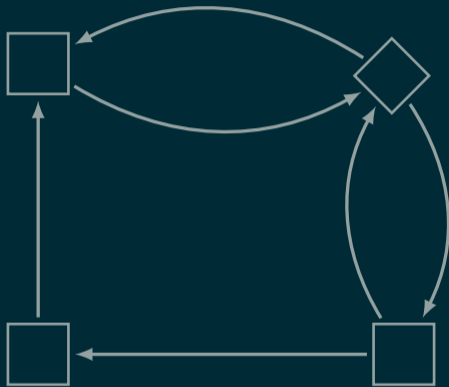


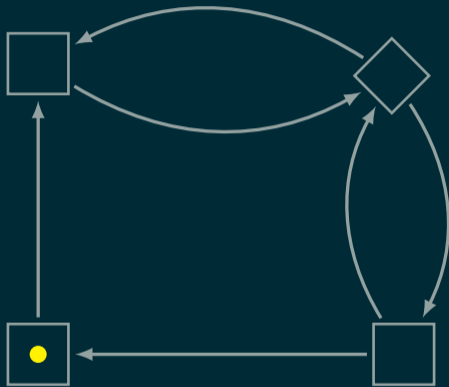
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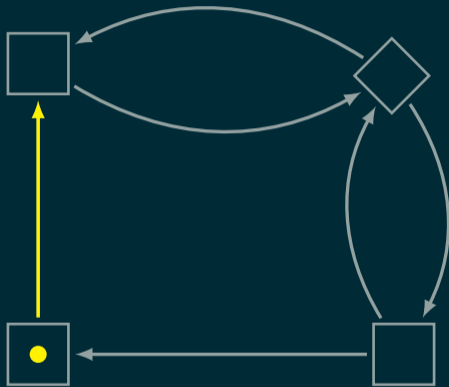
Patrick Totzke

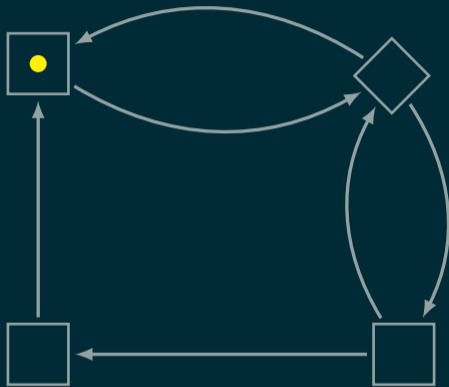
[totzke@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:totzke@liverpool.ac.uk)

