Weighted stability number of graphs and weighted satisfiability: the two facets of pseudo-Boolean optimization

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Abstract

We exhibit links between pseudo-Boolean optimization, graph theory and logic. We show the equivalence of maximizing a pseudo-Boolean function and finding a maximum weight stable set; symmetrically minimizing a pseudo-Boolean function is shown to be equivalent to solving a weighted satisfiability problem.

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Foreword

In the break following the first hour of a Boolean seminar held in the late '70s at the Ecole Polytechnique Fdrale de Lausanne, one of the participants approached us with a fascinating idea. He told us that he had noticed that by associating to a graph a certain pseudo-Boolean function, simplifying afterwards a particular posiform of that function, and finally associating a graph to the resulting expression, the stability number of the original graph would be reduced by exactly one unit in this sequence of transformations.

The name of the seminar participant who made this remark was Christian Ebenegger, an economist by training, a member of the Faculty of Architecture, and an enthusiastic believer in operations research. Following Christian's weekly persistent pointers to more and more convincing examples of graphs whose stability number he had calculated by repeated applications of the above transformations, it was finally realized that his proposed transformations were not only valid, but did in fact always yield the desired result.

Christian left us suddenly and prematurely in 2002. It is to his memory that we dedicate this note.

1 An introduction

Among the integer programming problems that attracted the attention of many researchers, the maximum weight stable set problem (MWSP) has generated a variety of contributions based on very different techniques.

Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ where each vertex i has a (positive) weight $w(i)$ one wants to find a stable set S (i.e., a subset $S \subseteq V$ of vertices such that no two vertices in S are linked by an edge (Berge, 1973) with maximum weight $w(S) = \sum(w(i)|i \in S)$. It is formulated as follows:

$$\text{Max z} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w(i)x_i \equiv \alpha_w(G)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad x_i + x_j \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } [i,j] \in E \quad \text{(MWSP)}$$
$$x_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad \text{for all } i \in V$$

When all weights $w(i)$ are one $\alpha_w(G)$ will be written $\alpha(G)$; it is the **stability number** of G.

2 A formulation in pseudo-Boolean terms

As observed by (Hamor, 1980), this problem can also be viewed as the maximization of a pseudo-Boolean function, i.e., a real-valued function of Boolean variables. It is obtained as follows: we take a family of complete bipartite graphs (not necessarily induced) $G_j = (A_j^*; B_j^*; E_j)$ $(j = 1, \ldots, q)$ that cover the edge

set E, we associate to each G_j a 0-1 variables x_j, and we set:

$$f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = \sum_{i \in V} w(i) T_i$$

where

$$T_i = \prod_{j \in A_i} x_j \prod_{k \in B_i} \overline{x}_k \tag{1}$$

and

$$A_i = \{j : i \in A_j^*\}, \ B_i = \{j : i \in B_j^*\}$$

.

Notice that this representation of f is a **posiform** (there is no constant term and all coefficients $w(i)$ are positive). Clearly the maximum of f will give the maximum weight of a stable set in G: each T_i with value 1 will correspond to a vertex i of G which will be included in the set S; it follows from the construction of f that no two adjacent vertices of G can both be in S.

In fact given any pseudo-Boolean function g, we can express it as $g = K + f$ where K is a constant and f a posiform, by using the equality $\overline{x}_j = 1 - x_j$.

Any given pseudo-Boolean function g can generally be written as a constant plus a posiform in many different ways.

3 The conflict graph and its use

Maximizing g amounts to maximizing an associated posiform f; it was also observed that conversely maximizing a posiform f can be reduced to finding a stable set with maximum weight in a graph $G_f = (V, E)$ called the **conflict graph** of f, and defined in the following way:

If $f = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w(i) T_i$ where each T_i is defined by (1) where $A_i, B_i \subseteq \{1, \ldots, n\} A_i \cap B_i = \emptyset$, then to each i we associate a vertex i of G_f with weight $w(i)$, and define the edge set by $E = \{[i, j] : (A_i \cap B_j) \cup (A_j \cap B_i) \neq \emptyset\}$. This means that in G_f there is an edge between vertices i and j if the terms T_i and T_j are in conflict (there is a k such that x_k occurs in one term and $\overline{x}_k$ in the other term).

