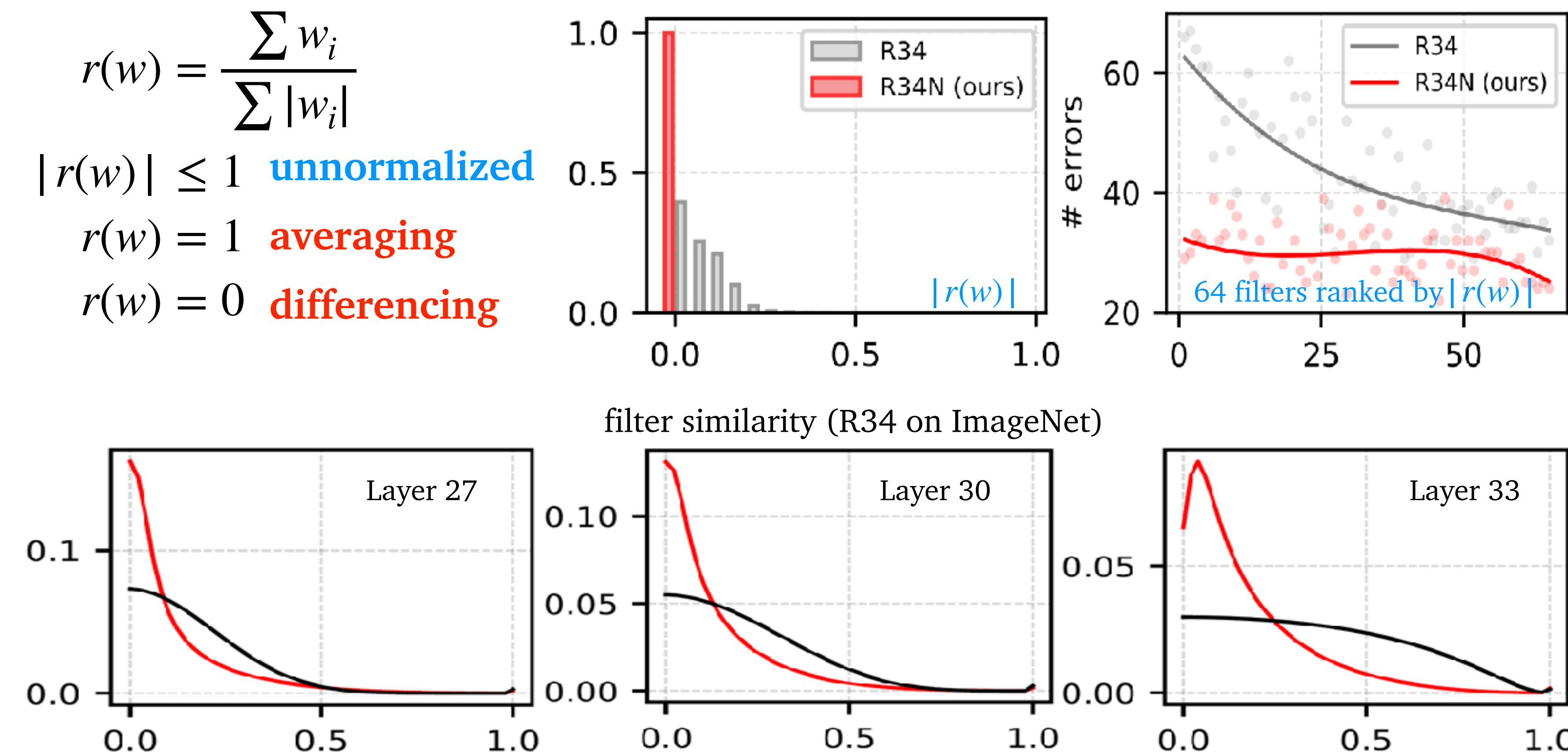
## 1. Gain from Filter Normalization, Not Corruption Training



