Structural classification of continuous time Markov chains with applications

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STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONTINUOUS TIME MARKOV CHAINS WITH APPLICATIONS

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Abstract. This paper is motivated by examples from stochastic reaction network theory. The Q-matrix of a stochastic reaction network can be derived from the reaction graph, an edge-labelled directed graph encoding the jump vectors of an associated continuous time Markov chain on the invariant space $\mathbb{N}_d^0$. An open question is how to decompose the space $\mathbb{N}_d^0$ into neutral, trapping, and escaping states, and open and closed communicating classes, and whether this can be done from the reaction graph alone. Such general continuous time Markov chains can be understood as natural generalizations of birth-death processes, incorporating multiple different birth and death mechanisms. We characterize the structure of $\mathbb{N}_d^0$ imposed by a general Q-matrix generating continuous time Markov chains with values in $\mathbb{N}_d^0$, in terms of the set of jump vectors and their corresponding transition rate functions. Thus the setting is not limited to stochastic reaction networks. Furthermore, we define structural equivalence of two Q-matrices, and provide sufficient conditions for structural equivalence. Examples are abundant in applications. We apply the results to stochastic reaction networks, a Lotka-Volterra model in ecology, the EnvZ-OmpR system in systems biology, and a class of extended branching processes, none of which are birth-death processes.

1. Introduction

Models based on continuous time Markov chains (CTMCs) are ubiquitous, for example, in genetics [7], epidemiology [15], ecology [9], biochemistry and systems biology [20], sociophysics [19], and queueing theory [10]. For CTMCs on a denumerable state space, structural classification of the state space is among the fundamental topics and areas of interest.

To investigate the dynamics of a CTMC, we need to know the structure of the state space. If there are no absorbing states, then the CTMC might be transient, null or positive recurrent, in which case it might admit no stationary measures, a (non-summable) stationary measure, or a non-degenerate ergodic stationary distribution, respectively. Otherwise, if there exist absorbing states, then a degenerate stationary distribution concentrated on the absorbing states trivially exists. In this scenario, the existence of a quasi-stationary distribution (QSD) may be of interest. Generically, stationary distributions are supported on closed communicating classes while QSDs, if they exist, are concentrated on open communicating classes.

A standard way of defining a class of CTMCs is via a Q-matrix (the infinitesimal generator) on an ambient space $\mathcal{Y}$. Each initial state in $\mathcal{Y}$ defines a CTMC with state space determined by the connectivity of the Q-matrix. In applications it is often difficult to characterize the structure of the ambient space (its decomposition into communicating classes) purely in terms of the directed graph associated with the Q-matrix. This has for example been revealed in recent work on stochastic reaction networks (SRNs)—stochastic dynamical models of chemical systems [1]. SRNs are

Key words and phrases. Q-matrix; birth-death processes; structural equivalence; stochastic reaction networks; positive irreducible components; quasi irreducible components; extinction; persistence.
particular CTMCs on the non-negative integer lattices $\mathbb{N}_0^d$, defined by $Q$-matrices. In [11], the aim is to identify open and closed communicating classes as means to discuss the existence of stationary and quasi-stationary distributions. In [1], the interest is extinction of the process and an algorithmic approach is suggested to identify absorbing states. Thus, a characterization of the absorbing states and the open communicating classes leading to them, is warranted. In other contexts, it is important to characterize when an SRN is essential, that is, when $\mathbb{N}_0^d$ can be decomposed into a disjoint union of closed communicating classes [16]. However, in general, it is not straightforward to conclude whether an SRN is essential or not.

SRNs with mass-action kinetics (a particular polynomial form of transition rate functions) can be represented by a (finite) labelled directed graph, called the reaction graph, where arrows are reactions and labels are reaction rate constants, see example below. The reaction graph encodes the possible jump vectors of the CTMC. Despite the simplicity of the graph, it seems non-trivial to deduce the structure of the ambient space $\mathbb{N}_0^d$. This hinges primarily on the fact that all reactions might not be active (have non-zero transition rate) on the entire $\mathbb{N}_0^d$, but only on states $y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d$ such that $y \geq x_r$ for some reaction-dependent state $x_r \in \mathbb{N}_0^d$.

Consider the following three SRNs with one species (S) and mass-action kinetics:

A) $\kappa_1$ $\xrightarrow{\kappa_3}$ 2S

B) $\kappa_1$ $\xrightarrow{\kappa_3}$ 3S

C) $\kappa_1$ $\xrightarrow{\kappa_3}$ 2S $\xrightarrow{\kappa_2}$ 3S $\xrightarrow{\kappa_4}$ 4S.

The corresponding $Q$-matrices are defined on $\mathbb{N}_0^1$. A reaction, $nS \xrightarrow{\kappa} mS$, encodes jumps from $x$ to $x + m - n$ with reaction rate function $\lambda(x) = \kappa x(x - 1) \ldots (x - n + 1)$, $\kappa > 0$, such that several reactions might give rise to the same jump vector, for example $S \xrightarrow{} 2S$ and $2S \xrightarrow{} 3S$. The second reaction network is weakly reversible (a union of strongly connected components), and is thus essential [16], whereas the other two reaction networks are not. However, by the criteria of structural equivalence established in this paper (Theorem 3.4), the underlying $Q$-matrices associated with A and C are both structurally equivalent to that of B, and hence the three SRNs are all essential.

In this paper, we study the decomposition of the ambient space $\mathbb{N}_0^d$ into communicating classes, and provide results on the classification of the ambient space into neutral, trapping, escaping and open/closed non-singleton communicating classes, based on a $Q$-matrix defined on $\mathbb{N}_0^d$. The classification is given terms of the set of jump vectors and the support of the transition rate functions, extracted from the $Q$-matrix. Moreover, we provide necessary and sufficient conditions for the set of absorbing states (neutral and trapping states; typically called the extinction set in population process applications) to be non-empty and finite, respectively.

Furthermore, we define the aforementioned structural equivalence for two $Q$-matrices pertaining the decomposition of their ambient spaces, and provide simple checkable conditions for two $Q$-matrices to be structurally equivalent. Such criteria for structural equivalence may provide further insight into identification of reaction networks with a prescribed structure of the state spaces via reaction graphs.

When the CTMCs generated by a $Q$-matrix are restricted to one-dimensional lattice intervals of $\mathbb{N}_0^d$, we provide complete characterization of all states within such intervals (finite or infinite). In addition, the classification result yields simple checkable criteria for irreducibility of one-dimensional CTMCs. Beyond SRNs, these one-dimensional CTMCs can be understood as generalized birth-death processes, with arbitrary jump sizes. For instance, bursty production (eg., of proteins) may induce extra birth mechanisms and the catastrophes may also provide extra death mechanisms (other than natural death). Furthermore, it is found that even within SRNs with mass-action kinetics and
d > 1, there are examples with denumerable irreducible components and very different dynamics on the individual components (for example, explosive vs. exponentially ergodic behavior) \[22\]. This phenomenon does not appear for \(d = 1\). Hence, it is necessary to study the delicate structure of the ambient space, in order to fully understand the dynamics of the associated CTMCs. In three companion papers, the classification herein provides means to understand the dynamics of one-dimensional CTMCs \[22, 23\] with applications to classification of SRNs \[21\].

