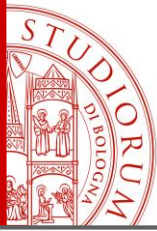


Cliques & Independent Sets

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rev. 1.0(AH) – 2024



The Maximum Clique Problem

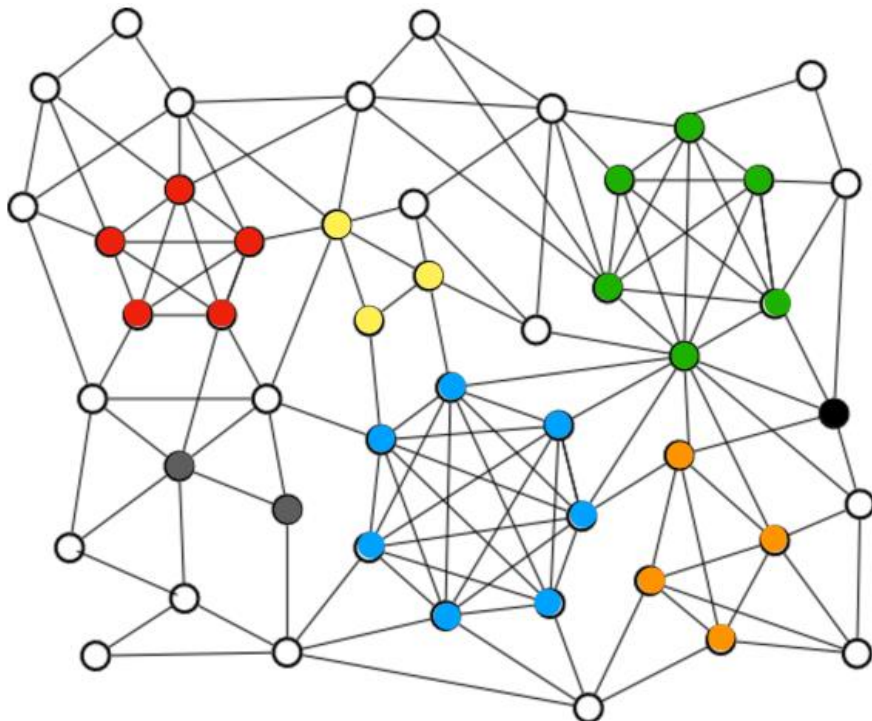
Problema della cricca

We are given an undirected base graph G with node set V and edge set E .

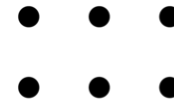
A subset of nodes in V is called a **clique** if all nodes are connected in G .

The **Maximum Clique Problem** asks for a clique of maximum cardinality in G .*

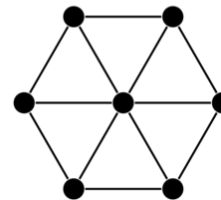
*NP-hard (extremely difficult to optimize)



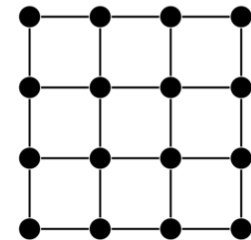
Claw



Empty graph



Wheel



Grid

Applications: Biology, social network analysis, telecommunications, computer science, etc.



The Maximum Clique Problem

IP Model*

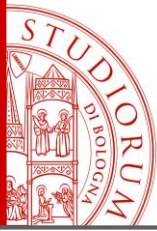
Binary node variable for each node that could be part of a clique:

$$x_v = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if node } i \text{ will be used in the clique,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Maximize $\sum_{v \in V} x_v$

Idea: Two unconnected nodes cannot be both part of a clique.

$$x_u + x_v \leq 1 \quad \forall \{u, v\} \in \overline{E}$$

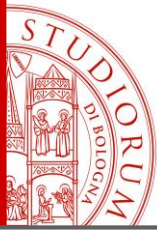


The Maximum Clique Problem

Max-Degree Heuristic (Greedy)

Input: Undirected graph $G=(V,E)$.

