An Enhanced Probabilistic Fairness-Aware Group Recommendation by Incorporating Social Activeness

Yang Xiao[a], Qingqi Pei[a,*], Lina Yao[b], Shui Yu[c], Lei Bai[b], Xianzhi Wang[c]

[a]State Key Laboratory of Integrated Services Networks, Xidian University, Xi'an, 710071, China
[b]School of Computer Science and Engineering, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia
[c]School of Software, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2007, Australia

Abstract

Compared with individual recommendation, recommending services to a group of users is more complicated because of various users' preference should be considered and introduces new challenging such as fairness, which has never been well studied in current works. In this paper, we propose a novel recommendation scheme called PFGR, which combines a probabilistic model with coalition game strategy, to ensure the accuracy and fairness between groups of users. Given a group of users and a set of services, PFGR models a generative process for service selection in light of several observations: 1) each group is related with several topics; 2) users' decisions on the service selection depends on their expertise, the opinions of members they are familiar with, and group influence; 3) each group contains active users and inactive user, whose activeness contributes to the existence of group. PFGR first estimates the preference of each user on a candidate service via combining user's expertise, inherent connection, and group influence. Then, it determines a group's decision on a service by aggregating the preference of group members using adaptive weights. Finally, PFGR considers users' activeness and employs a strategy based on coalition game to produce a ranked list which is fair to each group member as much as possible. Experimental results on three real-world datasets validate that PFGR can achieve higher Hit Rate and Average Reciprocal Hit Rank than state-of-the-art approaches, which indicates that PFGR attains both the precision and fairness of recommendation.

Keywords: Group recommendation, User activeness, Probabilistic model, Fairness, Coalition game

1. Introduction

Traditional recommender systems (RSs) aim to provide appropriate services for a single user based on her preferences. Such RSs have been deployed in a wide range of areas such as music (Yahoo), restaurants (Foursquare), and hiking (Meetup). However, many contexts requires recommending to a group of users (i.e., group recommendation) while various preferences of all the group members should be considered. For example, in cases of selecting a picnic location for a group of friends, recommending a restaurant for a company's annual meeting, arranging attractions for a group of tourists, the traditional individual recommendation methods no longer fit.

Group recommendation is more complicated than individual recommendation. Since group members may have different preferences [1, 2], a service preferred by one user may not satisfy another user's taste. Moreover, each user hopes her preferred service to appear at a top position in the service list recommended to her group. According to the studies in the fair division of sources [3, 4, 5], a recommended services list is *fair* to a user if and only if her preferred service is ranked at a top position [6]. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to recommend a ranked service list that is fair to every user, i.e., *fairness*. An ideal recommendation approach for group not only guarantee the accuracy but also efficiently solve fairness issue.

Most current studies on group recommendation [7, 8, 9, 1, 10, 11, 12] determines the services that satisfy the group members' preferences via modelling users' implicit peer influence [1]. However, they cannot solve the fairness issue because they commonly lack a proper method to balance the various preferences. Other studies [6, 13, 14, 2, 15] convert the *fairness* issue into a comparison sequencing problem and design a preference-based sequencing strategy to rank the recommended services. Although this strategy can ensure fairness to some extent, it cannot tackle the scenarios where group members have conflicting preferences. As it is intractable to compare users' preference (e.g., distinguish the optimal options from spicy and light food preferences), the recommended list derived by this strategy can only guarantees a part of users' preferences instead of all the users' preferences. Therefore, sequencing strategy based on preference is improper.

Fortunately, the social regularization principle [16] pro-

*Corresponding author
Email addresses: yangtomas7@gmail.com (Yang Xiao), qqpei@mail.xidian.edu.cn (Qingqi Pei), lina.yao@unsw.edu.au (Lina Yao), Shui.Yu@uts.edu.au (Shui Yu), baisanshi@gmail.com (Lei Bai), xianzhi.wang@uts.edu.au (Xianzhi Wang)

vides a interesting viewpoint: the more contribution you pay, the more priority or return you win [17]. For a group, its formation and sustainability heavily depends on its members' **activeness**, which refers to as the frequency of users' interactions including sharing information or extending the social circle [18]. Inspired by the social regularization principle, it is more intuitive and proper to consider users' activeness when ranking services, i.e., a user's preference should be satisfied in priority if she contributes to the group more actively. Different from dealing with users' preferences, we can easily quantify users' activeness via simple statistic methods [19] and handle conflicting user preferences. For example, we can count up how many friends a user has or how much shopping information she shares.

We borrow the fairness definition from [6, 13] and propose a novel two-stage group recommendation model called PFGR. PFGR couples user's various preferences and activeness, which has seldom been studied by previous work. PFGR consists of two parts: *multi-facet probabilistic graph model* (MFPG) and *activeness-based coalition game strategy* (ACG). During recommendation, PFGR first applies MFPG to produce the services which satisfy all the members' preferences by modeling several observations (see Section 3.5) obtained from the real life. Then, it utilizes ACG to rank these services to attain a trade-off among various preferences.

Specifically, MFPG is a probabilistic generative model that aims to select the services preferred by a group. It is developed on latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA), which has been proven successful in modeling implicit interactions [20, 21]. Compared with other group recommendation model based on LDA [1, 9], MFGP considers more implicit interactions such as users' social links, preferences influence, and common-interest. In particular, considering users' implicit interactions can help group members to better select their desired services. ACG is inspired by the coalition game theory, which has two advantages when compared with current sequencing strategy based on the greedy algorithm [6, 13] or the non-cooperative game theory [14, 15]: 1) instead of considering a single user's preference, the coaliton game theory innately considers users' peer influence (e.g., common-interest, social links) and therefore conforms to the fact that a user's selection may be affected by others; 2) the coalition game theory considers the balance between several coalitions. That makes it easier to find the equilibrium among a large number of users in a dynamic environment where each user's preferences may change over time.

We make the following contributions in this paper:

- We propose a novel two-stage group recommendation approach named PFGR which both guarantee the accuracy of recommendation and efficiently solve fairness issue. PFGR couples users' preferences and activeness, which has not been well studied before.
- we design an activeness-based sequencing strategy to ranking services following the social regularization principle to promote the *fairness* in recommendation. This strategy can better solve conflicted preference contexts when comprared with the traditional preference-based sequencing strategy.
- We conduct extensive experiments to validate the effectiveness of PFGR under various settings on three real data sets. The evaluation results show our scheme consistently outperforms state-of-the-art approaches when considering the fairness simultaneously.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 reviews the related work. Section 3 introduces the preliminaries and formulates the group recommendation problem. Section 4 presents the details of our proposal, including the MFPG model and ACG strategy. Section 5 reports our analysis of experiment results. Finally, Section VI concludes the paper.

2. Related Work

2.1. Group Recommendation

Generally, group recommendation methods can be divided into two categories: *the preference aggregation* method and *the score aggregation* method [22]. The former method first aggregates the profiles of the group members into one file, i.e., constructs a virtual user, and then make recommendations to this virtual user [23, 24]. The latter, on the contrary, first produces recommendations for each group member, then aggregates their recommendation results to this group [25]. In our work, the proposed approach belongs to *the score aggregation* method.

The *score aggregation* approaches usually employ two aggregation strategies: Average and Least Misery, which have been widely adopted in group recommendation [13, 7]. Recently, several score aggregation-based models have been proposed. In [9, 1], authors assume that each group has a multinomial distribution over latent topics and these topics attract a lot of users to join in. The service selection of a user depends on either the group influence or personal consideration. [7] designs a rank aggregation methods combining AVE with LM strategies. [7] first generate s each user's rating predictions on candidate services and then aggregate this rating via AVE or LM strategy to get the final recommendation for the group. [6] and [13] apply a greedy algorithm to maximize the performance of group recommendation. Other schemes [10], [11] involve trust or social relationships in group recommendation. [10] considers social relationships strength in a group collaborative filtering context. [11] defines an empathetic social choice framework in which agents derive utility based on both their intrinsic preferences and the satisfaction of their neighbors.

Although these methods consider users' implicit peer influence such as the peer influence or social links, they can't handle fairness issue because they lack a proper strategy to determine a balance trade-off among users' various preferences.

2.2. Fairness in Group Recommendation

Several works focus on fairness in group recommendation. Some schemes [26, 27] treat the group decision as a voting campaign and use voting mechanism to find a proper recommendation. However, these schemes do not explicitly consider fairness in the models, and the definition of fairness in these works is obscure. Besides, these works do not involve the connection between users in group recommendation, either. Another works [15, 14, 2, 28] aim to find an equilibrium among various users' preferences via considering social relationship. Although introducing social links can to some degrees solve fairness issue, these method can't handle the conflicted contexts because of their strategies are preference-based.

Two similar works on fairness in group recommendation are [6, 13]. Different from other works, they explicitly define the fairness which conforms to fair division of resources [3, 4, 5]. In their works, fairness is defined as a fact that a user is satisfied with a service if and only if this service is ranked at the top-rated position in the final recommended list. More specifically, in [6], authors first define fairness based on proportionality and envy-freeness. Then they extend the definition into two practical scenarios where they add categories and spatial constraints and design a greedy strategy based on preference to maximize fairness in these two scenarios. However, scheme in [6] sometimes may cause greater unfairness. Consider such a group with ten users and a recommended service list, seven of them are satisfied with this list while three of them dislike. According to [6], the fairness value is 0.7 which means most members of this group think this recommendation is fair while ignoring the remaining three users. This fairness is prejudiced when neglecting three users. [13] considers fairness from the perspective of social welfare. Authors first construct individual utility function for each user in a group and then propose two concepts of social welfare and fairness for modeling utility function and the balance between group members. Then they determine the average utility value of each service. Obviously, [13] is more fair than [6] because [13] considers all the users' preference. However, it can't handle the conflicted contexts because the definition about social welfare confused the contradiction of preferences between members, while our social activeness can handle it with the frequency of interaction (easily to be quantified) considered.

In our work, we propose a more proper sequencing strategy based on activeness. Compared with preference, it is tractable to quantify users' activeness via simple statistic method [19], and our strategy also conforms to social regularization principles [16] (More details are shown in Section 3.1).

Table 1: Notations

Notation	Description
G, S	a group, services set
$\|G\|$	the number of users in G
μ, μ_i	any user in G, the ith user in G
s_i	the ith service in S
Z	a set of latent topics including K topics, i.e., $Z = \{z_1, z_2, ..., z_K\}$
Z_μ	user μ's latent topic set, i.e., $Z_\mu = \{z_{\mu 1}, .., z_{\mu l}\}$
D	a decision set containing four value, i.e., $D = \{d\|d = 0, 1, 2, 3\}$
T^{mat}	social relationships matrix in G
T_μ, μ_{t_k}	the set of μ's social links, $\mu_{t_k} \in T_\mu$
C_μ, μ_c	the set of users with common interests with μ, $\mu_c \in C_\mu$
$< \mu, s_j >$	user μ selects s_j
θ_G	topic distribution of a group G
ψ_z^μ	distribution of users specific expertise on topic z
ψ_μ^s	distribution of users specific expertise on service s
ψ_z^s	distribution of group specific expertise on service s_j
ψ_t^s	distribution of users in T_μ specific expertise on service s
ψ_c^s	distribution of users in C_μ specific expertise on service s
S_{red}	a ranked services list after adjustment
α, β_1, β_2, ρ, η_1, η_2	parameters of θ_G, ψ_z^μ, ψ_μ^s, ψ_z^s, ψ_t^s, ψ_c^s
$\tau_{z,G}$	number of times topic z is assigned to G
$\tau_{z,\mu}$	number of times user μ is derived from topic z
$\tau_{\mu,s}$	number of times service s is derived from user μ
$\tau_{t,s}$	number of times s is derived from $\mu_{t_k} \in T_\mu$
$\tau_{c,s}$	number of times s is derived from $\mu_c \in C_\mu$
$\tau_{z,s}$	number of times service s is derived from topic z in G
$\tau_{\mu,d}$	number of times d is drawn from μ

3. Preliminaries

In this section, we first introduce some preliminaries and problem formulation, then provide several observations concluded from the real world. The main notations used in this paper are listed in Table 1.