The outline of the paper is as follows: In Section 2, the notation is introduced and background on CTMCs is reviewed. Main results on structural classification of a \(Q\)-matrix on \(\mathbb{N}_0^d\) are provided in Section 3. Applications are in Section 4. We apply the results to various examples of SRNs, in particular the stochastic Lotka-Volterra system and the biologically important EnvZ-OmpR system, in addition to an extended class of branching processes.

Three lengthy proofs of main results are given in subsequent sections. Finally, some useful elementary propositions and lemmata are appended.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Notation. Let \(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}_\geq, \mathbb{R}_\geq\) be the set of real, non-negative real, and positive real numbers, respectively. Let \(\mathbb{Z}\) be the set of integers, \(\mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z} \cap \mathbb{R}_\geq\) and \(\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\).

For \(a \in \mathbb{R}\), let \(\lceil a \rceil\) be the ceiling function (i.e., the minimal integer \(\geq a\)), \(\lfloor a \rfloor\) the floor function (i.e., the maximal integer \(\leq a\)), and \(\text{sgn}(a)\) the sign function of \(a\). For \(a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}\), let \(a = a(1, \cdots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^d \cup \{\infty\}\) (\(\infty\) is used if at least one coordinate is \(\infty\)). For \(x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d\), let \(x \geq y\) (similarly, \(y \leq x, x > y, y < x\)) if it holds coordinate-wise.

For \(x \in \mathbb{R}^d, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d\) and \(j = 1, \cdots, d\), define
\[
\hat{x}_j = (x_1, \cdots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \cdots, x_d), \quad \tilde{B}_j = \{\hat{x}_j: x \in B\}, \quad B_j = \{x_j: x \in B\}.
\]

For \(a \in \mathbb{R}^d, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}\), let \(aB = \{ab: b \in B\}\). For \(b \in \mathbb{R}^d, A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d\), let \(A + b = \{a + b: a \in A\}\). Let \(1_A\) denote the indicator function of a set \(A\). For a non-empty subset \(A \subseteq \mathbb{N}_0^d\), let
\[
\overline{A} = \{x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d: x \geq y \text{ for some } y \in A\}.
\]

The set \(A\) is the minimal set of a non-empty set \(B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d\) if \(A\) consists of all elements \(x \in B\) such that \(x \geq y\) for all \(y \in B \setminus \{x\}\). A set \(B\) has a non-empty minimal set if and only if \(B\) is bounded from below with respect to the order induced by \(\leq\). In particular, if \(B \subseteq \mathbb{N}_0^d\), then its minimal set \(A\) is finite and \(\overline{A} = \overline{B}\) (Proposition A.2). For a subset \(A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d\), let \(#A\) be the cardinality of \(A\), and span \(A\) be the smallest vector subspace over \(\mathbb{R}\) containing \(A\).

2.1.1. Greatest common divisor. For \(x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^d\), if \(x \neq 0\), we write \(a = \frac{y}{x}\) if there exists \(a \in \mathbb{R}\) such that \(y = ax\). In particular, \(x\) is a divisor (positive divisor) of \(y\), denoted \(x|y\), if \(\frac{y}{x} \in \mathbb{N}\). For \(A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d, x\) is a common divisor of \(A\), denoted \(x|A\), if \(x|y\) for all \(y \in A\). In particular, \(x\) is called a greatest common divisor (gcd) of \(A\), denoted gcd\((A)\), if \(x|x\) for every common divisor \(x\) of \(A\), and the first non-zero coordinate of \(x\) is positive. Hence gcd\((A)\) is unique, if it exists. Not all subsets of \(\mathbb{Z}^d\) have a gcd (or even a common divisor), e.g., \(A = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}\). Indeed, for \(A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}\) non-empty, dim\(\text{span} A = 1\) if and only if \(A\) has a common divisor if and only if gcd\((A)\) exists (Proposition A.1). For a vector \(c \in \mathbb{Z}^d\), let gcd\((c) = \text{gcd}\{c_j: j = 1, \ldots, d\}\) \(\in \mathbb{N}\).

2.1.2. Lattice interval. For \(x, y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d\), denote the line segment from \(x\) to \(y\) in \(\mathbb{N}_0^d\) by \([x, y]_L\), referred to as the (closed) lattice interval between \(x\) and \(y\), and analogously for \([x, y]_I\), etc. Moreover, for a non-empty subset \(A \subseteq \mathbb{N}_0^d\) on a line (i.e., dim\(\text{span} A = 1\)), if \(A\) is not perpendicular to the axis of the first coordinate, then the elements in \(A\) are comparable with respect to the order induced by the
first coordinate, denoted \( \leq_1 \). We use \( \min_1 A \) and \( \max_1 A \) for the unique minimum and maximum of \( A \), respectively. If \( A \) is countable infinite, then \( \max_1 A = \infty \). In particular, for \( d = 1 \) and \( x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \), \( [x, y]_1 \) (\( [x, y]_1 \), respectively, etc.) reduces to the set of integers from \( x \) to \( y \).

2.2. Markov chains. We first review some basic theory of Markov chains [14].

Let \( Q = (q_{x,y})_{x,y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d} \) be a \( Q \)-matrix on \( \mathbb{N}_0^d \) (not necessarily conservative) [17]. Let \( \Omega = \{ y - x : q_{x,y} > 0 \text{ for some } x, y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \} \) be the (possibly infinite) set of jump vectors, and define the transition rate functions by

\[
\lambda_\omega : \mathbb{N}_0^d \to [0, +\infty), \quad \lambda_\omega(x) = q_{x,x+\omega}, \quad x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d, \quad \omega \in \Omega.
\]

We say \( \omega \in \Omega \) is active in a state \( x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \) if \( \lambda_\omega(x) > 0 \). In the context of SRNs, \( \Omega \) is the set of reaction vectors. A state \( y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \) is one-step reachable from \( x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \), denoted \( x \rightarrow_\omega y \), if \( \omega = y - x \in \Omega \) and \( \omega \) is active on \( x \). An ordered set of states \( \{ x^{(j)} \}_{j=1}^m \) for \( m > 1 \) is a path from \( x^{(1)} \) to \( x^{(m)} \) if

\[
\vdots 
\]

In particular, if \( x^{(1)} = x^{(m)} \), then \( \{ \} \) is called a cycle connecting the states \( x^{(i)} \), \( i = 1, \ldots, m \). We say a state \( y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \) is reachable from \( x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \) (or equivalently, \( x \) leads to \( y \)) and write \( x \rightarrow y \) if there exists a path from \( x \) to \( y \). Hence, in the context of SRNs, \( y \) is reachable from \( x \) if there is a sequence of reactions converting the molecules in state \( x \) into those of \( y \). We say \( x \) communicates with \( y \) and denoted \( x \leftrightarrow y \) if both \( x \rightarrow y \) and \( y \rightarrow x \) hold. Hence \( \leftrightarrow \) defines an equivalence relation on \( \mathbb{N}_0^d \), and partitions \( \mathbb{N}_0^d \) into communicating classes (or classes for short). A non-empty subset \( E \subseteq \mathbb{N}_0^d \) is closed if \( x \in E \) and \( x \rightarrow y \) implies \( y \in E \). A set is open if it is not closed. A state \( x \) is absorbing (escaping) if \( \{ x \} \) is a closed (open) class. An absorbing state \( x \) is neutral if \( x \) is not reachable from any other state \( y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \setminus \{ x \} \), and otherwise, it is trapping. A non-singleton closed class is a positive irreducible component (PIC), while a non-singleton open class is a quasi-irreducible component (QIC). Any singleton class is either an absorbing state (neutral or trapping), or an escaping state, whereas any non-singleton class is either a PIC or a QIC. Let \( \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{T}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{P}, \text{ and } Q \) be the (possibly empty) set of all neutral states, trapping states, escaping states, positive irreducible components and quasi-irreducible components for \( Q \), respectively. It is easy to verified that every \( x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \) belongs to precisely one of the these sets, and thus all these sets together provide a decomposition of \( \mathbb{N}_0^d \). These sets have intuitive meanings in the context of SRNs, e.g., \( \mathbb{N} \cup \mathbb{T} \) consists of all states in which no reactions can fire, and \( \mathbb{E} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{Q} \) consists of all states in which at least one reaction can fire.

