Definition 1. The two reward functions $\mathcal{R}_1 : S^{\otimes} \times 2^{E^{\otimes}} \to \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{R}_2 : S^{\otimes} \times E^{\otimes} \times S^{\otimes} \to \mathbb{R}$ are defined as follows.

$$\mathcal{R}_1(s^{\otimes}, \pi) = \begin{cases} r_n|\pi| & \text{if } [\![s^{\otimes}]\!]_q \notin SinkSet, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

where $|E|$ means number of elements in the set E and r_n is a positive value.

$$\mathcal{R}_2(s^{\otimes}, e, s^{\otimes\prime}) = \begin{cases} r_p & \text{if } \exists i \in \{1, \ldots, n\},\ (s^{\otimes}, e, s^{\otimes\prime}) \in \bar{F}_i^{\otimes}, \\ r_{sink} & \text{if } [\![s^{\otimes\prime}]\!]_q \in SinkSet, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

where r_p and r_{sink} are the positive and negative value, respectively.

For a Markov chain $MC_{SV}^{\otimes}$ induced by a product MDP $D^{\otimes}$ with a supervisor SV, let $S_{SV}^{\otimes} = T_{SV}^{\otimes} \sqcup R_{SV}^{\otimes 1} \sqcup \ldots \sqcup R_{SV}^{\otimes h}$ be the set of states in $MC_{SV}^{\otimes}$, where $T_{SV}^{\otimes}$ is the set of transient states and $R_{SV}^{\otimes i}$ is the recurrent class for each $i \in \{1, \ldots, h\}$, and let $R(MC_{SV}^{\otimes})$ be the union of all recurrent classes in $MC_{SV}^{\otimes}$. Let $\delta_{SV,i}^{\otimes}$ be the set of transtions in a recurrent class $R_{SV}^{\otimes i}$, namely $\delta_{SV,i}^{\otimes} = \{(s^{\otimes}, e, s^{\otimes\prime}) \in \delta^{\otimes}; s^{\otimes} \in R_{SV}^{\otimes i},\ P_T^{\otimes}(s^{\otimes\prime}|s^{\otimes}, e) > 0, P_E^{\otimes}(e|s^{\otimes}, SV(s^{\otimes})) > 0\}$, and let $P_{SV}^{\otimes} : S_{SV}^{\otimes} \times S_{SV}^{\otimes} \to [0,1]$ such that $P_{SV}^{\otimes}(s^{\otimes\prime}|s^{\otimes}) = \sum_{e \in SV(s^{\otimes})} P_T^{\otimes}(s^{\otimes\prime}|s^{\otimes}, e) P_E^{\otimes}(e|s^{\otimes}, SV(s^{\otimes}))$ be the transition probability under SV.

Lemma 1. *For any supervisor SV and any recurrent class $R_{SV}^{\otimes i}$ in the Markov chain $MC_{SV}^{\otimes}$, $MC_{SV}^{\otimes}$ satisfies one of the following conditions.*

1. $\delta_{SV,i}^{\otimes} \cap \bar{F}_j^{\otimes} \neq \emptyset$, $\forall j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$,
2. $\delta_{SV,i}^{\otimes} \cap \bar{F}_j^{\otimes} = \emptyset$, $\forall j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$.

Definition 2. An accepting recurrent class is defined as the recurrent class whose at least one accepting transition in each accepting set $\bar{F}_j^{\otimes}$ with $j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$.

Theorem 1. *Let $M^{\otimes}$ be the product DES corresponding to a DES M and an LTL formuula φ. Let $\mathcal{R}_1$ be a reward function for control patterns. If there exists a supervisor SV satisfying φ and it satisfies that there is no state $s^{\otimes} \in S_{SV}^{\otimes}$ reachable from initial state $s_{init}^{\otimes}$ such that $[\![s^{\otimes}]\!]_q \in SinkSet$, then there exist a discount factor γ^*, a positive reward $r_p^*(\mathcal{R}_1)$ that is a function of $\mathcal{R}_1$ and satisfies $r_p^*(\mathcal{R}_1) >> ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}$, and a negative reward $r_{sink}^*(r_p, \mathcal{R}_1)$ that is a function of r_p and $\mathcal{R}_1$ and satisfies $r_{sink}(r_p, \mathcal{R}_1) << -(r_p + ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty})$ such that any algorithm that maximizes the expected discounted reward with $\gamma > \gamma^*$, $r_p > r_p^*(\mathcal{R}_1)$, and $r_{sink} < r_{sink}^*(r_p^*, \mathcal{R}_1)$ will find, with probability one, a supervisor satisfying φ and it satisfies that there is no state $s^{\otimes} \in S_{SV}^{\otimes}$ reachable from the initial state $s_{init}^{\otimes}$ such that $[\![s^{\otimes}]\!]_q \in SinkSet$.*

