

The Decidability Frontier for Probabilistic Automata on Infinite Words^{*,**}

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Abstract. We consider probabilistic automata on infinite words with acceptance defined by safety, reachability, Büchi, coBüchi, and limit-average conditions. We consider quantitative and qualitative decision problems. We present extensions and adaptations of proofs for probabilistic finite automata and present a complete characterization of the decidability and undecidability frontier of the quantitative and qualitative decision problems for probabilistic automata on infinite words.

1 Introduction

Probabilistic automata and decision problems. Probabilistic automata for finite words were introduced in the seminal work of Rabin [RAB63], and have been extensively studied (see the book by [PAZ71] on probabilistic automata and the survey of [BUK80]). Probabilistic automata on infinite words have been studied recently in the context of verification [BG05,BBG08]. We consider probabilistic automata on infinite words with acceptance defined by safety, reachability, Büchi, coBüchi, and limit-average conditions. We consider the *quantitative* and *qualitative* decision problems [PAZ71,GO09]. The quantitative decision problems ask, given a rational $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, whether (a) (*equality*) there is a word with acceptance probability exactly λ ; (b) (*existence*) there is a word with acceptance probability greater than λ ; and (c) (*value*) for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a word with acceptance probability greater than $\lambda - \varepsilon$. The qualitative decision problems are the special cases of the quantitative problems with $\lambda \in \{0, 1\}$. The qualitative and quantitative decision problems for probabilistic automata are the generalization of the emptiness and universality problem for deterministic automata.

Known results for probabilistic automata on infinite words. The decision problems for probabilistic automata on finite words have been extensively studied [PAZ71,BUK80]. For probabilistic automata on infinite words it follows from the results of [BBG08] that for the coBüchi acceptance condition, the qualitative equality problem is undecidable and the qualitative existence problem

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is decidable (in EXPTIME), whereas for the Büchi acceptance condition, the qualitative equality problem is decidable (in EXPTIME) and the qualitative existence problem is undecidable. The qualitative equality and existence problems for safety conditions were shown to be PSPACE-complete in [CSV09], and the qualitative equality problem for Büchi conditions and qualitative existence problem for coBüchi conditions were shown to be PSPACE-complete in [CSV09p]. The arithmetic hierarchy characterization of the the undecidable problems was established in [CSV09, CSV09p].

Our results: quantitative decision problems. In [GO09] a simple and elegant proof for the undecidability of the quantitative decision problems for probabilistic *finite* automata was given. In Section 3 we show that the proof of [GO09] can be extended to show that the quantitative decision problems are undecidable for safety, reachability, Büchi, coBüchi, and limit-average conditions. In particular we show the undecidability of the quantitative equality problem for the special classes of absorbing probabilistic automata with safety and reachability acceptance conditions. The other undecidability results for quantitative decision problems are obtained by simple extensions of the result for quantitative equality.

Our results: qualitative decision problems. In Section 4 we show that all qualitative decision problems are decidable for probabilistic safety automata. We present a simple adaptation of a proof of [GO09] to give the precise characterization of the decidability and undecidability frontier for all qualitative decision problems for probabilistic reachability, Büchi, and coBüchi automata. Concerning probabilistic limit-average automata, we show that the qualitative value problem is undecidable. We use the results of [TRA09] to prove that the qualitative equality is also undecidable, and that the qualitative existence is decidable.

2 Definitions

In this section we present definitions for probabilistic automata, notions of acceptance for infinite words, and the decision problems.

2.1 Probabilistic automata

Probabilistic automata. A *probabilistic automaton* \mathcal{A} is a tuple $(Q, q_i, \Sigma, \mathcal{M})$ that consists of the following components:

1. a finite set Q of states and an initial state q_i ;
2. a finite alphabet Σ ;
3. a set $\mathcal{M} = \{ M_\sigma \mid \sigma \in \Sigma \}$ of transition probability matrices M_σ ; i.e., for $\sigma \in \Sigma$ we have M_σ is a transition probability matrix. In other words, for all $\sigma \in \Sigma$ the following conditions hold: (a) for all $q, q' \in Q$ we have $M_\sigma(q, q') \geq 0$; and (b) for all $q \in Q$ we have $\sum_{q' \in Q} M_\sigma(q, q') = 1$.

Infinite paths and words. Given a probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} , an infinite path $\pi = (q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots)$ is an infinite sequence of states such that for all $i \geq 0$, there exists $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $M_\sigma(q_i, q_{i+1}) > 0$. We denote by π a path in \mathcal{A} , and by Π the set of all paths. For a path π , we denote by $\text{Inf}(\pi)$ the set of states that appear infinitely often in π . An infinite (resp. finite) word is an infinite (resp. finite) sequence of letters from Σ . For a finite word w we denote by $|w|$ the length of w . Given a finite or an infinite word w , we denote w_i as the i -th letter of the word (for a finite word w we assume $i \leq |w|$).

Cones and probability measure. Given a probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} and a finite sequence $\bar{q} = (q_0, q_1, \dots, q_n)$ of states, the set $\text{Cone}(\bar{q})$ consists of the set of paths π with prefix \bar{q} . Given a word $w \in \Sigma^\omega$, we first define a measure μ^w on cones as follows:

1. $\mu^w(\text{Cone}(q_i)) = 1$ and for $q_i \neq q_\ell$ we have $\mu^w(\text{Cone}(q_i)) = 0$;
2. for a sequence $\bar{q} = (q_0, q_1, \dots, q_{n-1}, q_n)$ we have

$$\mu^w(\text{Cone}(\bar{q})) = \mu^w(\text{Cone}(q_0, q_1, \dots, q_{n-1})) \cdot M_{w_n}(q_{n-1}, q_n).$$

The probability measure $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w$ is the unique extension of the measure μ^w to the set of all measurable paths in \mathcal{A} .

2.2 Acceptance conditions

Probabilistic automata on finite words. A probabilistic *finite* automaton consists of a probabilistic automaton and a set F of final states. The automaton runs over finite words $w \in \Sigma^*$ and for a finite word $w = \sigma_0 \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n \in \Sigma^*$ it defines a probability distribution over Q as follows: let $\delta_0(q_i) = 1$ and for $i \geq 0$ we have $\delta_{i+1} = \delta_i \cdot M_{\sigma_i}$. The acceptance probability for the word w , denoted as $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}(w)$, is $\sum_{q \in F} \delta_{|w|+1}(q)$.

Acceptance for infinite words. Let \mathcal{A} be a probabilistic automaton and let $F \subseteq Q$ be a set of accepting (or target) states. Then we consider the following functions to assign values to paths.

