

- ① Suppose there are n number of users and let interest vectors of all the users are like:-

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= \{a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots\} \\ v_2 &= \{a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots\} \\ v_3 &= \{a_{31}, a_{32}, \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

As per the question, V (computed vectors of all users will be:-

$$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, \dots, v_n\}$$

Since we know that any personalized PageRank vector can be written in the form of linear combination of $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$

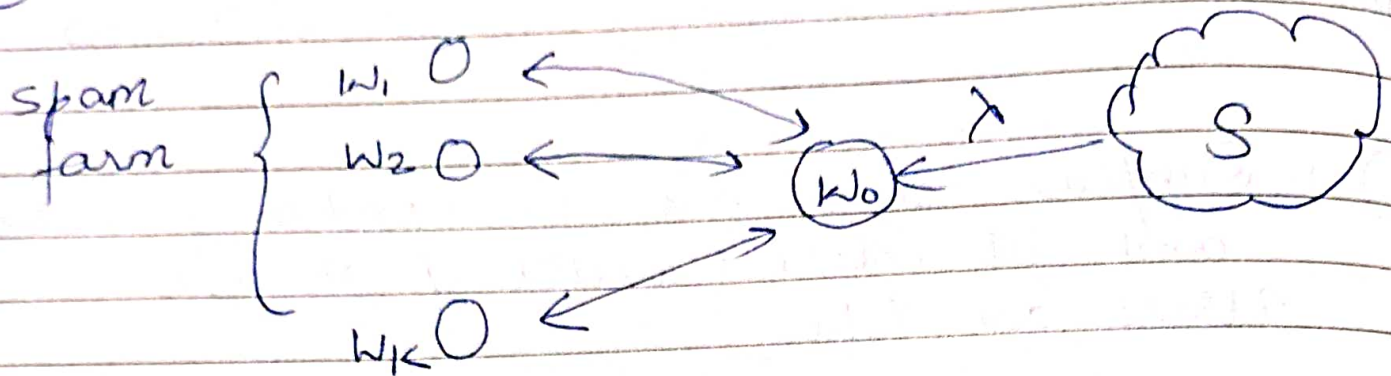
$$I = \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \alpha_3 v_3 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

Therefore $I \in \text{span}(V)$

Set of all personalized page rank vectors = $\text{span}(V)$

② Given :-



Parameters

$$N (\text{total pages}) = |S| + K + 1$$

$$\lambda (\text{pagerank flows from } S \rightarrow w_0) = \sum_{j \in S} \frac{p_j}{d_j} \rightarrow \text{pagerank of page } j \text{ (numerator)} \text{ and out degree } d_j \text{ (denominator)}$$

$p_0 \rightarrow$ pagerank of page w_0

We need to calculate p_0 using λ, K, N and α (teleportation parameter)

Now Page rank of w_0 (p_0) depends on 3 factors:

- ① Page rank received from $S \rightarrow \alpha \lambda$
- ② Page ranks received from $\{w_0 \dots w_k\} \rightarrow \alpha \sum_{i=1}^K p_i$
- ③ Pagerank received from random jump $\rightarrow (1-\alpha) \times \frac{1}{N}$

Combining all three factors

$$p_0 = \underset{(1)}{\alpha \lambda} + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^K \underset{(2)}{p_i} + \underset{(3)}{\frac{(1-\alpha)}{N}} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

Also $\underset{1 \leq i \leq K}{p_i} = \underset{K}{\frac{\alpha p_0}{K}} + \frac{(1-\alpha) \times 1}{N} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$

(uniform distribution of p_0 onto all p_i) (random jump)

Substitute (ii) in (i)

$$p_0 = \alpha \lambda + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^K \left(\frac{\alpha p_0}{K} + \frac{(1-\alpha)}{N} \right) + \frac{1-\alpha}{N}$$

$$p_0 = \alpha \lambda + \alpha \frac{(1-\alpha)K}{N} + \alpha^2 p_0 + \frac{1-\alpha}{N}$$

~~Prob~~

$$p_0(1-\alpha^2) = \alpha \lambda + \frac{(1-\alpha)}{N} (K\alpha + 1)$$

$$p_0 = \frac{\alpha \lambda}{1-\alpha^2} + \frac{(K\alpha + 1)}{(1+\alpha)N}$$

③ Given a turnstile stream of n distinct items.

→ no. of distinct items = n

no. of items with frequency $k = \frac{C}{k^3}$

no. of items with freq 1 = $\frac{C}{1^3}$

with freq 2 = $\frac{C}{2^3}$

with freq 3 = $\frac{C}{3^3}$

Hence $n = \frac{C}{1^3} + \frac{C}{2^3} + \frac{C}{3^3} + \dots$

$$n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{C}{k^3}$$

$$n = C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^3}$$

let $\lambda = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^3}$ which converges and is a constant

$$\text{Hence } C \approx \frac{n}{\lambda} \quad \lambda \approx 1.20$$

$$C \approx \frac{n}{1.20}$$

$$C \approx \frac{n}{1.2} \approx \frac{n}{1}$$

Hence $C \approx O(n)$

On fixing w , and d C s. using will give better guarantee for the given distribution.

Collaborated with:-

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