Google'PageRank算法

原文: 《The PageRank Citation Ranking: Bringing Order to the Web》

一、基本思路

网页上的跳转链接让全部网站构成了一个有向图:

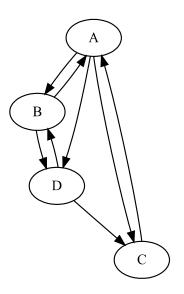


figure 1 网页间跳转

对于一个网站页面而言,指向该页面的入链越多,意味着该页面越重要,或者说该页面影响力越大。那么我们可以定义这样一个网站页面u影响力PR(u):

$$PR(u) = \Sigma_{v \in B_u} rac{PR(v)}{L(v)}$$

其中B(u)是入链集合,L(v)是页面v的出链数量,并且假设所有网页影响力总和为1(我们总可以乘以一个常数c以归一化)。在给出该定义后,我们可以考虑这样一个影响力向量:

$$egin{aligned} R &= [PR(u_1), PR(u_2), ..., PR(u_n)]^T \ &= [\Sigma_{v \in B_{u_1}} rac{PR(v)}{L(v)}, \Sigma_{v \in B_{u_2}} rac{PR(v)}{L(v)}, ..., \Sigma_{v \in B_{u_n}} rac{PR(v)}{L(v)}]^T \end{aligned}$$

为了更统一的表示上述向量,我们引入一个 δ 函数:

$$\delta(u,v) = egin{cases} 1 & u
ightarrow v \ 0 & u
ightarrow v \end{cases}$$

那么:

$$egin{aligned} \Sigma_{v \in B_{u_k}} rac{PR(v)}{L(v)} &= \Sigma_{i=1}^n \delta(u_i, u_k) rac{PR(u_i)}{L(u_i)} \ &= [rac{\delta(u_1, u_k)}{L(u_1)}, rac{\delta(u_2, u_k)}{L(u_2)}, ..., rac{\delta(u_n, u_k)}{L(u_n)}] \cdot [PR(u_1), PR(u_2), ..., PR(u_n)]^T \end{aligned}$$

对于影响力向量:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \left[\frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{1})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{1})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{1})}{L(u_{n})}\right] \cdot [PR(u_{1}), PR(u_{2}), ..., PR(u_{n})]^{T} \\ \left[\frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{2})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{2})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{2})}{L(u_{n})}\right] \cdot [PR(u_{1}), PR(u_{2}), ..., PR(u_{n})]^{T} \\ ... \\ \left[\frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{n})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{n})}{L(u_{n})}\right] \cdot [PR(u_{1}), PR(u_{2}), ..., PR(u_{n})]^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{1})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{1})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{1})}{L(u_{n})} \\ \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{2})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{2})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{1})}{L(u_{n})} \\ ... \\ \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{1})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{1})}{L(u_{n})} \\ \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{1})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{1})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{1})}{L(u_{n})} \\ ... \\ \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{2})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{1})}{L(u_{n})} \\ ... \\ \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{2})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{1})}{L(u_{n})} \\ ... \\ \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{2},u_{n})}{L(u_{2})}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_{n},u_{n})}{L(u_{n})} \\ ... \\ \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, ... \\ \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u_{1},u_{n})}{L(u_{1})}, \frac{\delta(u$$

注意到这样一个形式正是马尔可夫链随机游走到收敛的形式,那么如果对于一个网站页面有向图的转移矩阵,如果能够收敛,那么我们可以给每个网站页面任意一个影响力初始值,满足总和为1,在足够多此转移后,我们将得到每个页面的影响力。对于figure 1,我们可以写出其转移矩阵:

$$\begin{bmatrix} & A & B & C & D \\ A & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ B & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ C & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ D & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

假设四个页面的初始影响力都是0.25,那么经过足够多次转移后,影响力将收敛到 $PR(A)=\frac{1}{3}, PR(B)=\frac{2}{9}, PR(C)=\frac{2}{9}, PR(D)=\frac{2}{9}$ 。

二、存在的问题

上述模型是PageRank算法的核心,但是仍然存在几个问题:

1.Rank Leak

如果一个网页只有入链,没有出链,那么毫无疑问,在每一轮游走中,该页面的影响力将增大,对于整个有向图,所有的影响力都将最终流到这些只有入链的网页上,其他网页PR值将归于0。

2.Rank Sink

如果一个网页只有出链,没有入链,那么该网页的PR值必将归于0。

三、随机浏览模型

添加一个新的假设:用户并不都按照跳转链接来访问其他网页,还有可能直接访问其他网页(即访问不存在直接连接的网页),采用这种访问方式的概率很小。

通过该假设修正PR的定义:

$$PR(u) = rac{1-d}{n} + d \cdot \Sigma_{v \in B_u} rac{PR(v)}{L(v)}$$

基于该修正模型,新的影响力向量R'满足:

$$\begin{split} R' &= d \cdot R + \frac{1-d}{n} \cdot [1,1,...,1]^T \\ &= d \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta(u_1,u_1)}{L(u_1)}, \frac{\delta(u_2,u_1)}{L(u_2)}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_n,u_1)}{L(u_n)} \\ \frac{\delta(u_1,u_2)}{L(u_1)}, \frac{\delta(u_2,u_2)}{L(u_2)}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_n,u_2)}{L(u_n)} \\ ... \\ \frac{\delta(u_1,u_n)}{L(u_1)}, \frac{\delta(u_2,u_n)}{L(u_2)}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_n,u_n)}{L(u_n)} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} PR(u_1) \\ PR(u_2) \\ ... \\ PR(u_n) \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1-d}{n} \cdot [1,1,...,1]^T \\ &= d \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta(u_1,u_1)}{L(u_1)}, \frac{\delta(u_2,u_1)}{L(u_2)}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_n,u_1)}{L(u_2)} \\ \frac{\delta(u_1,u_2)}{L(u_1)}, \frac{\delta(u_2,u_2)}{L(u_2)}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_n,u_2)}{L(u_n)} \\ ... \\ \frac{\delta(u_1,u_n)}{L(u_1)}, \frac{\delta(u_2,u_n)}{L(u_2)}, ..., \frac{\delta(u_n,u_n)}{L(u_n)} \end{bmatrix} \cdot R' + \frac{1-d}{n} \cdot E \cdot R' \\ &= (d \cdot M + \frac{1-d}{n} \cdot E) \cdot R' \end{split}$$

其中E是一个 $n \times n$ 的全1矩阵,那么我们就得到了新模型的转移矩阵M':

$$M' = d \cdot M + rac{1-d}{n} \cdot E$$