1. *Safety condition.* The safety condition $\text{Safe}(F)$ defines the set of paths in \mathcal{A} that only visits states in F ; i.e., $\text{Safe}(F) = \{ (q_0, q_1, \dots) \mid \forall i \geq 0. q_i \in F \}$.
2. *Reachability condition.* The reachability condition $\text{Reach}(F)$ defines the set of paths in \mathcal{A} that visits states in F at least once; i.e., $\text{Reach}(F) = \{ (q_0, q_1, \dots) \mid \exists i \geq 0. q_i \in F \}$.
3. *Büchi condition.* The Büchi condition $\text{Büchi}(F)$ defines the set of paths in \mathcal{A} that visits states in F infinitely often; i.e., $\text{Büchi}(F) = \{ \pi \mid \text{Inf}(\pi) \cap F \neq \emptyset \}$.
4. *coBüchi condition.* The coBüchi condition $\text{coBüchi}(F)$ defines the set of paths in \mathcal{A} that visits states outside F finitely often; i.e., $\text{coBüchi}(F) = \{ \pi \mid \text{Inf}(\pi) \subseteq F \}$.
5. *Limit-average condition.* The limit-average condition is a function $\text{LimitAvg} : \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that assigns to a path the long-run average frequency of

the accepting states. Formally, for a state $q \in Q$, let $r(q) = 1$ if $q \in F$ and 0 otherwise, then for a path $\pi = (q_0, q_1, \dots)$ we have

$$\text{LimitAvg}(\pi) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf \frac{1}{k} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} r(q_i).$$

In sequel, we will consider Reach, Safe, Büchi, coBüchi and LimitAvg as functions from Π to \mathbb{R} . Other than LimitAvg, all the other functions only returns boolean values (0 or 1). Given an condition $\Phi : \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, a probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} and a word w , we denote by $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi)$ the expectation of the function Φ under the probability measure $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w$. Given a probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} and a condition Φ , we use the following notation: $\mathcal{A}(\Phi, w) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi)$, and if the condition Φ is clear from the context we simply write $\mathcal{A}(w)$. If Φ is boolean, then $\mathcal{A}(\Phi, w)$ is the acceptance probability for the word w for the condition Φ in \mathcal{A} .

2.3 Decision problems

We now consider the quantitative and qualitative decision problems.

Quantitative decision problems. Given a probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} , a condition Φ , and a rational number $0 < \lambda < 1$, we consider the following questions:

1. *Quantitative equality problem.* Does there exist a word w such that $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) = \lambda$. If Φ is boolean, then the question is whether there exists a word w such that $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) = \lambda$.
2. *Quantitative existence problem.* Does there exist a word w such that $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) > \lambda$. If Φ is boolean, then the question is whether there exists a word w such that $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) > \lambda$. This question is related to emptiness of probabilistic automata: let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi, \lambda) = \{w \mid \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) > \lambda\}$ be the set of words with acceptance probability greater than λ ; then the set is non-empty iff the answer to the quantitative existence problem is yes.
3. *Quantitative value problem.* Whether the supremum of the values for all words is greater than λ , i.e., $\sup_{w \in \Sigma^*} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) > \lambda$. If Φ is boolean, this question is equivalent to whether for all $\varepsilon > 0$, does there exist a word w such that $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) > \lambda - \varepsilon$.

Qualitative decision problems. Given a probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} , a condition Φ , we consider the following questions:

1. *Almost problem.* Does there exist a word w such that $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) = 1$.
2. *Positive problem.* Does there exist a word w such that $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) > 0$.
3. *Limit problem.* For all $\varepsilon > 0$, does there exist a word w such that $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\Phi) > 1 - \varepsilon$.

If Φ is boolean, then in all the above questions \mathbb{E} is replaced by \mathbb{P} .

3 Undecidability of Quantitative Decision Problems

In this section we study the computability of the quantitative decision problems. We show undecidability results for special classes of probabilistic automata for safety and reachability conditions, and all other results are derived from the results on these special classes. The special classes are related to the notion of absorption in probabilistic automata.

3.1 Absorption in probabilistic automata

We will consider several special cases with absorption condition and consider some simple equivalences.

Absorbing states. Given a probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} , a state q is *absorbing* if for all $\sigma \in \Sigma$ we have $M_\sigma(q, q) = 1$ (hence for all $q' \neq q$ we have $M_\sigma(q, q') = 0$).

Acceptance absorbing automata. Given a probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} let F be the set of accepting states. The automaton is *acceptance-absorbing* if all states in F are absorbing. Given an acceptance-absorbing automaton, the following equivalence hold: $\text{Reach}(F) = \text{Büchi}(F) = \text{coBüchi}(F) = \text{LimitAvg}(F)$. Hence our goal would be to show hardness (undecidability) for acceptance-absorbing automata with reachability condition, and the results will follow for Büchi, coBüchi and limit-average conditions.

Absorbing automata. A probabilistic automaton \mathcal{A} is absorbing if the following condition holds: let C be the set of absorbing states in \mathcal{A} , then for all $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and for all $q \in (Q \setminus C)$ we have $M_\sigma(q, q') > 0$ for some $q' \in C$. In sequel we will use C for absorbing states in a probabilistic automaton.

3.2 Absorbing safety automata

In sequel we write automata (resp. automaton) to denote probabilistic automata (resp. probabilistic automaton) unless mentioned otherwise. We now prove some simple properties of absorbing automata with safety condition.

Lemma 1. *Let \mathcal{A} be an absorbing automaton with C as the set of absorbing states. Then for all words $w \in \Sigma^\omega$ we have $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Reach}(C)) = 1$.*

Proof. Let $\eta = \min_{q \in Q, \sigma \in \Sigma} \sum_{q' \in C} M_\sigma(q, q')$ be the minimum transition probability to absorbing states. Since \mathcal{A} is absorbing we have $\eta > 0$. Hence for any word w , the probability to reach C after n steps is at least $1 - (1 - \eta)^n$. Since $\eta > 0$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we have $1 - (1 - \eta)^n \rightarrow 1$, and hence the result follows. ■

Complementation of absorbing safety automata. Let \mathcal{A} be an absorbing automaton, with the set F as accepting states, and we consider the safety condition $\text{Safe}(F)$. Without loss of generality we assume that every state in $Q \setminus F$ is absorbing. Otherwise, if a state in $q \in Q \setminus F$ is non-absorbing, we transform it to an absorbing state and obtain an automaton \mathcal{A}' . It is easy to show that for

the safety condition $\text{Safe}(F)$ the automata \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' coincide (i.e., for all words w we have $\mathcal{A}(\text{Safe}(F), w) = \mathcal{A}'(\text{Safe}(F), w)$). Hence we consider an absorbing safety automaton such that all states in $Q \setminus F$ are absorbing: it follows that every non-absorbing state is an accepting state, i.e., $Q \setminus C \subseteq F$. We claim that for all words w we have

$$\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Safe}(F)) = \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Reach}(F \cap C)).$$

Since every state in $Q \setminus C \subseteq F$ and all states in C are absorbing, it follows that $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Safe}(F)) \geq \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Reach}(F \cap C))$. Since \mathcal{A} is absorbing, for all words w we have $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Reach}(C)) = 1$ and hence it follows that

$$\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Safe}(F)) \leq \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Reach}(C)) \cdot \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Safe}(F) \mid \text{Reach}(C)) = \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Reach}(F \cap C)).$$

