

Test PDF File

Let $G = (V, E)$ denote the n -vertex path graph with edges

$(v_0, v_1), (v_1, v_2), \dots, (v_{n-2}, v_{n-1})$ and a nonnegative weight w_i for each vertex $v_i \in V$.

Case 1 $v_{n-1} \notin S$: We can delete the last element and the problem we need to focus on is finding MWIS of G_{n-1}

Case 2 $v_{n-1} \in S$: because it is an independent set, then we can 'remove' G_{n-1} from the potential nodes of S . If the final node is included, Then our solution is the MWIS of the graph G_{n-1} supplemented with the final vertex v_{n-1} .

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The total weight of an MWIS of G is

$$W_n = \max\{W_{n-1}, w_{n-1} + W_{n-2}\}$$

where,

W_{n-1} is derived from case1 and

$w_{n-1} + W_{n-2}$ comes from case2

The algorithm works but it is (as is) comparable to an exhaustive search.

- If we have to (re)compute the solution to each subproblem every time we encounter it we are wasting resources.
- Solution: create a globally visible variable that can store the solution to the individual (smaller) subproblems
- The ability to "remember" the solution to previous subproblems is called memoization.