By the definition of these sets, the structure of the ambient space does not depend on the specific form of the transition rate functions but on their supports only. The purpose of this paper is to characterize the sets defined above in terms of \( \Omega \) and the supports of the transition rate functions.

3. Structure of the state space

Let \( \Omega_{\pm} = \{ \omega \in \Omega : \text{sgn}(\omega_1) = \pm 1 \} \) be the sets of forward and backward jump vectors, respectively. Note that \( \Omega_{\pm} \) is defined in terms of the first coordinate of \( \omega \). We suppose the following hold.

(A1) For every \( \omega \in \Omega \), for \( x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \), \( \lambda_\omega(x) > 0 \) implies that \( \lambda_\omega(y) > 0 \) for all \( y \geq x, y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \).

(A2) \( \Omega_+ \neq \emptyset \), \( \Omega_- \neq \emptyset \).

We do not require that the CTMCs defined by the \( Q \)-matrix are unique (i.e., the CTMCs associated with the \( Q \)-matrix can be explosive, or not minimal). Assumption (A1) is a regularity condition on the set of transition functions to evade a CTMC generated by \( Q \) to jump sporadically.
It naturally holds for SNRs as well as many population processes modelled as SNRs, where the assumption means a reaction might fire as long as there are enough molecules of the species constituting the reactant \( [4] \). If either \( \Omega_+ = \emptyset \) or \( \Omega_- = \emptyset \), the structural classification is simpler than under \((A2)\). Indeed, one can derive parallel results from the corresponding results under \((A2)\). Furthermore, by rearrangement of coordinates, \((A2)\) is just required to be fulfilled for one choice of coordinate.

To state the results on structural classification, we further introduce some notation. For \( \omega \in \Omega \), let \( \mathcal{I}_\omega \) be the minimal set of \( \text{supp} \lambda_\omega \). Let \( \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{I}_\omega + \omega \), \( \mathcal{I} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathcal{I}_\omega \) and \( \mathcal{O} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathcal{O}_\omega \). In the context of SNRs, \( \mathcal{I}_\omega \) is the set of states in which a reaction with reaction vector \( \omega \) can fire. \( \mathcal{I} \) refers to the set of inputs (or reactants), and \( \mathcal{O} \) refers to that of outputs (or products) \([21]\).

For ease of notation, we write \( \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \) for \( \mathcal{I}_\omega \), etc. By Proposition \((A.2)\), the set \( \mathcal{I}_\omega \) is non-empty and finite, and by \((A1)\),

\[
\overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega = \text{supp} \lambda_\omega, \quad \overline{\mathcal{O}}_\omega = \text{supp} \lambda_\omega + \omega = \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega + \omega,
\]

such that the support of a transition rate function is determined by the corresponding minimal set. Moreover,

\[
\mathcal{I} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega, \quad \mathcal{O} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_\omega.
\]

Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{ \mathcal{I}_\omega : \omega \in \Omega \} \). In the following, we always take \((\Omega, \mathcal{F})\) to be associated a \( Q \)-matrix.

**Example 3.1.** Let \( \Omega = \{(2,1), (2,-1)\} \) and \( \mathcal{I}_{(2,1)} = \{(2,2), (3,1)\}, \mathcal{I}_{(2,-1)} = \{(3,3)\} \). Then \( \mathcal{O}_{(2,1)} = \{(4,3), (5,2)\}, \mathcal{O}_{(2,-1)} = \{(5,2)\} \). See Figure 1 for an illustration.

### 3.1. Characterization of different sets of states

For \( \omega \in \Omega \), let

\[
\overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega = \{ x \in \mathcal{I}_\omega : x + \omega \rightarrow x \} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_\omega, \quad \Omega^\circ = \{ \omega \in \Omega : \mathcal{I}_\omega = \mathcal{I}_\omega \} \subseteq \Omega.
\]

The set \( \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \) is the set of states that are reachable from themselves through a cycle of jumps of length at least two, and such that the first jump is \( \omega \). The union of \( \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \) over \( \omega \in \Omega \) is then the set of states, reachable from themselves through a cycle of jumps of length at least two. It is referred to as the set of self-reachable states.

**Theorem 3.2.** Given \((\Omega, \mathcal{F})\), assume \((A1)\). Then \( N = \mathbb{N}^d \setminus (\overline{\mathcal{O}} \cup \mathcal{I}) \), \( T = \overline{\mathcal{I}} \setminus \mathcal{I} \), \( E = \mathcal{I} \setminus \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \), \( P \cup Q = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \), and \( \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \setminus \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \subseteq E \cup Q \).

(i) \( N = \mathbb{N}^d \setminus \mathcal{I}, \quad P = \mathcal{I}, \quad T = E = Q = \emptyset \) if and only if \( \Omega^\circ = \emptyset \).
(ii) \( P \cup Q = \emptyset \) and all states form singleton classes (either neutral, trapping, or escaping), if and only if \( \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} c_\omega \omega \neq 0 \) whenever \( c_\omega \in \mathbb{N}_0, \omega \in \Omega, \) and \( \sum_{\omega} c_\omega \omega = 0 \).
(iii) \( \mathcal{I} \setminus \overline{\mathcal{O}} \subseteq E \), and \( P \cup Q \subseteq \mathcal{I} \cap \overline{\mathcal{O}} \).
(iv) If for every \( x \in \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \), there exists \( y \in \mathbb{N}^d \setminus \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \) such that \( x \rightarrow y \), then \( P = \emptyset \) and \( Q = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \).
(v) If there exists \( x \in \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \) such that

\[
x \rightarrow y, \quad \text{for all } \quad y \in \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega, \quad y \neq x,
\]

then \( P = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \), \( Q = \emptyset \), or \( Q = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \), \( P = \emptyset \), and \( \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \overline{\mathcal{I}}_\omega \) consists of a unique non-singleton communicating class.

Moreover, if there exists \( \nu \in \mathbb{N}^d \) such that \( \nu \cdot \omega = 0 \) for all \( \omega \in \Omega \), then all communicating classes are finite.
Figure 1. Illustration of Example 3.1. $\overline{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{I} + \mathcal{II}$, $\overline{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{II}$. The elements of the minimal sets $\mathcal{I}_\omega$ are marked with blue dots, those of $\mathcal{O}_\omega$ are brown.

