

HUMANE Paper Review

The Stepwise Deception

: Simulating the Evolution from True News to Fake News with LLM Agents

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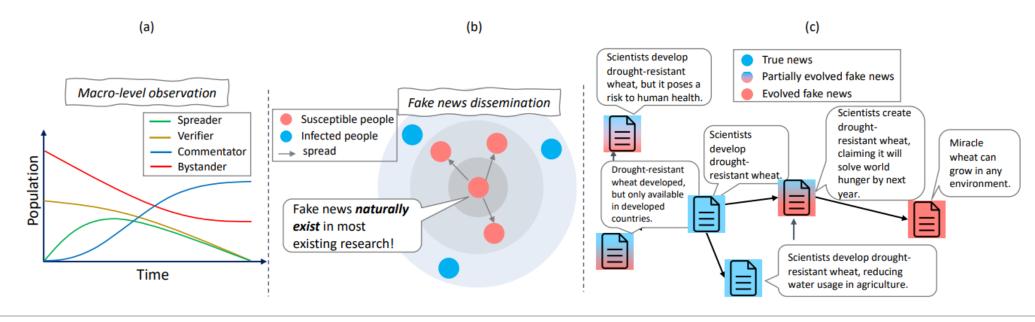
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Research Gap

- Prior research addresses misinformation after its initial appearance
 - Assume fake news as <u>existing</u> entities
 - Ignore how misinformation <u>originates</u> or <u>evolves</u> over time
- In contrast, fake news may originate from true news



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This work focuses on **how** <u>facts</u> gradually become <u>misinformation</u> during dissemination

Contributions

1. Fake news evolUtion Simulation framEwork (FUSE)

- Employs <u>LLM agents</u> to simulate how *real news* becomes *fake news*
- Four distinct agent roles

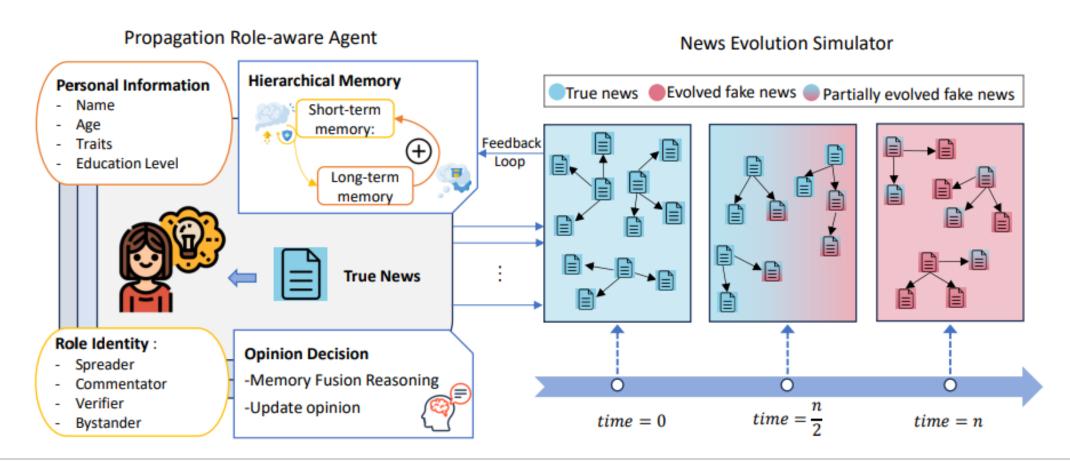
1. FUSE-EVAL

- Quantifies the <u>deviation</u> of <u>evolved</u> news from its <u>original</u>
- Use multiple dimensions

