

La matematica di

Google

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All'inizio degli anni '90....



“Il **World Wide Web** ravviva **Internet**, fino allora *solo-testo*, con immagini, suoni e filmati. Milioni di persone accedono a Internet per lavoro, studio e divertimento.”



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# Celebrate the Century™

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## 1990s

CELEBRATE THE CENTURY™

### In Final Decade, Cold War Ends, Economy Booms

**T**he Soviet Union collapsed, effectively ending the Cold War. Scissors were replaced by the United States in the Russian ball in baseball, and in the billion-dollar market called the "dot-com" revolution.

In 1993, millionaires were elected to public office. A record number of women were elected to public office in 1992—women called the "New Democrats" on the left. American astronauts joined Russian cosmonauts on the Mir space station, and Mar's landings and Mars Global Surveyor sent back exponentially more images of the red planet. A spangly of American sports and science was heard by astronauts, Mars' orbiting but their systems were found by astronauts, and the World Wide Web and e-mail revolutionized communication.

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In Washington, D.C., the Ronald Reagan Institute got underway in Los Angeles, the City Center architecture got underway. Moslems looked to see Titanic and Jurassic Park re-created, such as remodeling and film taking attached groups people, and the U.S. women's softball, soccer and basketball teams played themselves the best in the world.

Have words: revolutionize, pop, dot, ice, 12x

POLITICAL FIGURES • LIFE



Marzo-aprile 1994: il **World Wide Web Worm**

un indice di 150.000 pagine  
circa 1500 ricerche al giorno

Novembre 1997: i migliori motori di ricerca

un indice fra 2.000.000 e 100.000.000 pagine  
circa 20.000.000 ricerche al giorno



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Oggi:

il World Wide Web contiene milioni di milioni di documenti.

Senza un buon criterio per ordinare i risultati di una ricerca  
l'informazione cercata è sommersa  
in un mare di risultati irrilevanti.



Il 27 settembre 1998, appare Google

# Google!

Search the web using Google!

10 results



Google Search

I'm feeling lucky

*Index contains ~25 million pages (soon to be much bigger)*

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# Gli inventori: Larry Page & Sergey Brin



Presto Google diventa il motore di ricerca più usato.

Google presenta i risultati più rilevanti in testa.

Il segreto di Google ?

l'algoritmo PageRank,

che calcola il grado di rilevanza di ogni pagina del web.

# Due miti da sfatare

Le pagine importanti sono le **più visitate**?

**FALSO!**

Sono quelle che hanno **più link** da altre pagine?

**FALSO!**

Da cosa dipende la rilevanza di una pagina?

Dipende dalla rilevanza  
delle pagine che hanno un link verso di essa.

# Google scansiona e indicizza le pagine del Web

## GoogleDentro la Ricerca



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## Scansione e indicizzazione

Il viaggio di un termine di ricerca inizia ancor prima della digitazione, con la scansione e l'indicizzazione del Web su cui sono disponibili milioni di milioni di documenti.

Google conta i link in entrata e in uscita da ogni pagina

 <b>Googlebot (66.249.69.117)</b> [Label IP Address] (0 returning visits)		
 <b>Mountain View, California, United States</b>		
24 Dec 2015	07:29:06	(No referring link) www.mat.uniroma2.it/~geo2/TEN2014home.html
13 Jan	11:31:38	(No referring link) www.mat.uniroma2.it/~geo2/TEN2014home.html
5 Feb	01:37:12	(No referring link) <i>Unknown</i>



$P_1, \dots, P_m$  le pagine del web

L'algoritmo **PageRank** assegna ad ogni pagina un numero  $x_i \geq 0$

$x_i =$  "grado di rilevanza" della pagina  $P_i$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m = 1$$

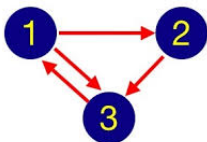
$x_i$  grande  $\Leftrightarrow$  pagina  $P_i$  importante.

