Comparison of different sampling methods

method	uniform	d_p	d^2_p	d_d	d|g_p	d^2|g_p	d|g_d	d^2|g_d
1	0.57960	0.54300	0.49380	**0.46150**	0.47100	0.48280	0.55800	0.51450
2	0.49930	0.49480	0.80770	0.46360	0.49840	**0.43760**	0.57900	0.53980
3	0.51430	**0.40130**	0.42720	0.45000	0.47740	0.49730	0.63790	0.50920
4	0.83330	0.59360	0.59220	**0.45460**	0.47050	0.50990	0.63830	0.59530
5	0.58090	0.47150	0.61190	0.46390	0.52320	**0.45480**	0.58080	0.53280
avg.	**0.60148**	**0.50084**	**0.58656**	**0.45872**	**0.48810**	**0.47648**	**0.59880**	**0.53832**
dev.	**0.12057**	**0.06510**	**0.12929**	**0.00550**	**0.02027**	**0.02673**	**0.03307**	**0.03064**

The results are measured with the ratio between the frobenius forms of RESIDUAL matrix and ORIGINAL matrix. Settings are: n=2405, k=200, d=100, lambda=0.8, eta=0.1, theta=1, max_iter=100, descend_method=inverse

method	explanation
uniform	均匀采样
d_p	按度数分布随机采样
d^2_p	按度数平方分布随机采样
d_d	取度数最大
d|g_p	按（度数 / 所在社群大小）分布随机采样
d^2|g_p	按（度数平方 / 所在社群大小）分布随机采样
d|g_d	按（度数 / 所在社群大小）取最大
d^2|g_d	按（度数平方 / 所在社群大小）取最大