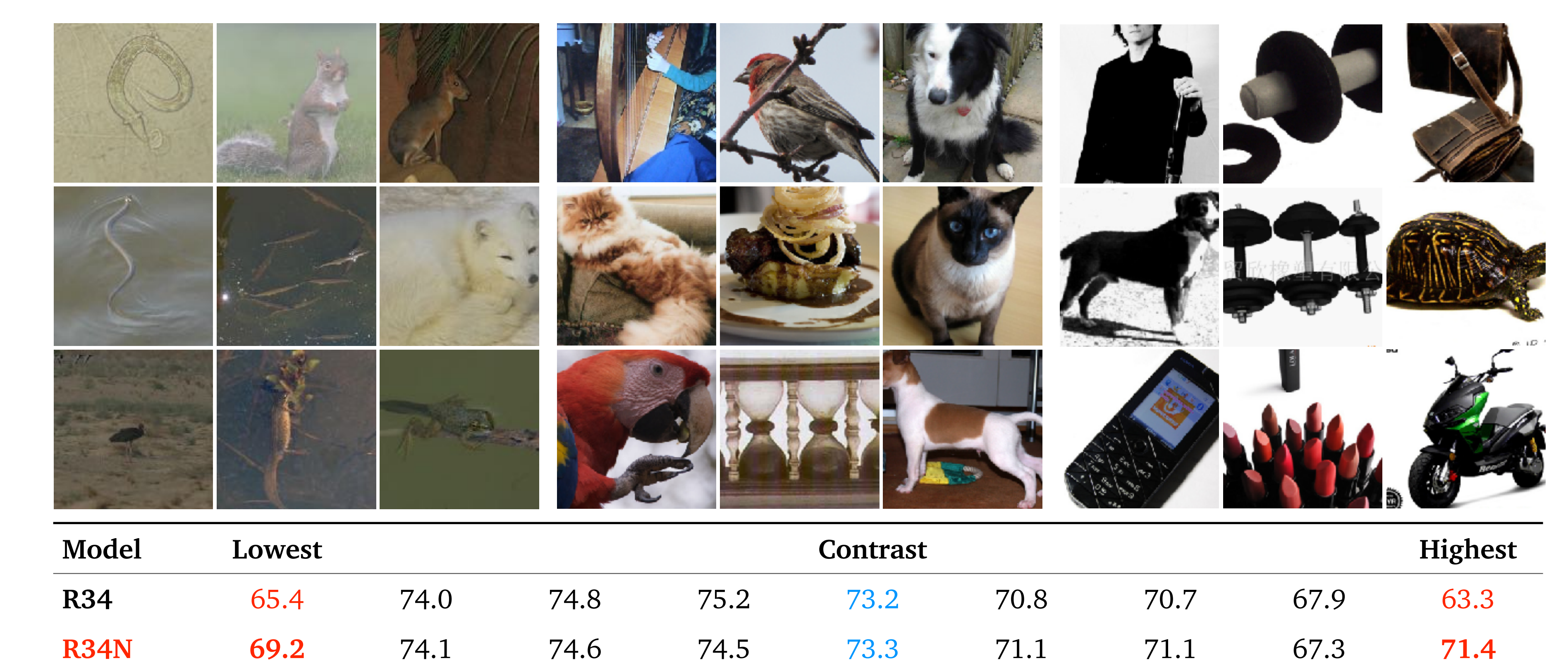
## Reduces Recognition Even for Foundation Models



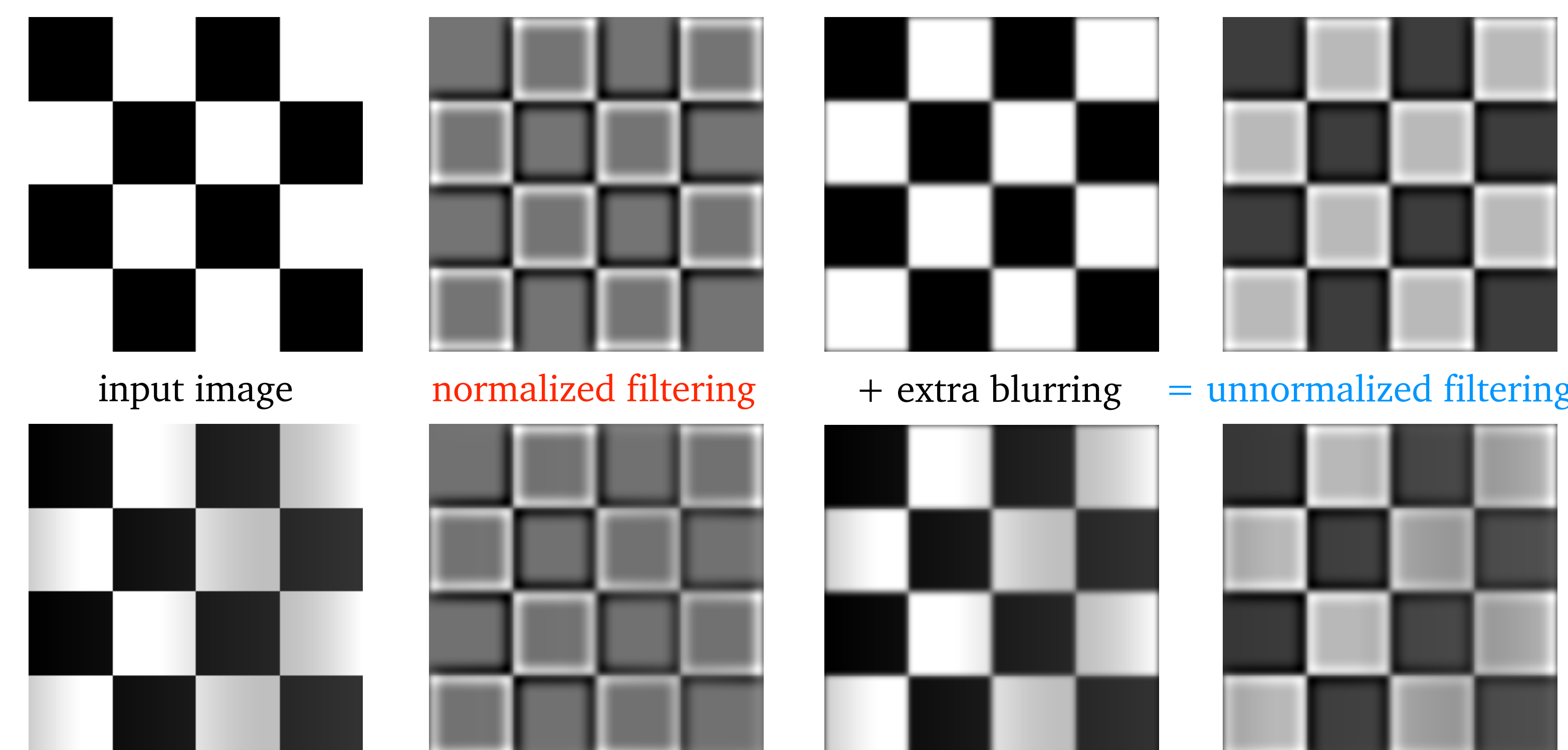
## Normalized Filters: Fewer Errors, Greater Diversity