It is clear that $\max \{w(S) : S \text{ stable set in } G_f\} = \max f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$.

So the problem of finding a stable set of maximum weight in a graph G is equivalent to finding the maximum of a pseudo-Boolean function (and in particular of a posiform).

4 The struction

Now if we have a graph $G = (V, E)$ with positive weights on its vertices, there are many different ways of covering its edges by complete bipartite graphs; as a consequence there are many different posiforms that could be maximized to find $\alpha_w(G)$.

Since there is usually a choice, one may wonder whether there are some "good" choices to be made. This is precisely what Christian Ebenegger noticed and this idea was exploited in (Ebenegger *et al.*, 1984) for defining the **struction** (from STability number RedUCTION).

For any vertex v of a graph, let $N(v)$ be the set of its neighbors. Consider now a graph $G = (V, E)$ and choose a vertex a_o in V; Assume $N(a_o) = \{a_1, \ldots, a_p\}$ and let $R = V - N[a_o] = \{a_{p+1}, \ldots, a_{|V|-1}\}$ where $N[a_o] = N(a_o) \cup \{a_o\}$. We construct the following covering of the edge set E by $|V| - 1$ stars:

a) For each $i = 1, \ldots, p$, we take the star with vertex set

$$\{a_i, a_o\} \cup \{a_j \in N(a_i) \cap N(a_o) : j > i\}$$

and with center a_i.

b) For each $i = p + 1, \ldots, |V| - 1$, we take the star with vertex set

$$\{a_i\} \cup \{a_j \in N(a_i) \cap R : j > i\}$$

and with center a_i.

One obtains the posiform

$$f = \sum_{i=o}^{|V|-1} w(a_i)\, T(a_i)$$

where

$$T(a_o) = \prod_{i=1}^{p} \overline{x}_i$$

.

$$T(a_i) = \begin{cases} x_i \displaystyle\prod_{\substack{a_j \in N(a_i) \\ 1 \le j < i \le p}} \overline{x}_j & (1 \le i \le p), \\[3em] x_i \displaystyle\prod_{a_j \in N(a_i) \cap N(a_0)} \overline{x}_j \prod_{\substack{a_j \in N(a_i) \cap R \\ p < j < i < |V|}} \overline{x}_j \end{cases}$$

For simplicity purposes we shall assume that all weights are one. An example is given in figure 1. For this example, after the transformation of f, we get

$$f = 1 + x_1 x_3 + \overline{x}_1 x_2 x_3 + \overline{x}_3 x_1 x_4 + \overline{x}_1 \overline{x}_3 x_2 x_4 + \overline{x}_1 \overline{x}_3 x_2 x_5 + \overline{x}_1 \overline{x}_2 \overline{x}_3 x_4 x_5$$

.

In general, this covering is always such that $\displaystyle\sum_{i=o}^{|V|-1} T(a_i)$ can be rewritten as:
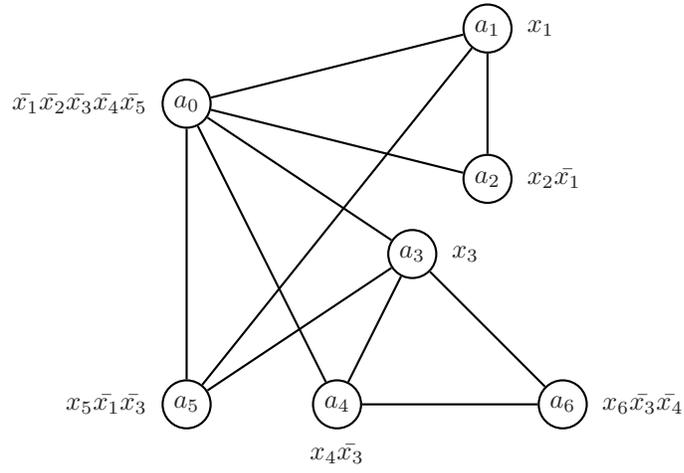
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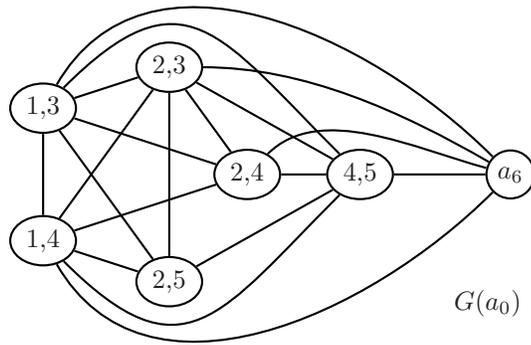Figure 1: A graph G with the posiform f