The proof is given in Section 5. The representations of $\mathcal{E}$, $\mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{Q}$ as well as $\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{Q}$ are a bit involved to prove, whereas the rest of the conclusions are fairly straightforward.

We give some intuition for Theorem 3.2. Theorem 3.2(i) provides a necessary and sufficient condition for the CTMCs to be essential, in the sense that all states are in closed classes. The positive linear independence condition in Theorem 3.2(ii)

$$\sum_{\omega \in \Omega} c_\omega \omega \neq 0 \text{ whenever } c_\omega \in \mathbb{N}_0, \ \omega \in \Omega, \ \text{ and } \sum_\omega c_\omega \neq 0,$$

ensures that all states form singleton classes, and the CTMCs have trivial dynamics. Theorem 3.2(iii) says that states that can reach other states, but cannot be reached themselves from any other state, are escaping and thus transient. Theorem 3.2(iv)-(v) are concerned with the set of self-reachable states. In (iv), if the set of self-reachable states can escape from any self-reachable state, then all non-singleton classes are open. In (v), if the set of self-reachable states is non-empty and contained within a single class, then there cannot both be PICs and QICs, and the self-reachable states form themselves a class.
In addition, we remark that the conclusion on finiteness of communicating classes in the context of SRNs is known in the literature, c.f. [8, 12, 21].

We say two $Q$-matrices, $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$, are \textit{structurally equivalent} if for $x, y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d$, $x \rightarrow y$ for $Q$ if and only if $x \rightarrow y$ for $\bar{Q}$. Hence if $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$ are structurally equivalent, then the respective unions of communicating classes for $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$ coincide. But the converse is not true, as illustrated below.

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ and $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}})$ be associated with $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$, respectively. We annotate quantities referring to $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}})$ with a tilde, for example $\bar{\mathcal{L}}_\omega$.

\textbf{Example 3.3.} (i) Consider the following two reaction networks:

\begin{align*}
Q_1 &: S \xrightarrow{1/2} 2S \xrightarrow{7/4} 3S \xrightarrow{6/1} 4S \xrightarrow{1/3} 5S, \\
Q_2 &: S \xrightarrow{1/2} 2S \xrightarrow{3/1} 3S \xrightarrow{1/1} 4S.
\end{align*}

The two underlying $Q$-matrices are both on $\mathbb{N}_0$ and associated with $\Omega = \{-1, +1\}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ given by $\mathcal{L}_1 = \{1\}$, $\mathcal{L}_1 = \{2\}$. Hence they are structurally equivalent. Nonetheless, the associated CTMCs have quite different dynamics: The first network is explosive, while the second is positive recurrent [2, 22].

(ii) Consider $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$ associated with $\Omega = \{-1, 2\}$, $\bar{\Omega} = \{-1, 1\}$, and $\mathcal{F} = \bar{\mathcal{F}}$ given by $\mathcal{L}_- = \mathcal{L}_1 = \{4\}$ and $\mathcal{L}_+ = \mathcal{L}_1 = \{0\}$. It is easy to verify that $\mathcal{E} = \{0, 1, 2\}$, and $\mathcal{P} = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1, 2\}$ which consists of a unique PIC for both $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$. Nevertheless, $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$ are not structurally equivalent, since $0 \not\rightarrow 1$ for $\bar{Q}$ while $0 \not\not\rightarrow 1$ for $Q$ (however, $0 \not\rightarrow 2$ is for $\bar{Q}$).

The next result is a direct but non-trivial consequence of Theorem [22] and provides a criterion for showing structural equivalence.

\textbf{Theorem 3.4.} Let $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$ be associated with $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ and $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}})$, respectively. Assume $\bar{\Omega} \subseteq \Omega$ and (A1) for $\Omega$. If

(i) $\mathcal{L}_\omega = \mathcal{L}_\bar{\omega}$ for all $\omega \in \bar{\Omega}$,

(ii) for every $\omega \in \Omega \setminus \bar{\Omega}$, there is a positive divisor $\bar{\omega} \in \bar{\Omega}$ of $\omega$ such that

$x \in \mathcal{L}_\omega \text{ implies } x + j\bar{\omega} \in \mathcal{L}_{\bar{\omega}}, \text{ for } j = 0, \ldots, \frac{\omega}{\bar{\omega}} - 1.$

Then $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$ are structurally equivalent.

\textbf{Proof.} It suffices to show the equivalence of accessibility of one state to another state for $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$. For any $x, y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d$, assume $x \rightarrow y$ for $Q$. Then there exists $\{\omega^{(j)}\}_{j=1}^m \subseteq \Omega$ such that $x + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \omega^{(j)} \in \mathcal{L}_{\omega^{(i)}}$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, m$ and $y = x + \sum_{j=1}^m \omega^{(j)}$. Construct $\{\bar{\omega}^{(j)}\}_{j=1}^m \subseteq \bar{\Omega}$ from $\{\omega^{(j)}\}_{j=1}^m$ in the following way: For every $j = 1, \ldots, m$, by conditions (i) and (ii), there exists $k_j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\bar{\omega}^{(j)} \in \bar{\Omega}$ such that $\omega^{(j)} = k_j \bar{\omega}^{(j)}$, $x + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \omega^{(j)} + \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{\omega}^{(i)} \in \mathcal{L}_{\bar{\omega}^{(i)}}$, $\forall i = 1, \ldots, m$, $r = 0, \ldots, k_j - 1$, and $y = x + \sum_{j=1}^m \omega^{(j)}$. Hence $x \rightarrow y$ for $\bar{Q}$. The reverse implication is trivial as $\bar{\Omega} \subseteq \Omega$ and condition (i).

By (i)-(iii), $x + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \omega^{(j)} + \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{\omega}^{(i)} \in \mathcal{L}_{\bar{\omega}^{(i)}}$, for $i = 1, \ldots, m$, $r = 0, \ldots, k_i - 1$, and $y = x + \sum_{j=1}^m \omega^{(j)}$. Hence $x \rightarrow y$ for $Q$. The reverse implication is trivial.\hfill \Box

From this result, one can under mild conditions classify the ambient space by first reducing the set of jump vectors to a smaller set and then consider the $Q$-matrix associated with this smaller set. Nevertheless, even if $\Omega \cap \bar{\Omega} = \emptyset$, it is still possible for the two $Q$-matrices to be structurally equivalent, as illustrated below.
Example 3.5. Let $Q$ be associated with $\Omega = \{-2, 1\}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ given by $\mathcal{I}_{-2} = \{2\}$, $\mathcal{I}_1 = \{0\}$. Let $\tilde{Q}$ be associated with $\tilde{\Omega} = \{-4, 3\}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ given by $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_{-4} = \{4\}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_3 = \{0\}$. Although $\Omega \cap \tilde{\Omega} = \emptyset$, $\mathbb{N}_0$ is a PIC for both $Q$ and $\tilde{Q}$.

Neither of the conditions (i)-(iii) in Theorem 3.3 can be dropped.

Example 3.6. (i) Let $Q$ be associated with $\Omega = \{-1, 1\}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ given by $\mathcal{I}_1 = \{1\}$, $\mathcal{I}_1 = \{0\}$. Let $\tilde{Q}$ be associated with $\tilde{\Omega} = \{-1, 1\}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ given by $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_1 = \{1\}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_1 = \{1\}$. Only condition (i) in Theorem 3.6 fails. Here $P = \mathbb{N}_0$ is the unique PIC for $Q$, while $T = \{0\}$ and $Q = \mathbb{N}$ for $\tilde{Q}$. Hence $Q$ and $\tilde{Q}$ are not structurally equivalent.

