IMP

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## ISE-One IC Sample

```
初始化ActivitySet为SeedSet
count = ActivitySet.length
while (!ActivitySet.IsAmpty())
    newActivitySet 初始化为空
    for each seed in ActivitySet
        for each inactive neighbor in seed
            seed 以自己和邻居间的权重为概率尝试去激活邻居
            if (激活成功)
                更新邻居状态
                newActivitySet.add(neighbor)
            endif
        end for
    end for
    count = count + newActivitySet.length
    ActivitySet = newActivitySet
 end while
return count
```

## ISE-One LT Sample

```
初始化ActivitySet为SeedSet
初始化每个结点的阈值(随机产生),如果产生0.0的阈值,加入ActivitySet中
count = ActivitySet.length
while (!ActivitySet.IsAmpty())
   newActivitySet 初始化为空
   for each seed in ActivitySet
       for each inactive neighbor in seed
           计算该邻居结点的所有激活状态邻居的权重总和w_total
           if (w_total>= neighbor.thresh)
               更新邻居状态为Active
               newActivitySet.add(neighbor)
           endif
       end for
   end for
    count = count + newActivitySet.length
    ActivitySet = newActivitySet
 end while
return count
```

#### ISE

return sum / N

▶ 重复IC或LT的采样过程N次,通常N = 10000,取影响结点数目的平均值 sum = 0
N = 1000000
for i to N:
 oneSample = one\_LT\_Sample() or one\_IC\_Sample()
 sum = sum + oneSample

#### **IMP**

- ▶ 通常有2类算法
- ▶ 贪心算法: 爬山贪婪算法、CELF、CELF++、NewGreedy、MixGreedy、SCG等等
- ► 启发式算法: Degree、DegreeDiscount、PMIA等等

# 爬山贪婪算法

- ▶ 每次选取边际效益最大的结点
- ▶ 每次选取都要对所有结点计算边际效益,复杂度高

## 启发式算法

- ► 不需要计算边际效益,即不进行准确评估,仅计算出某些特性,根据这些特性去优 先选择结点
- ▶ 计算量小,但效果没有贪心算法好

# 综合使用启发式算法和贪心算法

- ▶ 比如先利用启发式算法选出一些候选结点
- ▶ 再利用贪心算法从候选结点中挑选