3.1. Users' activeness in group

In sociology, a group can be defined as two or more people who interact with one another, share similar characteristics, and collectively have a sense of unity [29], [30]. According to the definition, we know that the form and sustainability of a group depends on the frequency of users' interaction including sharing information (e.g., shopping experience, service promotion, etc.) or extending social circle [14, 2]. In this work, we define the frequency of users' interactions as activeness based on [31]. Generally, a group contains active members and inactive members. Active members often share more information including shopping experience, interesting news, etc. or attract new user to join the group, such interactions pay more contribution to the existence of group than the inactive. Hence, users' activeness must be taken into account when making recommendation for groups. Specifically, service preferred by active users should be in priority ranked at a top position when ranking service because of their more contribution.

3.2. Coalition game theory

Coalition game theory has been validated to be efficient in resource distribution, decision making and widely utilized in economic and engineering areas [32], [33], [34], [35]. A coalition game is a game with competition between groups of players due to the possible of external enforcement of cooperative behavior [36], [37], [38]. The game is thus a competition between coalitions of players rather than a competition between individual players.

Formally, the coalitional game contains a set of n players which can be divided into C coalitions ($C < n$) and a *characteristic function* $v : 2^N \to \mathbb{R}$, where the *characteristic function* of the game assigns to each possible coalition a numeric value that intuitively represent the utility or payoff which can be distributed among coalition members. The final target of coalition game is to optimize the sum of utility value.

For recommendation, a group contains active users and inactive user, which can be constructed two coalition according to coalition game theory. In our work, we divide the coalition based on users' activeness. The utility value v in our work represents a ranked service list. Different from coalition game theory, our target is to determine a proper ranked service list where the position of each service can satisfy users' preference as much as possible.

3.3. Social links

According to [39, 40], social links is defined as the connections that exit between people who have recurring interactions that are perceived by the participants to have personal meaning. This definition contains relationships between friends, neighbors, workmates, etc. In RSs, current works aims to consider two kind of relationships, i.e., trust relationship and friendship, which has been validated to significantly improve the recommendation performance in practice [41], [14], [28], [42], [43].

Generally, trust relationship and friendship is modelled as a graph and represented as a 0-1 matrix T^{mat}, i.e., $\forall \mu_i, \mu_j \in G$, if there exists social relationship between them, T^{mat}_{ij} is 1, otherwise 0. Note that the difference between trust relationship and friendship is that the former is modelled as a directed graph while the later is modelled as an undirected graph [44]. In real social platforms such as Epinions and Douban, social relationship are precisely expressed. In our experiments, social relationship is directly obtained in the data sets.

3.4. Problem statement

Given a set of services S ($S = \{s_1, s_2, ..., s_n\}$) to be recommended, G is a group which contains m users. For $\forall \mu$ ($\mu \in G$), we can obtain his preference according to purchased services. Besides, there exist some users who are connected with μ via social links. Here we use T_μ to denote the set of μ's social links, $T_\mu = \{\mu_{t_1}, \mu_{t_2}, ..., \mu_{t_k}\}$ ($\forall \mu_{t_k} \in G$). we hope the recommended service list is fair to the group users.

Definition **Fairness**. According to [6], Given a top-N recommended service list, $S_{red} = \{s_{p_1}, s_{p_2}, ...s_{p_N}\}$ (p_i means the position of s_i, $S_{red} \in S$), if a service s preferred by user μ belongs to S_{red}, i.e., $s \in S_{red}$, we say S_{red} is fair to μ. For a group, if the position of each service of s_i is fair to its members as much as possible, S_{red} is fair to this group.

The goal of our model is to determine S_{red} in a specific sequence which is fair to group members as much as possible.

3.5. Observations

In this section, we generalize the following observations based on the real world, which provide support for the proposed model in theory.

- **Observation 1**: Each group is related with one or more topics. i.e., a sports club is more relevant to basketball or football games. The topics of this group may attract more users to join it. Besides, a group itself has some topic-based knowledge about services if they are related to certain topics, here is referred to as group preference [1].

- **Observation 2**: Besides user's personal preferences, a user's decision on services generally depends on other users. Several conditions should be considered when recommending a service s_i to a group user. 1) If a user μ is expert in s_i, his decision on s_i just depends on himself [1]. 2) If μ knows little about s_i, but his friends in this group are expert in it. μ's final decision on s_i relies on his friends' decision. 3) If μ has no friends or trusted members in this group, he may consult others who have a similar preference to him. Whether selecting s_i or not depends on those members with similar preference. Note that there exist some members with similar preference are also μ's friends. 4) μ may tend to obey the group's decision if he neither knows much about s_i nor has friends or members with similar preferences [1].

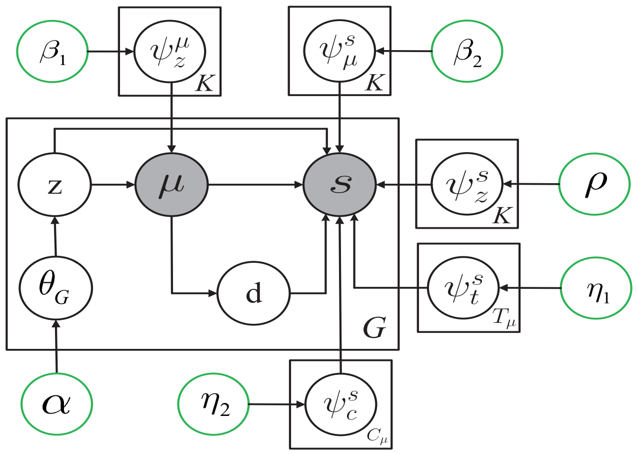


Figure 1: The representation of MFPG

- **Observation 3**: In each group, there exist active members and inactive members. Generally, active members often make more friends or share information with others, e.g., shopping experience, interesting news, and personal preference, etc, which contribute more to the group according to social regularization principle [17]. From the perspective of contribution to the group, active members pay more efforts than the inactive. Therefore, when ranking services, users' activeness must be considered.

4. Scheme design

Our proposed scheme is two-stage model: multi-facet probabilistic graph model (MFPG) and activeness-based coalition ranking strategy (ACG). MFPG aims to assist a group to select the services preferred by all the group users based on preferences. After that, ACG will rank the position of these services to guarantee fairness according to users' activeness. We describe them separately.

4.1. Multi-facet probabilistic graph model

In this section, we mainly introduce the generative process of multi-facet probabilistic graph (MFPG) model shown in Fig.1. For a given group G which is related with K latent topics, we use a multinomial distribution θ_G over these topics to model the topic preference of G. Each latent topic z has a multinomial distribution ψ_z^μ over user μ in G, which indicates the relevance of μ to the topic z. Besides, each group has its own topic-based knowledge about services (**Observation 1**). Therefore we apply a multinomial distributions ψ_z^s over services to be recommended, which reflects the relevance of service s on the topic z. Here ψ_z^μ indicates user μ's expertise on topic z, and ψ_z^s reflects how likely a group G selects service s. To get a latent topic z for each member in G, we sample it from topic distribution θ_G, then user μ is derived from ψ_z^μ, where $\theta_G \sim Dirichlet(\alpha)$.

Four scenarios should be considered when μ selects s (**Observation 2**). Here we use a switch d to decide which one may happen for μ's selection of s, i.e.,

- if $d = 0$, μ selects s based on his own expertise, which is a multinomial distribution over services ψ_μ^s.
- if $d = 1$, user μ picks out s based on his social influence (e.g., friends), which is a uniform distribution on T_μ. Each member in T_μ has his expertise on s, which satisfies a multinomial distribution on ψ_t^s.
- if $d = 2$, μ selects s according to other members who have similar interests with μ, which is a uniform distribution on C_μ. Each member in C_μ has his understanding about s, which is a multinomial distribution on ψ_c^s.
- if $d = 3$, that means μ has neither expertise on s nor friends or users with common interests. Thus, μ selects s according to group preference on s, which is a multinomial distribution over ψ_z^s.

Compared with other probabilistic graph-based works [1, 9], our approach has two improvements on group recommendation: 1) [1, 9] only consider two scenarios, i.e., the selection of services either depends on the user itself or group decision. However, their consideration can't well reflect the practical situation in the real world. There exists explicit (e.g., friends or relatives) or implicit (e.g., common interest on sports) connection among users in a group. When a user μ selects a service s, he will consult other familiar users (e.g., friends or some people with common interests) if he is not clear about s. Hence, the final decision of μ on s generally depends on the opinions from these users instead of directly conforming to group influence. 2) From the perspective of services selection, [1, 9] apply a Bernoulli distribution on switch value to simulate the situation of user's selection, i.e., if switch value is 0, user μ select s depends on personal preference, otherwise on group preference. This simulation method can't well reflect the real situations because each user can judge whether conforming to group preference, i.e., it should be that user decides the switch value (i.e., d) instead of random generation. In this paper, we design a simple method to simulate users' action on switch value:

Method: each service s is related to certain topic z_s, e.g., tent related with camping, restaurant related with a party, etc. In practice, each user μ has experienced some services corresponding to several topics, denoted by $Z_\mu = \{z_{\mu 1}, .., z_{\mu l}\}$. If $z_{\mu l} \in Z$, μ has prior knowledge on s, then $d = 0$; if $z_{\mu l} \notin Z$, and μ's friends or other users who have common interests with μ know z_s, then $d = 1$ or $d = 2$, otherwise $d = 3$. Algorithm 1 summarizes the complete generative process of MFPG.

To learn the parameters in MFPG, the estimation of the posterior likelihood function is defined by

$$
\begin{aligned}
&P(z,\mu,s|\alpha,\beta_1,\beta_2,\eta_1,\eta_2,\rho)\\
&=\int P(z|\theta_G)P(\theta_G|\alpha)d\theta_G\cdot\int P(\mu|z,\psi_z^\mu)P(\psi_z^\mu|\beta_1)d\psi_z^\mu\cdot A
\end{aligned}\tag{1}
$$

where A is defined as (2):

$$
\begin{aligned}
A=&\int\int\int\int P(s|\mu,z,d,\mu_c,\mu_{t_k},\psi_c^s,\psi_t^s,\psi_z^s,\psi_\mu^s)P(\psi_c^s|\eta_2)\cdot\\
&P(\psi_t^s|\eta_1)P(\psi_z^s|\rho)P(\psi_\mu^s|\beta_2)d\psi_c^s d\psi_t^s d\psi_z^s d\psi_\mu^s
\end{aligned}\tag{2}
$$

To infer the parameters $\{\psi_z^\mu,\psi_\mu^s,\psi_z^s,\psi_t^s,\psi_c^s\}$, we apply collapsed Gibbs sampling method to obtain samples from high-dimensional distribution. For a given latent topic variable z, a Gibbs sampling method needs to calculate the full conditional probability for the assignment of the variable conditioned on all the assignment excluding z. However, it is intractable to get the full conditional probability because of complex inter-dependencies between user μ, service s, topic z and switch value d i.e., the final decision of μ on s depends on d which has 4 values in this paper.

To overcome this problem, we apply four-step Gibbs sampling method based on [1] by decomposing equation (2) as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
A=&\\
&\underbrace{\int P(s^0|\mu,d,\psi_\mu^s)P(\psi_\mu^s|\beta_2)d\psi_\mu^s}_{A0}\cdot\underbrace{\int P(s^1|\mu_c,d,\psi_t^s)P(\psi_t^s|\eta_2)d\psi_t^s}_{A1}\\
&\cdot\underbrace{\int P(s^2|\mu_{t_k},d,\psi_c^s)P(\psi_c^s|\eta_2)d\psi_c^s}_{A2}\cdot\underbrace{\int P(s^3|z,d,\psi_z^s)P(\psi_z^s|\rho)d\psi_z^s}_{A3}
\end{aligned}\tag{3}
$$

where s^0 means that user μ chooses s according to his own expertise, s^1 means that μ chooses s according to his social links, s^2 means that μ select s according to other users with common interests, s^3 means that μ select s according to group influence.