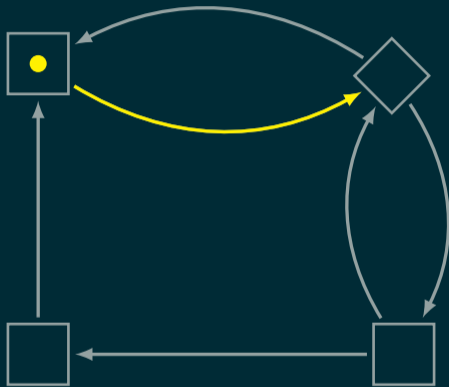
BCTCS – April 7, 2020

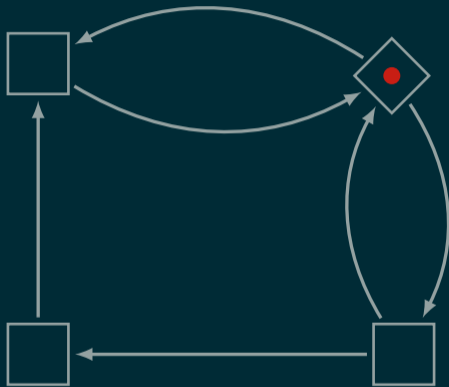


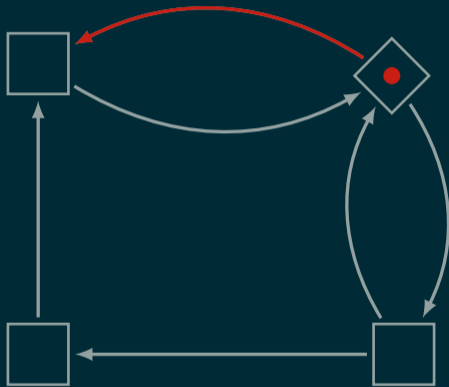




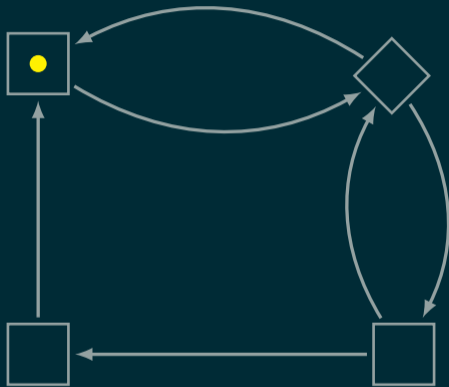


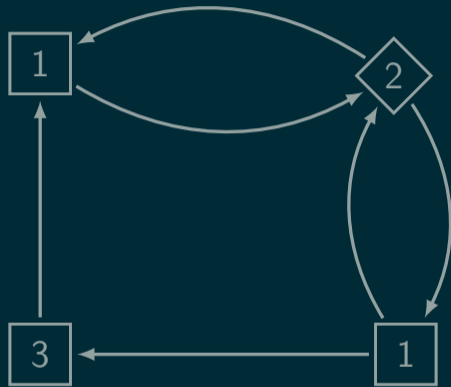


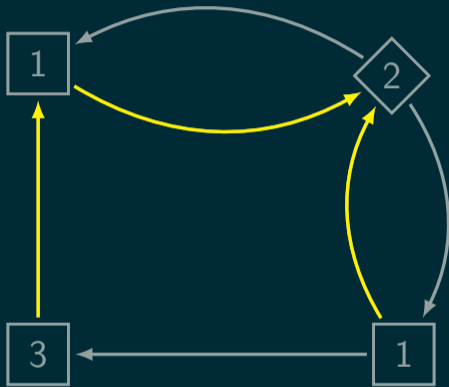












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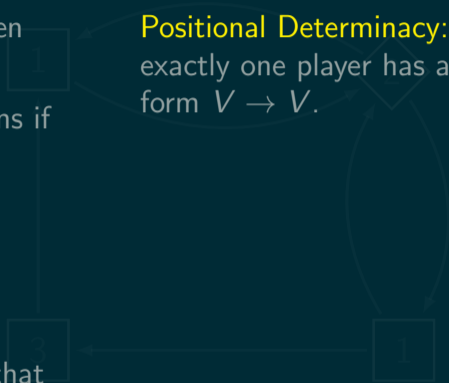
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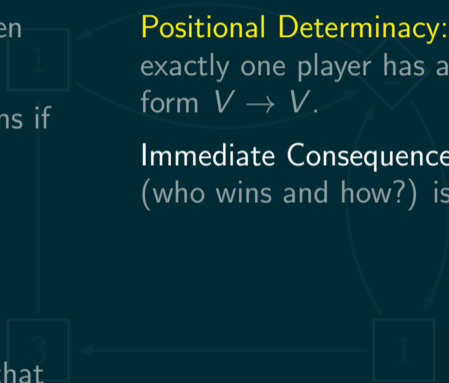
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**Interesting because:** PG solving is equivalent to model checking for modal- $\mu$  which supersedes the most common temporal specification languages (LTL, CTL, ...)

