

# Online Appendix to: Directly Optimize Diversity Evaluation Measures: A New Approach to Search Result Diversification

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In this Appendix, as supplementary material to the results shown in Section 7.3, we show the experimental results of SGDMM-Log and SGDMM-Exp on the dataset of WT2009.

## A. ABILITY TO IMPROVE THE EVALUATION MEASURES

Similar to the experiments conducted in Section 7.3.2, we also conducted experiments to see whether SGDMM-Log and SGDMM-Exp have the ability to improve diverse ranking quality in terms of a measure by using the measure in training. Figures 10, 11, and 12 show the results in terms of ERR-IA@20,  $\alpha$ -NDCG@20, and D#-NDCG@20, respectively. From the results, we can conclude that the algorithms derived under the proposed framework can indeed enhance the diverse ranking quality in terms of a measure by using the measure in training.

## B. EFFECTS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE RANKINGS

Similar to the experiments conducted in Section 7.3.3, we also examined the effects of the number of positive rankings generated per query (parameter  $\tau^+$ ) and the effects of the number of negative rankings per query (parameter  $\tau^-$ ) in SGDMM-Log and SGDMM-Exp. Figure 13 shows the performance curves in terms of ERR-IA@20 and  $\alpha$ -NDCG@20. From the results, we can see that the curves do not change much with different  $\tau^+$  values, and the performance increases steadily with the increasing  $\tau^-$  values until  $\tau^- = 15$ .

## C. CONVERGENCE

Similar to the experiments conducted in Section 7.3.5, we also conducted experiments to show whether SGDMM-Log and SGDMM-Exp can converge in terms of the diversity evaluation measures. Figures 14 and 15 show the learning curve of SGDMM-Log and SGDMM-Exp in terms of  $\alpha$ -NDCG@20, ERR-IA@20, and D#-NDCG@20 with respect to the number of training iterations. At each training iteration, the model parameters are outputted and evaluated on the test data. The results indicate that SGDMM-Log and SGDMM-Exp converge fast and conduct the training efficiently.

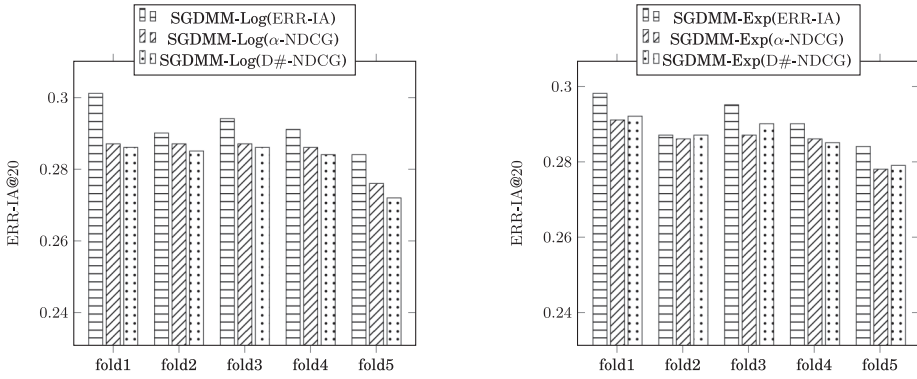


Fig. 10. Performance in terms of ERR-IA@20 when model is trained with ERR-IA@20,  $\alpha$ -NDCG@20, or D#-NDCG@20.

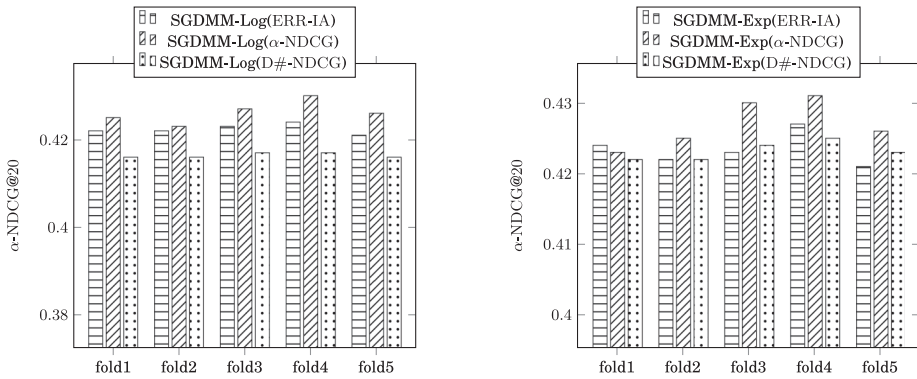


Fig. 11. Performance in terms of  $\alpha$ -NDCG@20 when model is trained with ERR-IA@20,  $\alpha$ -NDCG@20 or D#-NDCG@20.