Based on the new likelihood function shown in equation (1) and (3), we can determine the full conditional distribution of any topic $z_j \in Z$ and switch d for μ and s_j. If s_j is selected by μ's personal expertise, i.e., d=0, we sample z_j according to the following probability [20]:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&P(z_j=k|z^{-j},\mu,s^0)\\
&=\frac{\int P(Z|\theta_G)P(\theta_G|\alpha)d\theta_G}{\int P(Z_{-j}|\theta_G))P(\theta_G|\alpha)d\theta_G}\cdot\frac{\int P(\mu|Z,\psi_Z^\mu)P(\psi_Z^\mu|\beta_1)d\psi_Z^\mu}{\int P(\mu|Z_{-j},\psi_Z^\mu)P(\psi_Z^\mu|\beta_1)d\psi_Z^\mu}\\
&\propto\frac{\tau_{k,G,-j}+\alpha_k}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{k}\in Z}(\tau_{\widehat{k},G,-j}+\alpha_{\widehat{k}})}\cdot\frac{\tau_{k,\mu,-j}+\beta_1^\mu}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{\mu}\in G}(\tau_{\widehat{\mu},G,-j}+\beta_1^{\widehat{\mu}})}
\end{aligned}\tag{4}
$$

where '$-j$' means that we exclude the jth service for G when sampling. The similar derivation of collapsed Gibbs sampling equation for other d's value is shown as:

Algorithm 1 Generative process of probabilistic graph-based model

Input: Given a group G with m users, a set Z containing K latent topics, a set of services S to be recommended.

```
for each topic z_k in Z, k=1,2,...,K do
    Draw ψ^μ_{z_k} ~ Dirichlet(β_1)
    Draw ψ^s_{z_k} ~ Dirichlet(η_1)
end for
for each user μ in G do
    Draw ψ^s_μ ~ Dirichlet(β_2)
end for
for group G do
    Draw θ_G ~ Dirichlet(α)
    for each user μ in G do
        for each service s in S do
            Decide d via Method
            if d=0 then
                Draw z ~ Multinomial(θ_G)
                Draw μ ~ Multinomial(ψ^μ_z)
                Draw s ~ Multinomial(ψ^s_μ)
            else if d = 1 ∪ d = 2 then
                Draw μ_{t_k} ~ Uniform(T_μ)
                Draw μ_c ~ Uniform(C_μ)
                Draw s_t ~ Multinomial(ψ^s_t)
                Draw s_c ~ Multinomial(ψ^s_c)
                s = s_t ∪ s_c
            else if d=3 then
                Draw s ~ Multinomial(ψ^s_z)
            end if
        end for
    end for
end for
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
&P(z_j=k|z^{-j},\mu,s^{1,2})\propto\frac{\tau_{k,G,-j}+\alpha_k}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{k}\in Z}(\tau_{\widehat{k},G,-j}+\alpha_{\widehat{k}})}\cdot\frac{\tau_{k,\mu,-j}+\beta_1^\mu}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{\mu}\in G}(\tau_{\widehat{\mu},k,-j}+\beta_1^{\widehat{\mu}})}\cdot\\
&\left(\frac{\sum\limits_{\mu_{t_k}\in T_\mu}(\tau_{s,t,-j}+\eta_1^s)}{\sum\limits_{\mu_{t_k}\in T_\mu}\sum\limits_{\widehat{s}\in S}(\tau_{\widehat{s},t,-j}+\eta_1^{\widehat{s}})}+\frac{\sum\limits_{\mu_c\in C_\mu}(\tau_{s,c,-j}+\eta_2^s)}{\sum\limits_{\mu_c\in C_\mu}\sum\limits_{\widehat{s}\in S}(\tau_{\widehat{s},c,-j}+\eta_2^{\widehat{s}})}\right)
\end{aligned}\tag{5}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&P(z_j=k|z^{-j},\mu,s^3)\\
&\propto\frac{\tau_{k,G,-j}+\alpha_k}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{k}\in Z}(\tau_{\widehat{k},G,-j}+\alpha_{\widehat{k}})}\cdot\frac{\tau_{k,\mu,-j}+\beta_1^\mu}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{\mu}\in G}(\tau_{\widehat{\mu},k,-j}+\beta_1^{\widehat{\mu}})}\cdot\frac{\tau_{k,s,-j}+\rho_s}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{s}\in S}(\tau_{\widehat{s},k,-j}+\rho_{\widehat{s}})}
\end{aligned}\tag{6}
$$

After sampling a sufficient number of iterations, we obtain the parameters ψ_c^s, ψ_z^μ, ψ_μ^s, ψ_z^s and ψ_t^s as follows:

$$\widehat{\psi_z^\mu} = \widehat{P}(\mu|z) = \frac{\tau_{z,\mu} + \beta_1^\mu}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{\mu}\in G}(\tau_{z,\widehat{\mu}} + \beta_1^{\widehat{\mu}})} \tag{7}$$

$$\widehat{\psi_\mu^s} = \widehat{P}(s|\mu) = \frac{\tau_{\mu,s} + \beta_2^s}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{s}\in S}(\tau_{\mu,\widehat{s}} + \beta_2^{\widehat{s}})} \tag{8}$$

$$\widehat{\psi_z^s} = \widehat{P}(s|z) = \frac{\tau_{z,s} + \rho^s}{\sum\limits_{\widehat{s}\in S}(\tau_{\mu,\widehat{s}} + \rho^{\widehat{s}})} \tag{9}$$

$$\widehat{\psi_t^s} = \widehat{P}(s|t) = \frac{\sum\limits_{\mu_{t_k}\in T_\mu}(\tau_{s,t,-j} + \eta_1^s)}{\sum\limits_{\mu_{t_k}\in T_\mu}\sum\limits_{\widehat{s}\in S}(\tau_{\widehat{s},t,-j} + \eta_1^{\widehat{s}})} \tag{10}$$

$$\widehat{\psi_c^s} = \widehat{P}(s|t) = \frac{\sum\limits_{\mu_c\in C_\mu}(\tau_{s,c,-j} + \eta_2^s)}{\sum\limits_{\mu_c\in C_\mu}\sum\limits_{\widehat{s}\in S}(\tau_{\widehat{s},c,-j} + \eta_2^{\widehat{s}})} \tag{11}$$

After determining the above estimation of parameters, we will obtain the final decision of group G on each candidate service s via combining all of users' decision according to (7)—(11), which is computed as follows:

$$P(s|\mu, G) = \prod_{\mu\in G}\sum_{z\in Z}\theta_{G,z}\cdot\widehat{\psi_z^\mu}(\lambda_0\cdot\widehat{\psi_\mu^s} + \lambda_1\cdot\widehat{\psi_t^s} + \lambda_2\cdot\widehat{\psi_c^s} + \lambda_3\cdot\widehat{\psi_z^s}) \tag{12}$$

where λ_0, λ_1, λ_2 and λ_3 can be computed as follows:

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{\tau_{\mu,0}}{\tau_{\mu,0} + \tau_{\mu,1} + \tau_{\mu,2} + \tau_{\mu,3}} \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{\tau_{\mu,1}}{\tau_{\mu,0} + \tau_{\mu,1} + \tau_{\mu,2} + \tau_{\mu,3}}$$
$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\tau_{\mu,2}}{\tau_{\mu,0} + \tau_{\mu,1} + \tau_{\mu,2} + \tau_{\mu,3}} \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{\tau_{\mu,3}}{\tau_{\mu,0} + \tau_{\mu,1} + \tau_{\mu,2} + \tau_{\mu,3}}$$

4.2. Activeness-based coalition ranking strategy

After obtaining the services preferred by a group and each user's decision on services, i.e., $\widehat{\psi_{C(\mu)}^s}$, where $C(\mu) = \{\mu, c, t, z\}$, we should consider the fairness between users, i.e., determine the position of services, which guarantee fairness to each user as much as possible via coalition game theory. Here we consider users' activeness. Based on the previous discussion, a group contains active users and inactive users, where their activeness contributes to the existence of group (**Observation 3**). According to social regularization principle [17], when sorting services, services preferred by active users should be in priority considered to rank at a top position.

First, we divide active users and inactive users according to activeness, where we assume that the historical behavior of each user is shared with others (e.g., purchased items). To conveniently do experiments, activeness in our work consists of users' historical services and his social links (e.g., friends in Douban data set). For a group $G = \{\mu_1, \mu_2, ..., \mu_m\}$, we use S_h to denote the historical services purchased by a group G. For $\forall\mu \in G$, we get his historical services denoted by $S_h^\mu \subset S_h$, the proportion of μ's historical services is computed as follow:

$$Pro_\mu^s = \frac{|S_h^\mu|}{|S_h|} \tag{13}$$

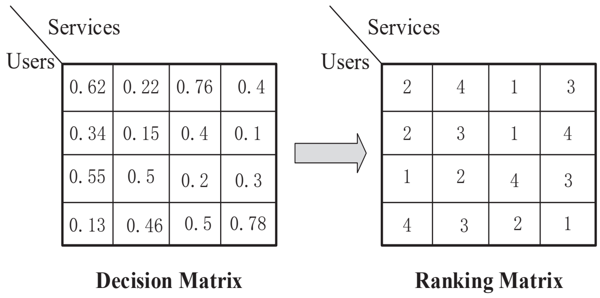


Figure 2: An example of converting decision matrix into ranking matrix

If μ has several social connections in G, we use T_μ to denote the set of his connections, and the social-activeness of μ is computed as follow:

$$Act_\mu^l = \frac{|T_\mu|}{m} \tag{14}$$

the activeness of μ is the combination of Pro_μ^s and Act_μ^l:

$$Act_\mu = \frac{Pro_\mu^s + Act_\mu^l}{2} \tag{15}$$

After computing the activeness of each user in G, we get a sorted order of users. Because each group contains two types of users, the active and the inactive, we divide G into two subgroups by proportion ϖ (defaulted by 20%), G_a including m_1 active users and G_{-a} composed of m_2 inactive users (The effect of ϖ will be discussed in Section 5).

For $\forall\mu_i \in G_a$, we computed the new estimate value for services based on activeness and user's decision, denoted by N_{ij}.

$$N_{ij} = e^{Act_i}\cdot\widehat{\psi_{C(\mu)}^{s_j}} \tag{16}$$

we get total estimate value of G_a on s_j via calculating the mean value and a sorted services list is determined, denoted by $S_{order}^a = \{s_{p_1}, ..., s_{p_n}\}$, where p_i means that the service is ranked at the ith position.

For $\forall\mu \in G_{-a}$, we adopt a different strategy to get the ranked list of services because of their lower activeness. It is known that each user has his own decision on S derived by section 4.1, a decision matrix $D_{-a} = (\widehat{\psi_{C(\mu)}^{s_j}})_{m1\times n}$ is obtained.

First, we convert decision matrix D into ranking matrix R_{-a} via sorting the decision value of each user on S, an example of the conversion is shown in Fig.3. Then let $P = \{p_1, p_2, ..., p_n\}$ be a sequence of position, we hope the P is approximate to each row in a ranking matrix as soon as possible, which means that we must solve the following unconstrained optimization problem.

$$\min_P \ F(P, R_{-a}) = \frac{1}{n\cdot m_2}\sum_i\sum_j(p_j - r_{ij})^2 \tag{17}$$

We apply stochastic gradient descent method to work out equation (17), and get the solution $P^* = \{p_1^*, p_2^*, ..., p_n^*\}$. Another sequence of service list is obtained, i.e., $S_{order}^{-a} = \{s_{p_1^*}, s_{p_2^*}, ..., s_{p_n^*}\}$.

Table 2: Statistics of Data sets

Data sets	Epinions	Ciao	Douban
# Users	21926	7287	30438
# Services	23863	12028	16277
# Category	26	28	1
# Groups	8514	2175	6229
# Ratings	498199	148093	359802
# links	300053	57536	88759
Den_r (%)	0.095	0.16	0.07
Den_l (%)	0.12	0.21	0.019
Mem_Range	[2, 1304]	[2, 429]	[2, 326]

Note: 'Mem_Range' represents an interval which reflects the range of group size. 'Den_r' indicates the density on ratings, 'Den_l' indicates the density on trust or friend relationship.

Table 3: Parameters Setting

Parameters	α	β_1	β_2	ρ	η_1	η_2
Value	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3

After getting the two service lists, S^{a}_{order}, S^{-a}_{order}, we design another ranking strategy to get the final order of S: 1) If p_k=p^*_k, we put s_{p_k} at the position p_k in S. 2) If $p_k \neq p^*_k$, there must exist $p^*_{k_1}$ ($k_1 \neq k$), s.t., $s_{p_k} = s_{p^*_{k_1}}$, we apply activeness to get the new position $\overline{p_k}$ as follows:

$$\overline{p_k} = \frac{1}{Act_{-a} + Act_a}(Act_a \cdot p_k + Act_{-a} \cdot p^*_{k_1}) \tag{18}$$

where Act_a and Act_{-a} is the minimum activeness in G_a and G_{-a}. We put s_{p_k} at the position $\overline{p_k}$ in S. Repeat the above step until a ranked services list S_{red} is finally obtained.

5. Experiments

5.1. Data sets and statistics

To validate the performance, we apply our scheme to three real-world data sets. Table 2 shows the statistics of data sets (items in this section are identical to the services mentioned above).

- **Epinions**[1]: Tang [42] crawled it from a well-known online consumer review site Epinions. On this site, a user writes not only critical reviews for various products but also adds other members to his trusted list if he feels that their reviews are useful to the choice of items (the items are classified into 26 categories).
