

Low-Rank and Sparsity Are All You Need: Exploring Robust Hierarchical Latent Subspaces for Transferable Adversarial Attack

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Introduction

Background

❖ Adversarial Example: created by introducing subtle perturbations into a benign sample.

❖ Low-Rank Adversarial Attacks: imposing structural constraints on intermediate representations to guide perturbations toward dominant semantic subspaces.

$$\max_{\mathbf{x}_{adv}} \mathcal{L}(\beta \cdot \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}_{adv}) + (1 - \beta) \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbf{x}_{adv}), y),$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|\mathbf{x}_{adv} - \mathbf{x}\|_{\infty} \leq \epsilon,$$

where $\beta \in [0, 1]$ is a hyperparameter that controls the relative contribution of the dense and low-rank components.

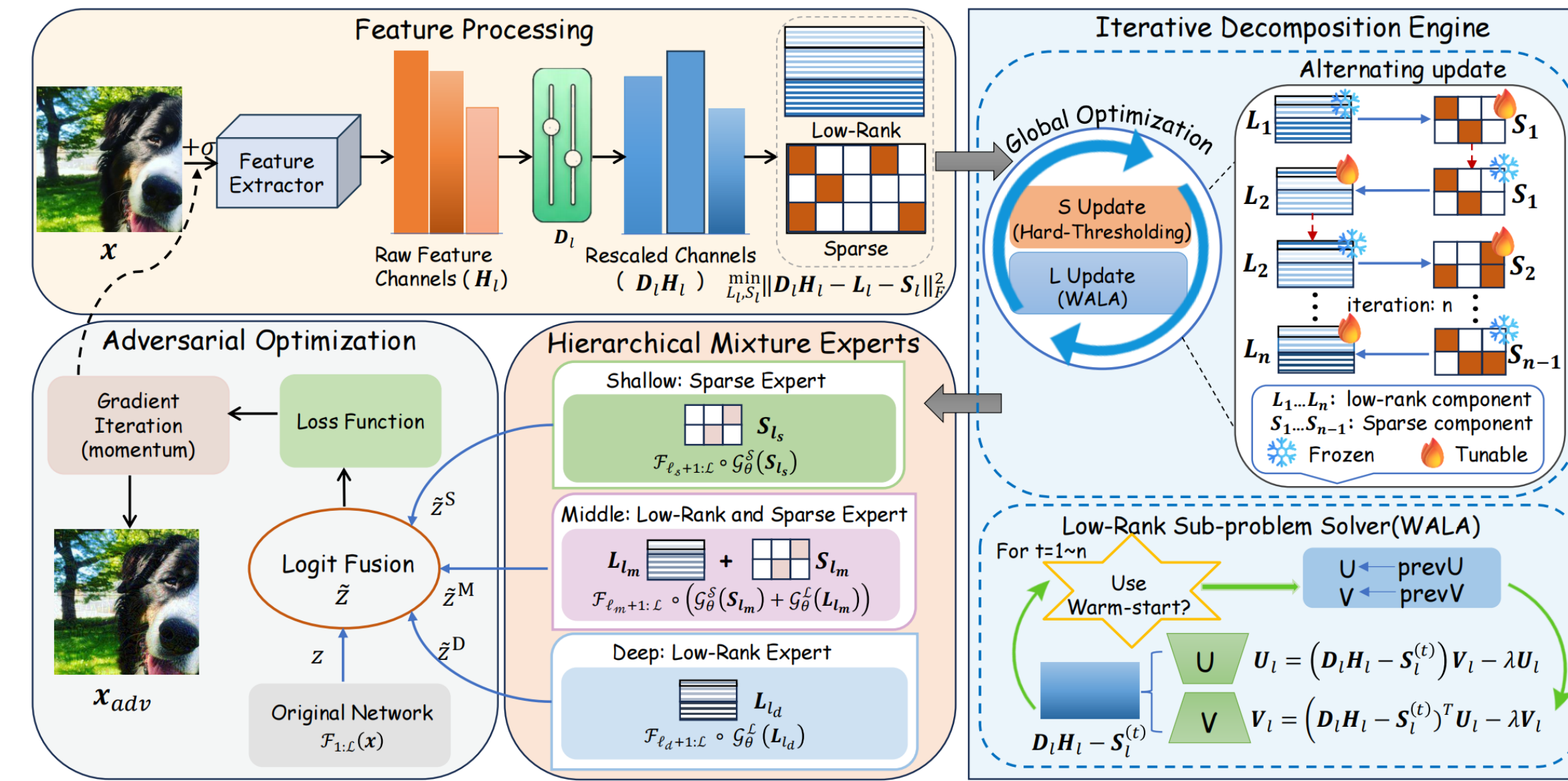
Contribution

❖ We propose a low-rank and sparse feature-space attack that explicitly decomposes intermediate representations into global semantic components and localized discriminative perturbations, enabling structured intervention beyond conventional dense attacks.

❖ We introduce an efficient Warm-started Alternating Low-rank Approximation (WALA) solver to extract low-rank features, achieving a balance between attack effectiveness and computational efficiency.

❖ We design a hierarchical mixture of robust experts, applying sparse, balanced, and low-rank constraints to shallow, middle, and deep layers respectively, which significantly improves cross-layer consistency and adversarial transferability.

The Overall Framework of Our LRS-Attack Method