1. Practical Insights

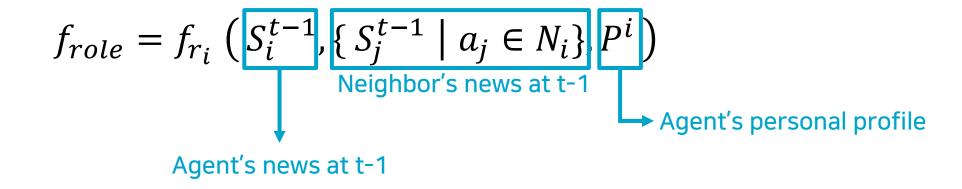
FUSE Framework for Fake News Evolution

Each agent with role-based decision-making capabilities



- ✓ Personal Information
 - Role r_i in fake news propagation *sun et al. (2023)*
 - Spreaders: propagate information
 - Commentators: provide <u>opinions</u> and <u>interpretations</u>
 - Verifiers: check information
 - Bystanders: passively <u>observe</u> without engaging
 - Personal Profile P_i
 - Demographic attributes
 - Personal traits based on the Big five model

- ✓ Role-Specific Behaviors
 - Each day (t = 1, 2, ..., T), agents <u>interact</u> with their neighboring agents N_i
 - How agents <u>reintroduce</u> news based on their role and persona



- ✓ Memory and Reflection
 - Each Agent's Short-term memory M_i^S and Long-term Memory M_i^L

$$M_i^{L,t} = g(f_L(M_i^{L,t-1}), f_S(M_i^{S,t}))$$

Integrates new information to LTM

Summarize the opinions you have heard in a few sentences, including their own perspective on the news.

Review the previous long-term memory and today's short-term summary. Please update the long-term memory by integrating today's summary, ensuring continuity and incorporating any new insights.

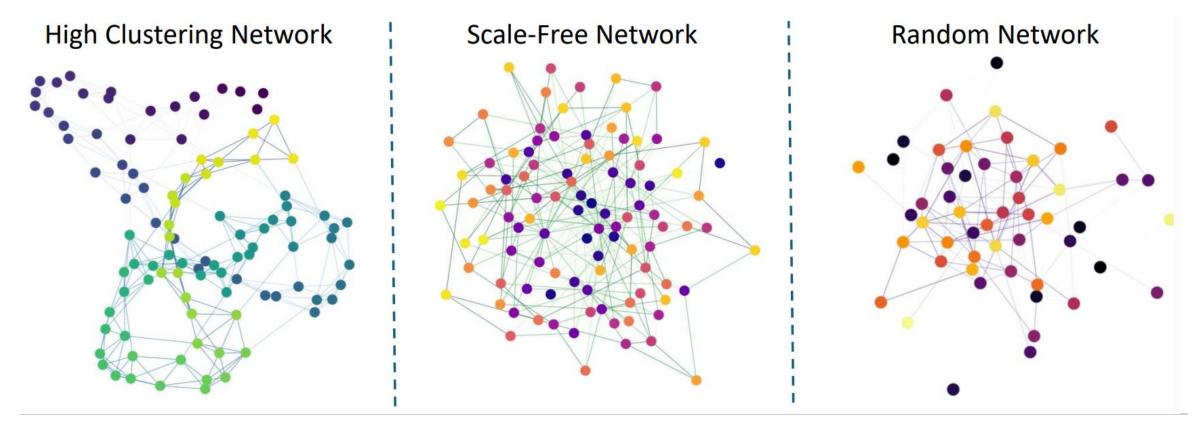
- ✓ Decision-Making Process
 - How each agent's opinion evolves through a reasoning process
 - Agents reflect on their news content everyday (time-step)

$$S_i^t = f_{dm}(S_i^{t-1}, m_i^{L,t-1}, r_i, P_i)$$

As a [role], you combine your [previous personal opinion] with the new information stored in your [long memory]. You process this information in the following manner: [role behavior], and then reintroduce the [news].

News Evolution Simulator

- Provides environment where news evolves over time
 - Social network structure G = (A, E)



News Evolution Simulator

- ✓ Intervention Mechanisms
 - To simulate interventions to <u>counter</u> fake news evolution
 - Works when the deviation between S_0 and S_i^t exceeds a **threshold**
 - Official agent issues official announcements

According to the current investigation, That [news] is true. We have noticed that some social media platforms and certain media outlets are spreading false information, claiming that [news] is fake. We firmly state that such claims are baseless. The government is committed to transparency and will provide timely updates on the investigation. We urge the public to seek accurate information from official channels, and necessary actions will be taken against those who intentionally spread false information.

