

# PageRank: An Eigenvector Problem

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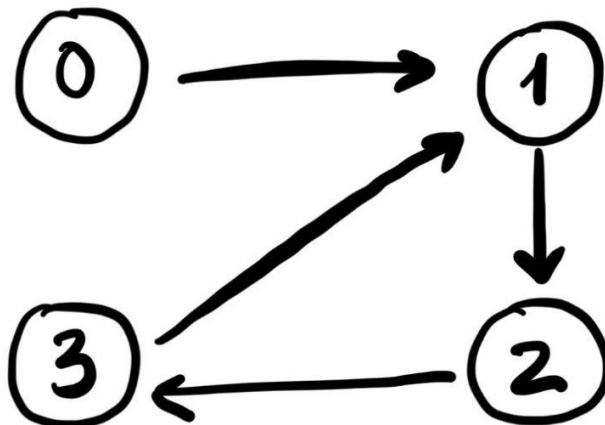
# What is the PageRank algorithm?

- Larry Page & Sergey Brin (1998)
- Determine a page's **importance** based on link structure
- A page is important if other **important pages linked** to it
- The secret sauce of the world's **most powerful** search engine
- I.e. Forbes, academic pages, etc.

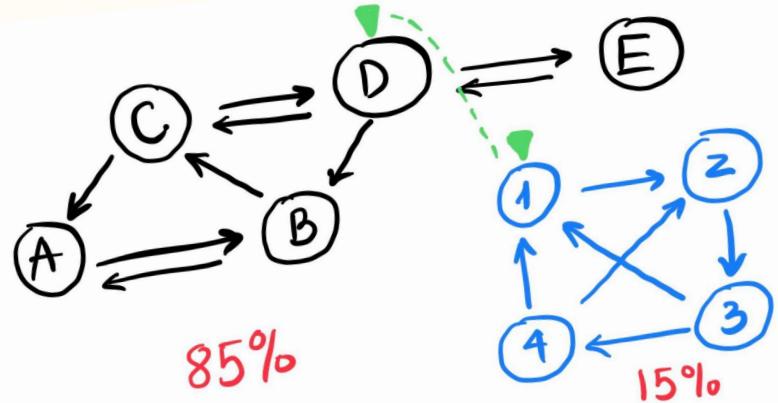
# The Web as a Directed Graph

Nodes = **pages** | Edges = **links** | Adjacency Matrix: column = **outgoing**, row = **incoming**

Out-degree: # of outgoing link



	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	1	0



## Random Surfer Model

**Damping factor:** typically 0.85

- 85% follow links
- 15% hop to random pages
- More on this later ...

# The PageRank Equation

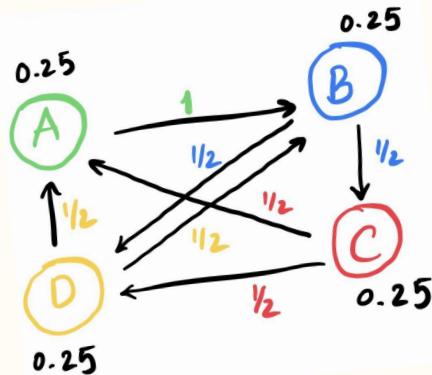
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Transition Matrix

Google Matrix

PageRank Vector

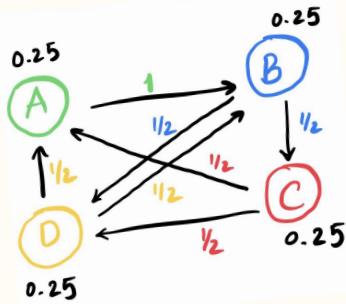


	A	B	C	D
A	0	0	1/2	1/2
B	1	0	0	0
C	0	1/2	0	0
D	0	1/2	1/2	0

## Transition Matrix M

$$M_{ij} = 1/d_j$$

- Page j links to page i
- Column-stochastic (sums to 1)
- $d_j > 0$ : out-degree of page  $j$



	A	B	C	D
IN	0	0	1/2	1/2
OUT	1	0	0	1/2
A	0	0	1/2	1/2
B	1	0	0	0
C	0	1/2	0	0
D	0	1/2	1/2	0

For each entry :  $G_{ij} = \alpha M + \frac{1-\alpha}{n}$

$$G_{11} = 0.85(0) + \frac{1-0.85}{4}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0375 & 0.0375 & 0.4625 & 0.4625 \\ 0.8875 & 0.0375 & 0.0375 & 0.4625 \\ 0.0375 & 0.4625 & 0.0375 & 0.0375 \\ 0.0375 & 0.4625 & 0.4625 & 0.0375 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Google Matrix G

$$G = \alpha M + (1-\alpha)/n (ee^T)$$

- $\alpha$  - damping factor : 0.85
- 2nd term:
  - Damping adjustment or teleportation
  - Uniform probability

$$(1-\alpha)/n (ee^T)$$

- Handle dead ends
  - Stuck = sum < 1
- Closed-circle traps
  - Spam farming
- Connection & Speed
  - Not fully connected
  - Huge computing time
- Humanizing the algorithm
  - 85% following links
  - 15% reset

# PageRank as an Eigenvector Problem

$$\mathbf{R}_{k+1} \lambda = \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{R}_k$$

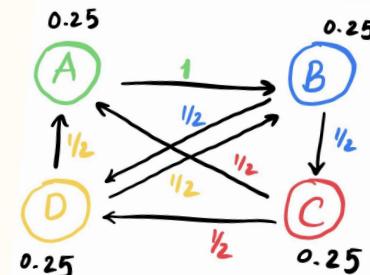
- Power iteration
  - ...( $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{R}))$ )
  - $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{G}^n \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}$
- Eigenvalue  $\lambda = 1$ 
  - $\mathbf{R}$ : rank scores = probabilities sum to 1  
→  $\lambda$  forced to be 1
- Self-consistent
  - Stable ranking system

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0375 & 0.0375 & 0.4625 & 0.4625 \\ 0.8875 & 0.0375 & 0.0375 & 0.4625 \\ 0.0375 & 0.4625 & 0.0375 & 0.0375 \\ 0.0375 & 0.4625 & 0.4625 & 0.0375 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{R}_0$  ↓

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.36 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

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# Python Demonstration

<https://github.com/minhtran021999/PageRank-Project.git>

**PAGE RANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION!**

**The End.**