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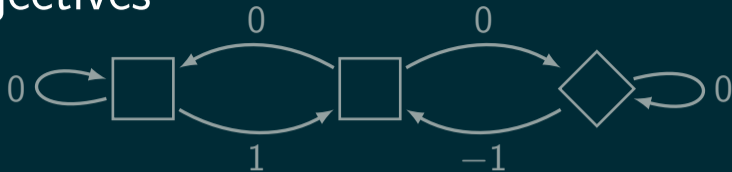
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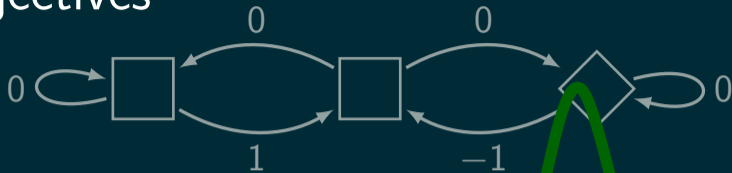
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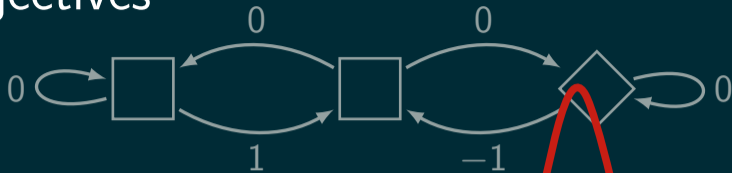
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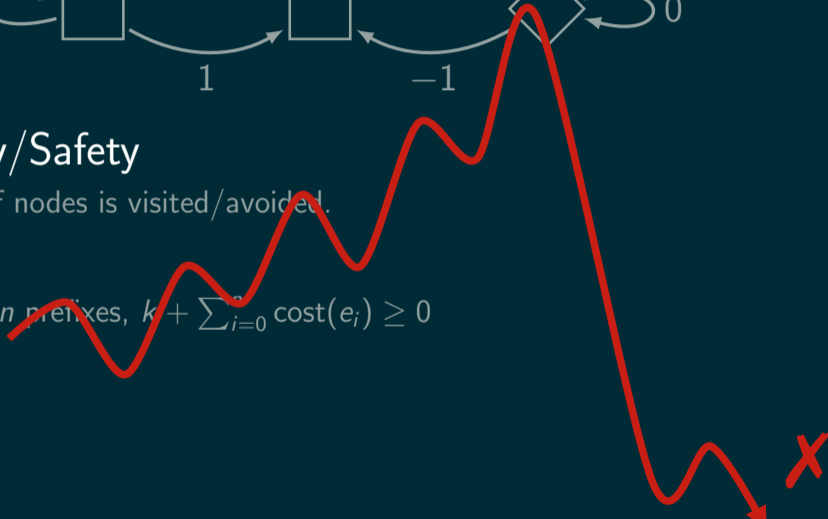