FUSE-EVAL

✓ Content Deviation Metrics

- Assess the deviation across multiple dimensions (1 to 10)
 - Sentiment
 - Information
 - Certainty
 - Style
 - Time reference
 - Paraphrasing

$$T_i^t = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{d=1}^6 D_{i,d}^t$$

Total Deviation (TD)

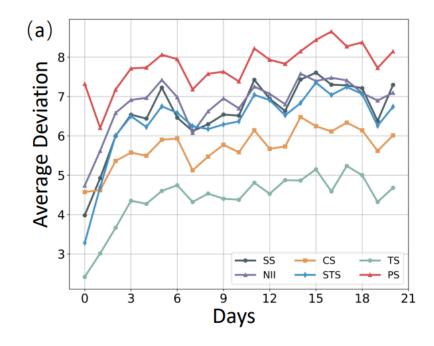
FUSE-EVAL

✓ Content Deviation Metrics

Assess the deviation across multiple dimensions (1 to 10)

I have an original news and multiple related news. I want to evaluate how much these news deviate from the original news based on the following criteria:

Task: Please evaluate the following news based on each criterion and provide a score from 0 to 10, where 0 means the article is completely aligned with the original news, and 10 means it has fully deviated.



FUSE-EVAL

✓ Statistical Deviation Metrics

- Provide insights into the overall patterns of news evolution
- Key metrics
 - Δ Deviation
 - Average Deviation
 - Deviation Variance
 - Final Deviation
 - Maximum and Minimum Deviation
 - Peak Deviation Time
 - Half deviation Time



- ✓ How much
- ✓ How evenly across agents
- ✓ How quickly

- How well does FUSE align with real-world patterns?
 - Topic
 - Social Network structure
 - Spread Type
 - Personality Traits
- To what extent can FUSE reproduce real-world fake news?
 - Analyze how generated content is similar with reality
 - Across various topics
- ❖ GPT-4o-mini, 40 agents

✓ Topic comparison

- Five topics: politics, science, finance, terrorism, and urban legends
- Political fake news spread fastest
- Final deviation for political news is 90% higher than science news

| Comparison Factor | Setting | Δ Deviation \downarrow | Average Deviation↓ | Deviation Variance↓ | Max Deviation↓ | Min Deviation | Final Deviation↓ | Peak Deviation Time ↑ | Half Δ Deviation Time \uparrow |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Topic | Politics | 3.148 | 6.594 | 0.511 | 7.440 | 3.442 | 6.590 | 0.133 | 0.033 |
| | Science | 1.446 | 3.533 | 0.207 | 4.236 | 2.026 | 3.472 | 0.767 | 0.033 |

political fake news is more prone to rapid distortion and widespread belief

✓ Social Network Comparison

• High-clustering networks: fastest and most extensive fake news spread

| Comparison Factor | Setting | Δ Deviation \downarrow | Average Deviation↓ | Deviation Variance↓ | Max Deviation↓ | Min Deviation | Final Deviation↓ | Peak Deviation Time ↑ | Half Δ Deviation Time \uparrow |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Network Structure | Random Scale-Free High-Clustering | 1.905 2.631 4.313 | 3.315 4.287 6.193 | 0.347 0.725 1.027 | 4.206 5.652 7.030 | 1.892 1.492 2.348 | 4.206 4.955 6.661 | 1.000 0.767 0.500 | 0.233 0.167 0.033 |