Learning Robust Latent Subspace with Low-Rank and Sparse Decomposition

❖ At first, we formulate the proposed rescaled low-rank and

sparse decomposition as follows:

$$\min_{L_l, S_l} \|D_l H_l - L_l - S_l\|_F^2,$$

$$\text{s.t. } \text{rank}(L_l) \leq r, \|S_l\|_0 \leq k,$$

Alternating Updates with Hard-Thresholding Operator and Regularized Low-Rank Approximation

❖ (i) Sparse component Update:

$$S_l^{(t)} = \arg \min \| (D_l H_l - L_l^{(t-1)}) - S_l \|_F^2.$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|S_l\|_0 \leq k$$

Methodology

❖ Hard-thresholding:

$$S_l^{(t)} = M \odot (D_l H_l - L_l^{(t-1)}),$$

❖ (ii) Low-rank Update:

$$L_l^{(t)} = \arg \min_{\text{rank}(L_l) \leq r} \| (D_l H_l - S_l^{(t)}) - L_l \|_F^2.$$

❖ (ii) Reformulate the low-rank component subproblem as a regularized low-rank factorization problem:

$$\min_{U_l, V_l} \| (D_l H_l - S_l^{(t)}) - U_l V_l^T \|_F^2 + \lambda \|U_l\|_F^2 + \lambda \|V_l\|_F^2,$$

Warm-started Alternating Low-rank Approximation

❖ The alternative update:

$$U_l = (D_l H_l - S_l^{(t)}) V_l - \lambda U_l,$$

$$V_l = (D_l H_l - S_l^{(t)})^T U_l - \lambda V_l,$$

❖ the low-rank term is efficiently approximated by :

$$L_l^{(t)} = U_l^* \Sigma_l (V_l^*)^T$$

❖ the final rescaled de-composition is

obtained :

$$\tilde{H}_l = \mathcal{G}(H_l) = D_l^{-1} (L_l^* + S_l^*),$$

Hierarchical Mixture of Robust Low-Rank and Sparse Experts.

❖ Sparse Expert in Shallow Layers :

$$\text{structured representation: } \tilde{H}_l = \mathcal{G}_\theta^S(H_l) = D_l^{-1} S_l$$

$$\text{The final logits: } \tilde{z}^S = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^S(x; l, \theta) = \mathcal{F}_{l+1:L} \circ \mathcal{G}_\theta^S \circ \mathcal{F}_{1:l}(x).$$