- **Ciao**[2]: Tang [42] also provides the second data set crawled from Ciao, another famous review site which is similar to Epinions. Items in the Ciao dataset are divided into 28 categories.
- **Douban**[3]: The last data set is Douban dataset crawled by Ma [43] from a popular Chinese social networking service website, Douban. It allows registered users to record information and create content related to entities such as film, books, music, and recent events. This dataset contains movie items.

For Epinions and Ciao data sets, we filter out some terms that are rated less than five times and get 23863 items with 489700 ratings, 12028 items with 148093 ratings respectively. For the Douban data set, we sample a subset of Douban dataset which contains 31240 users and 16277 movies.

How to form group. Each data set includes social relationships matrix denoted by T^{mat} which is a 0-1 matrix, i.e., if user μ_i is socially connected with μ_j, T^{mat}_{ij} is 1, otherwise 0. For $\forall \mu_i$ recorded in T^{mat}, we select users directly connected with μ_i and put them into a group G, note that there may exists social links between these users excluding μ_i. Finally, we get 8514, 2175 and 6229 groups corresponding to these data sets respectively. Each group is assumed to be independent during experiments.

5.2. Evaluation methodology

In our experiments, we apply a five-time *Leave-One-Out Cross Validation* (LOOCV) to evaluate the performance of various schemes. In each run, each data set is split into two subsets, i.e., a training set and a testing set by randomly selecting one of the rated terms for each user and putting it into the testing set. Since it is quite time-consuming to rank all items for each user during evaluation, we followed the common strategy [45, 46] that randomly samples 100 items that are not interacted by the user, ranking the test item among the 100 items, i.e., the testing set of this user contains 101 items. For a given group including K users, the testing set is the union of its inside K users' testing set, which at most contains K testing items+100*K sampling items. The training set is used to train a model, then for each group, a size-N recommendation list in a descendent sequence is generated via our scheme. In the majority of the results presented in Section V-D, we set N as 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 to compare the result difference.

The recommendation accuracy and fairness is measured via Hit Rate (HR) and Average Reciprocal Hit Rank (ARHR) [47]. HR is computed by

$$HR = \frac{\#hits}{\#|G|} \tag{19}$$

where $\#|G|$ is the size of group $|G|$, #hits is the number of users who have items in the testing set recommended in the *Top-N* recommendation list. The second measure for

[1]http://www.cse.msu.edu/ tangjili/trust.html
[2]http://www.ciao.co.uk
[3]https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jnRwcjx9oenpwKQHsmGLASSqI9fLZh_o/view?usp=sharing

evaluation is ARHR, which is defined as follows:

$$ARHR = \frac{1}{\#|G|} \sum_{i=1}^{\#hits} \frac{1}{p_i} \tag{20}$$

where p is the position of the item in the ranked recommendation list when an item of a group is hit. ARHR measures the inverse of the position of the recommended item in the recommendation list. In our work, the fairness is also converted to a ranking problem, i.e., the higher the ARHR value is, the more fair the recommended service list will be. Table 3 shows the parameters in PFGR.

5.3. Comparison schemes

To demonstrate the effectiveness, we compare the proposed approach with the following baselines and state-of-the-art schemes.

- Ave/LM Ranking CF Algorithm [7]: This algorithm ranks items based on Average/Least Misery relevance and recommends the top-k items.
- EFGreedy Algorithm [6]: This method proposes a fairness metric called proportionality and greedily selects items to maximize fairness.
- Greedy-LM/Var [13]: Lin et al. propose this approach using a greedy algorithm for Least Misery/Variance Fairness-aware group recommendation.
- USRG [15]: This work proposes an approach based on non-cooperative games to maximize the preference of user in group via determining Nash equilibrium state.
- COM [1]: A probabilistic model based on LDA is proposed to model the generative process of group recommendation
- CrowdRec [9]: This model is an extension of COM, which is applied in crowd-funding domains.
- NIGR [14]: This work aims to find Narch equilibrium during group recommendation with social influence between users consideration.
- CoaGR [2]: CoaGR, based on coalition game theory, divides users into several exhaustive and disjoint coalitions to maximize the *social welfare* function (defined in [2]) of group.
- GTBT [28]: GTBT is a game theory-based scheme which is applied to trust evaluation during recommendation.
- Simple_PFGR (our scheme): This scheme neglect the social relationships in PFGR, i.e., d's value is only set as 0,1 or 3 during service selection, and Act_{μ}^{l} is set as 0 for fairness evaluation.
- PFGR (our scheme): PFGR with social relationships account combines probabilistic graph and coalition game to maximize the satisfaction when making recommendations to a group.

The comparison schemes are divided into two parts: Schemes without social links account: Ave/LM Ranking algorithm, EFGreedy, Greedy-LM/Var, COM and CrowdRec; Schemes with social links consideration: USRG, CoaGR, NIGR and GTBT. To be fair, we compare with these two kinds of schemes, respectively.

5.4. Results and analysis

In this section, we analyze Top-N recommendation performance of PFGR with other compared schemes on different data sets to answer the following questions:

- How does PFGR compare with state-of-the-art methods (Section 5.4.1) ?
- How does PFGR compare with other approaches in different sizes of groups (Section 5.4.2) ?
- How does our approach tacle the conflicted preferences case (Section 5.4.3) ?
- How does the users' activeness of a group affect the fairness (Section 5.4.4)?
- What's the advantage of our coalition strategy over other game theory-based schemes (Section 5.4.5)?
- How does social relationships promote the recommendation (Section 5.4.6)?
- How do the parameters applied in our work affect the recommendation performance (Section 5.4.7)?

5.4.1. Overall performance comparisons

Tables 4 and 5 summarize the performance of the state-of-the-art schemes and ours (i.e., Simple_PFGR and PFGR).

In Table 4, all of the approaches don't consider social links, therefore we assume that no social links exist in the formed group and input information is just rating information of group members. As shown in Table 4, Simple_PFGR significantly improves the HR and ARHR compared with EFGreedy. For other six schemes such as Ave ranking CF, LM ranking CF, Greedy-LM, Greedy-Var, COM, CrowdRec, our scheme attains a maximum increase of 43.01% in HR and 54.75% in ARHR. Compared with the current best scheme COM, PFGR attains higher HR and ARHR with 7.45% and 5.64% increase on average.

In Table 5, our input information includes group members' rating information and their mutual social relationship. As indicated in Table 5, PFGR outperforms USRG and GTBT because there is more than 80% increase in HR and ARHR value. Compared with NIGR, the best approach based on game theory, PFGR hit hihger HR and

Table 4: Overall Comparison on Three Real-world Datasets (without social links)

Methods \ Metrics	HR@5	HR@10	HR@15	HR@20	HR@25	ARHR@5	ARHR@10	ARHR@15	ARHR@20	ARHR@25
Epinions										
Ave Ranking CF	0.0675 (↑29.48%)	0.1063 (↑28.79%)	0.1709 (↑16.91%)	0.2348 (↑17.16%)	0.3051 (↑11.93%)	0.0536 (↑21.46%)	0.0574 (↑22.47%)	0.0618 (↑21.04%)	0.0653 (↑21.90%)	0.0692 (**↑25.00%**)
LM Ranking CF	0.0642 (**↑36.14%**)	0.1049 (↑30.51%)	0.1678 (↑19.07%)	0.2312 (↑18.99%)	0.2976 (↑14.75%)	0.0519 (**↑25.43%**)	0.0563 (↑24.87%)	0.0602 (↑24.25%)	0.0647 (↑23.03%)	0.0688 (↑25.73%)
EFGreedy (++)	0.0262	0.0415	0.0803	0.1471	0.2057	0.0122	0.0138	0.0151	0.0169	0.0204
Greedy-LM	0.0706 (↑23.80%)	0.1158 (↑18.22%)	0.1771 (**↑12.82%**)	0.2462 (↑11.74%)	0.3243 (↑5.30%)	0.0585 (**↑11.28%**)	0.0642 (↑9.50%)	0.0683 (↑9.52%)	0.0741 (↑7.42%)	0.0782 (↑10.61%)
Greedy-Var	0.0728 (**↑20.05%**)	0.1214 (↑12.77%)	0.1843 (↑8.41%)	0.2571 (↑7.00%)	0.3290 (↑3.80%)	0.0596 (**↑9.23%**)	0.0672 (↑4.61%)	0.0701 (↑6.70%)	0.0754 (↑5.57%)	0.0798 (↑8.40%)
COM	0.0792 (↑10.35%)	0.1258 (↑8.82%)	0.1926 (↑3.74%)	0.2596 (↑5.97%)	0.3211 (↑6.35%)	0.0612 (↑6.37%)	0.0659 (↑6.68%)	0.0715 (↑4.62%)	0.0769 (↑3.51%)	0.0818 (↑5.75%)
CrowdRec	0.0815 (↑7.24%)	0.1283 (↑6.70%)	0.1937 (↑3.15%)	0.2641 (↑4.17%)	0.3351 (↑1.91%)	0.0631 (↑3.17%)	0.0673 (↑4.46%)	0.0738 (↑1.36%)	0.0788 (↑1.02%)	0.0842 (↑2.37%)
Simple_PFGR	**0.0874**	**0.1369**	**0.1998**	**0.2751**	**0.3415**	**0.0651**	**0.0703**	**0.0748**	**0.0796**	**0.0865**
Ciao										
Methods \ Metrics	HR@5	HR@10	HR@15	HR@20	HR@25	ARHR@5	ARHR@10	ARHR@15	ARHR@20	ARHR@25
Ave Ranking CF	0.0892 (↑31.95%)	0.1135 (↑28.11%)	0.1769 (↑21.09%)	0.2557 (↑27.61%)	0.3364 (↑23.25%)	0.0418 (↑44.98%)	0.0442 (**↑48.87%**)	0.0495 (↑44.65%)	0.0521 (↑48.56%)	0.0556 (**↑49.46%**)
LM Ranking CF	0.0823 (**↑43.01%**)	0.1046 (↑39.01%)	0.1682 (↑27.35%)	0.2486 (↑31.26%)	0.3215 (↑28.96%)	0.0397 (↑52.67%)	0.0431 (↑52.67%)	0.0470 (↑52.34%)	0.0508 (↑52.36%)	0.0537 (**↑54.75%**)
EFGreedy (++)	0.0253	0.0488	0.0931	0.1654	0.3022	0.0115	0.0148	0.0189	0.0236	0.0271
Greedy-LM	0.1077 (↑9.29%)	0.1288 (**↑12.89%**)	0.2094 (↑2.29%)	0.2665 (↑22.44%)	0.3497 (↑18.56%)	0.0461 (↑31.45%)	0.0517 (↑27.27%)	0.0552 (↑29.71%)	0.0601 (↑28.79%)	0.0632 (**↑31.49%**)
Greedy-Var	0.1089 (↑8.08%)	0.1315 (**↑10.57%**)	0.1796 (↑19.27%)	0.2571 (↑26.92%)	0.3385 (↑22.48%)	0.0486 (↑24.69%)	0.0539 (↑22.08%)	0.0567 (↑26.28%)	0.0621 (↑24.64%)	0.0644 (**↑29.04%**)
COM	0.1116 (↑5.47%)	0.1340 (↑8.51%)	0.1869 (↑14.61%)	0.2914 (↑11.98%)	0.3867 (↑7.21%)	0.0517 (↑17.21%)	0.0596 (↑10.40%)	0.0646 (↑10.84%)	0.0693 (↑11.69%)	0.0752 (**↑10.51%**)