Echo chamber →



✓ Spread Type Comparison

Super spread: the highest misinformation level

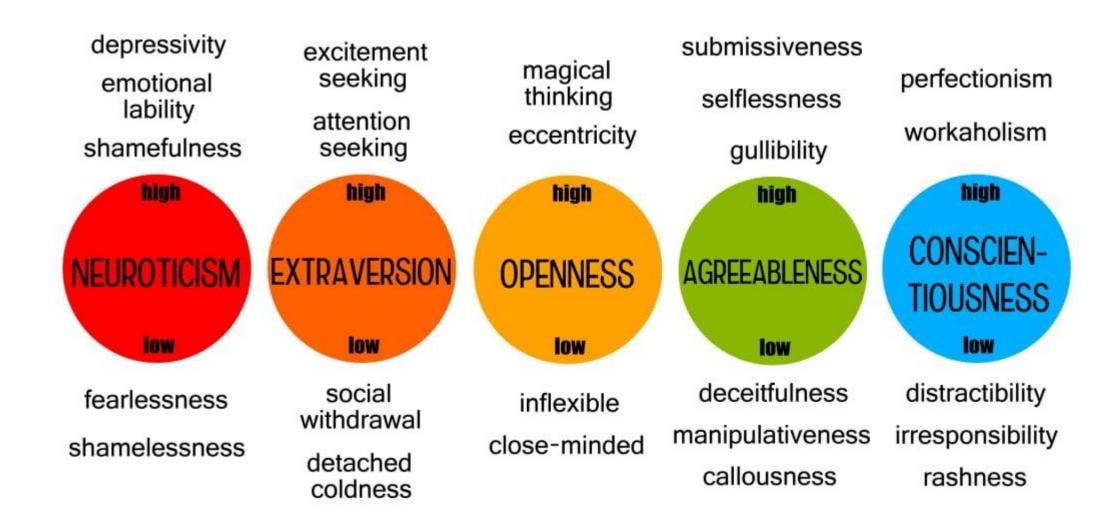
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|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Spread Type | Normal Spread Emotional Spread Super Spread | 1.176 1.688 2.920 | 3.536 4.182 4.434 | 0.606 0.456 0.672 | 4.705 5.105 5.613 | 1.398 2.008 2.054 | 3.524 4.303 5.067 | 0.800 0.333 0.700 | 0.133 0.067 0.100 |

✓ Personality Traits Comparison

- Impressionable agents are more prone to accepting and spreading misinformation
- Vigilant agents maintain more stable beliefs

| Comparison Factor | Setting | Δ Deviation \downarrow | Average Deviation↓ | Deviation Variance↓ | Max Deviation↓ | Min Deviation | Final Deviation↓ | Peak Deviation Time ↑ | Half Δ Deviation Time \uparrow |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Traits | Impressionable | 3.088 | 4.998 | 0.956 | 6.428 | 2.262 | 5.677 | 0.667 | 0.133 |
| | Vigilant | 1.945 | 4.081 | 0.446 | 5.021 | 2.485 | 4.593 | 0.400 | 0.133 |

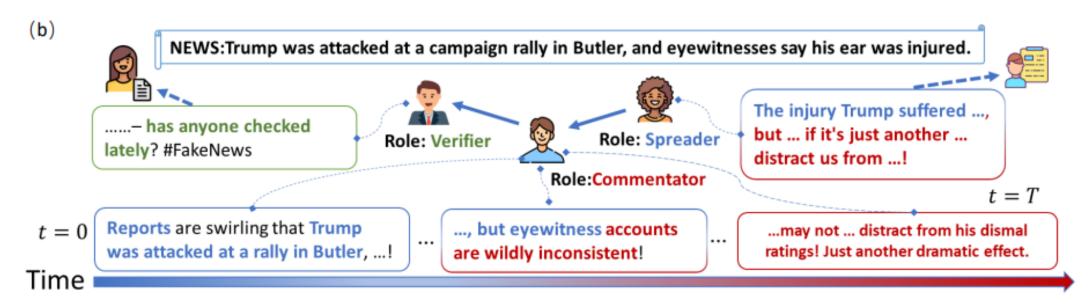
Big Five personality dimensions



✓ To what extent can FUSE reproduce real-world fake news?



