Affiliation Recommendation using Auxiliary Networks

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Abstract

Many social networks today, beside friendships, contain various groups and communities users associate with. Therefore, we can distinguish two co-existent networks; user-to-user and user-to-group connections. The goal of this work is to calculate group affiliation recomendation for each user. Implications of those calculations span beyond social networks and can be applied to a wide range of problems.

I. INTRODUCTION

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Text requiring further explanation[1].

II. METHODS

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[1] Example footnote

Table 1: *Example table*

Name		
First name	Last Name	Grade
John	Doe	7.5
Richard	Miles	2

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$$e = mc^2 \tag{1}$$

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i. Graph proximity model

We start by assuming that the graph is known and the prediction of new links between nodes is going to be examined by calculating proximity. As we mentioned, the affiliation network can be modeled by a graph, so the basic idea is that there is possible link between two nodes based on the proximity between them. Proximity can be calculated as sum of number of paths that connect them, paths of different lengths.
We are going to use Katz measure for calculating proximity. Katz measure is used to measure the relative degree of influence of a node in a network.

$$Katz(S;\beta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta^n S^n = \beta S + \beta^2 S^2 + \beta^3 S^3 + ...$$

We extend the Katz measure to the bipartitie graph A

$$Katz(A;\beta) = \beta A A^T A + \beta^2 (A A^T)^2 A + ...$$

where in the co-occurence matrix AA^T, two users i and j are considered connected if i and j belong to at least one same group, i.e. $(AA^T)_{i,j} > 0$. We consider paths from user i to user j by AA^T, and then user j to some other user k by AA^T and then user k to some group by A. Idea is that if user i shares some community with j it is more likely i will join some community j belongs to.
We will now expand Katz measure on the combined graph C

$$Katz(C;\beta) = \beta C + \beta^2 C^2 + ...$$

$$Katz(C;\beta) = \beta A + \beta^2 \lambda S A + \beta^3 (\lambda^2 S^2 A + A A^T A) + ...$$

This Katz measure generalizes the normal Katz measure by also considering some paths from user i to user j by matrix S, then user j to some group by matrix A. And also user i to user j by S, user j to user k by AA^T then again user k to user j by A and finaly user j to some group by A. In case of higher dimension of matrices you work with, truncated Katz is preffered, but for our problems we stick to normal Katz because matrices for testing are not high dimensional.
We will just roughly discuss which β and λ we

should take. In our algorithms β is calculated as reciprocal of the maximum absolute value of eigenvalues of matrix A. Usually we take $\lambda = 0.2$ but the point of that parametar is to factor the significance of user to user matrix and the connections between users itself.

ii. Latent factors model

III. Discussion

i. Results

References

[Figueredo and Wolf, 2009] Figueredo, A. J. and Wolf, P. S. A. (2009). Assortative pairing and life history strategy - a cross-cultural study. *Human Nature*, 20:317–330.