❖ Low-Rank and Sparse Expert in Middle Layers:

$$\text{structured representation: } \tilde{H}_l = \mathcal{G}_\theta^S(H_l) + \mathcal{G}_\theta^L(H_l) = D_l^{-1} S_l + D_l^{-1} L_l.$$

$$\text{the final logits: } \tilde{z}^M = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^M(x; l, \theta) = \mathcal{F}_{l+1:L} \circ (\mathcal{G}_\theta^S + \mathcal{G}_\theta^L) \circ \mathcal{F}_{1:l}(x).$$

❖ Low-Rank Expert in Deep Layers:

$$\text{structured representation: } \tilde{H}_l = \mathcal{G}_\theta^L(H_l) = D_l^{-1} L_l.$$

$$\text{the final logits: } \tilde{z}^D = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^D(x; l, \theta) = \mathcal{F}_{l+1:L} \circ \mathcal{G}_\theta^L \circ \mathcal{F}_{1:l}(x).$$

Hierarchical Mixture of Robust Experts

❖ Logits Fusion:

$$\tilde{z} = w_O \cdot \mathbf{z} + w_S \cdot \tilde{z}_S + w_M \cdot \tilde{z}_M + w_D \cdot \tilde{z}_D$$

❖ The hierarchical low-rank and sparse decomposition-based attack is formulated as:

$$\max_{\mathbf{x}_{adv}} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}_{adv}) + \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^S(\mathbf{x}_{adv}) + \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^M(\mathbf{x}_{adv}) + \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^D(\mathbf{x}_{adv}), y)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|\mathbf{x}_{adv} - \mathbf{x}\|_{\infty} \leq \epsilon.$$

Experiment

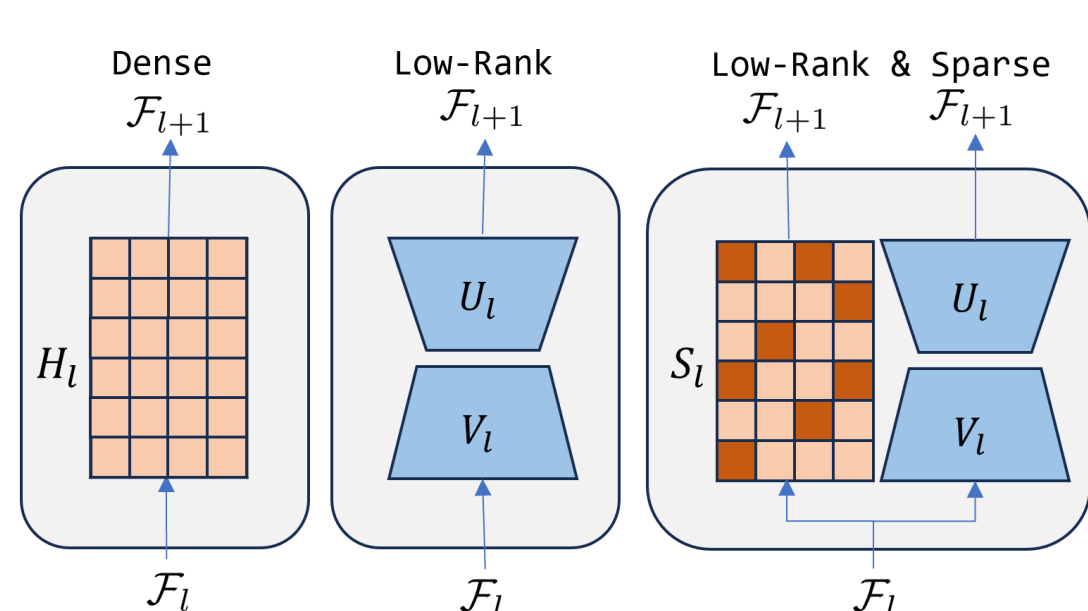
Comparison with State-of-the-Art Methods

❖ Surrogate Model: Inc-v3, Vgg-19, Densenet-121, ViT-B, DeiT-B, CaiT-S.