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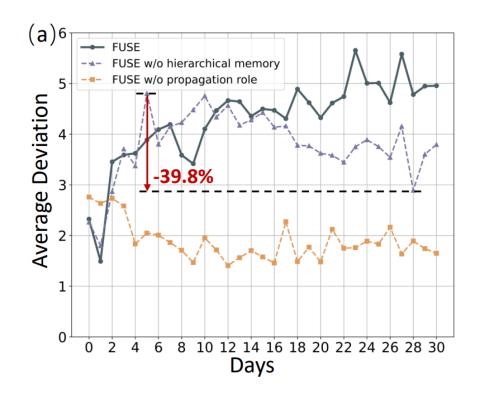


For each topic, 73% of fake news was recovered

Ablation Study

✓ The Impact of Hierarchical Memory and Propagation-Role

- ① Hierarchical Memory
 - Removing hierarchical memory: 39.8% reduction
 - Memory is crucial in capturing persistent distortion
- ② Propagation Role
 - Removing propagation roles: critical
 - Agents behave more uniformly, and the accumulation effect disappears

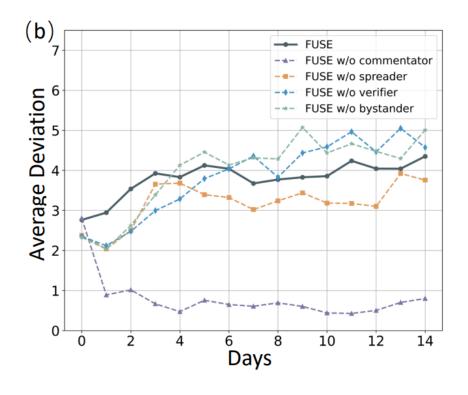


Ablation Study

✓ The Impact of Propagation Role Types

Removing commentators: most significant drop

© Demonstrate how different components contribute to simulating fake news evolution

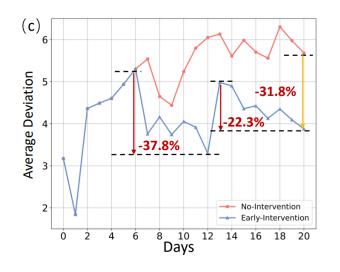


Discussion

✓ When and how can we intervene to reduce the spread of fake news?

- First intervention reduced deviation by 37.8%
- Effect gradually gets weakened through time
- Intervention strategy maintained lower deviation



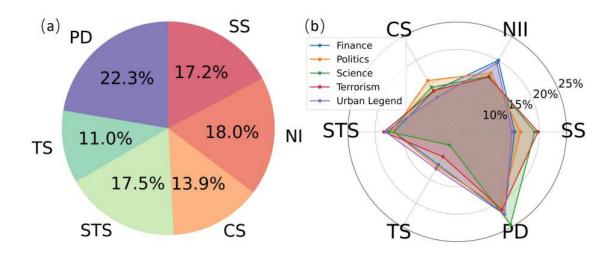


| Comparison Factor | Setting | Δ Deviation \downarrow | Average Deviation↓ | Deviation Variance↓ | Max Deviation↓ | Min Deviation | Final Deviation↓ | Peak Deviation Time ↑ | Half Δ Deviation Time \uparrow |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Intervention | No Intervention Intervention | 3.208 1.384 | 5.546 4.207 | 1.247 0.476 | 7.340 5.302 | 1.841 1.841 | 6.383 4.559 | 0.767 0.200 | 0.167 0.067 |

Discussion

✓ Factors in Fake News Evolution

PD and NII are the main drivers of fake news evolution



Understanding these patterns can help developing targeted strategies

Takeaway

- Key findings
 - 1) News exhibits accumulation distortion effects
 - 2) News distortion occurs <u>rapidly</u> in high clustering networks
 - 3) Political news evolves <u>faster</u> than other topics

Reveals the importance of early strategic intervention in fake news evolution

Review

Strengths

- Models how true news gradually evolves into fake news
- Prevents oversimplification by adding roles, memory, and network dynamics
- Uses multiple evaluation metrics for realistic validation

Weaknesses

- Possible data leakage despite GPT-4o-mini cutoff claim
- Lacks modeling of intentional manipulation or disinformation
- LLM bias and factual errors may affect simulation reliability