CrowdRec	0.1135 (↑3.70%)	0.1412 (↑2.97%)	0.1927 (**↑11.16%**)	0.3145 (↑3.75%)	0.4005 (↑3.52%)	0.0543 (↑11.60%)	0.0618 (↑6.47%)	0.0679 (↑5.45%)	0.0728 (↑6.32%)	0.0785 (↑5.86%)
Simple_PFGR	**0.1177**	**0.1454**	**0.2142**	**0.3263**	**0.4146**	**0.0606**	**0.0658**	**0.0716**	**0.0774**	**0.0831**
Douban										
Methods \ Metrics	HR@5	HR@10	HR@15	HR@20	HR@25	ARHR@5	ARHR@10	ARHR@15	ARHR@20	ARHR@25
Ave Ranking CF	0.0792 (**↑30.3%**)	0.1681 (↑32.84%)	0.2477 (↑19.66%)	0.3329 (↑12.50%)	0.4254 (↑12.20%)	0.0386 (**↑46.11%**)	0.0471 (↑33.33%)	0.0567 (↑27.34%)	0.0622 (↑27.49%)	0.0685 (↑25.55%)
LM Ranking CF	0.0741 (**↑39.27%**)	0.1603 (↑39.30%)	0.2385 (↑24.28%)	0.3270 (↑14.53%)	0.4196 (↑13.75%)	0.0370 (**↑52.43%**)	0.0453 (↑38.63%)	0.0558 (↑29.39%)	0.0615 (↑28.94%)	0.0678 (↑26.84%)
EFGreedy (++)	0.0287	0.0512	0.1168	0.1959	0.2762	0.0094	0.0125	0.0166	0.0194	0.0256
Greedy-LM	0.0811 (**↑27.25%**)	0.1898 (↑17.65%)	0.2596 (↑14.18%)	0.3413 (↑9.73%)	0.4361 (↑10.59%)	0.0433 (**↑30.25%**)	0.0529 (↑18.71%)	0.0622 (↑16.08%)	0.0714 (↑11.06%)	0.0758 (↑13.46%)
Greedy-Var	0.0817 (**↑26.32%**)	0.2001 (↑11.59%)	0.2619 (↑13.17%)	0.3496 (↑7.12%)	0.4406 (↑8.33%)	0.0460 (**↑22.61%**)	0.0557 (↑12.75%)	0.0648 (↑11.42%)	0.0729 (↑8.78%)	0.0771 (↑11.54%)
COM	0.0912 (↑13.16%)	0.2065 (↑8.14%)	0.2658 (↑11.51%)	0.3528 (↑6.15%)	0.4524 (↑5.50%)	0.0527 (↑7.02%)	0.0585 (↑7.35%)	0.0677 (↑6.65%)	0.0745 (↑6.44%)	0.0783 (↑9.83%)
CrowdRec	0.0941 (↑9.67%)	0.2118 (↑5.43%)	0.2703 (↑9.66%)	0.3652 (↑2.55%)	0.4632 (↑3.04%)	0.0552 (↑2.17%)	0.0611 (↑2.78%)	0.0692 (↑4.34%)	0.0788 (↑0.63%)	0.0806 (↑6.70%)
Simple_PFGR	**0.1032**	**0.2233**	**0.2964**	**0.3745**	**0.4773**	**0.0564**	**0.0628**	**0.0722**	**0.0793**	**0.0860**

Note: '++' means that the performance of Simple_PFGR exceeds more than 80% compared with other approaches. '↑' means the improvement in accuracy compared with other approaches.

ARHR value, respectively. The higher HR and ARHR values indicate that PFGR can efficiently rank the services for a group in the top position.

Besides, the results also show that: 1) For methods based on greedy algorithm, the recommendation performance of Greedy-Var is better than that of Greedy-LM in total. 2) Methods based on probabilistic graph, i.e., COM and CrowdRec is superior to those methods based on the greedy algorithms or ranking in recommendation performance. 3) PFGR is better than Simple_PFGR in HR and ARHR, which indicates that the social relationship can improve recommendation performance (More details are in Section 5.4.4).

In total, our scheme PFGR accomplishes more accuracy recommendation and determines a comparatively satisfied ranked list for groups, which efficiently tackle the fairness issue between users compared with current state-of-the-art.

5.4.2. Recommendation on different size of group

In this section, we discuss the schemes on different group sizes shown in Figs. 3-6. We divide data sets into five categories according to the number of users in a group as shown in Table 6. Here, we set N as 10 and 20. Besides Tables 4 and 5, which shows the remarkable comparison results with EFGreedy, USRG and GTBT, we additionally compare the following schemes in this part, namely Ave Ranking CF, LM Ranking CF, Greedy-LM, Greedy-Var, COM, CrowdRec, CoaGR and NIGR.

From Figs. 3-6 we can acknowledge that 1) Simple_PFGR and PFGR outperforms all the compared schemes for groups with different sizes on the three data sets whether considering social links or not. Our scheme attains the highest values in both HR and ARHR, indicating our schemes has

Table 5: Overall Comparison on Three Real-world Datasets

Metrics / Methods	HR@5	HR@10	HR@15	HR@20	HR@25	ARHR@5	ARHR@10	ARHR@15	ARHR@20	ARHR@25
Epinions										
USRG (++)	0.0428	0.0764	0.1216	0.1622	0.2065	0.0236	0.0293	0.0388	0.0415	0.0439
NIGR	0.0863 (↑5.45%)	0.1352 (↑3.70%)	0.2006 (↑1.79%)	0.2710 (↑2.88%)	0.3488 (↑1.09%)	0.0644 (↑5.43%)	0.0693 (↑4.91%)	0.0748 (↑4.68%)	0.0802 (↑2.49%)	0.0860 (↑2.21%)
CoaGR	0.0652 (↑39.57%)	0.1089 (↑28.74%)	0.1669 (↑22.35%)	0.2417 (↑15.35%)	0.3264 (↑11.44%)	0.0577 (↑17.68%)	0.0662 (↑9.81%)	0.0707 (↑10.74%)	0.0738 (↑11.38%)	0.0769 (↑14.43%)
GTBT (++)	0.0529	0.0848	0.1297	0.1676	0.2112	0.0353	0.0391	0.0428	0.0462	0.0515
PFGR	**0.0910**	**0.1402**	**0.2042**	**0.2788**	**0.3526**	**0.0679**	**0.0727**	**0.0783**	**0.0822**	**0.0879**
Ciao										
Metrics / Methods	HR@5	HR@10	HR@15	HR@20	HR@25	ARHR@5	ARHR@10	ARHR@15	ARHR@20	ARHR@25
USRG(++)	0.0467	0.0711	0.1362	0.2066	0.2880	0.0342	0.0397	0.0431	0.0466	0.0515
NIGR	0.1166 (↑3.26%)	0.1448 (↑2.55%)	0.2123 (↑8.81%)	0.3349 (↑6.69%)	0.4215 (↑4.46%)	0.0588 (↑6.30%)	0.0660 (↑8.03%)	0.0729 (↑7.27%)	0.0752 (↑11.84%)	0.0828 (↑12.92%)
CoaGR	0.0858 (↑40.32%)	0.1266 (↑17.30%)	0.1795 (↑28.69%)	0.2564 (↑39.35%)	0.3207 (↑37.29%)	0.0482 (↑29.67%)	0.0533 (↑33.77%)	0.0571 (↑36.95%)	0.0628 (↑33.92%)	0.0683 (↑36.90%)
GTBT(++)	0.0513	0.0852	0.1432	0.2038	0.2766	0.0372	0.0417	0.0446	0.0488	0.0521
PFGR	**0.1204**	**0.1485**	**0.2310**	**0.3573**	**0.4403**	**0.0625**	**0.0713**	**0.0782**	**0.0841**	**0.0935**
Douban										
Metrics / Methods	HR@5	HR@10	HR@15	HR@20	HR@25	ARHR@5	ARHR@10	ARHR@15	ARHR@20	ARHR@25
USRG (++)	0.0516	0.1032	0.1649	0.2762	0.3916	0.0316	0.0387	0.0447	0.0505	0.0562
NIGR	0.1025 (↑22.05%)	0.2066 (↑17.72%)	0.2759 (↑14.75%)	0.3687 (↑8.14%)	0.4712 (↑3.42%)	0.0569 (↑4.92%)	0.0633 (↑4.58%)	0.0741 (↑5.40%)	0.0797 (↑4.14%)	0.0844 (↑4.86%)
CoaGR	0.0977 (↑28.05%)	0.1889 (↑28.75%)	0.2564 (↑23.48%)	0.3375 (↑18.13%)	0.4461 (↑9.24%)	0.0512 (↑16.60%)	0.0569 (↑16.34%)	0.0611 (↑27.82%)	0.0669 (↑24.07%)	0.0730 (↑21.23%)
GTBT (++)	0.0577	0.0948	0.1662	0.2018	0.2869	0.0415	0.0447	0.0491	0.0526	0.0564
PFGR	**0.1251**	**0.2432**	**0.3166**	**0.3987**	**0.4873**	**0.0597**	**0.0662**	**0.0781**	**0.0830**	**0.0885**

Note: '++' means that the performance of PFGR exceeds more than 80% compared with other approaches. '↑' means the improvement in accuracy compared with other approaches.

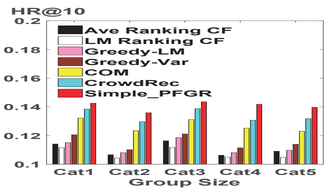
Table 6: The Statistics of Group Size

Cat. / Data	1	2	3	4	5
	2-10	10-30	30-50	50-100	100+
Epinions	31.96%	33.49%	13.97%	13.17%	7.42%
Ciao	46.48%	27.72%	10.21%	10.07%	5.52%
Douban	61.14%	28.23%	6.01%	3.42%	1.2%

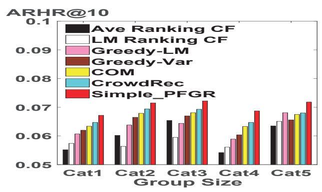
Note: 'Cat' is short for category. Cat1 contains groups whose total members are 2-10. The total members of groups in Cat2 are 10-30. For Cat3 and Cat4, the total members are 30-50, and 50-100, respectively. Cat5 contains groups whose total member is larger than 100.

better recommendation accuracy than other schemes. 2) Compared with Ave Ranking CF and LM Ranking CF, Greedy-LM and Greedy-Var, COM and CrowdRec, CoaGR and NIGR, the maximum increase in HR and ARHR attains 26.51% and 17.84%, respectively. Besides, NIGR, COM and CrowdRec also achieve good recommendation performance on group sizes of two to ten because the values of HR and ARHR hit by these four schemes are quite similar to ours. However, the recommendation performance of them would decrease when group size becomes more substantial.

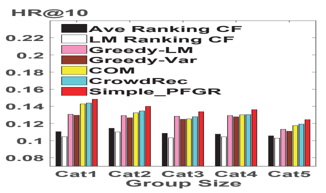
In summary, our scheme PFGR consistently achieves more accurate results when compared with the state-of-the-art approaches. The results prove that PFGR can produce satisfactory recommendations via effective optimizing the fairness within the groups of users and integrating social trust simultaneously. Our empirical studies also demonstrate that our proposed model has good scalability and suitability when recommending to a larger size of groups.



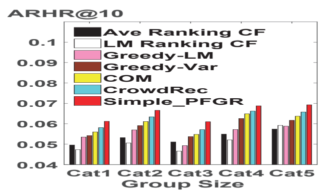
(a) HR@10 on Epinions



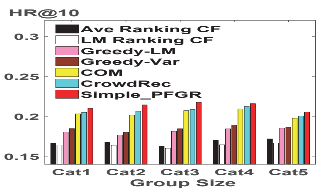
(b) ARHR@10 on Epinions



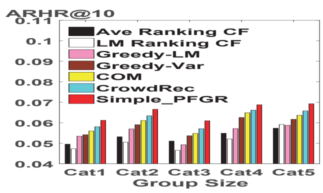
(c) HR@10 on Ciao



(d) ARHR@10 on Ciao



(e) HR@10 on Douban

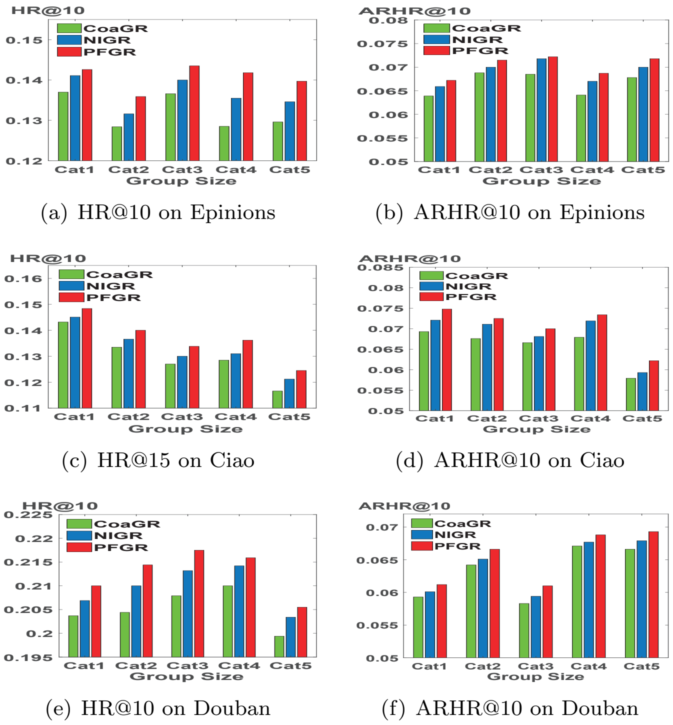


(f) ARHR@10 on Douban

Figure 3: Comparison on Different Group Size (social links-free)

5.4.3. Conflicted preference cases study

In this section, we specially discuss the proposed PFGR in conflicted preferences cases which can't be well solved in current schemes. Here we first reconstruct the group according to users' preferences. Compared with Douban, Epinions and Ciao data sets contain the categories about services, i.e., games, books, musics and so on. Actually, in

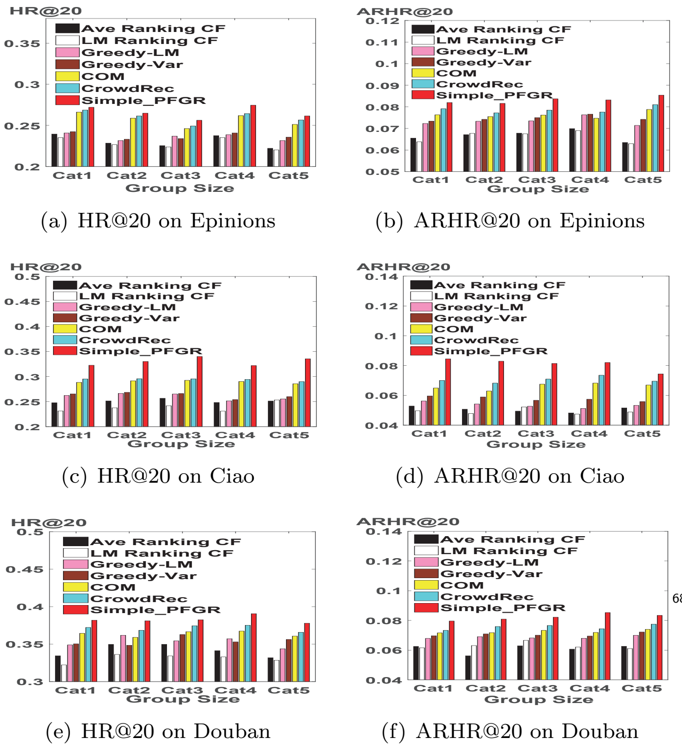


(a) HR@10 on Epinions (b) ARHR@10 on Epinions

(c) HR@15 on Ciao (d) ARHR@10 on Ciao

(e) HR@10 on Douban (f) ARHR@10 on Douban

Figure 4: Comparison on Different Group Size

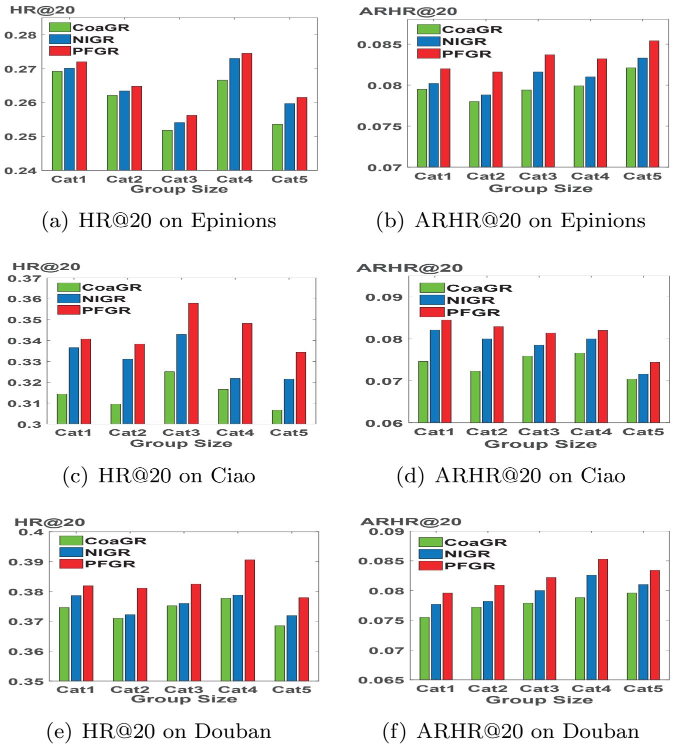


(a) HR@20 on Epinions (b) ARHR@20 on Epinions

(c) HR@20 on Ciao (d) ARHR@20 on Ciao

(e) HR@20 on Douban (f) ARHR@20 on Douban

Figure 5: Comparison on Different Group Size (social links-free)

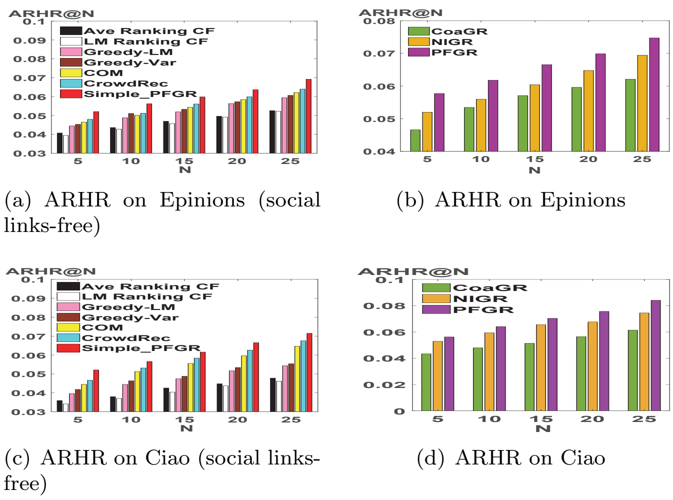


(a) HR@20 on Epinions (b) ARHR@20 on Epinions

(c) HR@20 on Ciao (d) ARHR@20 on Ciao

(e) HR@20 on Douban (f) ARHR@20 on Douban

Figure 6: Comparison on Different Group Size



(a) ARHR on Epinions (social links-free) (b) ARHR on Epinions

(c) ARHR on Ciao (social links-free) (d) ARHR on Ciao

Figure 7: Conflicted preferences cases analysis

our experiments, these categories can be regarded as users' preferences (e.g., some users like reading books, playing games, listening to musics). Therefore we execute our experiments on these two data sets.

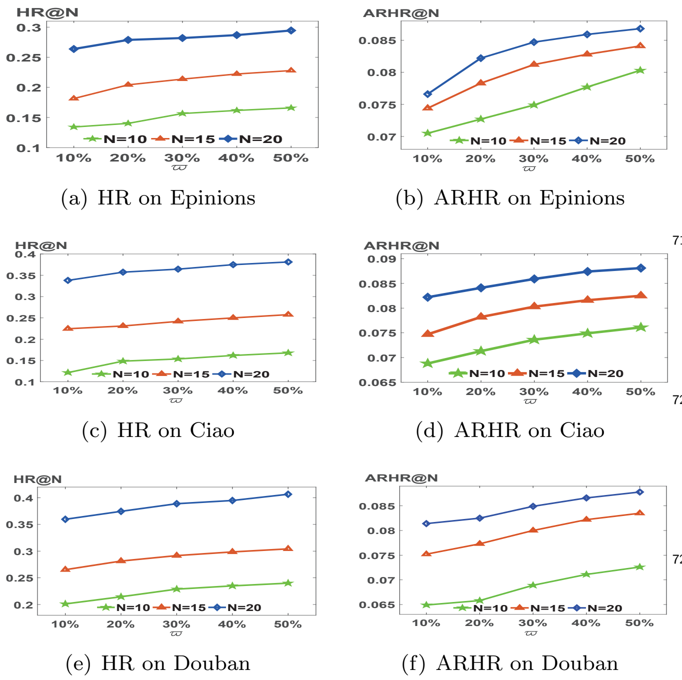
Because of the space limitation, here we firstly randomly select six categories as group preference from Epinions and Ciao data sets. Second, We construct 5 groups based on the previous formed groups whose total number is more than 100, respectively (Note that the total number of users' preferences in these groups is six). To simulate the conflicted preferences scenario, we randomly divide users' preferences into two parts, denoted by pre_A and pre_B, where no overlapped users are both between pre_A and pre_B. More details about these 5 groups are shown in Table 7. All parameters setting in this section are defaulted the same as section 5.4.2.