Model	Attack	Method	Avg ^{CNS}	Avg ^{SPCNS}	Avg ^{VIT}	Avg ^{DEViT}	Avg ^{CAIT}
Inc-v3	MI-FGSM	W/O	51.7	20.6	21.0	54.7	52.0
		SVD	55.5	22.3	21.3	54.9	53.5
		LRS	61.8	23.2	24.3	58.3	56.1
	DI-FGSM	W/O	42.1	14.1	14.7	32.0	25.7
		SVD	46.3	14.4	15.0	32.0	25.7
		LRS	49.6	15.3	16.4	32.5	28.4
Vgg-19	TI-FGSM	W/O	29.8	11.7	12.6	31.9	21.5
		SVD	31.4	11.8	12.8	32.3	22.1
		LRS	35.2	13.3	14.1	32.3	23.7
	PI-FGSM	W/O	65.4	42.4	20.7	55.5	43.0
		SVD	65.5	44.8	21.0	46.3	44.4
		LRS	67.7	45.6	21.6	47.6	45.6
DenseNet-121	SI-NI-FGSM	W/O	74.4	36.5	33.8	37.5	45.5
		SVD	77.7	37.2	35.0	37.1	46.8
		LRS	80.4	39.2	37.0	37.3	48.5
	VMI-FGSM	W/O	68.0	36.0	37.5	36.1	44.4
		SVD	74.0	41.6	39.8	36.3	47.9
		LRS	76.6	41.7	41.1	36.8	49.0
CaiT-S	GI-FGSM	W/O	61.2	21.8	24.1	55.9	25.8
		SVD	67.5	22.5	25.9	55.9	38.0
		LRS	73.5	24.8	28.3	56.4	40.8
	MI-FGSM	W/O	73.1	37.8	37.5	58.3	58.1
		SVD	74.1	37.7	35.2	46.8	48.5
		LRS	77.4	40.5	40.6	47.2	51.2
DeiT-B	DI-FGSM	W/O	64.6	25.1	25.9	40.3	39.0
		SVD	63.8	24.6	24.4	40.5	38.2
		LRS	68.1	27.8	27.7	40.6	41.0
	TI-FGSM	W/O	56.5	26.7	25.2	40.5	36.7
		SVD	54.0	25.3	21.6	40.8	37.9
		LRS	61.4	28.8	25.8	40.6	39.1
ViT-B	PI-FGSM	W/O	69.1	47.1	23.1	53.5	48.2
		SVD	68.3	47.4	23.7	52.8	48.5
		LRS	70.3	48.5	24.0	54.2	49.4
	SI-NI-FGSM	W/O	87.2	53.7	47.3	48.3	59.1
		SVD	88.4	54.6	47.9	48.3	61.8
		LRS	89.6	58.3	51.0	48.3	61.8
VIT-B	VMI-FGSM	W/O	83.6	52.5	50.6	48.0	58.7
		SVD	84.7	52.6	49.5	47.6	58.6
		LRS	85.4	54.3	52.5	48.1	60.1
	GI-FGSM	W/O	81.2	41.4	39.1	44.3	51.5
		SVD	82.6	41.7	39.1	44.3	51.9
		LRS	83.1	42.9	40.9	44.6	52.9
DeiT-S	MI-FGSM	W/O	76.3	40.5	40.7	58.3	58.5
		SVD	77.0	45.7	37.8	39.3	49.9
		LRS	83.5	54.8	41.4	39.5	58.9
	DI-FGSM	W/O	73.0	40.4	35.4	41.3	37.0
		SVD	72.7	38.3	30.2	41.1	35.6
		LRS	79.1	43.9	36.5	41.3	39.2
DenseNet-121	TI-FGSM	W/O	56.6	33.6	26.0	41.1	39.3
		SVD	54.7	33.2	23.2	40.7	37.7
		LRS	61.7	37.1	25.2	41.4	43.3
	PI-FGSM	W/O	74.1	61.8	28.3	58.3	58.5
		SVD	74.8	61.7	25.2	55.2	54.2
		LRS	76.9	65.1	27.3	56.0	56.3
CaiT-S	SI-NI-FGSM	W/O	88.8	58.5	50.4	49.2	65.6
		SVD	88.8	67.1	53.1	49.0	64.5
		LRS	91.4	73.1	60.4	49.8	68.7
	VMI-FGSM	W/O	88.0	69.1	61.4	49.2	67.0
		SVD	89.4	70.5	60.6	49.2	67.4
		LRS	91.4	73.2	64.7	50.2	69.9
ViT-B	GI-FGSM	W/O	86.6	58.5	49.7	45.6	60.1
		SVD	87.7	57.1	47.6	45.7	59.5
		LRS	91.5	65.3	55.6	46.0	64.6