The complement automaton $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ is obtained from \mathcal{A} by changing the set of accepting states as follows: the set of accepting states \overline{F} in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ is $(Q \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus F)$, i.e., all non-absorbing states are accepting states, and for absorbing states the accepting states are switched. Since $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ is also absorbing it follows that for all words w we have $\mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}^w(\text{Safe}(\overline{F})) = \mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}^w(\text{Reach}(C \cap \overline{F})) = \mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}^w(\text{Reach}(C \setminus F))$. Since $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ is absorbing, it follows that for all words we have $\mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}^w(\text{Reach}(C)) = 1$ and hence $\mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}^w(\text{Safe}(\overline{F})) = \mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}^w(\text{Reach}(C \setminus F)) = 1 - \mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}^w(\text{Reach}(C \cap F)) = 1 - \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Reach}(C \cap F))$. It follows that for all words w we have $\mathcal{A}(\text{Safe}(F), w) = 1 - \overline{\mathcal{A}}(\text{Safe}(\overline{F}), w)$, i.e., $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ is the complement of \mathcal{A} .

Remark 1. It follows from above that an absorbing automaton with safety condition can be transformed to an acceptance-absorbing automaton with reachability condition. So any hardness result for absorbing safety automata also gives a hardness result for acceptance-absorbing reachability automata (and hence also for Büchi, coBüchi, limit-average automata).

3.3 Undecidability for safety and acceptance-absorbing reachability automata

Our first goal is to show that the quantitative equality problem is undecidable for safety and acceptance-absorbing reachability automata. The reduction is from the Post Correspondence Problem (PCP). Our proof is inspired by and is an extension of a simple elegant proof of undecidability for probabilistic finite automata [GO09]. We first define the PCP and some related notations.

PCP. Let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 : \Sigma \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}^*$, and extended naturally to Σ^* (where $k = |\Sigma|$). The PCP asks whether there is a word $w \in \Sigma^*$ such that $\varphi_1(w) = \varphi_2(w)$. The PCP is undecidable [HU79].

Notations. Let $\psi : \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}^* \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be the function defined as:

$$\psi(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_n) = \frac{\sigma_n}{k} + \frac{\sigma_{n-1}}{k^2} + \dots + \frac{\sigma_2}{k^{n-1}} + \frac{\sigma_1}{k^n}.$$

For $i \in \{1, 2\}$, let $\theta_i = \psi \circ \varphi_i : \Sigma^* \rightarrow [0, 1]$. We first prove a property of θ_i , that can be derived from the results of [BMT77].

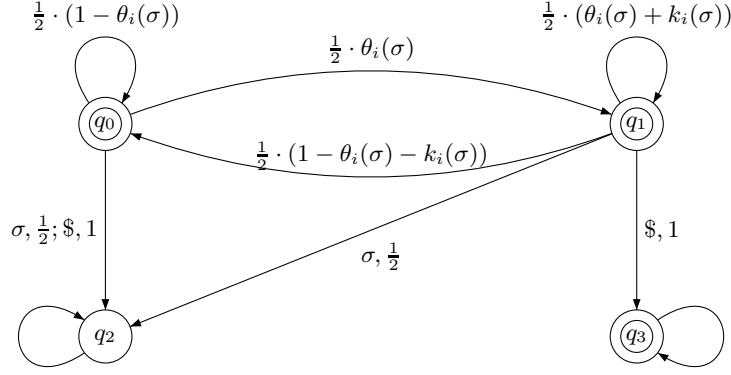


Fig. 1. Absorbing safety automata from PCP instances.

Lemma 2. For a finite word $w \in \Sigma^*$ and a letter $\sigma \in \Sigma$ we have

$$\theta_i(w \cdot \sigma) = \theta_i(\sigma) + \theta_i(w) \cdot k_i(\sigma),$$

where $k_i(\sigma) = k^{-|\varphi_i(\sigma)|}$.

Proof. Let $w = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_n$, and let $\varphi_i(w) = b_1 b_2 \dots b_m$ and $\varphi_i(\sigma) = a_1 a_2 \dots a_\ell$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i(w \cdot \sigma) &= \psi \circ \varphi_i(w \cdot \sigma) \\ &= \psi(b_1 b_2 \dots b_m a_1 a_2 \dots a_\ell) \\ &= \frac{a_\ell}{k} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{k^\ell} + \frac{b_m}{k^{\ell+1}} + \dots + \frac{b_1}{k^{\ell+m}} \\ &= \left(\frac{a_\ell}{k} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{k^\ell} \right) + \frac{1}{k^\ell} \cdot \left(\frac{b_m}{k} + \dots + \frac{b_1}{k^m} \right) \\ &= \psi \circ \varphi_i(\sigma) + \frac{1}{k^\ell} \cdot (\psi \circ \varphi_i(w)) \\ &= \theta_i(\sigma) + \theta_i(w) \cdot k_i(\sigma). \end{aligned}$$

The result follows. ■

The absorbing safety automata from PCP instances. Given an instance of the PCP problem we create two safety automata $\mathcal{A}_i = (Q, \Sigma \cup \{\$, \# \}, \mathcal{M}^i, q_i, F)$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$ as follows (we assume $\$ \notin \Sigma$):

1. (Set of states and initial state). $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ and $q_i = q_0$;
2. (Accepting states). $F = \{q_0, q_1, q_3\}$;
3. (Transition matrices). The set of transition matrices is as follows:
 - (a) the states q_2 and q_3 are absorbing;
 - (b) $M_\$^i(q_0, q_2) = 1$ and $M_\$^i(q_1, q_3) = 1$;
 - (c) for all $\sigma \in \Sigma$ we have
 - i. $M_\sigma^i(q_0, q_2) = M_\sigma^i(q_1, q_2) = \frac{1}{2}$;
 - ii. $M_\sigma^i(q_0, q_0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \theta_i(\sigma))$; $M_\sigma^i(q_0, q_1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \theta_i(\sigma)$;
 - iii. $M_\sigma^i(q_1, q_0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \theta_i(\sigma) - k_i(\sigma))$; $M_\sigma^i(q_1, q_1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\theta_i(\sigma) + k_i(\sigma))$;

A pictorial description is shown in Fig 1. We will use the following notations: (a) we use $\widehat{\Sigma}$ for $\Sigma \cup \{\$ \}$; (b) for a word $w \in \widehat{\Sigma}^\omega$ if the word contains a \$, then we denote by $\text{first}(w)$ the prefix w' of w that does not contain a \$ and the first \$ in w occurs immediately after w' (i.e., $w'\$$ is a prefix of w). We now prove some properties of the automata \mathcal{A}_i .

