

## 12.3.2

A recursive algorithm for Max Independent Set in a Graph

# A Recursive Algorithm

Let  $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ .

For a vertex  $u$  let  $N(u)$  be its neighbors.

## Observation

$v_1$ : vertex in the graph.

One of the following two cases is true

Case 1  $v_1$  is in some maximum independent set.

Case 2  $v_1$  is in no maximum independent set.

We can try both cases to “reduce” the size of the problem

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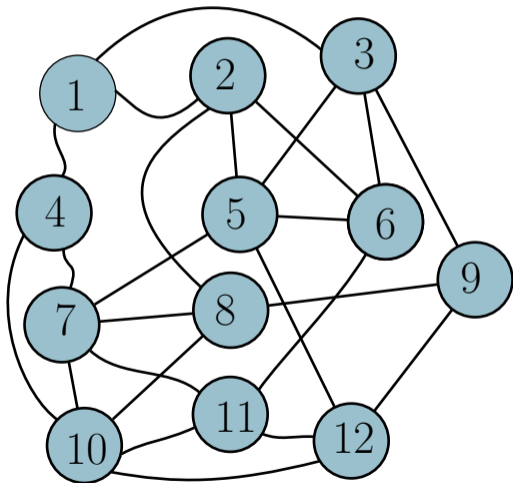
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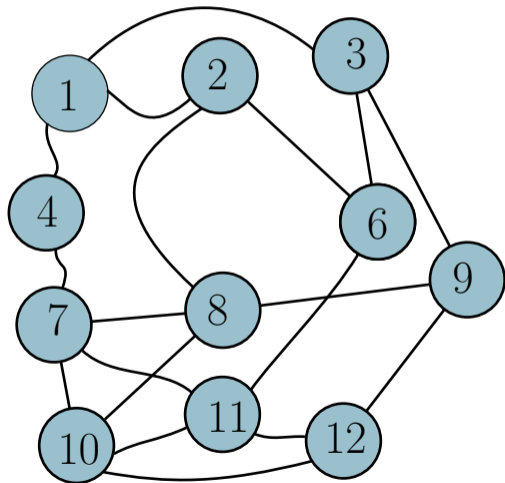
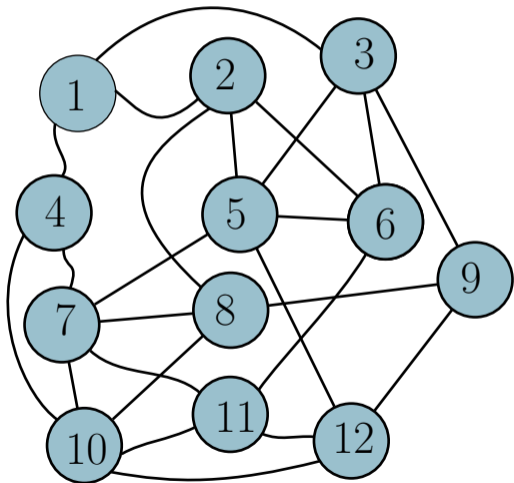
# Removing a vertex (say 5)