Visualization & Analysis

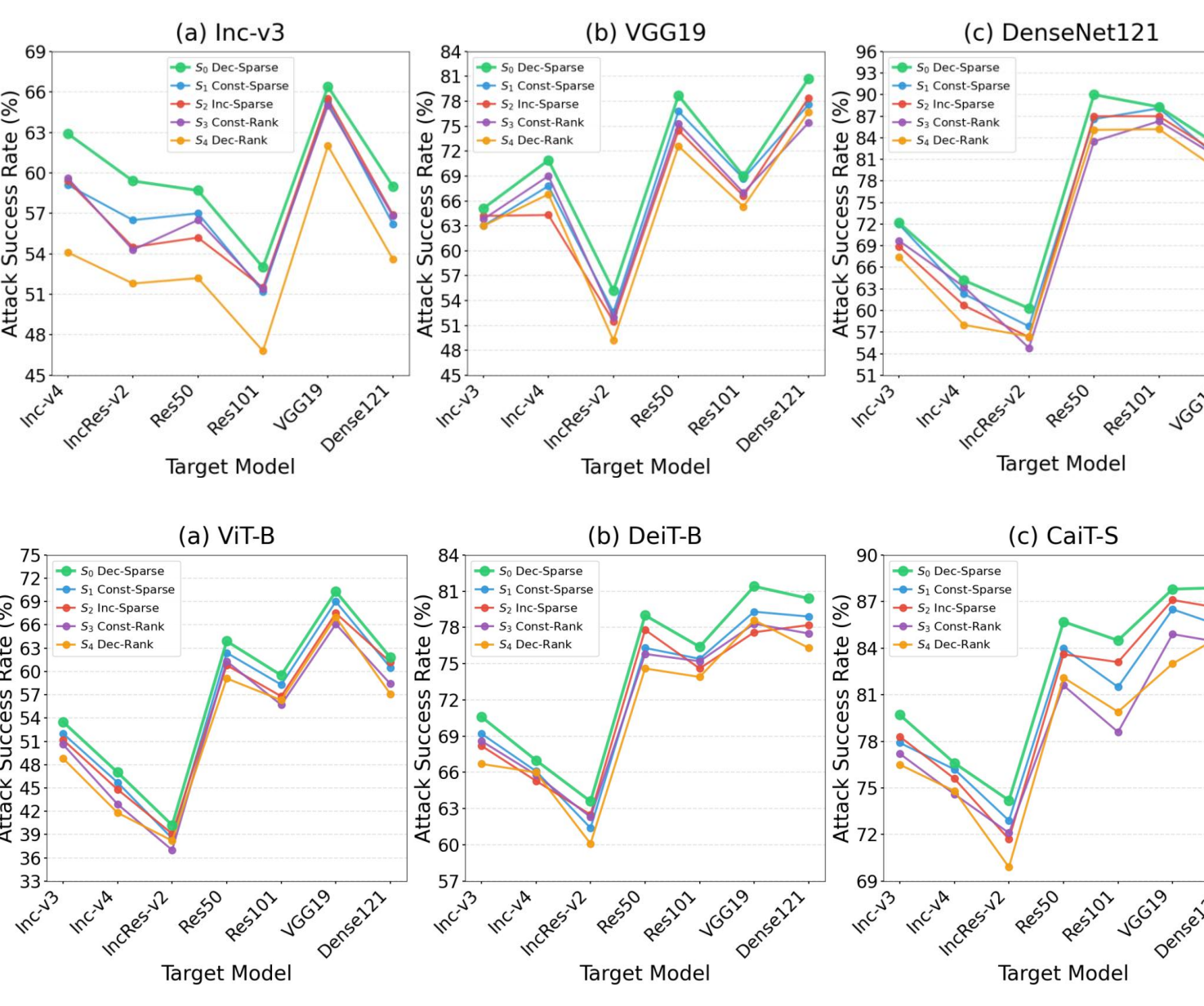
Structural Evolution