1. Initialize clique $Q = \{\}$.
2. Pick a node v in V of highest degree. Add v to Q .
3. Pick the node v in $V \setminus Q$ that
 - is connected to all nodes in Q and
 - has the highest number of neighbors in common with nodes in Q .Add v to Q .
4. If no node v was found, return Q , else go to 3.



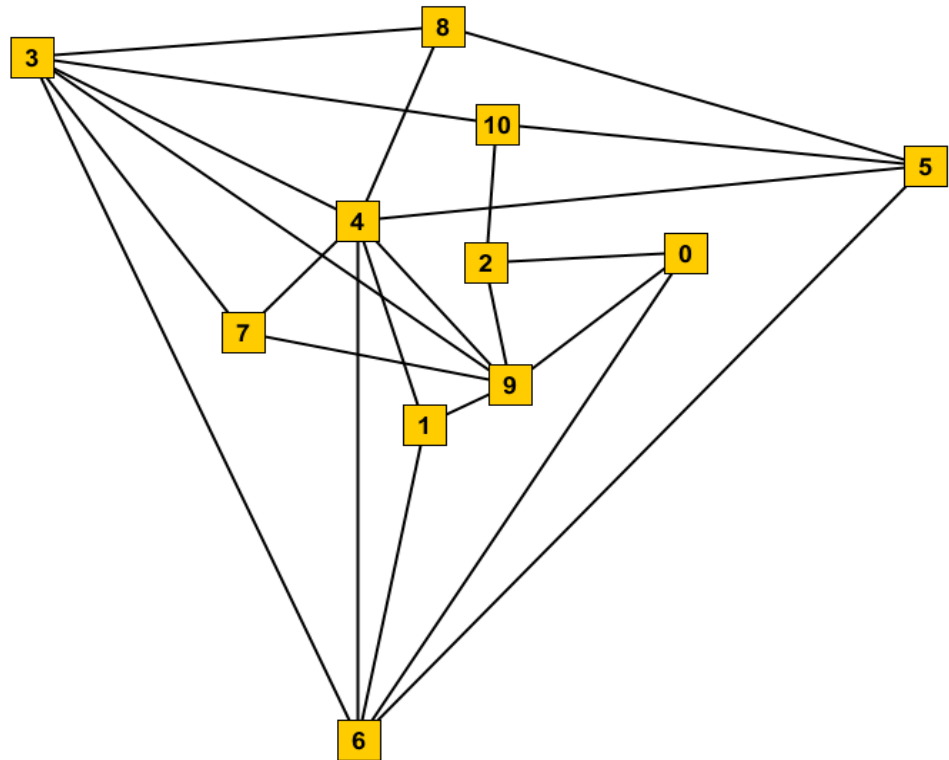
The Maximum Clique Problem

What is the largest clique the social network given below?

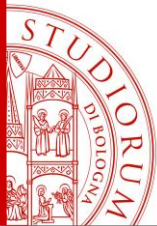
Example:

ID	Name	Friends With
0	Toi	2,9,6
1	Brain	4,6,9
2	Annamaria	0,9,10
3	Nina	4,6,7,8,9,10
4	Walton	1,3,5,6,7,8,9
5	Virgilio	4,6,8,10
6	Teena	0,1,3,4,5
7	Darrin	3,4,9
8	Alessandra	3,4,5
9	Harry	0,1,2,3,4,7
10	Simona	2,3,5

<http://listofrandomnames.com>



- Find **a** maximum clique using **IP**.
- Find **ALL** maximum cliques using **IP**.
- Find a clique using the maximum-degree heuristic.
- Find a maximum weight clique using node weight '**nodeIndex**' (**IP**).