(ii) Let $Q$ be associated with $\Omega = \{-2, -1, 1\}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ given by $\mathcal{I}_1 = \mathcal{I}_{-2} = \{2\}$, $\mathcal{I}_1 = \{0\}$. Let $\tilde{Q}$ be associated with $\tilde{\Omega} = \{-1, 1\}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ given by $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_1 = \{2\}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_1 = \{0\}$. Only condition (ii) in Theorem 3.6 fails, since $2 \in \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_{-2}$ but $2 - 1 = 1 \notin \mathcal{I}_1$, and $P = \mathbb{N}_0$ for $Q$, while $E = \{0\}$ and $P = \mathbb{N}$ for $\tilde{Q}$. Hence $Q$ and $\tilde{Q}$ are not structurally equivalent.

In the setting of population processes, $T$ is usually referred to as the extinction set and $T = \emptyset$ implies persistence of species. Next, we derive necessary and sufficient conditions in terms of $\mathcal{I}$ and $\mathcal{O}$ for $T = \emptyset$ and $\#T < \infty$, respectively.

Theorem 3.7. Given $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$, assume $(A1)$. Then $T = \emptyset$ if and only if for all $x \in \mathcal{O}$, there exists $y \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $x \geq y$.

Proof. From Theorem 3.2, $T = \emptyset$ is equivalent to $\overline{\mathcal{O}} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$. Hence, if $T = \emptyset$, choose any $x \in \mathcal{O} \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{O}} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$, then there also exists $y \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $x \geq y$. To see the converse, by definition of $\overline{\mathcal{O}}$, we find the condition implies $\overline{\mathcal{O}} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$.

Theorem 3.8. Given $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$, assume $(A1)$. The following three statements are equivalent:

(i) $T$ is finite,

(ii) $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_j \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{I}}_j$, for $j = 1, \ldots, d$,

(iii) for $j = 1, \ldots, d$ and $x \in \mathcal{O}$, there exists $y \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $x_j \geq y_j$.

Proof. From Theorem 3.3(i), $\#T < \infty$ if and only if $\overline{\mathcal{O}} \setminus \mathcal{I}$ is bounded, if and only if $(\ast)$ there exists $M > 0$ such that if $x \in \overline{\mathcal{O}}$ with $x_j > M$ for some $j \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$, then $x \in \mathcal{I}$.

It then suffices to show (iii) is equivalent to both $(\ast)$ and (ii). We first show that $(\ast)$ is equivalent to (iii), and then (ii) is equivalent to (iii).

$(\ast)$ $\Rightarrow$ (iii). Choose $M$ satisfying $(\ast)$. Fix $j \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$ and $x \in \mathcal{O}$. Let $\tilde{M} = M + 1 + x_j$, and define $\tilde{x}$ by

$$
\tilde{x}_k = \begin{cases}
\tilde{M}, & \text{if } k = j, \\
x_k, & \text{if } k \in \{1, \ldots, d\} \setminus \{j\}.
\end{cases}
$$

Obviously $\tilde{x} \geq x$, and $\tilde{x} \in \overline{\mathcal{O}}$ with $\tilde{x}_j > M$. Hence, by $(\ast)$, $\tilde{x} \in \mathcal{I}$, i.e., there exists $y \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $\tilde{x} \geq y$, which yields that $x_k = \tilde{x}_k \geq y_k$ for all $k \in \{1, \ldots, d\} \setminus \{j\}$, that is, (iii) holds.

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ $(\ast)$. Set $M = \max_{z \in \mathcal{I}_{1 \leq i \leq d} z_i}$. Let $x \in \overline{\mathcal{O}}$ with $x_j > M$ for some $j \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$. There exists $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{O}$ such that $\bar{x} \geq x$. By (iii), there exists $y \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $x_k \geq y_k$ for all $k \in \{1, \ldots, d\} \setminus \{j\}$. Since $x_j > M \geq y_j$, $x \in \mathcal{I}$, which yields $(\ast)$.

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii). Fix $j = 1, \ldots, d$ and $x \in \mathcal{O}$. Since

$$
\tilde{x}_j \in \overline{\mathcal{O}}_j \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{I}}_j \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{I}}_j,
$$

there exists $y \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $x_k \geq y_k$, for all $k \in \{1, \ldots, d\} \setminus \{j\}$, which implies (iii).
Example 3.11. Let $L$ be a lattice. Given two functions $x, y : L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we say that $x$ is \textit{translationally invariant} if for all $l \in L$
\begin{equation}
    x(l + m) = y(m)
\end{equation}
for all $m \in L$. Theorem 3.10. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of subspaces. Then $\mathcal{F}$ is \textit{translationally invariant} if and only if it is \textit{additively invariant}. Proof. The necessity follows readily from Theorem 3.8.(iii). Theorem 3.11. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of subspaces. Then $\mathcal{F}$ is \textit{translationally invariant} if and only if it is \textit{additively invariant}. Proof. By Theorem 3.9, it suffices to show that $\mathcal{F}$ is also sufficient for $\# \mathcal{T} < \infty$.

Let $y(j) \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $y(j) = \min \mathcal{I}_j$ for $j = 1, 2$. From (3), for all $x \in \mathcal{O}$ and $j = 1, 2$, we have
\begin{equation}
    x_{3-j} \geq \min \mathcal{O}_{3-j} \geq \min \mathcal{I}_{3-j} = y_j^{(3-j)},
\end{equation}
with $y_j^{(3-j)} \in \mathcal{I}$. Since $j \in \{1, 2\}$ is arbitrary, Theorem 3.8.(iii) holds.

Example 3.11. Let $d = 3$. Consider $\Omega = \{(1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ given by $\mathcal{I}(1, 1, 1) = \{(1, 1, 3), (1, 3, 1)\}$, $\mathcal{I}(2, 2, 2) = \{(4, 4, 4)\}$. Hence $\mathcal{I} = \{(1, 1, 3), (1, 3, 1), (4, 4, 4)\}$ and $\mathcal{O} = \{(2, 2, 4), (2, 2, 2), (2, 4, 2)\}$. For $j = 1$ and $x = (2, 2, 2) \in \mathcal{O}$, there exists no $y \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $x_k \geq y_k$ for $k = 2, 3$. Hence, by Theorem 3.9, $\# \mathcal{T} = \infty$.

3.2. Classification of states in one dimension. Let $S = \text{span} \Omega$ and note that any CTMC generated by $Q$ with initial state in $\mathbb{N}_0^d$ is confined to an affine subspace parallel to $S$. Define the \textit{invariant subspaces} by
\begin{equation}
    L_c = (S + c) \cap \mathbb{N}_0^d, \quad c \in \mathbb{Z}^d,
\end{equation}
which are translationally invariant: $L_c = L_{c'}$ whenever $c - c' \in S$ and $L_c \cap L_{c'} = \emptyset$ if $c - c' \notin S$.

In the following we specialize to $\dim S = 1$. In this case, $\omega^* = \gcd(\Omega)$ exists (Proposition A.1) and hence $\omega^*_1 > 0$ by definition (Section 2.1.1).