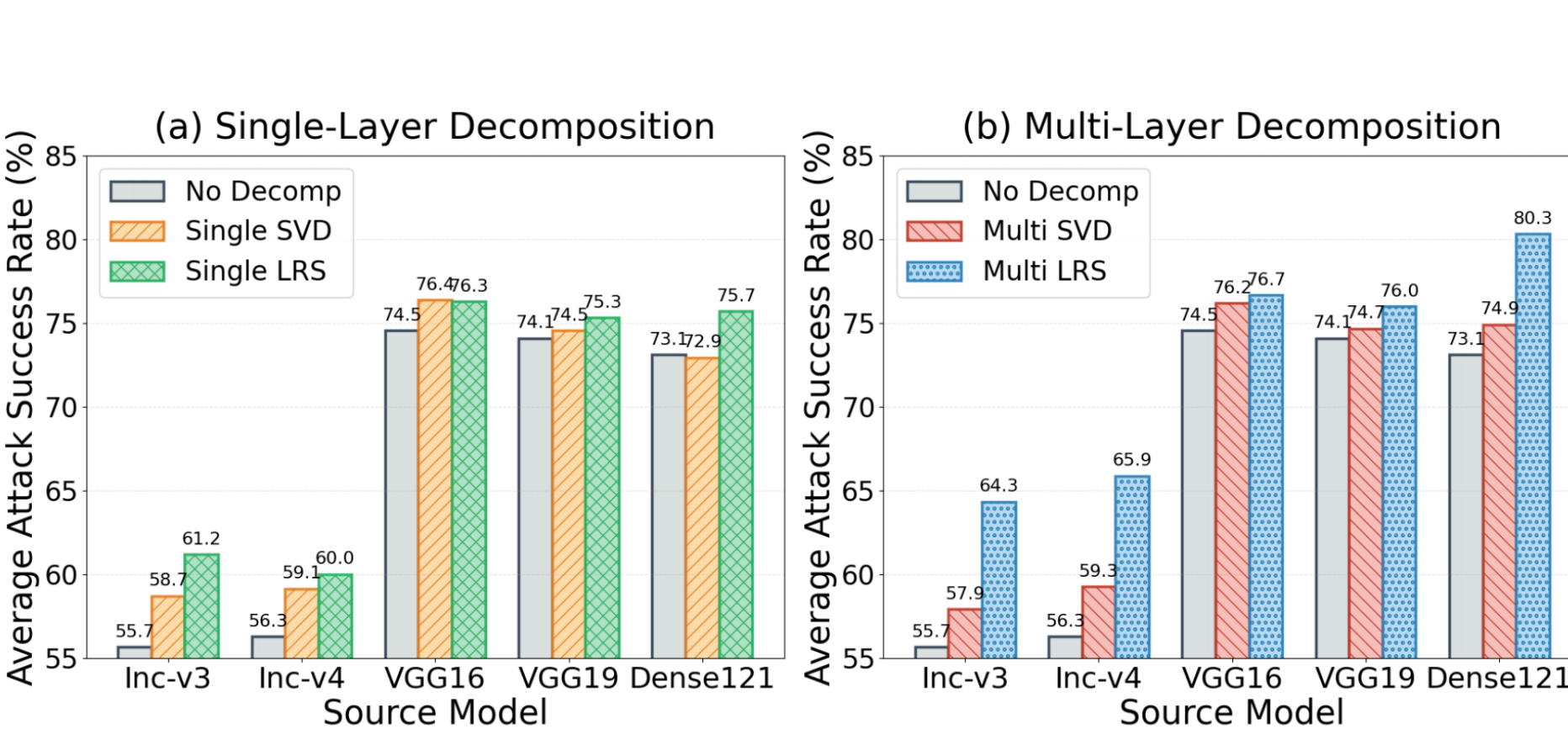
❖ Attention : Low-Rank vs. Sparse.



