

CS303 Project3: Solving Influence Maximization Problem Using the IMM Algorithm

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Abstract—The Influence Maximization Problem (IMP) has many real-world applications and is a NP-hard problem. In this project, I first developed a influence propagation model based on Linear Threshold (LT) and Independent Cascade (IC). Then, IMM algorithm is used to solve the IMP problem. Computational experiments have shown that IMM can solve IMP problems very efficiently.

I. PRELIMINARIES

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Notation

The notations used in this report is shown in the table below.

TABLE I
REPRESENTATION

Name	Variable
All tasks	tasks
Tasks remain	undone

B. Genetic Algorithm

Algorithm 1 Genetic Algorithm Framework

```
1: population  $\leftarrow$  initPopulation()
2: size  $\leftarrow$  len(population)
3: while end condition not met do
4:   offSpring  $\leftarrow$  genOffspring(population)
5:   population  $\leftarrow$  population + offSpring
6:   population.sort(key = cost)
7:   population  $\leftarrow$  population[0 : size]
8: end while
   return population[0]
```

1) Framework:

2) Initial Population:

- Ulusoy split

Algorithm 2 Ulusoy Split

```
1: function ULUSOYSPLIT(tasks, depot, shortestPath, load)
2:   DAG, incoming, outgoing  $\leftarrow$  toDAG(tasks)
3:   for node  $\in$  DAG do
4:     minCost  $\leftarrow$  inf
5:     bestEdge  $\leftarrow$  minCost(incoming[node])
6:     node.bestPath  $\leftarrow$  bestEdge.bestPath.append(node)
7:     node.cost  $\leftarrow$  bestEdge.cost
8:     for edge  $\in$  outgoing[node] do
9:       edge.cost  $\leftarrow$  edge.cost + node.cost
10:      edge.bestPath  $\leftarrow$  node.bestPath
11:     end for
12:   end for
13:   x  $\leftarrow$  1
   return node[−1].cost, node[−1].bestPath
14: end function
15: function TODAG(tasks, depot, shortestPath, load)
16:   construct the DAG
   return DAG
17: end function
```

- Generalized Path Scanning

3) Genetic Operators:

III. VALIDATION

IV. DISCUSSION

V. CONCLUSION

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