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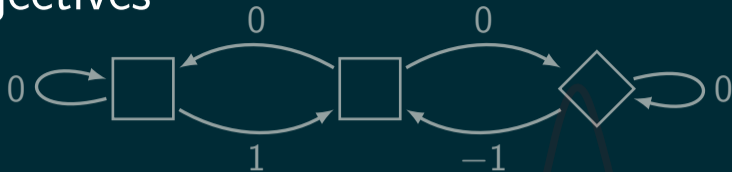
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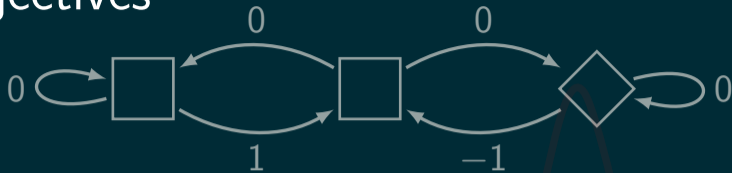
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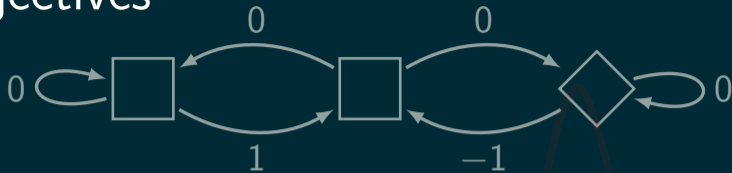
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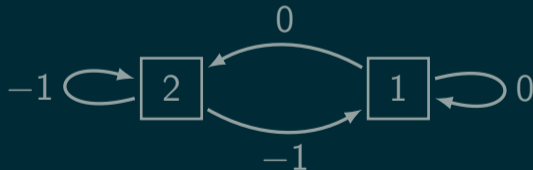
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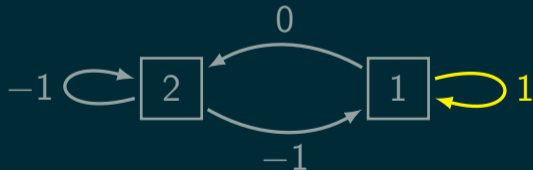
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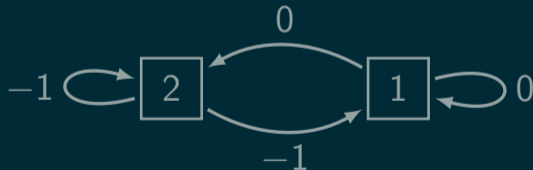
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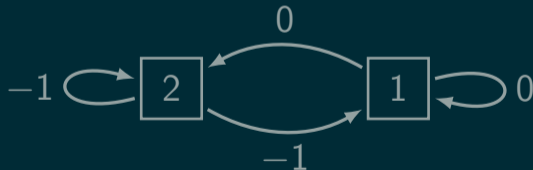
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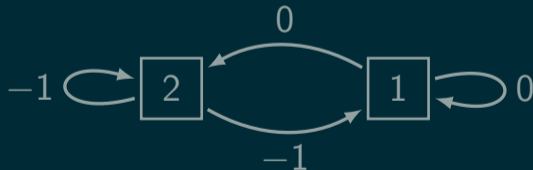
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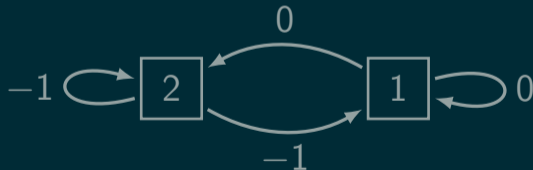
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**All positionally determined and undecidable!**

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Consider Games played on (configuration graphs) of PDA.

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- Define a measure  $\mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}$  on cylinders by  $\mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(sV^{\omega}) = 1$  and

$$\mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(wstV^{\omega}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(wsV^{\omega}) \cdot \sigma(ws)(t) & \text{for } s \in V_{\diamond} \\ \mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(wsV^{\omega}) \cdot \tau(ws)(t) & \text{for } s \in V_{\square} \\ \mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(wsV^{\omega}) \cdot \delta(ws)(t) & \text{for } s \in V_{\circ} \end{cases}$$

- Caratheodory's theorem guarantees a unique extension of  $\mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}$  to  $\mathcal{O} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{the Borel sigma-algebra generated by all cylinders.}$

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$$\mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(wstV^{\omega}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(wsV^{\omega}) \cdot \sigma(ws)(t) & \text{for } s \in V_{\diamond} \\ \mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(wsV^{\omega}) \cdot \tau(ws)(t) & \text{for } s \in V_{\square} \\ \mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(wsV^{\omega}) \cdot \delta(ws)(t) & \text{for } s \in V_{\circ} \end{cases}$$

- Caratheodory's theorem guarantees a unique extension of  $\mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}$  to  $\mathcal{O} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{the Borel sigma-algebra generated by all cylinders.}$

# How to play?

Fixing an initial state, strategies  $\sigma : V^*V_{\square} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(V)$  and  $\tau : V^*V_{\diamond} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(V)$  induces a unique probability measure  $\mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}$ .

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Max/Min choose their strategies to maximize/minimize  $\mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(\text{Obj})$ .