1. The automata \mathcal{A}_i is absorbing: since for every state and every letter the transition probability to the set $\{q_2, q_3\}$ is at least $\frac{1}{2}$; and q_2 and q_3 are absorbing.
2. Consider a word $w \in \widehat{\Sigma}^\omega$. If the word contains no \$, then the state q_2 is reached with probability 1 (as every round there is at least probability $\frac{1}{2}$ to reach q_2). If the word w contains a \$, then as soon as the input letter is \$, then the set $\{q_2, q_3\}$ is reached with probability 1. Hence the following assertion holds: the probability $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w(\text{Safe}(F))$ is the probability that after the word $w' = \text{first}(w)$ the current state is q_1 .

Lemma 3. *For all words $w \in \Sigma^*$, the probability that in the automaton \mathcal{A}_i after reading w (a) the current state is q_1 is equal to $\frac{1}{2^{|w|}} \cdot \theta_i(w)$; (b) the current state is q_0 is equal to $\frac{1}{2^{|w|}} \cdot (1 - \theta_i(w))$; and (c) the current state is q_2 is equal to $1 - \frac{1}{2^{|w|}}$.*

Proof. The result follows from induction on length of w , and the base case is trivial. We prove the inductive case. Consider a word $w \cdot \sigma$: by inductive hypothesis the probability that after reading w the current state is q_0 is $\frac{1}{2^{|w|}} \cdot (1 - \theta_i(w))$ and the current state is q_1 is $\frac{1}{2^{|w|}} \cdot \theta_i(w)$, and the current state is q_2 with probability $(1 - \frac{1}{2^{|w|}})$. After reading σ , if the current state is q_0 or q_1 , with probability $\frac{1}{2}$ a transition to q_2 is made. Hence the probability to be at q_2 after $w \cdot \sigma$ is $(1 - \frac{1}{2^{|w|+1}})$ and the rest of the probability is to be at either q_0 and q_1 . The probability to be at q_1 is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2^{|w|+1}} \cdot ((1 - \theta_i(w)) \cdot \theta_i(\sigma) + \theta_i(w) \cdot (\theta_i(\sigma) + k_i(\sigma))) &= \frac{1}{2^{|w|+1}} \cdot (\theta_i(\sigma) + \theta_i(w) \cdot k_i(\sigma)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{|w|+1}} \cdot \theta_i(w \cdot \sigma). \end{aligned}$$

The first equality follows by rearranging and the second equality follows from Lemma 2. Hence the result follows. ■

The following lemma is an easy consequence.

Lemma 4. *For $i \in \{1, 2\}$, for a word $w \in \widehat{\Sigma}^\omega$, (a) if w contains no \$, then $\mathcal{A}_i(w) = 0$; (b) if w contains a \$, let $w' = \text{first}(w)$, then $\mathcal{A}_i(w) = \frac{1}{2^{|w'|}} \cdot \theta_i(w')$.*

Constant automata and random choice automata. For any rational constant ν it is easy to construct an absorbing safety automaton \mathcal{A} that assigns value ν to all words. Given two absorbing safety automata \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 , and two non-negative rational numbers β_1, β_2 such that $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1$, it is easy to construct an automaton \mathcal{A} (by adding an initial state with initial randomization) such that for all words w we have $\mathcal{A}(w) = \beta_1 \cdot \mathcal{A}_1(w) + \beta_2 \cdot \mathcal{A}_2(w)$. We will use the notation $\beta_1 \cdot \mathcal{A}_1 + \beta_2 \cdot \mathcal{A}_2$ for the automaton \mathcal{A} .

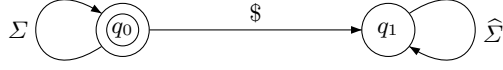


Fig. 2. Safety automaton \mathcal{A}_3 .

Safety automaton \mathcal{A}_3 . We consider a safety automaton \mathcal{A}_3 on the alphabet $\hat{\Sigma}$ as follows: (a) for a word w without any $\$$ the acceptance probability is 1; (b) for a word with a $\$$ the acceptance probability is 0. The automaton is shown in Fig 2 and the only accepting state is q_0 . Consider the acceptance-absorbing reachability automaton \mathcal{A}_4 as follows: the automaton is same as in Fig 2 with accepting state as q_1 : the automaton accepts a word with a $\$$ with probability 1, and for words with no $\$$ the acceptance probability is 0.

Theorem 1 (Quantitative equality problem). *The quantitative equality problem is undecidable for probabilistic safety and acceptance-absorbing reachability automata.*

Proof. Consider an automaton $\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \mathcal{A}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 - \mathcal{A}_2) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \mathcal{A}_3$ (since \mathcal{A}_2 is absorbing we can complement \mathcal{A}_2 and obtain an automaton for $1 - \mathcal{A}_2$). We show that the quantitative equality problem for \mathcal{A} with $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ is yes iff the answer to the PCP problem instance is yes. We prove the following two cases.

1. Suppose there is a finite word w such that $\varphi_1(w) = \varphi_2(w)$. Consider the infinite word $w^* = w\$w'$ where w' is an arbitrary infinite word. Then the acceptance probability of w^* in \mathcal{A}_3 is 0 (since it contains a $\$$). Since w^* contains a $\$$ and $\text{first}(w^*) = w$, by Lemma 4 the acceptance probability of w^* in \mathcal{A} is $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2^{|w|}} \cdot (\theta_1(w) - \theta_2(w))$. Since $\varphi_1(w) = \varphi_2(w)$ it follows that $\theta_1(w) - \theta_2(w) = 0$. It follows that the acceptance probability of w^* in \mathcal{A} is $\frac{1}{3}$.
2. Consider an infinite word w . If the word contains no $\$$, then the acceptance probability of w in \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 is 0, and the acceptance probability in \mathcal{A}_3 is 1. Hence \mathcal{A} accepts w with probability $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{3}$. If the word w contains a $\$$, then \mathcal{A}_3 accepts w with probability 0. The difference of acceptance probability of w in \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 is $\frac{1}{2^{|w'|}} \cdot (\theta_1(w') - \theta_2(w'))$, where $w' = \text{first}(w)$. Hence the acceptance probability of w in \mathcal{A} is $\frac{1}{3}$ iff $\theta_1(w') = \theta_2(w')$. Hence w' is a witness that $\varphi_1(w') = \varphi_2(w')$.

It follows that there exists a finite word w that is a witness to the PCP instance iff there exists an infinite word w^* in \mathcal{A} with acceptance probability equal to $\frac{1}{3}$.

For acceptance-absorbing reachability automata: consider the same construction as above with \mathcal{A}_3 being replaced by \mathcal{A}_4 , and the equality question for $\lambda = \frac{2}{3}$. Since $\mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_2 < 1$, it follows that any witness word must contain a $\$$, and then the proof is similar as above. The result for acceptance-absorbing reachability automata also follows easily from [BMT77]. ■

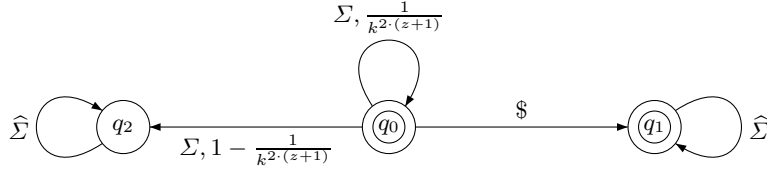


Fig. 3. Safety automaton \mathcal{A}_5 .

