



Achieving invariance to groups of symmetries G is a classical problem from machine learning and image processing.

Classical invariant layers, such as the Max G -pooling and the power spectrum are excessively invariant: qualitatively different inputs can yield the same output.

Complete invariance removes group transformations with no loss of signal structure. Examples of complete G -Invariant layers are the G -Triple Correlation, the G -Bispectrum and the selective G -Bispectrum.

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The Selective G -Bispectrum and its Inversion: Applications to G -Invariant Networks



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