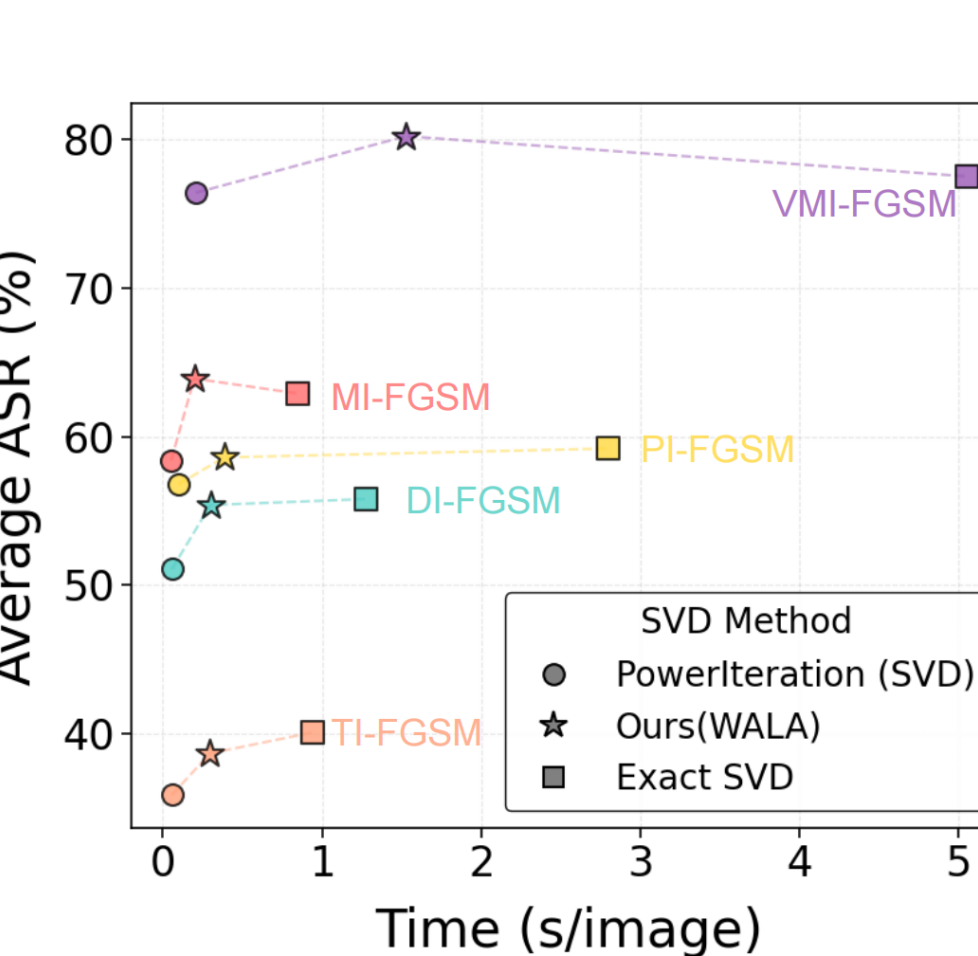
❖ Effect of hyperparameter on ASR.



