

## Appendix

Section A elaborates on the validation of the normality prior. Section B presents detailed derivations of normality propagation. Section C reports additional experiments and analysis.

### A Validation of Normality Prior

To further confirm the applicability of the normality prior to videos beyond standard benchmarks, we collected 50 abnormal videos from YouTube using keywords like “fighting” and “violent acts”, and observed that 98% of the start and end frames in these videos are normal. We included the links to these videos at the end of the supplementary material.

### B Normality Propagation

Detailed derivations of the proposed normality propagation are presented here, following [4]. Given the construct label vector  $\mathbf{y}$  and similarity matrix  $\mathbf{S}$ , normality propagation aims to estimate normal magnitudes  $\mathbf{z}$  of snippets in a video. It iterates  $\mathbf{z}(n+1) = \alpha\mathbf{S}\mathbf{z}(n) + (1-\alpha)\mathbf{y}$ , where  $\alpha$  is a hyper-parameter in the range  $(0, 1)$ ,  $n$  is the index of an iteration, and  $\mathbf{z}(0) = \mathbf{y}$ .

By the iteration equation above, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{z}(1) &= \alpha\mathbf{S}\mathbf{y} + (1-\alpha)\mathbf{y}, \\ \mathbf{z}(2) &= (\alpha\mathbf{S})^2\mathbf{y} + (1-\alpha)(1+\alpha\mathbf{S})\mathbf{y}, \\ \mathbf{z}(3) &= (\alpha\mathbf{S})^3\mathbf{y} + (1-\alpha)(1+\alpha\mathbf{S}+(\alpha\mathbf{S})^2)\mathbf{y}, \\ \mathbf{z}(n) &= (\alpha\mathbf{S})^n\mathbf{y} + (1-\alpha)\sum_{i=1}^n(\alpha\mathbf{S})^{(i-1)}\mathbf{y},\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

Since  $0 < \alpha < 1$  and the eigenvalues  $|\lambda(\mathbf{S})|$  of  $\mathbf{S}$  satisfy  $|\lambda(\mathbf{S})| \leq 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha\mathbf{S})^n = 0$ , and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha\mathbf{S})^{(i-1)} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha\mathbf{S})^{-1}$ . Thus,

$$\mathbf{z}^* = (1-\alpha)(\mathbf{I} - \alpha\mathbf{S})^{-1}\mathbf{y}.\tag{2}$$

It is clearly equivalent to

$$\mathbf{z}^* = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha\mathbf{S})^{-1}\mathbf{y}.\tag{3}$$

Therefore, this process converges to  $\mathbf{z}^* = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha\mathbf{S})^{-1}\mathbf{y}$ .

In addition, we also show the solver of the following objective function is equivalent to the vector  $\mathbf{z}^*$  as defined by 3.

$$\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{z}) = \alpha\mathbf{z}^T\mathbf{S}\mathbf{z} + (1-\alpha)(\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{y})^T(\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{y}),\tag{4}$$

**Table 1:** Ablation study on different  $r$  on UCF-Crime.

$r$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
AUC	73.27	75.45	75.23	76.64	75.45	75.45	75.12	74.14

**Table 2:** Performance on XD-Violence with I3D features.

Method	RareAnom [2]	C2FPL [1]	Ours
AUC (%)	68.33	80.09	79.82

Differentiating  $Q(\mathbf{z})$  with respect to  $\mathbf{z}$ , we have

$$\left. \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \right|_{\mathbf{z}=\mathbf{z}^*} = \alpha(\mathbf{z}^* - \mathbf{S}\mathbf{z}^*) + (1 + \alpha)(\mathbf{z}^* - \mathbf{y}) = 0, \quad (5)$$

which can be transformed into

$$\mathbf{z}^* - \alpha\mathbf{S}\mathbf{z}^* - (1 - \alpha)\mathbf{y} = 0. \quad (6)$$

Thus, we have

$$\mathbf{z}^* = (1 - \alpha)(\mathbf{I} - \alpha\mathbf{S})^{-1}\mathbf{y}. \quad (7)$$

It is equivalent to 3.

## C Additional Experiments and Analysis

**Ablation Study of Abnormal Ratio  $r$ .** The ablation study on different values of  $r$  is shown in Table 1. The results indicate that our method exhibits robustness to a wide range of  $r$  values (i.e., from 0.2 to 0.7), whereas extreme values of  $r$  lead to inferior results.

**Results on XD-Violence.** XD-Violence [3] is a large-scale and multi-scene dataset. It contains 4754 untrimmed videos (2349 normal videos, 2405 abnormal videos) with six physically violent classes. Recent UVAD methods [1] follow the data organization of [3] but do not use annotations in the training set. Specifically, the training split contains 3954 videos and the testing split contains 800 videos. We present the performance on XD-Violence with I3D features in Table 2. As we can see, we have comparable performance with C2FPL [1].

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ou83m0KY3MQ>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZfRSZJkLEh8>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHUZWv9Fikk>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VqpWwGGx-8>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vxZSAbCafBI>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bxKYHntHjAg>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MXCxRhMCxfQ>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wTu-do3SkGo>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hJyQ8TvwvEI>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JEo699fsRGQ>  
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[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8sUI\\_9NRXpg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8sUI_9NRXpg)  
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[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jBc\\_WALu1gQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jBc_WALu1gQ)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H0WqeDa5ihE>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvTWx1HPMLE>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zBTNTT6chFg>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0ztLtpuwkM>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DTq6Gu30-uA>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YhQ9vLgpLDw>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2tGTCDfUAgY>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wU84z2JWq08>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZKnyhKyr2Ik>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IF59QNrF1VQ>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5CN8rM3Yjuo>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8RpgIR2KfA>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KWgL9-YBZxg>  
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PEyj5mGDq1s>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ff0GwGjcGVU>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5IfCSEX0V44>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MTJ1t1fPvjM>  
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## References

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