As shown in Fig.7, we know that 1) both PFGR and Simple_PFGR hit the maximum value in ARHR value, which indicates that our scheme can efficiently solve the fairness when conflicted preference exists. 2) Compared with schemes based greedy algorithm such as Greedy_LM/Ave, LDA-based approaches, i.e., COM and CrowdRec can solve fairness better when confronted with conflicted preferences

Table 7: The Statistics of Group

		Epinions	Count	
Group1	pre_A	movie: 10, games: 26, media: 17	38	104
	pre_B	books: 42, sports: 39, gifts: 11	66	
Group2	pre_A	books: 41, magazines: 52, cars: 21	80	127
	pre_B	movie: 19, music: 33, media: 25	47	
Group3	pre_A	Pets: 66, music: 44, books: 51	132	205
	pre_B	web: 20, photo: 47, garden: 34	73	
Group4	pre_A	books: 61, media: 19, business: 27	70	136
	pre_B	photo: 35, movie: 8, software: 42	66	
Group5	pre_A	online: 73, travel: 85, books: 46	111	279
	pre_B	car: 77, web: 135, photo: 32	168	
		Ciao	Count	
Group1	pre_A	DVD: 74, books: 28, food: 69	101	132
	pre_B	music: 15, health: 44, cameras: 7	31	
Group2	pre_A	car: 75, games: 44, fashion: 82	139	244
	pre_B	books: 16, shopping: 60, DVD: 72	105	
Group3	pre_A	software: 41, car: 5, house: 16	33	125
	pre_B	DVD: 38, music: 76, beauty: 50	92	
Group4	pre_A	travel: 82, music: 56, car: 77	142	237
	pre_B	food: 36, health: 69, sports: 53	95	
Group5	pre_A	house: 19, car: 38, games: 66	54	143
	pre_B	books: 70, DVD: 32, shopping: 46	89	

Note: there is no overlapped preference between pre_A and pre_B, while users' preferences are overlapped in pre_A or pre_B.



(a) HR on Epinions (b) ARHR on Epinions

(c) HR on Ciao (d) ARHR on Ciao

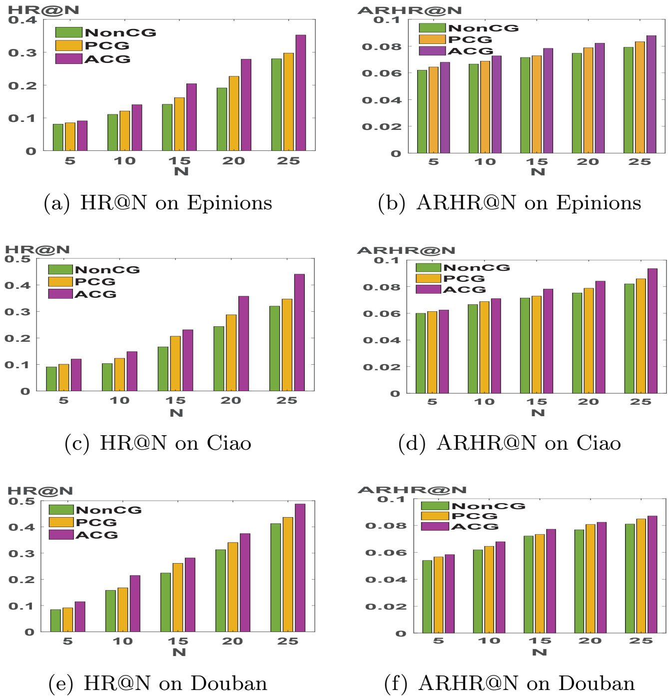
(e) HR on Douban (f) ARHR on Douban

Figure 8: The proportion ϖ of active users in group

but with a slight improvement. 3) Social links can also help to solve fairness issue because of PFGR hits larger ARHR than Simple_PFGR. To conclude, our schemes have advantage in solve fairness issue under the conflicted cases.

5.4.4. Fairness evaluation

In this section, we mainly discuss the game mechanism which is applied to guarantee the fairness, i.e., determining a sequence of services that can satisfy the preference of users as much as possible. In other words, if more users are content with the ranking service, the value of HR and ARHR will become larger. Fairness in our work is related with users' activeness. In our model, a group is composed of active users and inactive users based on **Observation 3**. The proportion of active users depends on ϖ which is defaulted as 20%, e.g., If a group contains 100 users, the number of active users is 20. Here we vary the value of ϖ from 10% to 50% to observe the effect on fairness brought by activeness (Here we set N as 10, 15, 20).



(a) HR@N on Epinions (b) ARHR@N on Epinions

(c) HR@N on Ciao (d) ARHR@N on Ciao

(e) HR@N on Douban (f) ARHR@N on Douban

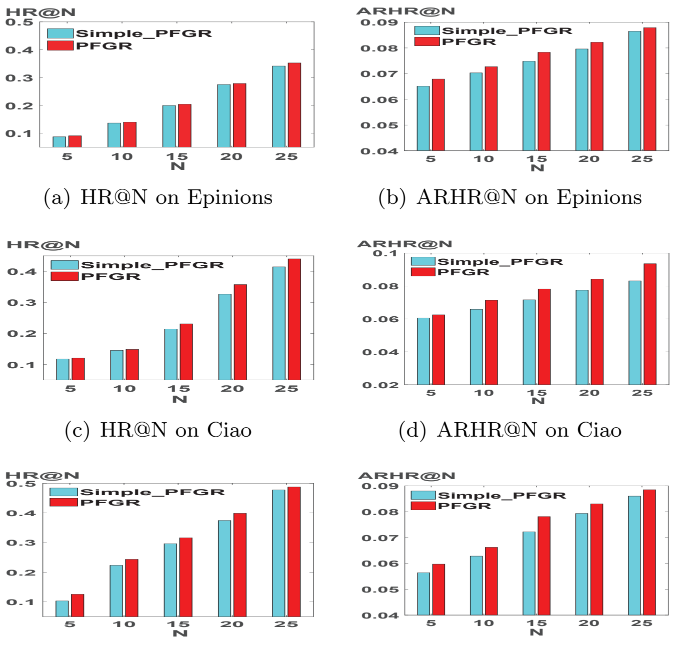
Figure 9: Comparison between Different Game Strategies

As shown in Fig.8, there is an increase in HR and ARHR with the variation of ϖ, which means that if the activeness of users is considered, the recommendation performance will be enhanced, i.e., more users are satisfied with the ranking services. In addition, we find that when the value of ϖ is larger than 30%, the tendency of increase in HR and ARHR becomes gentle because the slope from 30% to 50% is smaller than that between 10% and 30%. This result shows that the recommendation performance will remain stable with the increase in the number of active users. Moreover, compared with other approach relevant with fairness issue, e.g., [13], PFGR achieves better recommendation performance in HR and ARHR shown in Table 4 and Figs 4, 5 and 6.

5.4.5. The analysis of our coalition strategy

In this section, we mainly discuss the efficiency of our proposed *activeness-based coalition strategy (ACG)* when tackling fairness. To validate the advantage of our coalition strategy, we select another two ubiquitous game theory-based strategies for comparison, i.e., *Non-Cooperative game strategy* (NonCG) [48] and *preference-based coalition strategy* (PCG) [2]. Note that these two game strategies are the part of USRG [15] and CoaGR [2].

Our PFGR contains two parts: the first part is probabilistic graph-based model which is designed to select the services preferred the groups, while the second part is



(a) HR@N on Epinions
(b) ARHR@N on Epinions
(c) HR@N on Ciao
(d) ARHR@N on Ciao
(e) HR@N on Douban
(f) ARHR@N on Douban

Figure 10: The Effect of social relationships in Group Recommendation

Table 8: The effect of α

α	Epinions		Ciao		Douban	
	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR
0.2	0.1189	0.0644	0.1345	0.0538	0.2096	0.0613
0.3	0.1237	0.0669	0.1356	0.0532	0.2115	0.0619
0.4	0.1255	0.0756	0.1372	0.0563	0.2133	0.0645
0.5	0.1273	0.0703	0.1379	0.0551	0.2162	0.0651
0.6	0.1290	0.0760	0.1412	0.0587	0.2087	0.0606
0.7	0.1248	0.0732	0.1437	0.0572	0.2140	0.0622
0.8	0.1211	0.0724	0.1421	0.0560	0.2121	0.0617
MAE	0.27%	0.35%	0.30%	0.21%	0.20%	0.13%

activeness-based coalition game strategy which determine a ranked service list. To be fair, we first use probabilistic graph-based model to obtain the services, then apply NonCG, PCG and ACG to determine the final ranked service list. The results are shown in Fig.9.

As shown in Fig.9, we acknowledge: 1) ACG (ours) hits the highest HR and ARHR values compared with NonCG and PCG. 2) The difference in height of HR and ARHR is becoming larger with an increase in N. Higher HR and ARHR value indicate that the proposed ACG is more efficient than NonCG and PCG.

5.4.6. Social relationships in group recommendation

In this section, we mainly discuss the promotion brought by social relationships during group recommendation. To be persuade, we merely compare PFGR and Simple_PFGR. The results are shown in Fig.10.

In Fig.10, the comparison is significant because the height difference between Simple_PFGR and PFGR is quite evident. On average, PFGR has more than 15% increase in HR and ARHR compared with Simple_PFGR, which validates that social relationships do improve recommendation in practice.

Table 9: The effect of β_1

β_1	Epinions		Ciao		Douban	
	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR
0.2	0.1244	0.0714	0.1414	0.0569	0.2074	0.0584
0.3	0.1287	0.0729	0.1397	0.0547	0.2093	0.0632
0.4	0.1231	0.0698	0.1438	0.0584	0.2132	0.0655
0.5	0.1250	0.0679	0.1425	0.0563	0.2147	0.0615
0.6	0.1311	0.0708	0.1382	0.0530	0.2110	0.0643
0.7	0.1252	0.0701	0.1377	0.0543	0.2156	0.0634
0.8	0.1239	0.0688	0.1451	0.0572	0.2151	0.0618
MAE	0.23%	0.12%	0.23%	0.16%	0.27%	0.17%

Table 10: The effect of β_2

β_2	Epinions		Ciao		Douban	
	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR
0.2	0.1305	0.0740	0.1461	0.0592	0.2128	0.0609
0.3	0.1246	0.0659	0.1411	0.0549	0.2120	0.0614
0.4	0.1288	0.0681	0.1392	0.0543	0.2146	0.0637
0.5	0.1301	0.0722	0.1375	0.0526	0.2082	0.0612
0.6	0.1255	0.0690	0.1421	0.0553	0.2133	0.0644
0.7	0.1294	0.0718	0.1436	0.0570	0.2103	0.0638
0.8	0.1307	0.0731	0.1424	0.0581	0.2119	0.0623
MAE	0.20%	0.25%	0.21%	0.19%	0.15%	0.12%

5.4.7. Parameters effect

In this section, we investigate the effect of parameters recorded in Table 3. We conduct experiments on parameters using the control variable method. The control variable method is a scientific method that keeps one parameter changeable while other parameters hold unchangeable during experiments. Here, we set N as 10.

Tables 8-13 show the effect of parameters by varying α, β_1, β_2, ρ, η_1 and η_2 from 0.2 to 0.8 We can summarize the following from the results: 1) Different parameter values lead to different HR and ARHR values. For example, Epinions attains the highest HR and ARHR values (i.e., 0.1290 and 0.0760 shown in Table 6) when α=0.6, while get different highest HR and ARHR values (i.e., 0.1307 and 0.0740) at β_1=0.8 and β_2=0.2. The same conclusion can also be drawn on the Ciao and Douban data sets; 2) MAE values shown in tables are slight, where the maximum is less than 0.4%. The MAE Values indicate that the impact of the variation of parameters on RSs is slight, which validates the robustness of PFGR.

6. Conclusions

In this paper, we mainly study the fairness problem in group recommendation based on probabilistic graph model and coalition game and propose a novel approach called PFGR which can achieve higer recommendation performance with fairness account. The proposed approach first selects the services satisfied the preferences of a group via modelling the selection behavior of users according to several observations existing in the real world. After determining the services, PFGR further considers users' activeness and designs a sorted strategy based on coalition game to suggest a ranked recommendation list which can maximize all the members' preference (i.e., fairness). Our experimental results show that PFGR outperforms

Table 11: The effect of ρ

ρ	Epinions		Ciao		Douban	
	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR
0.2	0.1314	0.0706	0.1432	0.0544	0.2131	0.0635
0.3	0.1252	0.0658	0.1402	0.0536	0.2096	0.0611
0.4	0.1246	0.0661	0.1459	0.0577	0.2104	0.0607
0.5	0.1269	0.0640	0.1478	0.0571	0.2136	0.0622
0.6	0.1253	0.0648	0.1418	0.0530	0.2149	0.0614
0.7	0.1221	0.0632	0.1436	0.0541	0.2113	0.0626
0.8	0.1287	0.0674	0.1451	0.0566	0.2068	0.0601
MAE	0.23%	0.18%	0.20%	0.16%	0.21%	0.1%

Table 12: The effect of η_1

η_1	Epinions		Ciao		Douban	
	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR
0.2	0.1249	0.0683	0.1460	0.0533	0.2146	0.0633
0.3	0.1218	0.0667	0.1417	0.0525	0.2135	0.0620
0.4	0.1236	0.0650	0.1448	0.0554	0.2130	0.0642
0.5	0.1263	0.0672	0.1429	0.0543	0.2118	0.0604
0.6	0.1207	0.0634	0.1401	0.0507	0.2157	0.0662
0.7	0.1225	0.0621	0.1411	0.0529	0.2109	0.0615
0.8	0.1253	0.0645	0.1438	0.0558	0.2141	0.0639