Denote the union of the positive and negative minimal sets by
\begin{equation}
    \mathcal{I}_+ = \bigcup_{\omega \in \mathcal{O}} \mathcal{I}_\omega, \quad \mathcal{I}_- = \bigcup_{\omega \in \mathcal{O}} \mathcal{I}_\omega, \quad \mathcal{O}_+ = \bigcup_{\omega \in \mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}_\omega, \quad \mathcal{O}_- = \bigcup_{\omega \in \mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}_\omega,
\end{equation}
and define
\begin{equation}
    K_c = L_c \cap \left( \mathcal{I}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_- \cup \mathcal{I}_- \cap \mathcal{O}_+ \right),
\end{equation}
which is independent of the chosen representative due to translational invariance. Let $c_* = \min K_c$, and $c^* = \max K_c$, such that $K_c \subseteq [c_*, c^*]_1$. 
We provide some intuition in the context of SRNs. Since \( \dim \mathcal{S} = 1 \), one might regard \( \Omega_+ \) as the set of reaction vectors corresponding to production events, and similarly, \( \Omega_- \) as the set of reaction vectors corresponding degradation/consumption events. In the context of generalized BDPs, then \( \Omega_+ \) stores all jumps associated with birth mechanisms, and \( \Omega_- \) contains all jumps associated with death mechanisms. Here, the set \( \mathcal{I}_+ \) contains all states in which at least one positive jump is active, and analogously, \( \mathcal{O}_- \) contains all states that are one-step reachable from a state in which a negative jump is active. If the CTMC starts in \( \mathcal{L} \), then it remains there. Any state in \( \mathcal{K}_c \) can reach another state by a forward jump and be reached from some other state in \( \mathcal{K}_c \) by a backward jump, or vice versa.

Moreover, define \( \omega^{**} = \gcd(\{\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_d\}) \) and \( \mathcal{Q}_c = \mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{L} \), and for \( k = 1, \ldots, \omega^{**} \),

\[
\Gamma_c^{(k)} = \left( \omega^{**} \mathbb{Z} + \frac{k-1}{\omega^{**}} \omega^* + c \right) \cap \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{K}_c, \quad \mathcal{Q}_c^{(k)} = \Gamma_c^{(k)} \cap \mathcal{Q}.
\]

Hence, \( \mathcal{L}_c \) is decomposed into \( \omega^{**} \) different components \( \Gamma_c^{(k)} \), and as demonstrated in Theorem 3.13 below, states of \( \mathcal{L}_c \) can only communicate within the same component. Hence, any PIC or QIC confined to \( \mathcal{L}_c \) coincides with \( \mathcal{P}_c^{(k)} \) or \( \mathcal{Q}_c^{(k)} \), respectively, for some \( k \). Other sets like \( \mathcal{E}_c \) are defined analogously. To distinguish the PICs from the QICs, we define the index sets

\[
\Sigma_c^+ = \{ k \in \{1, \ldots, \omega^{**}\} : \mathcal{Q}_c^{(k)} \neq \emptyset \}, \quad \Sigma_c^- = \{1, \ldots, \omega^{**}\} \setminus \Sigma_c^+.
\]

The following example shows that the above sets might contradict intuition, e.g., a trapping state may be located not on the boundary of \( \mathbb{N}_0^d \) but between two escaping states, and \( \mathcal{K}_c \) may be degenerate or may not coincide with the lattice interval \([c_s, c^*_s] \) (defined in Section 2.1.2).

**Example 3.12.** Consider \( \Omega \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) given by \( \omega^* = (1, -1) \), \( \Omega_+ = \{\omega^*, 2\omega^*\} \), \( \Omega_- = \{-3\omega^*, -4\omega^*\} \), \( \mathcal{I}_{\omega^*} = \{(1, 2), \{0, 4\}\} \), \( \mathcal{I}_{-\omega^*} = \{(7, 0)\} \), and \( \mathcal{I}_{-4\omega^*} = \{(6, 2)\} \). See Figure 2 for an illustration. In this case, \( \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{E} \), \( \mathcal{K}_{(7, 0)} = \{c_s, c^*_s\} = \{(4, 3)\} \) and \( \mathcal{K}_{(8, 0)} = \{(2, 6), (7, 1)\} \setminus \{(3, 5)\} \).

**Theorem 3.13.** Given \( (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \), assume (A1)-(A2) and \( \dim \mathcal{S} = 1 \). Then there exists \( b \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \) such that for \( c \in \mathbb{N}_0^d + b \), it holds that \( \mathcal{K}_c = [c_s, c^*_s] \), and \( \mathcal{K}_c = \mathcal{P}_c \cup \mathcal{Q}_c \). \( \mathcal{K}_c \) consists of all non-singleton communicating classes on \( \mathcal{L}_c \), while \( \mathcal{L}_c \setminus \mathcal{K}_c \) is the union of singleton communicating classes, composed of

\[
\mathcal{N}_c = \mathcal{L}_c \setminus (\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{F}), \quad \mathcal{T}_c = \mathcal{L}_c \cap \mathcal{O} \setminus \mathcal{F}, \quad \mathcal{E}_c = \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{L}_c \setminus \mathcal{K}_c.
\]

Furthermore,

(i) \( \mathcal{Q}_c^{(k)} = \Gamma_c^{(k)} \cap \mathcal{K}_c \) is a QIC trapped into \( \mathcal{T}_c^{(k)} \) for \( k \in \Sigma_c^+ \),

(ii) \( \mathcal{P}_c^{(k)} = \Gamma_c^{(k)} \cap \mathcal{K}_c \) is a PIC for \( k \in \Sigma_c^- \).

In particular, if \( \omega^* \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \) then \( b = 0 \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \) suffices.

The proof is given in Section 6. **Theorem 3.13** provides a classification of states away from the origin. In terms of the input and output sets, \( \mathcal{I} \) and \( \mathcal{O} \), one can identify (within each one-dimensional subspaces \( \mathcal{L}_c \)) states of different types. For instance, any state in \( \mathcal{Q}_c^{(k)} \) will eventually be absorbed into the extinction set, and any state in \( \mathcal{E}_c^{(k)} \) will eventually lead to a stable state in the extinction set or in a positive irreducible component.

An escaping state may lead to multiple closed communicating classes, e.g., both a trapping state and a PIC.
Example 3.14. Consider $\Omega = \{(1, -1), (-1, 1)\}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ given by $\mathcal{I}_{(1, -1)} = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{(-1, 1)} = \{(1, 2), (3, 0)\}$. Here $\omega^* = (1, -1)$. For $k \in N \setminus \{1, 2\}$, let $c(k) = (k, 0)$. Then $L_{c(k)} = \{(j, k - j)\}_{j=0}^k$, $T_{c(k)} = \{(0, k)\}$, $\omega_{c(k)} = \{(1, k - 1)\}$, and $P_{c(k)} = L_{c(k)} \setminus \{(0, k), (1, k - 1)\}$ which consists of a unique PIC on $L_{c(k)}$. Hence $\omega^{**} = 1$, $\Sigma_{c(k)}^+ = \emptyset$ and $\Sigma_{c(k)}^- = \{1\}$, and the unique escaping state leads to both a trapping state and a PIC on $L_{c(k)}$.

