

Part 1) Provide a pseudo-code for the algorithm to find a MWMCM for an edge-weighted CBG. Do not include the input parsing part; assume that you are given a CBG, and you can iterate over its left and right nodes, as well as over its edges.

Solution:

Assume there are  $n$  edges and we are iterating over all possible combinations of the edges.

Assume the fullEdgeSet  $(u,v,w)$  is given.

```

maxcar=0;
maxweight=0;
int[] MWMCM;
for(i=1;i<2n;i++){
    iBinary=Convert i to binary number of length n; (The ones in this binary number
determine what edges are present in this combination )
    numEdges=sumArray(iBinary);
    edgeSetindex=Go over fullEdgeSet and get the indices of edges that are actually present;
    weight=isMatching(fullEdgeSet, edgeSetindex);
    if(weight==0) //weight=0 implies not a matching
        continue;
    //If we are here, then we have a matching
    car=2*numEdges;
    if(car<marcar)
        continue;
    elseif(car==marcar)
        if(weight<=maxweight)
            continue;
        else {maxweight=weight;
            MWMCM=getEdges(fullEdgeSet,edgeSetindex);}
    else if(car>marcar){
        maxcar=car;
        maxweight=weight;
        MWMCM=getEdges(fullEdgeSet,edgeSetindex);
    }
}

```

}

//After running this loop we will have maxcar, maxweight and the corresponding MWMCM

Part 2) Complexity of the code:

is  $O(2^n) * (O(n) + O(n) + O(n) + O(n) + O(n))$   
 $= O(n2^n)$

This is the best we can do for this problem because finding all possible MWMCMs requires brute force approach. Using G-S Algorithm we can find one MWMCM, but if we want all MWMCM for a given CBG, we need to search over all possible over combinations, which is  $O(2^n)$ . The operations inside the main for loop, like finding is a combination is a matching, finding its weight etc require  $O(n)$ . So, the complexity of the pseudo code provided above is  $O(n2^n)$ .