Proof. Suppose that SV^* be an optimal supervisor but does not satisfy the LTL formula φ or there is a state $s^{\otimes}_{sink}$ reachable from the initial state such that $[\![s^{\otimes}_{sink}]\!]_q \in SinkSet$ under the supervisor SV^*. Then, for any recurrent class $R^{\otimes i}_{SV^*}$ in the Markov chain $MC^{\otimes}_{SV^*}$ and any accepting set $\bar{F}^{\otimes}_j$ of the product DES $M^{\otimes}$, $\delta^{\otimes}_{SV^*,i} \cap \bar{F}^{\otimes}_j = \emptyset$ holds for the first case by Lemma 1 and there is a recurrent class $R^{\otimes i}_{SV^*}$ such that $s^{\otimes}_{sink} \in R^{\otimes i}_{SV^*}$ for the second case. We consider the two cases separately.

1. Assume that SV^* does not the LTL formula φ. By the assumption, the system under the supervisor SV^* can obtain rewards only in the set of transient states. We consider the best scenario in the assumption. Let $p^k(s, s')$ be the probability of going to a state s' in k time steps after leaving the state s, and let $Post(T^{\otimes}_{SV^*})$ be the set of states in recurrent classes that can be transitioned from states in $T^{\otimes}_{SV^*}$ by one event occurrence. For the initial state $s^{\otimes}_{init}$ in the set of transient states, it holds that

$$
\begin{aligned}
V^{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) = & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s^{\otimes} \in T^{\otimes}_{SV^*}} \gamma^k p^k(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}) \\
& \sum_{s^{\otimes\prime} \in T^{\otimes}_{SV^*} \cup Post(T^{\otimes}_{\pi^*})} \sum_{e \in SV(s^{\otimes})} P^{\otimes}_T(s^{\otimes\prime} | s^{\otimes}, e) P^{\otimes}_E(e | s^{\otimes}, SV(s^{\otimes})) \mathcal{R}(s^{\otimes}, SV(s^{\otimes}), e, s^{\otimes\prime}) \\
\leq & \; r_p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s^{\otimes} \in T^{\otimes}_{SV^*}} \gamma^k p^k(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}.
\end{aligned}
$$

By the property of the transient states, for any state $s^{\otimes}$ in $T^{\otimes}_{SV^*}$, there exists a bounded positive value m such that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k p^k(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}) \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p^k(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}) < m$ [1]. Therefore, there exists a bounded positive value $\bar{m}$ such that $V^{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) < \bar{m} + \frac{1}{1-\gamma} ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}$.

2. Assume that there is a state $s^{\otimes}_{sink}$ reachable from the initial state such that $[\![s^{\otimes}_{sink}]\!]_q \in SinkSet$ under SV^*. By the assumption, there is a recurrent class $R^{\otimes i}_{SV^*}$ reachable from the initial state such that $s^{\otimes}_{sink} \in R^{\otimes i}_{SV^*}$. We consider the best scenario in the assumption. We assume that all of the recurrent classes except for $R^{\otimes i}_{SV^*}$ are the accepting recurrent classes and there exist a number $l > 0$, a state $s^{\otimes}_{sink}$ in $Post(T^{\otimes}_{SV^*}) \cap R^{\otimes i}_{SV^*}$, and a subset of transient states $\{s^{\otimes}_1, \ldots, s^{\otimes}_{l-1}\} \subset T^{\otimes}_{SV^*}$ such that $p(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}_1) > 0$, $p(s^{\otimes}_i, s^{\otimes}_{i+1}) > 0$ for $i \in \{1, ..., l-2\}$, and $p(s^{\otimes}_{l-1}, s^{\otimes}_{sink}) > 0$ by the property of transient states. We have