Quantitative existence and value problems. We will now show that the quantitative existence and the quantitative value problems are undecidable for probabilistic absorbing safety automata. We start with a technical lemma.

Lemma 5. *Let us consider a PCP instance. Let $z = \max_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \{|\varphi_1(\sigma)|, |\varphi_2(\sigma)|\}$. For a finite word w , if $\theta_1(w) - \theta_2(w) \neq 0$, then $(\theta_1(w) - \theta_2(w))^2 \geq \frac{1}{k^{2 \cdot |w| \cdot z}}$.*

Proof. Given the word w , we have $|\varphi_i(w)| \leq |w| \cdot z$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. It follows that $\theta_i(w)$ can be expressed as a rational number $\frac{p_i}{q}$, where $q \leq k^{z \cdot |w|}$. It follows that if $\theta_1(w) \neq \theta_2(w)$, then $|\theta_1(w) - \theta_2(w)| \geq \frac{1}{k^{z \cdot |w|}}$. The result follows. ■

Automaton \mathcal{A}_5 . Consider the automaton shown in Fig 3: the accepting states are q_0 and q_1 . For any input letter in Σ , from the initial state q_0 the next state is itself with probability $\frac{1}{k^{2 \cdot (z+1)}}$, and the rest of the probability is to goto q_2 . For input letter $\$$ the next state is q_1 with probability 1. The states q_1 and q_2 are absorbing. Given a word w , if there is no $\$$ in w , then the acceptance probability is 0; otherwise the acceptance probability is $\frac{1}{k^{2(z+1) \cdot |w'|}}$, where $w' = \text{first}(w)$. Also note that the automaton \mathcal{A}_5 is absorbing.

Theorem 2 (Quantitative existence and value problems). *The quantitative existence and value problems are undecidable for probabilistic absorbing safety automata.*

Proof. Let us first consider the following automata: $\mathcal{B}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathcal{A}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \mathcal{A}_2)$ and $\mathcal{B}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathcal{A}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \mathcal{A}_1)$. The Cartesian product of \mathcal{B}_1 and \mathcal{B}_2 gives us the automaton $\mathcal{B}_3 = \frac{1}{4} - (\mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{A}_2)^2$. Finally, let us consider the automaton $\mathcal{B} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathcal{B}_3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathcal{A}_5$. The automaton \mathcal{B} can be obtained as an absorbing safety automaton. We show that there exists a word (or the sup value of words) is greater than $\frac{1}{8}$ iff the answer to PCP is yes.

1. If the answer to PCP problem is yes, consider the witness finite word w such that $\varphi_1(w) = \varphi_2(w)$. We construct an infinite word w^* for \mathcal{B} as follows: $w^* = w\$w'$ where w' is an arbitrary infinite word. Since the word w^* contains a $\$$ by Lemma 4 we have the difference in acceptance probability of w^* in \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 is $\frac{1}{2^{|w|}} \cdot (\theta_1(w) - \theta_2(w))$. Since $\varphi_1(w) = \varphi_2(w)$, it follows that $\mathcal{A}_1(w^*) = \mathcal{A}_2(w^*)$. Hence we have $\mathcal{B}(w^*) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{k^{2 \cdot (z+1) \cdot |w|}} > \frac{1}{8}$.

2. We now show that if there is an infinite word with acceptance probability greater than $\frac{1}{8}$ (or the sup over the infinite words of the acceptance probability is greater than $\frac{1}{8}$) in \mathcal{B} , then the answer to the PCP problem is yes. Consider an infinite word w for \mathcal{B} . If w contains no \$, then \mathcal{A}_1 , \mathcal{A}_2 , and \mathcal{A}_5 accepts w with probability 0, and hence the acceptance probability in \mathcal{B} is $\frac{1}{8}$. Consider an infinite word w that contains a \$. Let $w' = \text{first}(w)$. If $\theta_1(w') \neq \theta_2(w')$, then by Lemma 4 and Lemma 5 we have $(\mathcal{A}_1(w) - \mathcal{A}_2(w))^2 \geq \frac{1}{2^{2|w'|}} \cdot \frac{1}{k^{2 \cdot |w'| \cdot z}} \geq \frac{1}{k^{2 \cdot |w'| \cdot (z+1)}}$. Since $\mathcal{A}_5(w) = \frac{1}{k^{2 \cdot |w'| \cdot (z+1)}}$, it follows that $\mathcal{B}(w) \leq 1/8$. If $\theta_1(w') = \theta_2(w')$ (which implies $\varphi_1(w') = \varphi_2(w')$), then $\mathcal{B}(w) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{k^{2 \cdot |w'| \cdot (z+1)}} > \frac{1}{8}$.

It follows from above that the quantitative existence and the quantitative value problems are undecidable for absorbing safety (and hence also for acceptance-absorbing reachability) automata. ■

Corollary 1. *Given any rational $0 < \lambda < 1$, the quantitative equality, existence, and value problems are undecidable for probabilistic absorbing safety and acceptance-absorbing reachability automata.*

Proof. We have shown in Theorem 1 and Theorem 2 that the problems are undecidable for specific constants (e.g., $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ etc.). We show below given the problem is undecidable for a constant $0 < c < 1$, the problem is also undecidable for any given rational $0 < \lambda < 1$. Given an automaton \mathcal{B} we consider two cases:

1. If $\lambda \leq c$, then consider the automaton $\mathcal{A} = \frac{\lambda}{c} \cdot \mathcal{B} + (1 - \frac{\lambda}{c}) \cdot 0$. The quantitative decision problems for constant c in \mathcal{B} is exactly same as the quantitative decision problems for \mathcal{A} with λ .
2. If $\lambda \geq c$, then consider the automaton $\mathcal{A} = \frac{1-\lambda}{1-c} \cdot \mathcal{B} + \frac{\lambda-c}{1-c} \cdot 1$. The quantitative decision problems for c in \mathcal{B} is exactly same as the quantitative decision problems for \mathcal{A} with λ .

The desired result follows. The result for acceptance-absorbing reachability automata also follows from [BMT77]. ■

Corollary 2 (Quantitative decision problems). *Given any rational $0 < \lambda < 1$, the quantitative equality, existence and value problems are undecidable for probabilistic safety, reachability, Büchi, coBüchi and limit-average automata.*

4 (Un-)Decidability of Qualitative Decision Problems

In this section we show that the qualitative decision problems are decidable for safety automata, and the limit problem is undecidable for reachability, Büchi, coBüchi and limit-average automata. The result is inspired from the proof of [GO09] that shows that the limit problem is undecidable for finite automata. If the finite automata construction of [GO09] were acceptance absorbing, the result would have followed for acceptance-absorbing reachability automata (and

hence also for Büchi, coBüchi and limit-average automata). However, the undecidability proof of [GO09] for finite automata constructs automata that are not acceptance-absorbing. Simply changing the accepting states of the automata constructed in [GO09] to absorbing states does not yield the undecidability for accepting absorbing automata. We show that the construction of [GO09] can be adapted to prove undecidability of the limit problem for acceptance-absorbing automata with reachability condition. We first present a simple proof that for safety condition the almost and limit problem coincide.