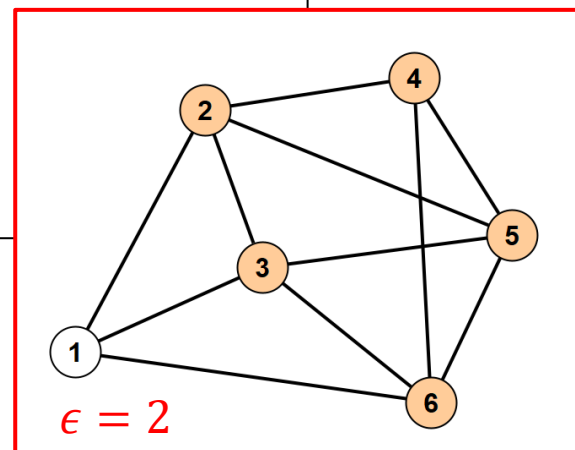
The Maximum **Quasi**-Clique Problem

An **ϵ** -quasi-clique, is a clique that is missing **ϵ** edges.

Binary “exception variable” for unconnected nodes $\{u, v\} \in \bar{E}$:

$$z_{u,v} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if unconnected nodes } u \text{ and } v \text{ are} \\ & \text{part of the quasi-clique,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Maximize $\sum_{v \in V} x_v$

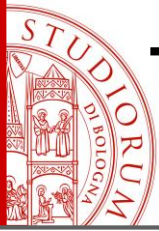


Idea: Two unconnected nodes cannot be both part of a clique unless they form an exception.

$$x_u + x_v \leq 1 + z_{u,v} \quad \forall \{u, v\} \in \bar{E}$$

Limit the number of exceptions to ϵ :

$$\sum_{\{u,v\} \in \bar{E}} z_{u,v} \leq \epsilon$$



The Maximum Independent Set Problem

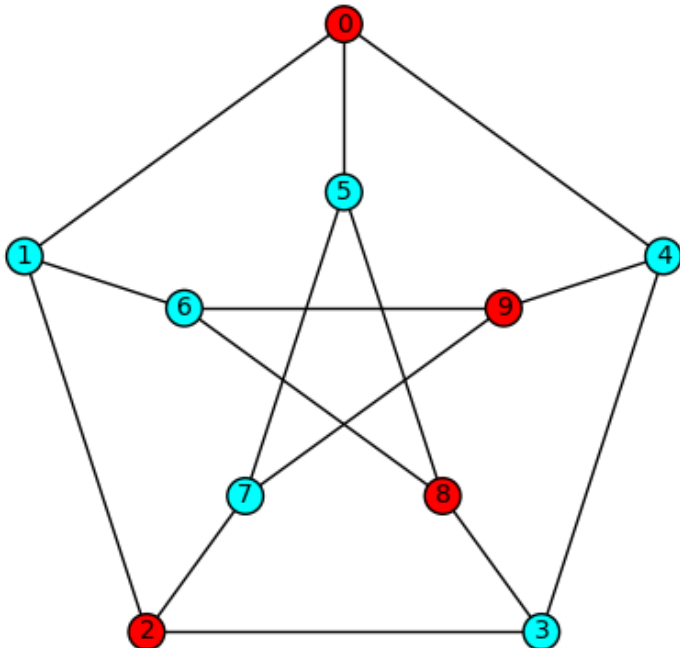
Problema del massimo insieme indipendente

We are given an undirected base graph G with node set V and edge set E .

A subset of nodes in V is called an **independent set** if all nodes are disconnected.

The **Maximum Independent Set Problem** asks for an independent set of maximum cardinality in G . *

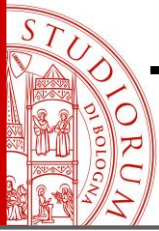
*NP-hard (extremely difficult to optimize)



Observation: An independent set of G is a clique in its complement graph \bar{G} .

Consequence: A maximum clique in \bar{G} is a maximum independent set in G .

Definition: A clique (independent set) is called **maximal** if it cannot be extended by any node.



The Maximum Independent Set Problem

IP Model*

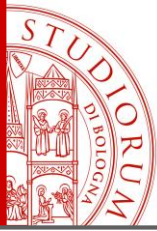
Binary node variables for nodes that could be part of an independent set:

$$x_v = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if node } v \text{ will be used in the clique,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Maximize $\sum_{v \in V} x_v$

Idea: Two connected nodes cannot be both part of an independent set.