$$
V^{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) < Pr^{M^{\otimes}}_{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init} \models \varphi) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k (r_p + ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}) + \gamma^l p^l(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}_{sink}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k r_{sink}
$$

$$+Pr^{M^{\otimes}}_{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init} \not\models \varphi)(r_p + ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s^{\otimes} \in T^{\otimes}_{\pi^*}} \gamma^k p^k(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes})$$

$$< \frac{1}{1-\gamma} \{ Pr^{M^{\otimes}}_{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init} \models \varphi)(r_p + ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}) + \gamma^l p^l(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}_{sink}) r_{sink} \} + \bar{m}',$$

where $\bar{m}'$ is a constant such that $\bar{m}' > Pr^{M^{\otimes}}_{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init} \not\models \varphi)(r_p + ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s^{\otimes} \in T^{\otimes}_{\pi^*}} \gamma^k p^k(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes})$.

Therefore, if it holds that $r_{sink} \leq -\frac{Pr^{M^{\otimes}}_{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init} \models \varphi)}{\gamma^l p^l(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}_{sink})}(r_p + ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty})$, we then have $V^{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) < \bar{m}'$ for any $\gamma \in [0, 1)$.

Let $\bar{SV}$ be a supervisor satisfying φ and it satisfies that there is no state $s^{\otimes} \in S^{\otimes}_{\bar{SV}}$ reachable from initial state $s^{\otimes}_{init}$ such that $[\![s^{\otimes}]\!]_q \in SinkSet$. We consider the following two cases.

1. Assume that the initial state $s^{\otimes}_{init}$ is in a recurrent class $R^{\otimes i}_{\bar{SV}}$ for some $i \in \{1, \ldots, h\}$. For any accepting set $\bar{F}^{\otimes}_j$, $\delta^{\otimes}_{\bar{SV}, i} \cap \bar{F}^{\otimes}_j \neq \emptyset$ holds by the definition of $\bar{SV}$. The expected discounted reward for $s^{\otimes}_{init}$ is given by

$$V^{\bar{SV}}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) = \mathbb{E}^{SV}[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k \mathcal{R}(s_k, \pi_k, e_k, s_{k+1}) | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}] \tag{3}$$

Since $s^{\otimes}_{init}$ is in $R^{\otimes i}_{\bar{\pi}}$, there exists a set of positive numbers $K = \{k \ ; \ k \geq n, p^k(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}_{init}) > 0\}$ [1]. We consider the worst scenario of returning the initial state in this case. For the stopping time k of first returning to the initial state, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned}
V^{\bar{SV}}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) >& \mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[\gamma^{k-1} r_p + \gamma^{k-1} V^{\bar{SV}}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}] \\
\geq& \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1 | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]} r_p + \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1 | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]} V^{\bar{SV}}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) \\
=& \frac{\gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1 | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]} r_p}{1 - \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1 | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]}},
\end{aligned}$$

where second inequality holds since it holds that $\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[\gamma^k | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}] \geq \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]}$ by Jensen's inequality. If it holds that $\gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1 | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]} r^*_p > (1 + \ldots + \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]}) ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}$, we then have $\frac{\gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1 | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]}}{1 - \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1 | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]}} r_p > \frac{1}{1-\gamma} ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}$. Therefore, for a reward function $\mathcal{R}_1$, there exist $\gamma^* < 1$, a positive reward r^*_p that satisfies $\gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1 | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]} r^*_p > (1 + \ldots + \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}]}) ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}$, and a negative reward r_{sink} that satisfies $r_{sink} \leq -\frac{Pr^{M^{\otimes}}_{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init} \models \varphi)}{\gamma^l p^l(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}_{sink})}(r_p + ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty})$ such that $\gamma > \gamma^*$, $r_p > r^*_p$, and $r^*_{sink} < r_{sink}$ imply $V^{\bar{SV}}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) > V^{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init})$.