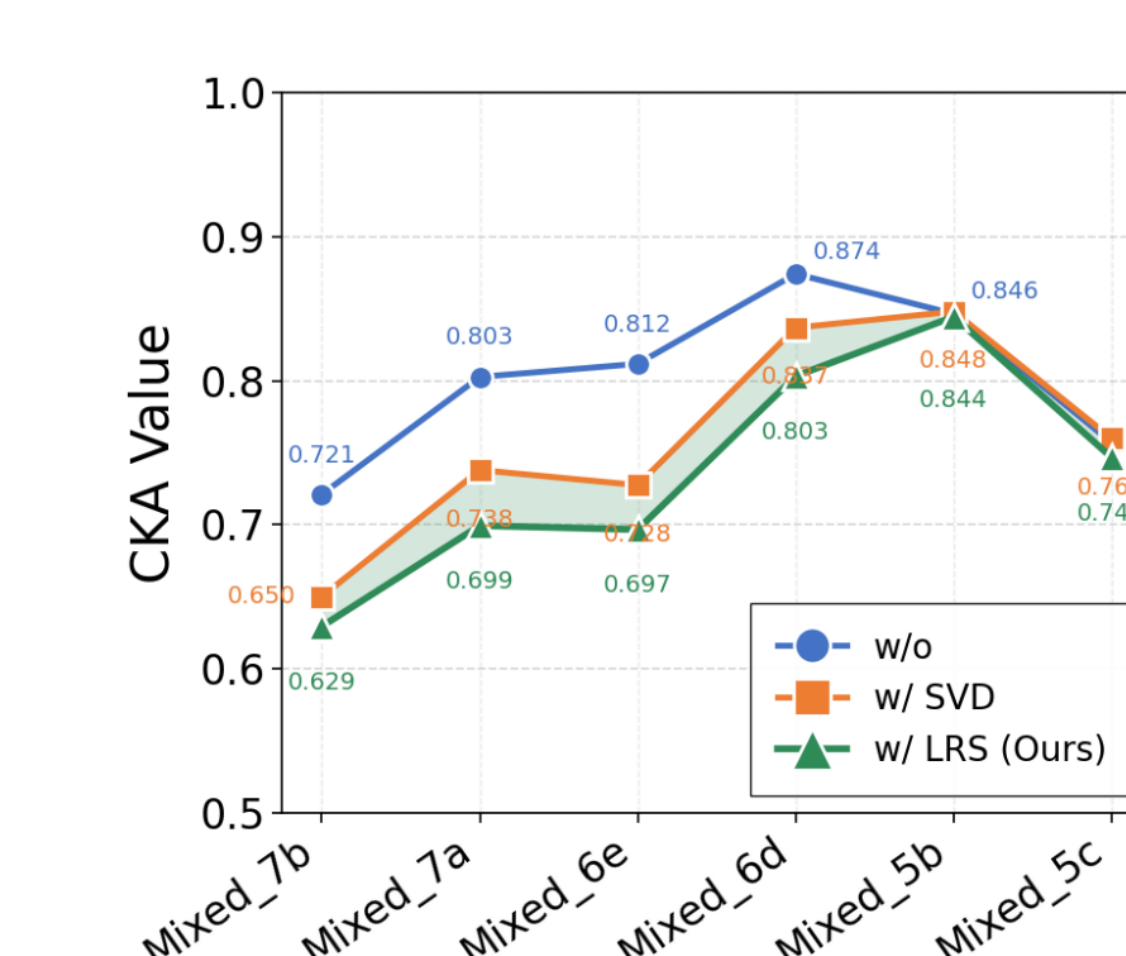
❖ Effect of Layer Configuration on ASR.



❖ Time-ASR Trade-off.



❖ CKA values across different layers.



❖ CKA values across different models.

Transfer	Layer	Clean	SVD	LRS
Inc-v3 → Inc-v4	Pool	0.7986	0.4233	0.4813
	FC	0.5626	0.1891	0.2086
Inc-v3 → IncRes-v2	Pool	0.7612	0.3927	0.4495
	FC	0.5854	0.1873	0.2135
Inc-v3 → Vgg-16	Pool	0.5065	0.4512	0.4887
	FC	0.2944	0.1341	0.1532
Inc-v3 → Vgg-19	Pool	0.5079	0.4373	0.4767
	FC	0.2986	0.1310	0.1541

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