# Objectives – Values and Optimality

Weak Determinacy: For all Borel Objectives  $Obj$  and countable (even concurrent) games

$$\sup_{\sigma} \inf_{\tau} \mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(Obj) = \inf_{\tau} \sup_{\sigma} \mathbb{P}_s^{\sigma, \tau}(Obj).$$

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For any game, initial position  $s$  and objective  $Obj$ ,

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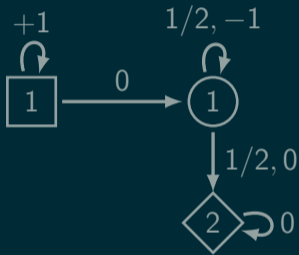
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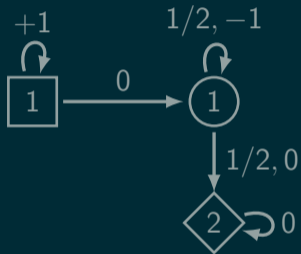
# Stochastic Energy $\cap$ Parity Games

Optimal strategies need not exist:

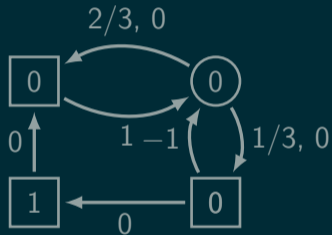


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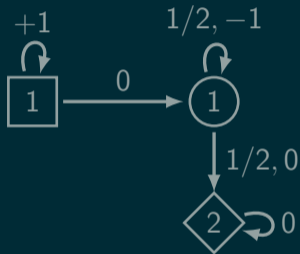


If they do they may require infinite memory:

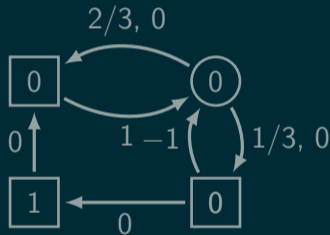


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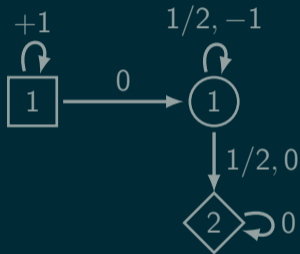
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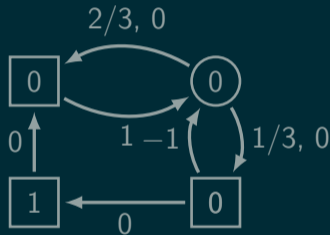
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# A Step Back: Parity Games are..

- turn-based
- zero-sum
- perfect information
- $\omega$ -regular winning conditions
- played on finite graphs
- **non-stochastic**

# Open Problems

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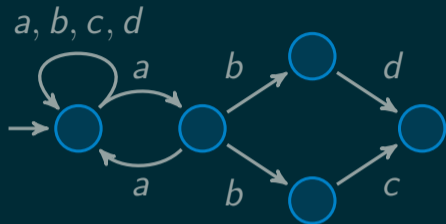
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Consider a finite MDP with almost-sure reachability objective:

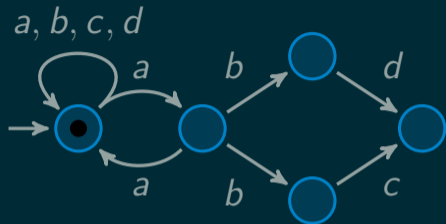
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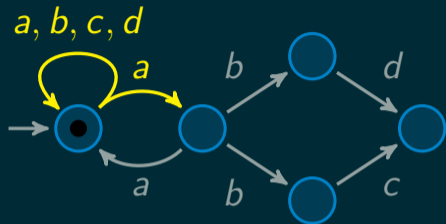
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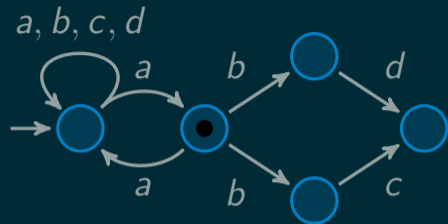
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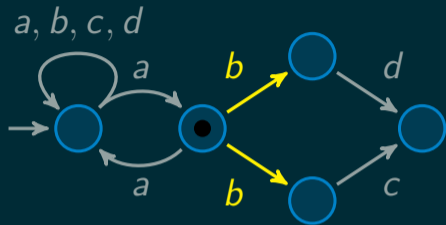