$G(a_0)$

Figure 2:

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$$1 + \sum_{\substack{a_q \notin N(a_r) \\ 1 \le q < r \le p}} x_q x_r \prod_{1 \le s < q} \overline{x}_s \prod_{\substack{a_t \in N(a_r) \\ q < t < r}} \overline{x}_t.$$

which is of the form $1 + g$, where g is a posiform. So in case all weights $w(a_i)$ are one, we have $f = 1 + g$. Since g is a posiform, we can now consider its conflict graph, which we call $G(a_o)$; for the example of figure 1, we get the graph given in figure 2.

Since $\alpha(G) = \max f = 1 + \max g$, for the graph $G(a_o)$, we have $\alpha(G(a_o)) = \alpha(G) - 1$.

5 A direct reduction

In fact $G(a_o)$ could have been obtained directly from G by the following transformation:

1) remove vertices $a_o, a_1, \ldots, a_p$ from G

2) add to the rest R of the graph a set of new vertices

$$W = \{v_{ij} : 1 \le i < j \le p \text{ and } [v_i, v_j] \notin E\}$$

3) join two new vertices $v_{i,j}$ and $v_{k,l}$ by an edge whenever $i \ne k$ or if $[v_j, v_\ell] \in E$; join a new vertex $v_{i,j}$ to a vertex $u \in R$ by an edge whenever $[v_i, u] \in E$ or $[v_j, u] \in E$.

One can then show that $\alpha(G(a_o)) = \alpha(G) - 1$; but it is worth insisting on the fact that this construction was inspired by pseudo-Boolean manipulations and the choice of an appropriate covering of edges of E by complete bipartite graphs was crucial for deriving this reduction of the stability number $\alpha(G)$.

6 Using the struction in an algorithm

We may now think of computing $\alpha(G)$ by repeatedly applying the struction until one gets a graph G^{k-1} with $\alpha(G^{(k-1)}) = 1; G^{(k-1)}$ is a clique and we get $\alpha(G^{(o)}) = \alpha(G) = k$.

This does clearly not provide a polynomial algorithm for a general graph G; the number of vertices in the consecutive graphs $G^{(\ell)}$ may increase exponentially.

However in special classes of graphs, by making systematically good choices of the center a_o of the struction, one may avoid this inconvenience; this was exploited for some subclasses of claw-free graphs for instance (see Hammer *et al.*, 1985).

For a weighted graph G, the basic struction operation can be extended to reduce $\alpha_w(G)$ by a fixed amount (for instance, the minimum weight of the nodes of G), but we shall not discuss this here.

The example of the struction is an interesting illustration of a situation in which pseudo-Boolean techniques have led to the discovery of some graph transformation (reducing the stability number in our case) which could afterwards be explained and justified directly. In that sense pseudo-Boolean algebra has played a role of catalyst in the procedure of designing a graph transformation.

There are other situations where the same phenomenon occurred (see for instance (Alexe *et al.*, 2004, Hertz,1995 and Hertz, 1997) for variations and extensions of such transformations).

