

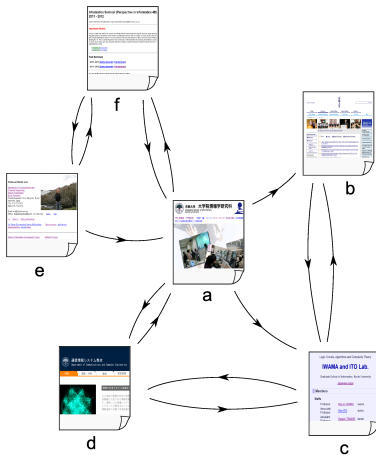
# Verifying Nash Equilibria in PageRank Games on Undirected Web Graphs

David Avis, Kazuo Iwama and Daichi Paku

ISAAC 2011, Yokohama

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# Directed graphs: WWW



## $\alpha$ -random walks

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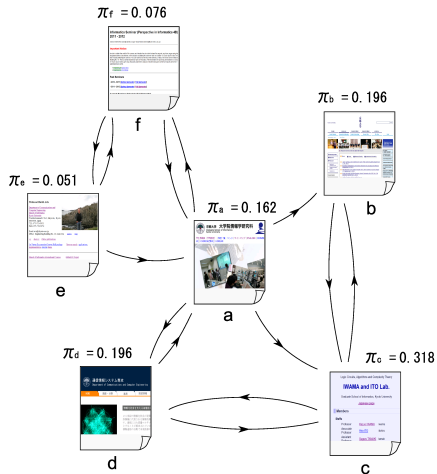
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- In this talk we assume  $q$  is uniform.



# PageRank



# Computing PageRank

- Potential:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{uv} &= P\{\alpha \text{ random walk from } u \text{ visits } v \text{ before jumping}\} \\ &= \frac{1 - \alpha}{|\Gamma(u)|} \sum_{i \in \Gamma(u)} \phi_{iv}.\end{aligned}$$

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- PageRank = stationary distribution  $\pi$

$$\pi_v = \alpha \frac{\sum_{u \in V} q_u \phi_{uv}}{1 - \frac{(1-\alpha)}{|\Gamma(v)|} \sum_{i \in \Gamma(v)} \phi_{iv}}.$$

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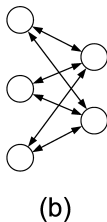
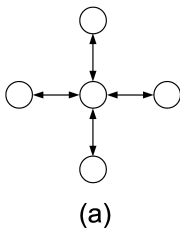
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- $\alpha$ -insensitive**: NE for all  $0 < \alpha < 1$ .



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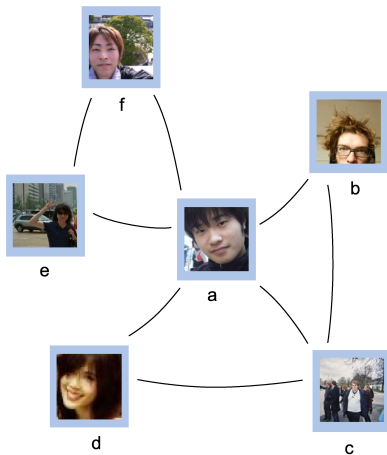
- A page  $u$  is in best response if it links only to nodes  $v$  that **maximize  $\phi_{uv}$**
- If a strongly connected graph  $G$  is a NE all edges are **bidirected**.
- $\alpha$ -sensitive NE exist (Chen et al.'09)

# Undirected graphs

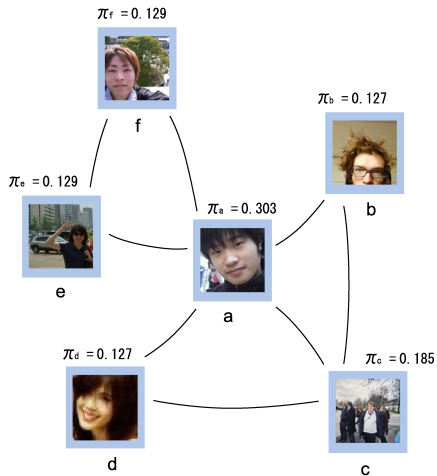
We study PageRank for undirected graphs, such as:

- Friends on Facebook
- Co-authorship (Erdős graph)
- Bilateral agreements

# Undirected graphs: Facebook



# Undirected graphs: PageRank

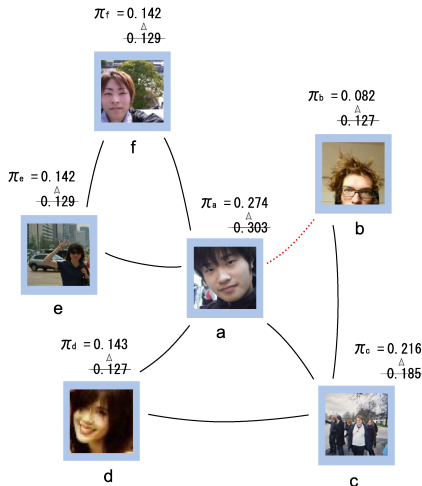


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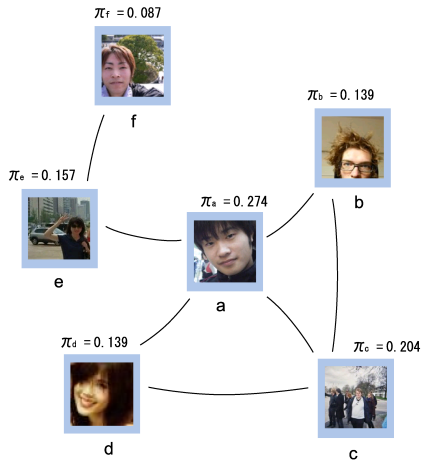
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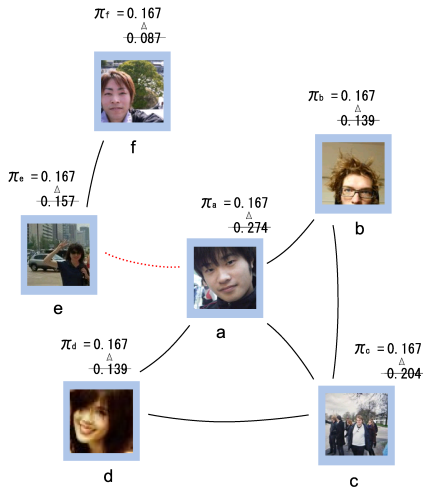
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## Undirected PageRank games - 3

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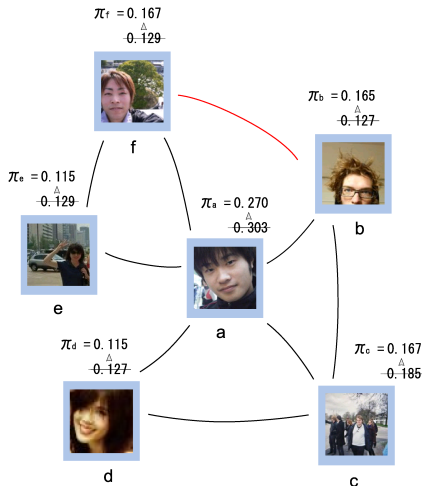


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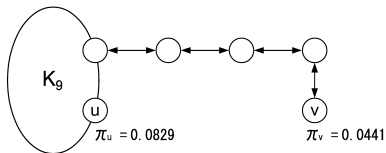
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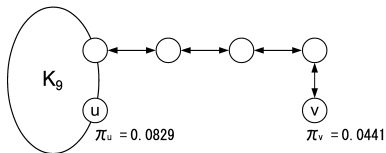
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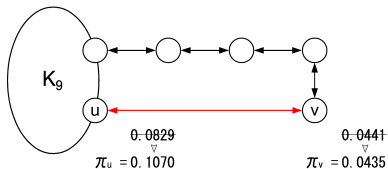


# Undirected PageRank games - 5

- $u$  tries to add edge  $uv$  ...



- ... but  $v$  refuses!



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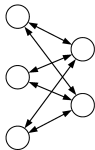
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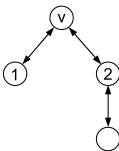
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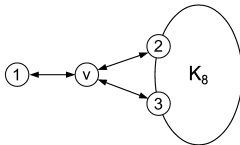
## Directed vs Undirected NE



(a)



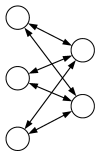
(b)



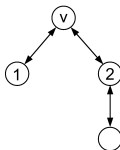
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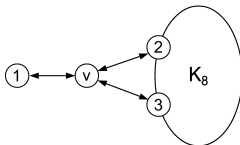
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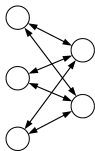
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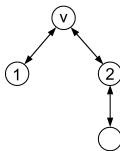
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Directed: delete  $v_2$

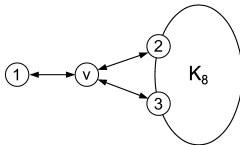
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(b)



(c)

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Directed: delete v2
- (c) Undirected: NE only for  $4/7 \leq \alpha < 1$   
else delete **both** v2 and v3  
Directed: Not NE

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**Input:** An undirected graph  $G$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $q$ .

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- Let  $k = k(G)$  the max vertex degree in any biconnected component
- $G$  is a graph:  $O(2^k n^4)$  algorithm.

## Algorithm for trees

- A **strategy** for page  $v$  is a  $|\Gamma(v)|$ -vector  $x$  where  $x_i = 1$  if  $i$ -th edge retained, else  $x_i = 0$ .

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- $G$  is a NE iff for any strategy  $x$

$$\pi_v(\mathbf{1}) \geq \pi_v(x)$$

# Fractional programming (Megiddo's method)

- To solve:

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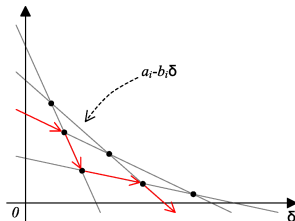
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- $z^*$  is the optimum solution to  $Q$  iff  $h(z^*) = 0$ .

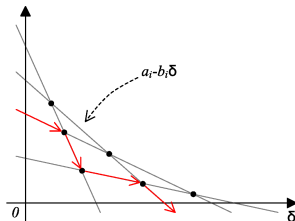
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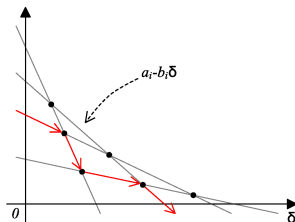


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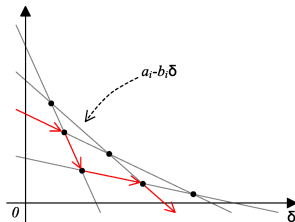


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- Since  $G$  is a tree we have

$$\sum_{v \in V} (|\Gamma(v)|^2) \leq 4n^2$$

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