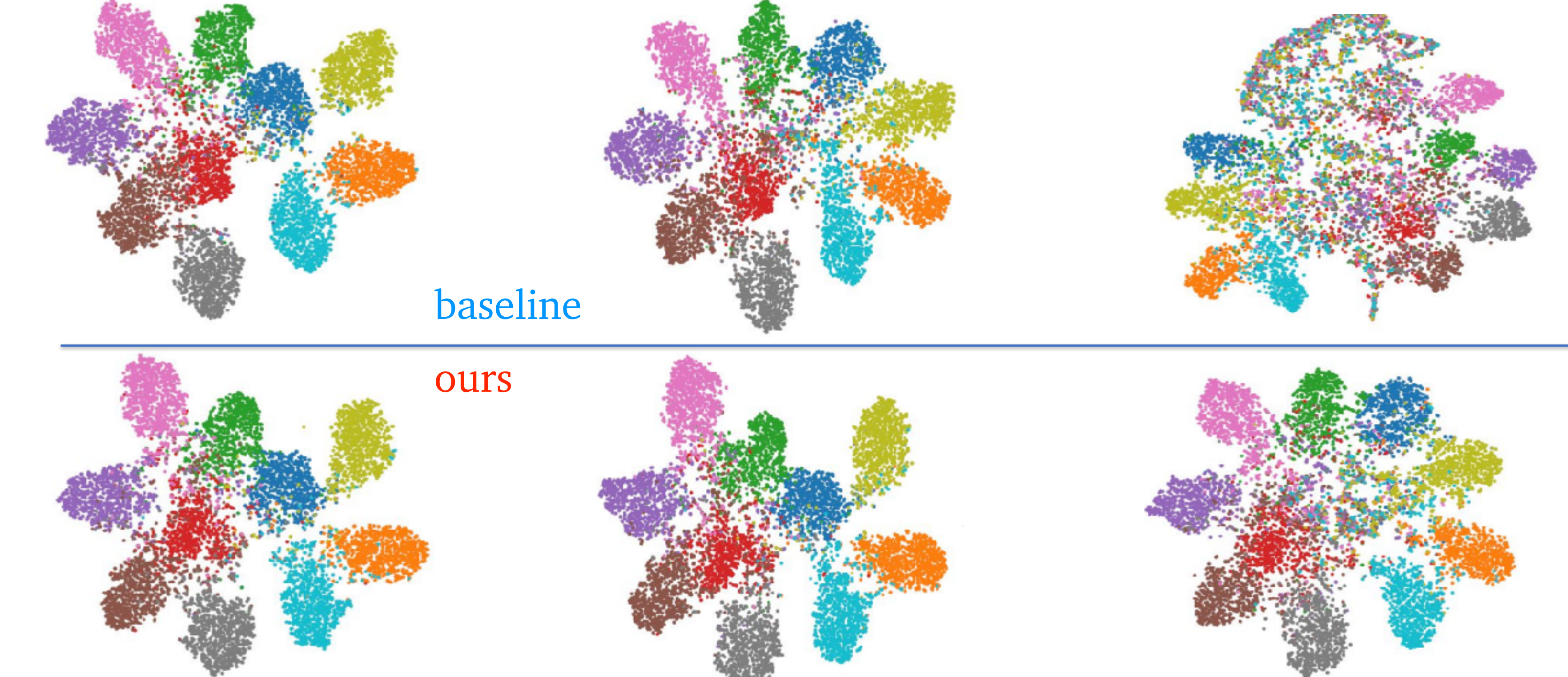
## 2. Robustness to Low/High-Contrast ImageNet Images



## Normalize Filters for Consistency, Interpretability



## Normalized Filter Responses: Robust to More Corruption



## 3. Better Generalization on Natural Extremely Dark Images