To characterize the ambient space further, we define

$$i(c) = \min_1 L_c \cap \mathcal{T}, \quad i_+(c) = \min_1 L_c \cap \mathcal{T}_+, \quad \omega(c) = \min_1 L_c \cap \mathcal{O}, \quad \omega_-(c) = \min_1 L_c \cap \mathcal{O}_-,$$

for $c \in N_0^d$. By definition, $c_c \geq \min \{i(c), \omega(c)\}$. The result below provides detailed characterization of the relevant sets for $\omega^* \in N_0^d$ and excludes the possibility for an escaping state to lead to both a PIC and a trapping state as shown in Example 3.12.

Corollary 3.15. Given $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$, assume (A1)-(A2), $\dim \mathcal{S} = 1$, and $\omega^* \in N_0^d$. Then for $c \in N_0^d$, we have $c_c = \max_1 \{i(c), \omega_-(c)\}$, $c_c^+ = +\infty$, and

$$N_c = [\min_1 L_c, \min \{i(c), \omega(c)\}], \quad T_c = [\omega(c), i(c)], \quad E_c = [i(c), c_c^+] .$$

These are all finite sets. Moreover,

$$\Sigma_c^+ = \left\{ 1 + \frac{\omega^{**}(v - c)}{\omega^*} - \left[ \frac{v - c}{\omega^*} \right] \omega^{**} : v \in [\omega(c), i(c)] \right\} ,$$

$$\Sigma_c^- = \left\{ 1 + \frac{\omega^{**}(v - c)}{\omega^*} - \left[ \frac{v - c}{\omega^*} \right] \omega^{**} : v \in [i(c), \omega(c) + \omega^*] \right\} ,$$
and

\[ \Gamma_c^{(k)} \cap (\omega^* N_0 + c_s) = \omega^* \left( N_0 + \left[ \frac{c_s - c - \frac{k-1}{\omega^*} \omega^*}{\omega^*} \right] \right) + k - 1 \omega^* + c \]

\[ = \begin{cases} P_c^{(k)}, & \text{if } k \in \Sigma^- \cap \mathcal{E}^{(k)}, \\ Q_c^{(k)}, & \text{if } k \in \Sigma^+ \cap \mathcal{E}^{(k)}. \end{cases} \]

Hence \( \# \Sigma^+ = \min \left\{ \omega^{**}, \max \left\{ 0, \frac{\omega^{**}(i(c)-o(c))}{\omega^*} \right\} \right\} \). Furthermore, if \( \Sigma^+ \neq \emptyset \), then \( \mathcal{T}_c \neq \emptyset \), which moreover implies that any escaping state never reaches a state in \( \mathcal{P}_c \) or \( \mathcal{Q}_c \), but only another escaping state or a trapping state.

The proof is given in Section 7. The number of PICs and QICs has been obtained for one-species SRNs \([11, \text{Corollary 5.3}]\). Here, we characterize these components in more detail in a general context beyond SRNs.

The following example illustrates that a QIC may lead to multiple trapping states, and an escaping state may also lead to multiple escaping or trapping states, even if \( \omega^* \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \).

**Example 3.16.** Let \( d = 1 \). Consider \( \Omega = \{-2, -1, 1\} \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) given by \( \mathcal{I}_{-2} = \mathcal{I}_{-1} = \{2\} \), and \( \mathcal{I}_1 = \{5\} \). The flow chart for the state space is as follows:

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccccccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & \cdots \end{array} \]

For all \( c \in \mathbb{N}_0 \), \( o(c) = 0 \) and \( i(c) = 2 \). Then \( \mathcal{Q}_c = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \) consists of a unique QIC, \( \mathcal{E}_c = \{2, 3, 4\} \) and \( \mathcal{T}_c = \{0, 1\} \). The QIC eventually leads to both escaping states, and the state escaping 4 leads to the escaping states 2 and 3. Eventually both \( \mathcal{Q}_c \) and \( \mathcal{E}_c \) lead to the two trapping states 0 and 1.

The following example illustrate how Corollary 3.15 can be used to classify the ambient space when \( \mathcal{S} = 1 \).

**Example 3.17.** We consider two examples on \( \mathbb{N}_0^3 \) where PICs and QICs coexist on the same invariant subspace: (i) \( \omega^* = (2, -2), \Omega = \{\omega^*, -\omega^*\} \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) given by \( \mathcal{I}_{\omega^*} = \{(1, 2)\}, \mathcal{I}_{-\omega^*} = \{(2, 1)\} \), and (ii) \( \omega^* = (2, 2), \Omega = \{\omega^*, -\omega^*\} \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) given by \( \mathcal{I}_{\omega^*} = \{(1, 1)\}, \mathcal{I}_{-\omega^*} = \{(2, 3)\} \). The structure of \( \mathbb{N}_0^3 \) is illustrated in Figure 3. We further calculate all communicating classes for the second \( \mathcal{Q} \)-matrix. Note that \( \omega^{**} = 2 \).

(i) Let \( c(k) = (0, k) \) for \( k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \). Then \( \mathcal{L}_{c(k)} = (\frac{1}{2} \omega^* N_0 + c(k)) \cap \mathbb{N}_0^3 = \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{N}_0^2 : z_1 + z_2 = k\} \). By definition, \( \mathcal{L}_c = [c(k), (k, 0)]_1 , \mathcal{K}_{c(k)} = [c_s, c_s]_1 \) with \( c_s = (1, k-1) \) and \( c_s = (k-1, 1) \), \( \mathcal{N}_{c(k)} = \mathcal{E}_{c(k)} = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}_{c(k)} = \{c(k), (k, 0)\} \). Moreover, by straightforward calculation, when \( k \) is even, \( \mathcal{Q}_{c(k)} = \{(2, k-2), (4, k-4), \ldots, (k-2, 2)\} \) consists of a single QIC and \( \mathcal{P}_{c(k)} = \{(1, k-1), (3, k-3), \ldots, (k-1, 1)\} \) consists of a single PIC; when \( k \) is odd, \( \mathcal{Q}_{c(k)} = \{(2, k-2), (4, k-4), \ldots, (k-2, 2)\} \) and \( \mathcal{P}_{c(k)} = \{(1, k-1), (3, k-3), \ldots, (k-1, 1)\} \) and \( \mathcal{P}_{c(k)} = \emptyset \). See Figure 3(a).

(ii) Let \( c(k) = (k, 0) \) for \( k \in \mathbb{N}_0 \). Then \( \mathcal{L}_{c(k)} = (1, 1) N_0 + c(k) \), \( o_-(c(k)) = o(c(k)) = i_+(c(k)) = i(c(k)) = (k+1, 1) \). By Corollary 3.15, \( c_s(k) = (k+1, 1) \), \( \mathcal{K}_{c(k)} = (1, 1) N + c(k), \mathcal{N}_{c(k)} = \{c(k)\}, \mathcal{E}_{c(k)} = \mathcal{T}_{c(k)} = \emptyset, \mathcal{S}_{c(k)} = \emptyset, \mathcal{S}_{c(k)} = \{1, 2\} \). Hence \( \mathcal{P}_{c(k)} = (2, 2) N + c(k) \) and \( \mathcal{P}_{c(k)} = (2, 2) N_0 + (k+1, 1) \). Similar conclusions can be derived for \( c(k) = (0, k) \) for \( k \in \mathbb{N} \). See Figure 3(b).
Figure 3. Illustration of Example 3.17. Coexistence of PICs and QICs. (a) N: Black. T: Red. QIC (together with the escaping states (1, 2) and (2, 1), trapped into a single trapping state): Green+blue (different colors for different components). QIC (trapped into both trapping states): Orange. PIC: Magenta. Here PICs and QICs are finite. (b) N: Black. T: Red. QIC (trapped into a single state): Blue. PIC: Magenta+green. Here PICs and QICs are infinite.

