

## APPENDIX

In this section, we are going to prove Theorem 1.

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We first state existing results from [?], which are going to support building the proof. The authors in [?] introduced a typed extension on parametric synthesis techniques for Markov Chains. A typed parametric Markov Chain (tpMC) admits expressions instead of constants as transition probabilities. In [?, Theorem 3] it is shown that the feasibility problem from tpMCs is decidable in PSPACE.

To solve the OWP instance, we compute the corresponding tpMC such that every well-defined instantiation of the tpMC corresponds to an induced CTMC  $C[i]$  by applying the instantiation function  $i$ . Then the OWP instance has a solution iff the feasibility problem of the tpMC has a solution (decidable [?, Theorem 3]). We first show how to compute the embedded pDTMC of a given pCTMC  $C$ , which is a combination of ?? and ??.

**Definition 1** (Embedded pDTMC). *Given a pCTMC  $C = (S, \iota, G, V, \mathcal{R}, \text{rew})$  and the corresponding number of workers for each role  $\text{num}_r$ , a variable indicating the desired number of workers  $\text{var}_r$ , the frequency and the rate of each transition  $s \xrightarrow{r} s'$  given a role  $\text{freq}(s, s', r)$  and  $\text{rat}(s, s', r)$  the embedded pDTMC is the pDTMC  $\mathcal{M}_{\text{emb}} = (S, \iota, G, V, \mathcal{P}^{\text{emb}(C)}, \text{rew}^{\text{emb}(C)})$ , where*

$$\mathcal{P}^{\text{emb}(C)}(s, s') = \begin{cases} \frac{R(s, s')}{E(s)} & \text{if } E(s) \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } E(s) = 0 \text{ and } s = s' \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{rew}^{\text{emb}(C)} = \frac{1}{E(s)} \cdot \text{rew}(s), \text{ where}$$

$$V = \text{var}_r \text{ (??)}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(s, s') = \sum_{\forall r} \text{var}_r \cdot \frac{\text{rat}(s, s', r)}{\text{num}_r} \text{ (??)}$$

$$E(s) = \sum_{s' \in S} R(s, s')$$

Now, given the embedded pDTMC we can construct the corresponding tpMC as follows:

**Definition 2** (corresponding tpMC). *Given the embedded pDTMC  $\mathcal{M}_{\text{emb}} = (S, \iota, G, V, \mathcal{P}^{\text{emb}(C)}, \text{rew}^{\text{emb}(C)})$  and a budget  $B \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}^{|V|}$  the corresponding tpMC  $(S, \iota, G, V_M, \mathcal{P}^{\text{emb}(C)}, \text{rew}^{\text{emb}(C)})$  is given by*

$$V_M = \bigcup_{v \in V} V_M(\mathbb{R}_{\leq B_v}^v)$$

$$V_M(\mathbb{R}_{\leq B_v}^v) = \text{var}_v$$

Hence, the corresponding tpMC is the same as the pDTMC, but it also imposes the constraint that each parameter  $v \in V$  is bounded on top by the budget  $B_v$ . Note that the authors in [?] only consider equality constraints, but the ETR also supports inequalities of polynomials (Proof of Lemma 1 in [?] can also include inequalities).

The feasibility problem of tpMCs states:

**Definition 3** (Feasibility Problem for tpMCs [?]). *Given a tpMC  $D$  and a threshold  $\tau \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}$ , does there exist a well-defined instantiation  $i$  such that  $\text{ExpRew}(D[i]) \leq \tau$ .*

Hence, our problem is encoded as a feasibility problem in tpMCs, which is decidable in PSPACE, hence, our problem is also decidable in PSPACE.