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一任务背景

一 任务背景



- 1、学习pagerank算法并熟悉其推导过程;
- 2、实现pagerank算法,理解阻尼系数的作用;
- 3、将pagerank算法运用于实际,并对结果进行分析



二任务描述

二任务描述



◆基本任务

• 利用实验一得到的出现次数最多前1000个的title之间的引用关系<title,<title1,...,titlek>>,由title为节点构造有向图,编写pagerank算法的代码,根据每个节点的入度计算其pagerank值,迭代直到误差小于10^-8

二任务描述



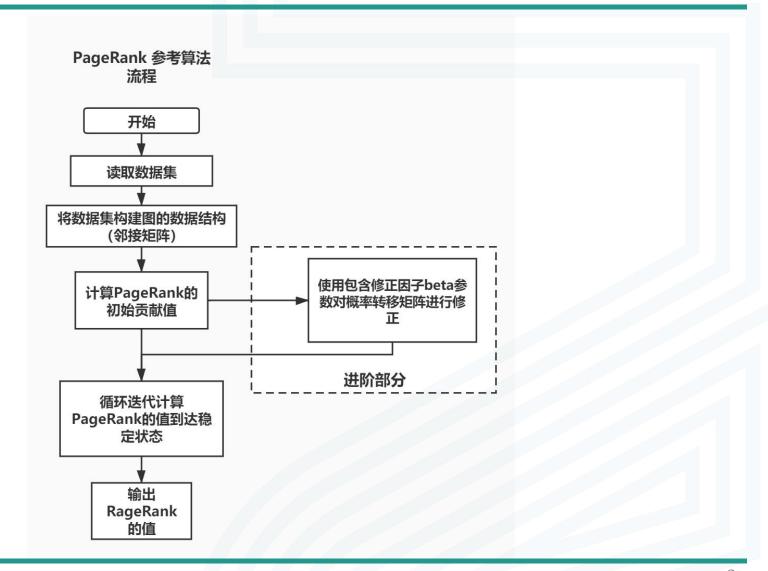
◆进阶任务

• 实验进阶版考虑加入teleport β,对概率转移矩阵进行修正,解决dead ends和spider trap的问题。





◆ PageRank算法流程:





- ◆ 概率转移矩阵计算与迭代:
 - Stochastic adjacency matrix M
 - Let page i has d_i out-links
 - If $i \to j$, then $M_{ji} = \frac{1}{d_i}$ else $M_{ji} = 0$
 - M is a column stochastic matrix
 - Columns sum to 1
 - Rank vector r: vector with an entry per page
 - r_i is the importance score of page i
 - $\sum_{i} r_{i} = 1$
 - The flow equations can be written

$$r = M \cdot r$$

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$$



- ◆ 概率转移矩阵计算与迭代:
 - Given a web graph with n nodes, where the nodes are pages and edges are hyperlinks
 - Power iteration: a simple iterative scheme
 - Suppose there are N web pages
 - Initialize: $\mathbf{r}^{(0)} = [1/N,....,1/N]^T$
 - Iterate: r^(t+1) = M ⋅ r^(t)
 - Stop when $|\mathbf{r}^{(t+1)} \mathbf{r}^{(t)}|_1 < \varepsilon$

 $|\mathbf{x}|_1 = \sum_{1 \le i \le N} |\mathbf{x}_i|$ is the **L**₁ norm Can use any other vector norm, e.g., Euclidean

$$r_j^{(t+1)} = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i^{(t)}}{d_i}$$

di out-degree of node i



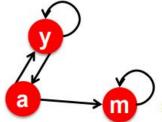
◆进阶:上述方法中的问题1 Spider Traps

Power Iteration:

• Set
$$r_j = 1$$

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$$

And iterate



| | y | a | m |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| у | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 |
| a | 1/2 | 0 | 0 |
| m | 0 | 1/2 | 1 |

m is a spider trap

$$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$$

$$r_a = r_y/2$$

$$r_{\rm m} = r_{\rm a}/2 + r_{\rm m}$$

Example:

Iteration 0, 1, 2, ...

All the PageRank score gets "trapped" in node m.



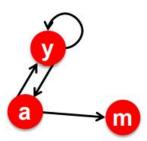
◆进阶:上述方法中的问题2 Dead Ends

Power Iteration:

• Set
$$r_j = 1$$

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$$

And iterate



| | У | a | m |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| y | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 |
| a | 1/2 | 0 | 0 |
| m | 0 | 1/2 | 0 |

$$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$$

$$r_a = r_y/2$$

$$r_m = r_a/2$$

Example:

Iteration 0, 1, 2, ...

Here the PageRank "leaks" out since the matrix is not stochastic.



- ◆ 进阶: 对概率转移矩阵进行修正
 - PageRank equation [Brin-Page, '98]

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \beta \frac{r_i}{d_i} + (1 - \beta) \frac{1}{N}$$

The Google Matrix A:

[1/N]_{NxN}...N by N matrix where all entries are 1/N

$$A = \beta M + (1 - \beta) \left[\frac{1}{N} \right]_{N \times N}$$

- We have a recursive problem: $r = A \cdot r$
 - And the Power method still works!
- What is β ?
 - In practice $\beta = 0.8, 0.9$ (make 5 steps on avg., jump)



四验收流程

四 验收流程



- title及其对应的pagerank值;
- 验收时对代码的大致解释;
- 验收时的提问与回答。