Lemma 6. *Given an automaton with a safety condition the answer to the limit problem is yes iff the answer to the almost problem is yes.*

Proof. If the answer to the almost problem is yes, then trivially the answer to the limit problem is yes (since a witness for almost problem is a witness for all $\varepsilon > 0$ for the limit problem). We now show the converse is true. Consider an automaton \mathcal{A} with ℓ states, and let $\eta > 0$ be the minimum non-zero transition probability in \mathcal{A} . We assume that the answer to the limit problem is yes and show that the answer to the almost problem is also yes. Consider $\varepsilon = \eta^{2^\ell}$, and let w be a word such that $\mathcal{A}(w) > 1 - \varepsilon$. For a position i of w let $S_i = \{q \in Q \mid \delta_{|w_i|+1}(q) > 0\}$ be the set of states that have positive probability in the distribution of states after reading the prefix of length i of w . If a path in \mathcal{A} leaves the set F of accepting states within k steps, then it leaves with probability at least η^k . Since w ensures the safety condition with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon = 1 - \eta^{2^\ell}$ it follows that for all $1 \leq i \leq 2^\ell$ we have $S_i \subseteq F$ (i.e., each S_i upto 2^ℓ is a subset of the accepting states). There must exist $0 \leq n < m \leq 2^\ell$ such that $S_n = S_m$. Consider the word $w^* = w_1 w_2 \dots w_{n-1} (w_n w_{n+1} w_{m-1})^\omega$. The word w^* ensures the following: let $S_i^* = \{q \in Q \mid \delta_{|w_i^*|+1}(q) > 0\}$, then for all $0 \leq i \leq n$ we have $S_i = S_i^*$, and for all $i \geq n$ we have $S_i^* \subseteq \bigcup_{j=n}^m S_j$. It follows that for all $i \geq 0$ we have $S_i^* \subseteq F$ and hence $\mathcal{A}(w^*) = 1$. The result follows. ■

Qualitative decision problems for safety conditions. The above lemma shows that for safety condition the answers to the almost and the limit problem coincide. The almost and positive problems for safety condition are PSPACE-complete [CSV09]. It follows that the qualitative decision problems are decidable for safety condition.

Lemma 7. *Consider the acceptance-absorbing automaton $\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{A}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathcal{A}_2$, where \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are shown in Fig 4. The following assertion hold: for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a word w such that $\mathcal{A}(w) > 1 - \varepsilon$ iff $x > \frac{1}{2}$.*

Proof. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, a word w to be accepted with probability at least $1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ both \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 must accept it with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$. Conversely, given a word w if it is accepted by \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$, then \mathcal{A} accepts it with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$. Hence we show that for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist words w such that both $\mathcal{A}_1(w) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$ and $\mathcal{A}_2(w) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$ iff $x > \frac{1}{2}$.

We first observe that a word w to be accepted in \mathcal{A}_1 can have a $\$$ only after having reached its absorbing accepting state (since for all other states the

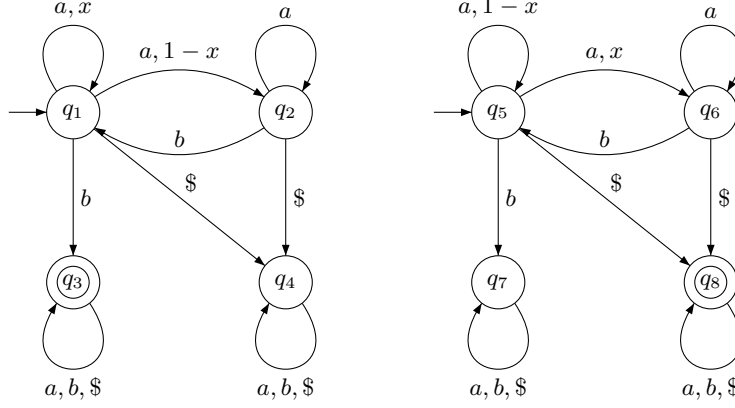


Fig. 4. Automata \mathcal{A}_1 (on left) and \mathcal{A}_2 (on right).

input letter $\$$ leads to the non-accepting absorbing state q_4). A word w to be accepted in \mathcal{A}_2 must have a $\$$, and the $\$$ must occur when the current state is either q_5 or q_6 . A word to be accepted in \mathcal{A}_1 must contain a b and the b must occur when the current state is q_1 . Hence it suffices to consider words of the form $w^* = ww'$, where w' is an arbitrary infinite word and w is a finite word of the form $a^{n_0}ba^{n_1}b \dots a^{n_i}b\$$. Consider a word $a^n b$, for $n \geq 0$: the probability to reach the state q_3 from q_1 is x^n , and the probability to reach the absorbing non-accepting state q_7 from q_5 is $(1-x)^n$. Consider a word $w = a^{n_0}ba^{n_1}b \dots a^{n_i}b\$$: (a) the probability of reaching q_3 from q_1 in \mathcal{A}_1 is $1 - \prod_{k=0}^i (1 - x^{n_k})$; (b) the probability of reaching q_7 from q_5 in \mathcal{A}_2 is

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-x)^{n_1} + (1-(1-x)^{n_1}) \cdot (1-x)^{n_2} + \dots + \prod_{k=0}^{i-1} (1-(1-x)^{n_k}) \cdot (1-x)^{n_i} \\ &= 1 - \prod_{k=0}^i (1 - (1-x)^{n_k}). \end{aligned}$$

If $x \leq \frac{1}{2}$, then $x \leq 1-x$, and hence $1 - \prod_{k=0}^i (1 - x^{n_k}) \leq 1 - \prod_{k=0}^i (1 - (1-x)^{n_k})$. It follows that the acceptance probability of w in \mathcal{A}_1 is less than the rejection probability in \mathcal{A}_2 , hence $\mathcal{A}(w) \leq \frac{1}{2}$. It follows that if $x < \frac{1}{2}$, then for all words w we have $\mathcal{A}(w) \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