Because it is NOT in the independent set



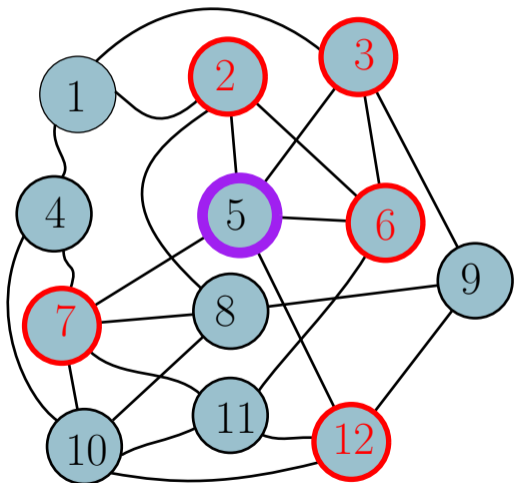
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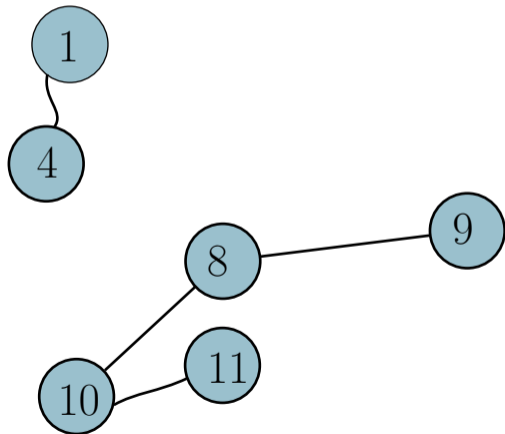
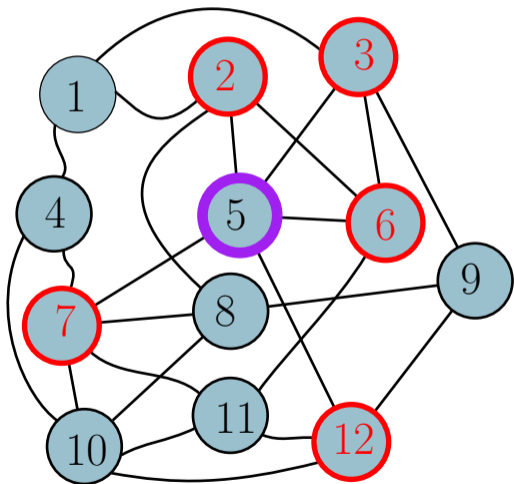
# Removing a vertex (say 5) and its neighbors

Because it **is** in the independent set



# Removing a vertex (say 5) and its neighbors

Because it **is** in the independent set



# A Recursive Algorithm: The two possibilities

$G_1 = G - v_1$  obtained by removing  $v_1$  and incident edges from  $G$

$G_2 = G - v_1 - N(v_1)$  obtained by removing  $N(v_1) \cup v_1$  from  $G$

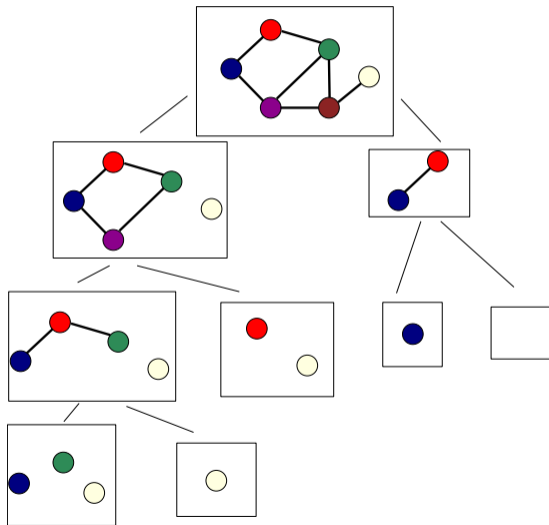
$$MIS(G) = \max\{MIS(G_1), MIS(G_2) + w(v_1)\}$$



# A Recursive Algorithm

```
RecursiveMIS( $G$ ):  
  if  $G$  is empty then Output 0  
   $a = \text{RecursiveMIS}(G - v_1)$   
   $b = w(v_1) + \text{RecursiveMIS}(G - v_1 - N(v_n))$   
  Output  $\max(a, b)$ 
```

# Example



# Recursive Algorithms

..for Maximum Independent Set

Running time:

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-1 - \text{deg}(v_1)) + O(1 + \text{deg}(v_1))$$

where  $\text{deg}(v_1)$  is the degree of  $v_1$ .  $T(0) = T(1) = 1$  is base case.

Worst case is when  $\text{deg}(v_1) = 0$  when the recurrence becomes

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + O(1)$$

Solution to this is  $T(n) = O(2^n)$ .

# Backtrack Search via Recursion

- ① Recursive algorithm generates a tree of computation where each node is a smaller problem (subproblem)
- ② Simple recursive algorithm computes/explores the whole tree blindly in some order.
- ③ Backtrack search is a way to explore the tree intelligently to prune the search space
  - ① Some subproblems may be so simple that we can stop the recursive algorithm and solve it directly by some other method
  - ② Memoization to avoid recomputing same problem
  - ③ Stop the recursion at a subproblem if it is clear that there is no need to explore further.
  - ④ Leads to a number of heuristics that are widely used in practice although the worst case running time may still be exponential.

**THE END**

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**(for now)**