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Parameterized Approximability of Maximizing the Spread of Influence in Networks[☆]

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider the problem of maximizing the spread of influence through a social network. Given a graph with a threshold value $\operatorname{thr}(v)$ attached to each vertex v, the spread of influence is modeled as follows: A vertex v becomes "active" (influenced) if at least $\operatorname{thr}(v)$ of its neighbors are active. In the corresponding optimization problem the objective is then to find a fixed number k of vertices to activate such that the number of activated vertices at the end of the propagation process is maximum. We show that this problem is strongly inapproximable in time $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$, for some function f, even for very restrictive thresholds. In the case that the threshold of each vertex equals its degree, we prove that the problem is inapproximable in polynomial time and it becomes r(n)-approximable in time $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$, for some function f, for any strictly increasing function r. Moreover, we show that the decision version parameterized by k is W[1]-hard but becomes fixed-parameter tractable on bounded degree graphs.

Keywords: Parameterized Complexity, Approximation, Parameterized Approximation, Target Set Selection, Dynamic Monopolies, Spread of Information, Viral Marketing

1. Introduction

Optimization problems that involve a diffusion process in a graph are well studied [23, 17, 10, 1, 14, 9, 4, 24, 3]. Such problems share the common property that, according to a specified propagation rule, a chosen subset of vertices activates all or a fixed fraction of the vertices, where initially all but the chosen vertices are inactive. Such optimization problems model the spread of influence or information in social networks via word-of-mouth recommendations, of diseases in populations, or of faults in distributed computing [23, 17, 14]. One representative problem that appears in this context is the influence maximization problem introduced by Kempe et al. [17]. Given a directed graph, the task is to choose a fixed number of vertices such that the number of activated vertices at the end of the propagation process is maximized.

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