To complete the proof we show that if $x > \frac{1}{2}$, then for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist words w such that both $\mathcal{A}_1(w) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$ and $\mathcal{A}_2(w) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$. Our witness words w^* will be of the following form: let $w = a^{n_0}ba^{n_1}b \dots a^{n_i}b$ and we will have $w^* = w\$^\omega$. Our witness construction closely follows the result of [GO09]. Given the word w , the probability to reach q_3 from q_1 is

$$L_1 = 1 - \prod_{k=0}^i (1 - x^{n_k});$$

hence \mathcal{A}_1 accepts w^* with probability L_1 . Given the word w , since the last letter is a b , with probability 1 the current state is either q_7 or q_5 . The probability to reach q_7 from q_5 for w is given by

$$\begin{aligned} L_2 &= (1-x)^{n_1} + (1-(1-x)^{n_1}) \cdot (1-x)^{n_2} + \cdots + \prod_{k=0}^{i-1} (1-(1-x)^{n_k}) \cdot (1-x)^{n_i} \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^i (1-x)^{n_i} \quad \text{since } \prod_{k=0}^j (1-(1-x)^{n_k}) \leq 1 \text{ for all } j \leq i. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the acceptance probability for w in \mathcal{A}_2 is at least $1-L_2$. Hence given $\varepsilon > 0$, our goal is to construct a sequence $(n_0, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i)$ such that $L_1 \geq 1-\varepsilon$ and $L_2 \leq \varepsilon$. For $\varepsilon > 0$, it suffices to construct an infinite sequence $(n_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$\prod_{k \geq 0} (1-x)^{n_k} = 0; \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k \geq 0} (1-x)^{n_k} \leq \varepsilon.$$

Then we can construct a finite sequence (n_0, n_1, \dots, n_i) of numbers such that we have both

$$\prod_{k=0}^i (1-x)^{n_k} \leq \varepsilon; \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=0}^i (1-x)^{n_k} \leq 2 \cdot \varepsilon,$$

as desired. Since $\prod_{k \geq 0} (1-x)^{n_k} = 0$ iff $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{n_k} = \infty$, we construct sequence $(n_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{n_k} = \infty$, and $\sum_{k \geq 0} (1-x)^{n_k} \leq \varepsilon$. Let $(n_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence such that $n_k = \ln_x(\frac{1}{k}) + J$, where J is a suitable constant (to be chosen later and depends on ε and x). Then we have

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} x^{n_k} = x^J \cdot \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k} = \infty.$$

On the other hand, we have

$$1-x = x^{\ln_x(1-x)} = x^{\frac{\ln(1-x)}{\ln x}}$$

Since $x > \frac{1}{2}$ we have $\beta = \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\ln x} > 1$, i.e., there exists $\beta > 1$ such that $1-x = x^\beta$. Hence

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} (1-x)^{n_k} = \sum_{k \geq 0} x^{\beta \cdot n_k} = x^{\beta \cdot J} \cdot \sum_{k \geq 0} x^{\beta \cdot \ln_x(\frac{1}{k})} = x^{\beta \cdot J} \cdot \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k^\beta}.$$

Since the above series converges, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a J such that $\sum_{k \geq 0} (1-x)^{n_k} \leq \varepsilon$. This completes the proof. ■

Almost and limit problem do not coincide. In contrast to probabilistic safety automata where the almost and limit question coincide, the answers are different for probabilistic acceptance-absorbing reachability automata. In the automaton \mathcal{A} above if $x > \frac{1}{2}$, the answer to the limit question is yes. It follows from the proof above that if $\frac{1}{2} < x < 1$, then though the answer to the limit question is yes, the answer to the almost question is no. The almost and positive

problem for reachability automata is decidable by reduction to POMDPs with reachability objective. We show that the limit question is undecidable. The proof uses the above lemma and the reduction technique of [GO09].

Reduction for undecidability. Given an acceptance-absorbing reachability automaton \mathcal{B} , we construct an automaton as shown in Fig 5: we assume that \sharp does not belong to the alphabet of \mathcal{B} , and in the picture the dashed transitions from \mathcal{B} on \sharp are from accepting states, and the solid transitions are from non-accepting states. We call the automaton as \mathcal{A}^* . We claim the following: the answer to the limit problem for the automaton \mathcal{A}^* is yes iff there exists a word w that is accepted in \mathcal{B} with probability greater than $\frac{1}{2}$.

1. Suppose there is a word w^* such that $\mathcal{B}(w^*) = y > \frac{1}{2}$. Let $\eta = y - \frac{1}{2}$. There is a finite prefix w of w^* such that the probability to reach an accepting state in \mathcal{B} given w is $x = y - \frac{\eta}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$. Given $\varepsilon > 0$ and x as defined $y - \frac{\eta}{2}$, we have $x > \frac{1}{2}$, and hence by Lemma 7 there exists a sequence (n_0, n_1, \dots, n_k) such that $(a^{n_0}ba^{n_1}b \dots a^{n_k}b)(\$)^\omega$ is accepted in \mathcal{A} with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$. It follows that the automaton \mathcal{A}^* accepts $((aw\sharp)^{n_0}b(aw\sharp)^{n_1} \dots b(aw\sharp)^{n_k}b)(\$)^\omega$ with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$. It follows that the answer to the limit problem is yes.
2. If for all words w we have $\mathcal{B}(w) \leq \frac{1}{2}$, then we show that the answer to the limit problem is no. Let $x = \sup_{w \in \Sigma^\omega} \mathcal{B}(w) \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Consider a word $\hat{w} = ((aw_0\sharp)^{n_0}b(aw_1\sharp)^{n_1} \dots b(aw_2\sharp)^{n_k}b)(\$)^\omega$: given this word the probability to reach q_3 in q_1 given \hat{w} is at most

$$1 - \prod_{k=0}^i (1 - x^{n_i});$$

and the probability to reach q_7 from q_5 given \hat{w} is at least

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - x)^{n_1} + (1 - (1 - x)^{n_1}) \cdot (1 - x)^{n_2} + \dots + \prod_{k=0}^{i-1} (1 - (1 - x)^{n_k}) \cdot (1 - x)^{n_i} \\ = 1 - \prod_{k=0}^i (1 - (1 - x)^{n_i}). \end{aligned}$$

The argument is similar to the proof of Lemma 7. It follows from the argument of Lemma 7 that the word is accepted with probability at most $\frac{1}{2}$ in \mathcal{A}^* . Thus it follows that for all words w we have $\mathcal{A}^*(w) \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Since the quantitative existence problem is undecidable for acceptance absorbing reachability automata (Theorem 2), it follows that the limit problem is also undecidable.

Undecidability. From the above proof it follows that the limit problem is undecidable for acceptance absorbing reachability automata, and hence also for Büchi, coBüchi, and limit-average condition.

The case of Limit-average Automata. The proofs for the decidability and undecidability results concerning limit-average conditions differ from the other

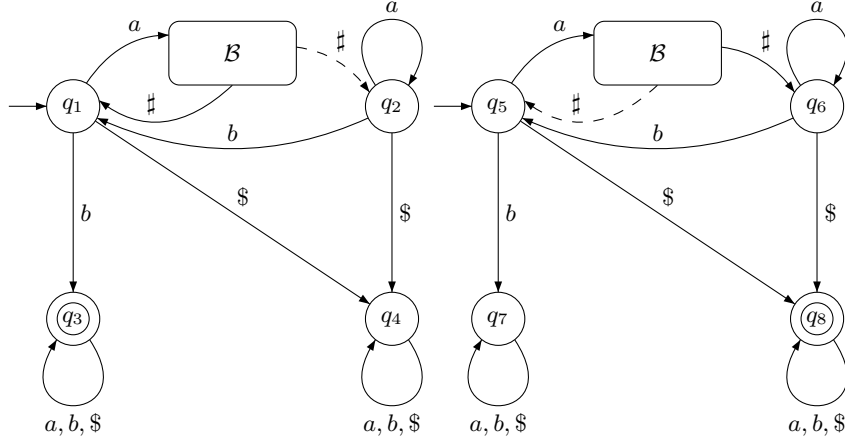


Fig. 5. Limit undecidability construction.