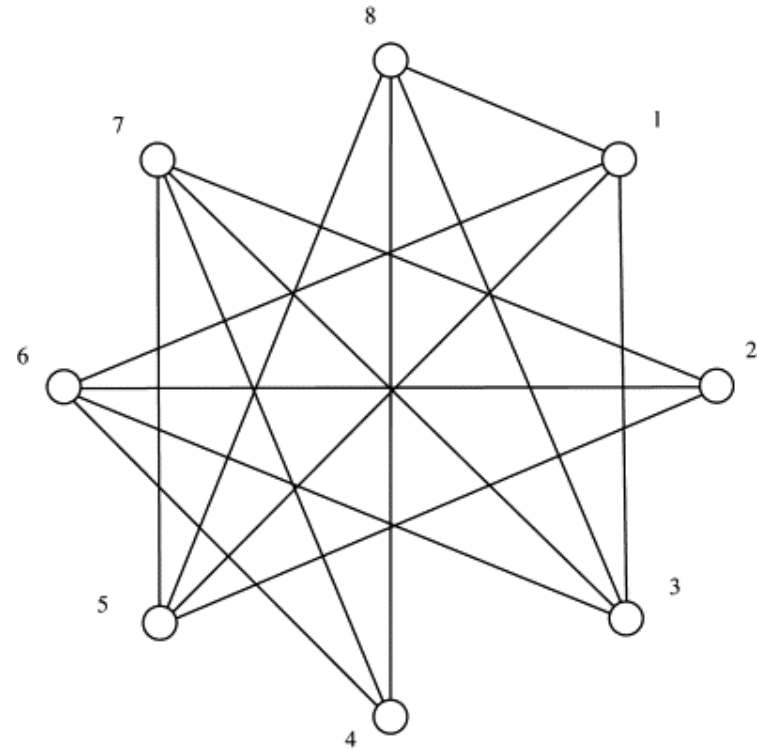
$$x_u + x_v \leq 1 \quad \forall \{u, v\} \in E$$



Cliques & Independent Sets

1) Exercises:

1. Consider the graph with 8 nodes.
2. Find a maximum clique using IP.
Verify your results visually.
3. Find a maximum clique using the max-degree heuristic.
Verify your results visually.
4. Find all maximum cliques using IP.
Verify your results visually.
5. Find a maximum quasi-clique using IP.
Use $\epsilon \in \{1,2,3,4\}$.
Verify your results visually.
6. Find a maximum independent set using IP.
Verify your results visually.





Cliques & Independent Sets

2) Exercises:

1. Create a random graph with 20 nodes and 80 edges in yEd.

Use a convenient layout for your visualization.

Format as necessary.

You can export the edge list using the TGF format.

2. Find a maximum clique using IP.

Verify your results visually.

3. Find a maximum quasi-clique using IP.

Use $\epsilon \in \{1,5,10\}$.

Verify your results visually.

4. Find a maximum independent set using IP.

Verify your results visually.

5. Can you find two disjoint cliques such that the sum of is maximized?

Use IP.

6. For what larger graph sizes can you still answer the questions above?

230	9	80
231	9	81
232	10	21
233	10	38
234	10	60
235	10	82
236	10	83
237	10	104
238	10	140
239	10	68
240	10	80
241	10	81
242	11	12
243	11	13
244	11	14
245	11	15
246	11	54
247	11	84
248	11	85
249	12	13
250	12	14
251	12	15
252	12	53
253	12	54
254	12	55
255	12	84
256	12	85
257	12	41
258	12	144
259	12	143
260	13	14
261	13	15
262	13	53
263	13	54
264	13	55
265	13	84
266	13	85
267	13	144
268	13	143
269	14	15
270	14	53
271	14	55
272	14	84
273	14	85
274	14	143
275	14	144
276	15	53
277	15	54
278	15	52
279	15	55



Cliques & Independent Sets

3) Exercises:

1. Use the class social network data (Virtuale).
2. Find a maximum clique using IP that includes you.
Use arbitrary node number if you cannot remember yours.
Verify your results visually.
3. Find a maximum independent set using IP that includes you.
Use arbitrary node number if you cannot remember yours.
Verify your results visually.