7 Another reduction of pseudo-Boolean inspiration

It is worth mentioning also the case of "magnets" that generalize a simple neighborhood reduction. A **magnet** in a graph $G = (V, E)$ is a pair (a, b) of adjacent vertices such that every vertex in $N(a) - N(b)$ is adjacent to every vertex in $N(b) - N(a)$. If (a, b) is a magnet in G, then the edges adjacent to a or b can be covered by the following two complete bipartite subgraphs $G_1 = (N(b) - N(a), \ N(a) - N(b), E_1)$ and $G_2 = (\{a, b\}, \ N(a) \cap N(b), \ E_2)$ of G. If we cover the edges of $E - (E_1 \cup E_2)$ with complete bipartite subgraphs $G_3, \ldots, G_q$, then the associated posiform $f = \sum_{v \in V} T(v)$ is such that $T_a = x_1, x_2, \ T_b = \overline{x}_1, x_2$, so we have $T_a + T_b = (x_1 + \overline{x}_1)x_2 = x_2$ (assuming all weights equal to one). Hence f has the same maximum as $g = \sum_{v \in V - \{a,b\}} T(v) + x_2$.
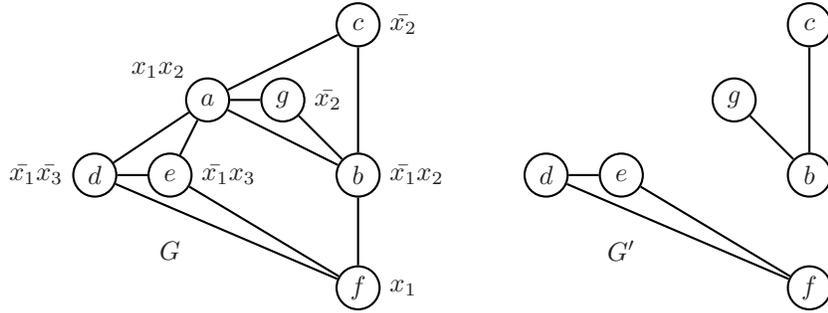

Figure 3: The magnet transformation

The conflict graph $G' = (V', E')$ associated with g satisfies $|V'| = |V| - 1$ and $\alpha(G') = \alpha(G)$. This construction is illustrated in figure 3.

Again, one could have constructed directly the graph G' by deleting in G vertex a together with all edges $[v, b]$ with $v \in N(b) - N(a)$. Notice that G' is not an induced subgraph of G and also that the simple neighborhood reduction corresponds to the case where $N(b) - N(a) = \emptyset$.

8 Minimizing posiforms

Having observed the equivalence of the weighted maximum stable set problem and the maximization of a posiform, we may wonder whether the minimization of a posiform also has some interpretation. In fact, there is one which is illustrated by the following example:

$$\text{Let } f = 3\,\overline{x}_1 x_2 \overline{x}_3 x_4 \;+\; 4\,\overline{x}_1 \overline{x}_3 x_5 \;+\; \overline{x}_4 \overline{x}_5 \;+\; 2\,x_2 \overline{x}_5$$

.

We can associate with each term $T_i = \prod\limits_{j \in A_i} x_j \prod\limits_{k \in B_i} \overline{x}_k$ (with $A_i \cap B_i = \emptyset$)

a clause

$$C_i = \left(\bigvee_{j \in A_i} \overline{x}_j \right) \vee \left(\bigvee_{k \in B_i} x_k \right)$$

with weight $w(i)$.
Here we would have:

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
C_1 = & x_1 \vee \overline{x}_2 \vee x_3 \vee \overline{x}_4 & \text{with } w(1) = 3 \\
C_2 = & x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \overline{x}_5 & \text{with } w(2) = 4 \\
C_3 = & x_4 \vee x_5 & \text{with } w(3) = 1 \\
C_4 = & \overline{x}_2 \vee x_5 & \text{with } w(4) = 2
\end{array}
$$

Assume we want to find an assignment of values true or false (1 or 0) to the variables $x_1, \ldots, x_4$ such that the set of clauses that are satisfied has a maximum total weight.

Obviously, this is the so called **weighted satisfiability problem** (WSP)(Garey and Johnson, 1979). One sees that a clause C_i will be violated if and only if the corresponding term T_i is one.

So minimizing f will minimize the total weight of the set of violated clauses; this amounts to maximizing the weight of the set of clauses that are satisfied. This is precisely the WSP.

Obviously to every WSP one can associate a posiform f such that its minimum will solve the WSP. The two problems are thus equivalent.

Notice that the WSP may be interpreted as a weighted covering problem of edges by vertices in a hypergraph.

However a simple interpretation in terms of stable sets in a graph does not seem to be at hand for the minimization of a posiform.

9 A brief conclusion

We have seen here how some pseudo-Boolean methods may contribute to discovering purely graph theoretical operations that have proven to be essential in several procedures related to the stability number of graphs.

Besides this we have observed that minimizing a posiform is equivalent to the weighted MAX SAT problem, which is another famous integer programming problem.

This may again suggest new approaches and may lead to discovering other polynomially solvable cases as well.

It is likely that there are still many situations in graph theory and in combinatorial optimization in general where such pseudo-Boolean methods will suggest original ways of computing exact or approximate solutions.

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