	Positive	Almost	Limit	Quantitative Equality
Safety	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Undec.
Reachability	Dec.	Dec.	Undec.	Undec.
Büchi	Undec.	Dec.	Undec.	Undec.
coBüchi	Dec.	Undec.	Undec.	Undec.
Limit-average	Dec.	Undec.	Undec.	Undec.

Table 1. Decidability and undecidability results for probabilistic automata.

conditions. We present how to use the results of [TRA09] and [TRA] to prove that the positive problem for limit-average automata is PSPACE-complete, and the almost problem for limit-average automata is undecidable. Given $\pi \in \Pi$, the authors of [TRA09] define:

$$\text{Supp}(\pi) = \{q \in Q \text{ s.t. } \text{LimitAvg}(\pi) > 0\}$$

In paper [TRA09] and [TRA] are considered the following decision problems:

- **Positive Strong recurrence Problem:** Given a PA \mathcal{A} , decide whether there exists $w \in \Sigma^\omega$ such that $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \in \Pi \mid \text{Supp}(\pi) \cap F \neq \emptyset\}] > 0$.
- **Almost Sure Strong co-recurrence Problem:** Given a PA \mathcal{A} , decide whether there exists $w \in \Sigma^\omega$ such that $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \in \Pi \mid \text{Supp}(\pi) \cap \bar{F} = \emptyset\}] = 1$.

The first point of the following theorem was shown in [TRA], and the second in [TRA09], an extended version of [TRA].

Theorem 3. *The Positive Strong recurrence Problem is PSPACE-complete, and the Almost Sure Strong co-recurrence Problem is undecidable.*

By definition, for any PA \mathcal{A} and any $w \in \Sigma^\omega$, for all $\pi \in \Pi$, we have $\text{Supp}(\pi) \cap F \neq \emptyset$ iff $\text{LimitAvg}(\pi) > 0$. Also, for any PA \mathcal{A} and any $w \in \Sigma^\omega$, for all $\pi \in \Pi$, we have that $\text{Supp}(\pi) \cap \overline{F} = \emptyset$ iff $\text{Supp}(\pi) \subseteq F$, iff $\text{LimitAvg}(\pi) = 1$. Finally, we get:

- The following problem is PSPACE complete: given a PA \mathcal{A} , decide whether there exist $w \in \Sigma^\omega$ such that $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \mid \text{LimitAvg}(\pi) > 0\}] > 0$.
- The following problem is undecidable: given a PA \mathcal{A} , decide whether there exist $w \in \Sigma^\omega$ such that $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \mid \text{LimitAvg}(\pi) = 1\}] = 1$.

Corollary 3. *The positive problem for limit-average automata is PSPACE-complete, and the almost problem for limit-average automata is undecidable*

Proof. Concerning the first point, a standard result of probability theory says that on a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$, given a function $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, we have:

$$\mathbb{E}^\mu[f] > 0 \text{ iff } \mu(\{\pi \in \Omega \text{ s.t. } f(\pi) > 0\}) > 0$$

Given $w \in \Sigma^\omega$, taking Ω the set of paths Π , \mathcal{F} as the σ -algebra generated by cones on Ω , μ as $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w$ and f as the LimitAvg function, we get that:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\text{LimitAvg}] > 0 \text{ iff } \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \in \Pi \text{ s.t. } \text{LimitAvg}(\pi) > 0\}] > 0$$

Hence the Positive Limit-average Problem is equivalent to the Positive Strong recurrence Problem, which is PSPACE-complete.

Let us now consider the second point. Let $\overline{\text{LimitAvg}} : \Pi \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ be such that for all $\pi \in \Pi$ we have $\overline{\text{LimitAvg}}(\pi) = 1 - \text{LimitAvg}(\pi)$. By the same argument as before, given $w \in \Sigma^\omega$, we have:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\overline{\text{LimitAvg}}] > 0 \text{ iff } \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \in \Pi \text{ s.t. } \overline{\text{LimitAvg}}(\pi) > 0\}] > 0 \quad (1)$$

Now, $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\overline{\text{LimitAvg}}] = 1 - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\text{LimitAvg}]$. As a consequence, we have that $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\text{LimitAvg}] = 1$ iff $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\overline{\text{LimitAvg}}] = 0$, hence by equation 1

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\text{LimitAvg}] = 1 \text{ iff } \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \in \Pi \text{ s.t. } \overline{\text{LimitAvg}}(\pi) > 0\}] = 0$$

Which is also equivalent to $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \in \Pi \text{ s.t. } \overline{\text{LimitAvg}}(\pi) = 0\}] = 1$, and to $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}}^w[\{\pi \in \Pi \text{ s.t. } \text{LimitAvg}(\pi) = 1\}] = 1$. The remark after theorem 3 complete then the proof.

Summary of results. We have seen that the limit problem is undecidable for acceptance absorbing reachability automata, and hence also for Büchi, coBüchi, and limit-average condition.

This gives us the Theorem 4. For other qualitative questions the results are as follows: (A) We argued that for safety condition that almost and limit problem coincide, and the decision problems are PSPACE-complete [CSV09]. (B) For reachability condition the almost and positive problem can be answered through POMDPs ([BBG08]), and the almost problem was shown to be PSPACE-complete [CSV09]. (C) For Büchi condition it was shown in [BBG08] that the

positive problem is undecidable and the almost problem is decidable in EXPTIME. The almost problem was later shown to be PSPACE-complete [CSV09p]. (D) For coBüchi condition it was shown in [BBG08] that the almost problem is undecidable and the positive problem is decidable through solution of POMDPs with coBüchi condition in EXPTIME [BGG09]. The positive problem was later shown to be PSPACE-complete in [CSV09p]. (E) For limit-average condition the results follow from the last paragraph. For the exact arithmetic hierarchy characterization of the undecidable problems of [BBG08] see [CSV09, CSV09p]. The results are summarized in Table 1 (the results for quantitative existence and quantitative value problem is the same as for quantitative equality problem).

Theorem 4 (Qualitative problem). *The following assertions hold: (a) the positive problem is decidable for probabilistic safety, reachability, coBüchi and limit-average automata, and is undecidable for probabilistic Büchi automata; (b) the almost problem is decidable for probabilistic safety, reachability, and Büchi automata, and is undecidable for probabilistic coBüchi and limit-average automata; and (c) the limit problem is decidable for probabilistic safety automata and is undecidable for probabilistic reachability, Büchi, coBüchi and limit-average automata.*

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