La rilevanza di una pagina è data dalla *somma pesata delle rilevanze delle pagine che hanno un link verso di essa.....*

**N.B.: i link a se stessi non contano...!!!**

$$x_i = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{n_j} x_j,$$

dove  $j$  indica le pagine  $P_j$  che puntano verso  $P_i$ ,  
ed  $n_j$  è il numero di link da  $P_j$  verso altre pagine.



$$x_1 = 0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3$$

Soluzioni:  $x_1 = x_3$ ,  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_2$

Con la condizione  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$ ,

**soluzione  $x_1 = x_3 = 0.4$ ,  $x_2 = 0.2$ .**

I numeri

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, \quad x_1 + \dots + x_m = 1$$

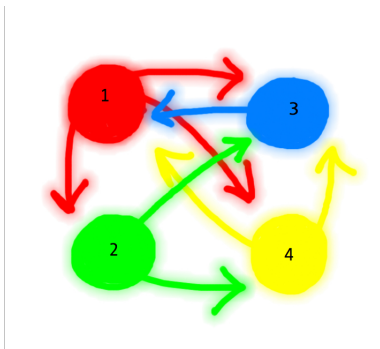
sono soluzioni di un sistema lineare:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= && \frac{1}{n_2}x_2 + \frac{1}{n_3}x_3 + \dots \\ x_2 &= \frac{1}{n_1}x_1 + && + \frac{1}{n_3}x_3 + \dots \\ &\vdots = &\vdots &\vdots && \vdots & \dots \\ x_m &= \frac{1}{n_1}x_1 + \frac{1}{n_2}x_2 + \frac{1}{n_3}x_3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

LA TEORIA: *per i sistemi di questo tipo*

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$  sono univocamente determinati.

Proviamo l'algoritmo PageRank su un altro mini-esempio:



Ci sono 4 pagine:  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_4$

$$n_1 = 3, \quad n_2 = 2, \quad n_3 = 1, \quad n_4 = 2.$$

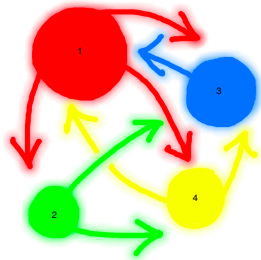
$$x_1 = x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{3}x_1$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_4$$

$$x_4 = \frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2$$

Risolvendo il sistema



$$x_1 = 12/31 \sim 0.387$$

$$x_2 = 4/31 \sim 0.129$$

$$x_3 = 9/31 \sim 0.290$$

$$x_4 = 6/31 \sim 0.194$$

Nel linguaggio dell'**ALGEBRA LINEARE**

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

è un **AUTOVETTORE** della matrice

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# THE \$25,000,000,000\* EIGENVECTOR THE LINEAR ALGEBRA BEHIND GOOGLE

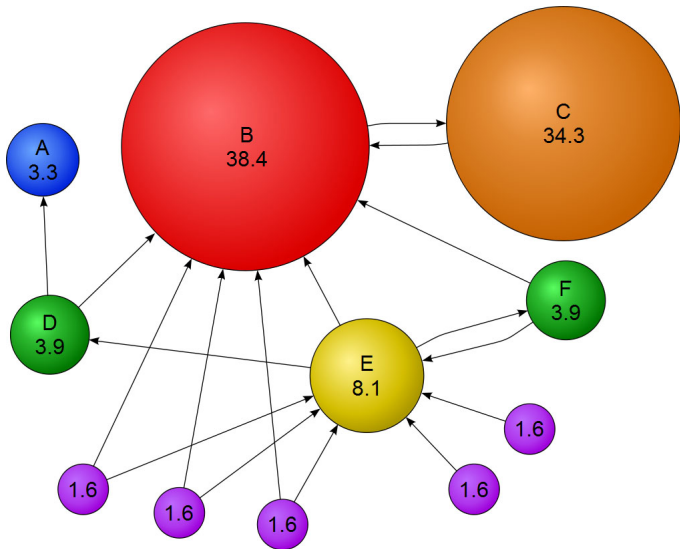
KURT BRYAN<sup>†</sup> AND TANYA LEISE<sup>‡</sup>