2. Assume that the initial state $s^{\otimes}_{init}$ is in the set of transient states $T^{\otimes}_{\bar{SV}}$. $P^{M^{\otimes}}_{\bar{SV}}(s^{\otimes}_{init} \models \varphi) > 0$ holds by the definition of $\bar{SV}$. For a recurrent class $R^{\otimes i}_{\bar{SV}}$ such that $\delta^{\otimes}_{\bar{SV},i} \cap \bar{F}^{\otimes}_j \neq \emptyset$ for each accepting set $\bar{F}^{\otimes}_j$, there exist a number $l' > 0$, a state $\hat{s}^{\otimes}$ in $Post(T^{\otimes}_{\bar{SV}}) \cap R^{\otimes i}_{\bar{SV}}$, and a subset of transient states $\{s^{\otimes}_1, \ldots, s^{\otimes}_{l'-1}\} \subset T^{\otimes}_{\bar{SV}}$ such that $p(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}_1) > 0$, $p(s^{\otimes}_i, s^{\otimes}_{i+1}) > 0$ for $i \in \{1, ..., l'-2\}$, and $p(s^{\otimes}_{l'-1}, \hat{s}^{\otimes}) > 0$ by the property of transient states. Hence, it holds that $p^{l'}(s^{\otimes}_{init}, \hat{s}^{\otimes}) > 0$ for the state $\hat{s}^{\otimes}$. Thus, for the stopping time k of first returning to the state $\hat{s}^{\otimes}$, by ignoring positive rewards in $T^{\otimes}_{\bar{SV}}$, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& V^{\bar{SV}}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) \\
=& \mathbb{E}^{SV}[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \gamma^m \mathcal{R}(s_m, \bar{SV}(s_m), e_m, s_{m+1}) | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}] \\
\geq& \mathbb{E}^{SV}[\gamma^l \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \gamma^m \mathcal{R}(s_{m+l}, \bar{SV}(s_{m+l}), e_{m+l}, s_{m+l+1}) | s_0 = s^{\otimes}_{init}] \\
\geq& \gamma^{l'} p^{l'}(s^{\otimes}_{init}, \hat{s}^{\otimes}) \mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[\gamma^{k-1} r_p + \gamma^{k-1} V^{\bar{SV}}(\hat{s}^{\otimes}) | s_{l'} = \hat{s}^{\otimes}] \\
\geq& \gamma^{l'} p^{l'}(s^{\otimes}_{init}, \hat{s}^{\otimes}) \{ \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1|s_{l'}=\hat{s}^{\otimes}]} r_p + \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1|s_{l'}=\hat{s}^{\otimes}]} V^{\bar{SV}}(\hat{s}^{\otimes}) \} \\
=& \gamma^{l'} p^{l'}(s^{\otimes}_{init}, \hat{s}^{\otimes}) \frac{\gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1|s_{l'}=\hat{s}^{\otimes}]} r_p}{1 - \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1|s_{l'}=\hat{s}^{\otimes}]}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

If it holds that $\gamma^l p^l(s^{\otimes}_{init}, \hat{s}^{\otimes}) \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1|s_0=s^{\otimes}_{init}]} r_p > (1 + \ldots + \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k|s_0=s^{\otimes}_{init}]}) ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}$, we then have $\gamma^{l'} p^{l'}(s^{\otimes}_{init}, \hat{s}^{\otimes}) \frac{\gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1|s_{l'}=\hat{s}^{\otimes}]}}{1-\gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1|s_{l'}=\hat{s}^{\otimes}]}} r_p > \frac{1}{1-\gamma} ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}$ for any $\gamma \in [0, 1)$. Therefore, for the reward function $\mathcal{R}_1$, there exist $\gamma^* < 1$, a positive reward r^*_p that satisfies $\gamma^l p^l(s^{\otimes}_{init}, \hat{s}^{\otimes}) \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k-1|s_l=\hat{s}^{\otimes}]} r^*_p > (1 + \ldots + \gamma^{\mathbb{E}^{\bar{SV}}[k|s_l=\hat{s}^{\otimes}]}) ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty}$, and a negative reward r_{sink} that satisfies $r_{sink} \leq -\frac{Pr^{M^{\otimes}}_{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init} \models \varphi)}{\gamma^l p^l(s^{\otimes}_{init}, s^{\otimes}_{sink})} (r_p + ||\mathcal{R}_1||_{\infty})$ such that $\gamma > \gamma^*$, $r_p > r^*_p$, and $r^*_{sink} < r_{sink}$ imply $V^{\bar{SV}}(s^{\otimes}_{init}) > V^{SV^*}(s^{\otimes}_{init})$.

The results contradict the optimality assumption of SV^* $\square$

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