MAE	0.16%	0.18%	0.17%	0.14%	0.13%	0.16%

Table 13: The effect of η_2

η_2	Epinions		Ciao		Douban	
	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR	HR	ARHR
0.2	0.1230	0.0621	0.1352	0.0525	0.2068	0.0581
0.3	0.1217	0.0603	0.1388	0.0569	0.2104	0.0596
0.4	0.1245	0.0662	0.1346	0.0504	0.2169	0.0653
0.5	0.1302	0.0715	0.1363	0.0538	0.2130	0.0614
0.6	0.1268	0.0637	0.1429	0.0547	0.2094	0.0623
0.7	0.1226	0.0650	0.1462	0.0608	0.2153	0.0648
0.8	0.1234	0.0633	0.1377	0.0576	0.2148	0.0630
MAE	0.22%	0.26%	0.33%	0.27%	0.30%	0.20%

the state-of-the-art recommendation methods on HR and ARHR with fairness consideration simultaneously.

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China under Grant 2016YFB-0800601, the Key Program of NSFC-Tongyong Union Foundation under Grant U1636209, and the Xian Key Laboratory of Mobile Edge Computing and Security (201805052-ZD3CG36). Yang Xiao is also supported by China Scholarship Council.

References

[1] Q. Yuan, G. Cong, C.-Y. Lin, Com: a generative model for group recommendation, in: Proceedings of the 20th ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining, ACM, 2014, pp. 163–172.

[2] L. A. Carvalho, H. T. Macedo, Generation of coalition structures to provide proper groups' formation in group recommender systems, in: Proceedings of the 22nd International Conference on World Wide Web, ACM, 2013, pp. 945–950.

[3] P. Manurangsi, W. Suksompong, Asymptotic existence of fair divisions for groups, Mathematical Social Sciences 89 (2017) 100–108.

[4] M. D. Aleksandrov, H. Aziz, S. Gaspers, T. Walsh, Online fair division: analysing a food bank problem, in: Twenty-Fourth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, 2015.

[5] D. K. Herreiner, C. D. Puppe, Envy freeness in experimental fair division problems, Theory and decision 67 (1) (2009) 65–100.

[6] D. Serbos, S. Qi, N. Mamoulis, E. Pitoura, P. Tsaparas, Fairness in package-to-group recommendations, in: Proceedings of the 26th International Conference on World Wide Web, International World Wide Web Conferences Steering Committee, 2017, pp. 371–379.

[7] L. Baltrunas, T. Makcinskas, F. Ricci, Group recommendations with rank aggregation and collaborative filtering, in: Proceedings of the fourth ACM conference on Recommender systems, ACM, 2010, pp. 119–126.

[8] X. Liu, Y. Tian, M. Ye, W.-C. Lee, Exploring personal impact for group recommendation, in: Proceedings of the 21st ACM international conference on Information and knowledge management, ACM, 2012, pp. 674–683.

[9] V. Rakesh, W.-C. Lee, C. K. Reddy, Probabilistic group recommendation model for crowdfunding domains, in: Proceedings of the Ninth ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining, ACM, 2016, pp. 257–266.

[10] L. Quijano-Sanchez, J. A. Recio-Garcia, B. Diaz-Agudo, G. Jimenez-Diaz, Social factors in group recommender systems, ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology (TIST) 4 (1) (2013) 8.

[11] A. Salehi-Abari, C. Boutilier, Empathetic social choice on social networks, in: Proceedings of the 2014 international conference on Autonomous agents and multi-agent systems, International Foundation for Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems, 2014, pp. 693–700.

[12] I. Ronen, I. Guy, E. Kravi, M. Barnea, Recommending social media content to community owners, in: Proceedings of the 37th international ACM SIGIR conference on Research & development in information retrieval, ACM, 2014, pp. 243–252.

[13] L. Xiao, Z. Min, Z. Yongfeng, G. Zhaoquan, L. Yiqun, M. Shaoping, Fairness-aware group recommendation with pareto-efficiency, in: Proceedings of the Eleventh ACM Conference on Recommender Systems, ACM, 2017, pp. 107–115.

[14] L. Zhang, R. Zhou, H. Jiang, H. Wang, Y. Zhang, Item group recommendation: a method based on game theory, in: Proceedings of the 26th international conference on world wide web companion, International World Wide Web Conferences Steering Committee, 2017, pp. 1405–1411.

[15] L. A. M. C. Carvalho, H. T. Macedo, Users' satisfaction in recommendation systems for groups: an approach based on noncooperative games, in: Proceedings of the 22nd International Conference on World Wide Web, ACM, 2013, pp. 951–958.

[16] P. A. O'Hara, Encyclopedia of Political Economy: LZ, Vol. 2, Psychology Press, 1999.

[17] K. Marx, Critique of the Gotha program, Wildside Press LLC, 2008.

[18] J. C. Turner, Towards a cognitive redefinition of the social group, Social identity and intergroup relations (1982) 15–40.

[19] D. Koller, N. Friedman, S. Džeroski, C. Sutton, A. McCallum, A. Pfeffer, P. Abbeel, M.-F. Wong, D. Heckerman, C. Meek, et al., Introduction to statistical relational learning, MIT press, 2007.

[20] D. M. Blei, A. Y. Ng, M. I. Jordan, Latent dirichlet allocation, Journal of machine Learning research 3 (Jan) (2003) 993–1022.

[21] H. Jelodar, Y. Wang, C. Yuan, X. Feng, X. Jiang, Y. Li, L. Zhao, Latent dirichlet allocation (lda) and topic modeling: models, applications, a survey, Multimedia Tools and Applications (2017) 1–43.

[22] S. Amer-Yahia, S. B. Roy, A. Chawlat, G. Das, C. Yu, Group recommendation: Semantics and efficiency, Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment 2 (1) (2009) 754–765.

[23] S. Seko, T. Yagi, M. Motegi, S. Muto, Group recommendation using feature space representing behavioral tendency and power balance among members, in: Proceedings of the fifth ACM conference on Recommender systems, ACM, 2011, pp. 101–108.

[24] L. Hu, J. Cao, G. Xu, L. Cao, Z. Gu, W. Cao, Deep modeling of

group preferences for group-based recommendation., in: AAAI, Vol. 14, 2014, pp. 1861–1867.

[25] E. Quintarelli, E. Rabosio, L. Tanca, Recommending new items to ephemeral groups using contextual user influence, in: Proceedings of the 10th ACM Conference on Recommender Systems, ACM, 2016, pp. 285–292.

[26] M. Kompan, M. Bieliková, Voting based group recommendation: How users vote., in: HT (Doctoral Consortium/Late-breaking Results/Workshops), 2014.

[27] S. Boulkrinat, A. Hadjali, A. Mokhtari, Crowd-voting-based group recommender systems, in: Programming and Systems (ISPS), 2015 12th International Symposium on, IEEE, 2015, pp. 1–9.

[28] Y. Wang, Z. Cai, G. Yin, Y. Gao, X. Tong, Q. Han, A game theory-based trust measurement model for social networks, Computational social networks 3 (1) (2016) 2.

[29] J. C. Turner, Social categorization and the self-concept: A social cognitive theory of group behavior.

[30] G. Palla, A.-L. Barabási, T. Vicsek, Quantifying social group evolution, Nature 446 (7136) (2007) 664.

[31] F. Benevenuto, T. Rodrigues, M. Cha, V. Almeida, Characterizing user behavior in online social networks, in: Proceedings of the 9th ACM SIGCOMM Conference on Internet Measurement, ACM, 2009, pp. 49–62.

[32] H. Jinna, T. Qiu, M. Atiquzzaman, Z. Ren, et al., Cvcg: Cooperative v2v-aided transmission scheme based on coalitional game for popular content distribution in vehicular ad-hoc networks, IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing.

[33] I. K. Geckil, P. L. Anderson, Applied game theory and strategic behavior, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2016.

[34] T. Qiu, J. Liu, W. Si, D. O. Wu, Robustness optimization scheme with multi-population co-evolution for scale-free wireless sensor networks, IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking.

[35] T. Qiu, B. Li, W. Qu, E. Ahmed, X. Wang, Tosg: A topology optimization scheme with global-small-world for industrial heterogeneous internet of things, IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics.

[36] J. Nash, Non-cooperative games, Annals of mathematics (1951) 286–295.

[37] N. Chen, T. Qiu, X. Zhou, K. Li, M. Atiquzzaman, An intelligent robust networking mechanism for the internet of things, IEEE Communications Magazine 57 (11) (2019) 91–95.

[38] C. Chen, Q. Pei, X. Li, A gts allocation scheme to improve multiple-access performance in vehicular sensor networks, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology 65 (3) (2015) 1549–1563.

[39] K. J. August, K. S. Rook, Social Relationships, Springer New York, New York, NY, 2013, pp. 1838–1842. doi:10.1007/978-1-4419-1005-9_59.
URL https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-1005-9_59

[40] Y. Wang, G. Yin, Z. Cai, Y. Dong, H. Dong, A trust-based probabilistic recommendation model for social networks, Journal of Network and Computer Applications 55 (2015) 59–67.

[41] G. Guo, J. Zhang, F. Zhu, X. Wang, Factored similarity models with social trust for top-n item recommendation, Knowledge-Based Systems 122 (2017) 17–25.

[42] J. Tang, H. Gao, H. Liu, mtrust: discerning multi-faceted trust in a connected world, in: Proceedings of the fifth ACM international conference on Web search and data mining, ACM, 2012, pp. 93–102.

[43] H. Ma, D. Zhou, C. Liu, M. R. Lyu, I. King, Recommender systems with social regularization, in: Proceedings of the fourth ACM international conference on Web search and data mining, ACM, 2011, pp. 287–296.

[44] X. Yang, Y. Guo, Y. Liu, H. Steck, A survey of collaborative filtering based social recommender systems, Computer Communications 41 (2014) 1–10.

[45] A. M. Elkahky, Y. Song, X. He, A multi-view deep learning approach for cross domain user modeling in recommendation systems, in: Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on World Wide Web, International World Wide Web Conferences Steering Committee, 2015, pp. 278–288.

[46] Y. Koren, Factorization meets the neighborhood: a multifaceted collaborative filtering model, in: Proceedings of the 14th ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining, ACM, 2008, pp. 426–434.

[47] X. Ning, G. Karypis, Slim: Sparse linear methods for top-n recommender systems, in: Data Mining (ICDM), 2011 IEEE 11th International Conference on Data Mining, IEEE, 2011, pp. 497–506.

[48] L. A. M. C. Carvalho, et al., Abordagens de teoria dos jogos para modelagem de sistemas de recomendação para grupos.