**Abstract.** Google's success derives in large part from its PageRank algorithm, which ranks the importance of webpages according to an eigenvector of a weighted link matrix. Analysis of the PageRank formula provides a wonderful applied topic for a linear algebra course. Instructors may assign this article as a project to more advanced students, or spend one or two lectures presenting the material with assigned homework from the exercises. This material also complements the discussion of Markov chains in matrix algebra. Maple and Mathematica files supporting this material can be found at [www.rose-hulman.edu/~bryan](http://www.rose-hulman.edu/~bryan).

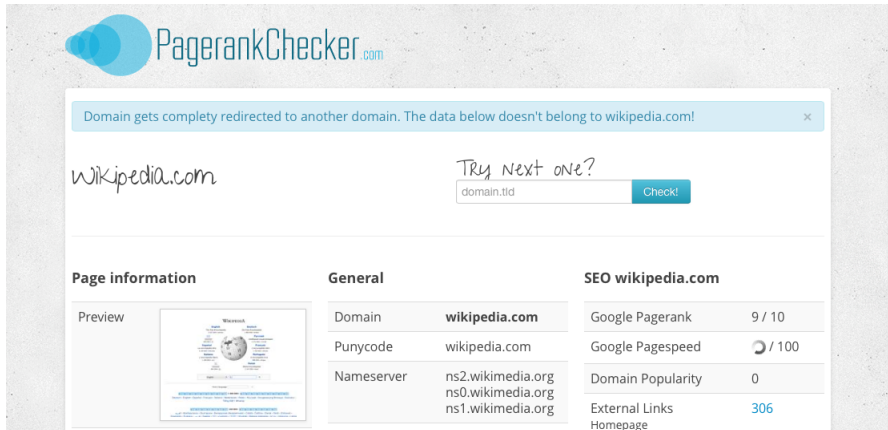
**Key words.** linear algebra, PageRank, eigenvector, stochastic matrix

**AMS subject classifications.** 15-01, 15A18, 15A51

Il secondo classificato ha solo un link in arrivo...ma molto importante...



Sul web si trovano diversi programmi che dicono di saper calcolare il **PageRank** di qualunque sito:




**PagerankChecker.com**

Domain gets completely redirected to another domain. The data below doesn't belong to wikipedia.com!

wikipedia.com

TRY next one?

domain.tld

Page information	General	SEO wikipedia.com
Preview 	Domain <b>wikipedia.com</b>	Google Pagerank 9 / 10
	Punycode wikipedia.com	Google Pagespeed 3 / 100
	Nameserver ns2.wikimedia.org ns0.wikimedia.org ns1.wikimedia.org	Domain Popularity 0
		External Links Homepage 306

whitehouse.gov

Try next one?

domain.tld

Check!

### Page information


Preview



### General

Domain	<b>whitehouse.gov</b>
Punycode	whitehouse.gov
Nameserver	usw1.akam.net use6.akam.net ns1-176.akam.net usw5.akam.net

### SEO whitehouse.gov

Google Pagerank	10 / 10
Google Pagespeed	 / 100
Domain Popularity	0
External Links	8
Homepage	

mat.uniroma2.it

Try next one?

domain.tld

Check!

### Page information

Preview



### General

Domain	<b>mat.uniroma2.it</b>
Punycode	mat.uniroma2.it
Nameserver	dns.uniroma2.it dns1.uniroma2.it
HTTP Status	200

### SEO mat.uniroma2.it

Google Pagerank	5 / 10
Google Pagespeed	 / 100
Domain Popularity	0
External Links	0
Homepage	

27 settembre 2015: Google ha compiuto 17 anni.



**Google's 17th Birthday**