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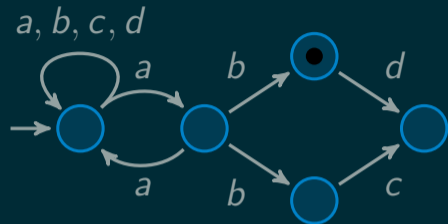
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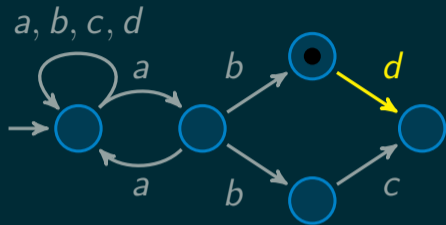
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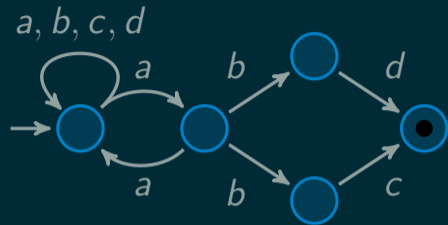
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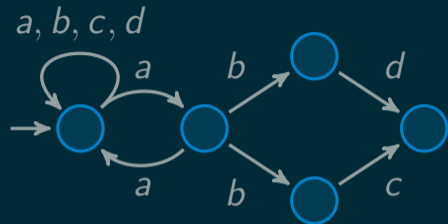
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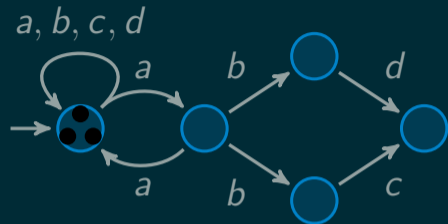


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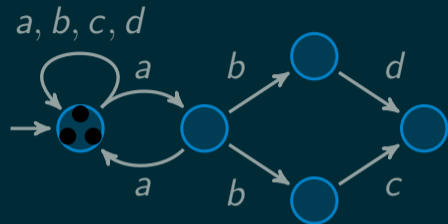


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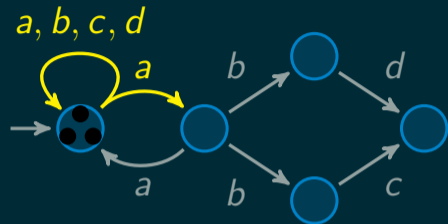
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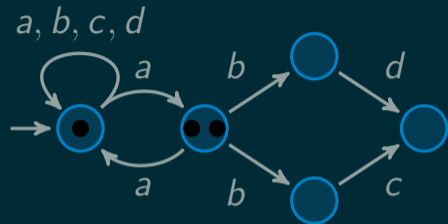
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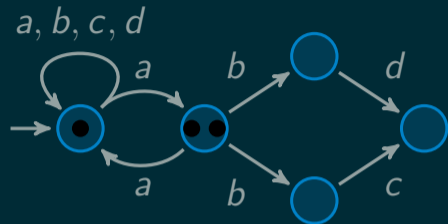
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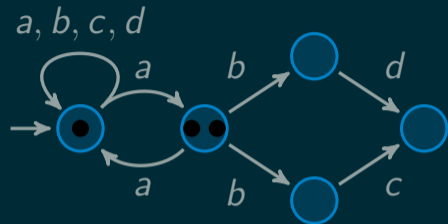
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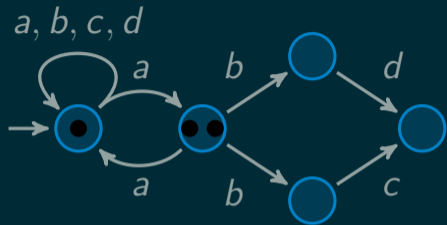
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**Question:** Can I synchronize  $M^n$  for every  $n$ ? Construct strategy  $\sigma : \mathbb{N}^Q \rightarrow Act?$  (Decidable and EXP-hard)

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