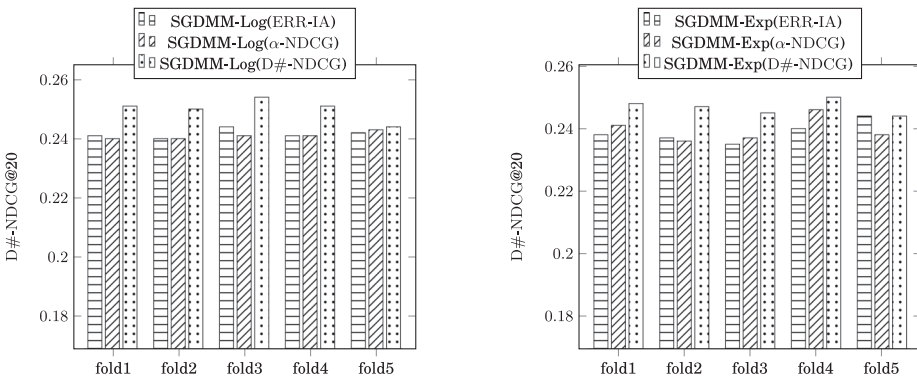


Fig. 12. Performance in terms of D#-NDCG@20 when model is trained with ERR-IA@20,  $\alpha$ -NDCG@20, or D#-NDCG@20.

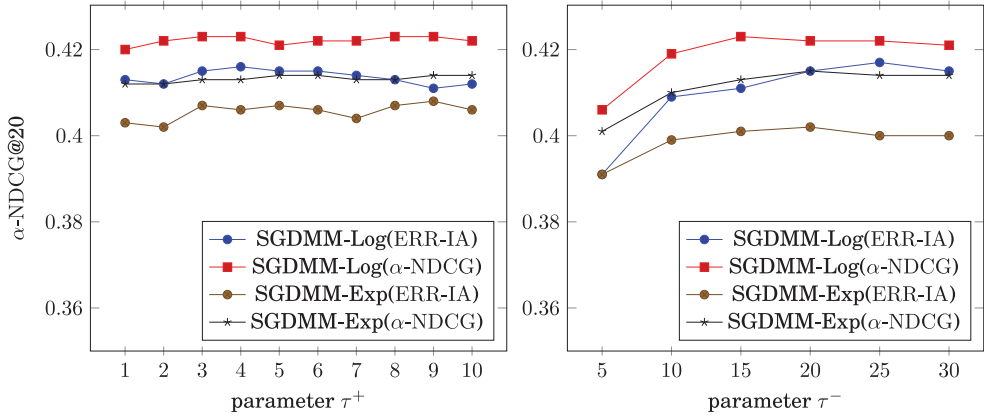


Fig. 13. Ranking accuracies and training time with respect to  $\tau^+$  (left) and  $\tau^-$  (right).

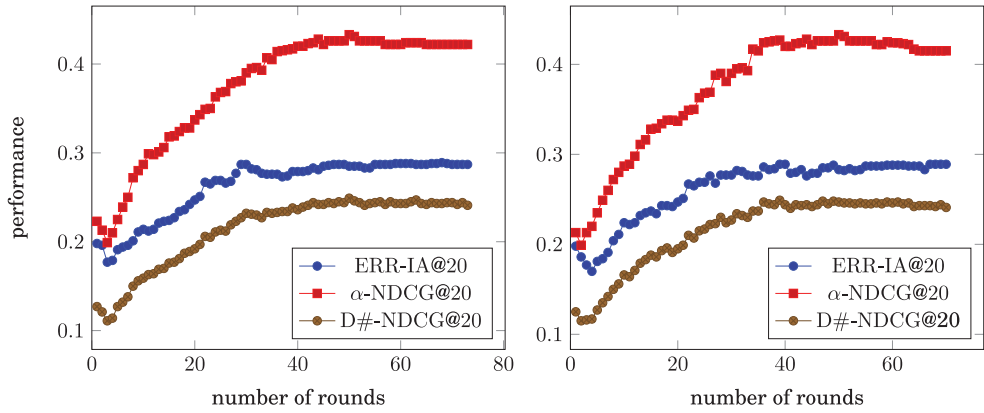


Fig. 14. Learning curve of SGDMM-Log( $\alpha$ -NDCG) (left) and SGDMM-Log(ERR-IA) (right).

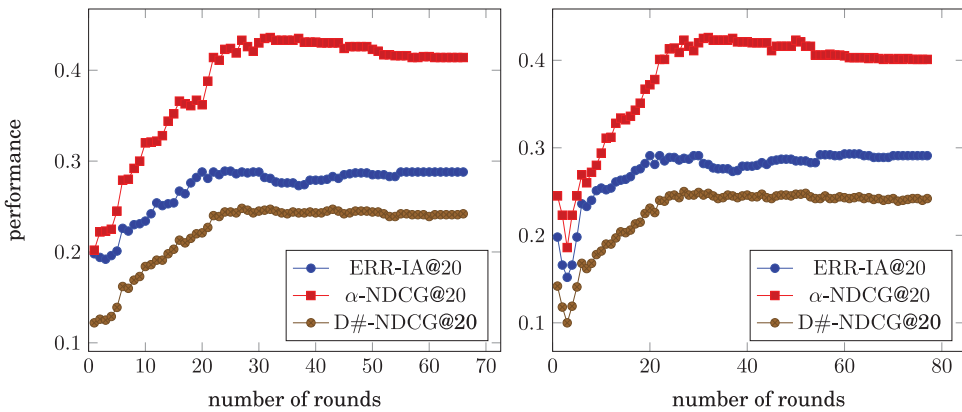


Fig. 15. Learning curve of SGDMM-Exp( $\alpha$ -NDCG) (left) and SGDMM-Exp(ERR-IA) (right).