4. Applications

4.1. Stochastic reaction networks. SRNs are used to describe interactions of constituent molecular species, though the area of application extends beyond (bio)chemistry [9, 15]. In this section, we apply the main results from Section 3 to some examples of SRNs to see how diverse the structure of the ambient space \( \mathbb{N}^d_0 \) is.

An SRN is a class of CTMCs on \( \mathbb{N}^d_0 \) given by a reaction graph. A reaction graph is a directed edge-labelled graph where each edge is a reaction \( y \xrightarrow{\kappa_{y-y'}} y', y, y' \in \mathbb{N}^d_0 \), and the label a positive reaction rate constant. We consider SRNs with mass-action kinetics [4], that is, to each reaction is associated a reaction rate function

\[
x \mapsto \kappa_{y-y'} x^y \quad x \in \mathbb{N}^d_0,
\]

expressing the propensity of a reaction to occur, where \( x^y = \prod_{j=1}^d \prod_{i=0}^{y_j-1} (x_j - i) \) denotes the descending factorial. Hence the transition rate functions for the underlying CTMCs associated with an SRN is the sum of reaction rate functions contributing to the same jump vector:

\[
\lambda_\omega(x) = \sum_{y \to y', y'-y=\omega} \kappa_{y-y'} x^y, \quad \omega \in \Omega,
\]

where \( \Omega \) is the set of all reaction vectors \( y' - y \) without multiplicity.

An SRN is essential if \( \mathbb{N}^d_0 \) can be decomposed into a disjoint union of closed communicating classes (i.e., \( \mathbb{N}^d_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \mathbb{P} \)). In particular, essential SRNs are persistent (in the sense of an empty extinction set).
Structural equivalence of stochastic reaction networks does not necessarily imply dynamical equivalence thereof, as illustrated below, and already alluded to in Example 3.3.

**Example 4.1.** Consider the following two reaction networks:

1) \( \varnothing \xrightarrow{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2} S \), and 2) \( \varnothing \xrightarrow{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2} S \), \( 2S \xrightarrow{\kappa_3} 3S \),

with propensities given by

\[
\lambda_1^1(x) = \kappa_1, \quad \lambda_1^2(x) = \kappa_2 x, \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_2^2(x) = \kappa_1 + \kappa_3 x(x - 1), \quad \lambda_2^1(x) = \kappa_2 x,
\]

respectively. For both SRNs, \( \Omega = \widetilde{\Omega} = \{-1, 1\} \) and \( \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F} \) with \( \mathcal{I}_{-1} = \mathcal{I}_{-1} = \{1\} \) and \( \mathcal{I}_1 = \mathcal{I}_1 = \{0\} \). By Theorem 3.4, the two reaction networks are structurally equivalent. Nevertheless, the first SRN is positive recurrent and admits an exponentially ergodic stationary distribution on \( \mathbb{N}_0 \). In contrast, the second reaction network is explosive a.s. for any initial state \([22]\).

**Example 4.2.** Consider the following SRN:

\[
S_1 + S_2 \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} 2S_2, \quad 2S_1 + S_2 \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} 3S_1 + 2S_2,
\]

For this reaction network, \( \Omega = \{(-1, 1), (1, 1)\} \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) is given by \( \mathcal{I}_{-1, 1} = \{(1, 1)\}, \mathcal{I}_{1, 1} = \{(2, 1)\} \). Hence \( \mathcal{I} = \{(1, 1), (2, 1)\}, \mathcal{O} = \{(0, 2), (3, 2)\} \). Since \( (0, 2) \not\geq (1, 1), (0, 2) \not\geq (2, 1) \), by Theorem 3.7 the extinction set \( \mathcal{T} \neq \emptyset \). Moreover, \( \min \mathcal{O}_1 = 0 < \min \mathcal{I}_1 = 1 \), by Theorem 3.10 \( \mathcal{T} \) is countably infinite.

**Example 4.3.** Recall the three SRNs in the Introduction:

\[
\begin{align*}
S \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} 2S, & \quad 3S; \quad S \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} 2S \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} 3S; \quad S \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} 2S \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} 3S \xrightarrow{\kappa_3} 4S.
\end{align*}
\]

By Theorem 3.4 the three SRNs are structurally equivalent. The second SRN is weakly reversible (whose reaction graph is strongly connected), but the other two SRNs are not. Since weakly reversible SRNs are essential \([10]\), the above three SRNs are all essential and thus persistent.

### 4.2. Lotka-Volterra system

Consider the Lotka-Volterra system represented as a reaction network \([11]\):

\[
S_1 \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} 2S_1, \quad S_1 + S_2 \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} 2S_2, \quad S_2 \xrightarrow{\kappa_3} \varnothing,
\]

where

\[
\lambda_{(1, 0)}(x_1, x_2) = \kappa_1 x_1, \quad \lambda_{(0, 1)}(x_1, x_2) = \kappa_2 x_1 x_2, \quad \lambda_{(0, -1)}(x_1, x_2) = \kappa_3 x_2.
\]

Properties of the Lotka-Volterra system have received previous attention \([11, 13]\). Here we formally decompose the ambient space \( \mathbb{N}_0^2 \) into disjoint classes.

We have, \( \Omega = \{(1, 0), (-1, 1), (0, -1)\} \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) is given by \( \mathcal{I}_{(1, 0)} = \{(1, 0)\}, \mathcal{I}_{(-1, 1)} = \{(1, 1)\}, \mathcal{I}_{(0, -1)} = \{(0, 1)\} \). Moreover, \( \mathcal{O}_{(1, 0)} = \{(0, 2)\}, \mathcal{O}_{(-1, 1)} = \{(0, 2)\}, \mathcal{O}_{(0, -1)} = \{(0, 0)\}, \mathcal{T} = \mathbb{N}_0^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} \). Hence

\[
\mathcal{I}_{(1, 0)} = \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}_0, \quad \mathcal{I}_{(-1, 1)} = \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{(0, -1)} = \mathbb{N}_0 \times \mathbb{N}.
\]
Furthermore, since $\sum_{\omega \in \Omega} \omega = 0$, one can verify that $\mathcal{T}_{(1,0)} = N^2 \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{(0,1)}$, $\mathcal{T}_{(-1,1)} = (N \setminus \{1\}) \times N \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{(0,-1)}$, $\mathcal{T}_{(0,-1)} = N \times (N \setminus \{1\}) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{(0,-1)}$. Hence $\Omega^o = \emptyset$. By Theorem 3.2,

$$N = \emptyset, \quad T = \mathcal{O} \setminus \mathcal{T} = \{(0,0)\}, \quad P \cup Q = N^2, \quad E = \mathcal{T} = \{(0) \times N \} \cup (N \times \{0\})$$

Moreover, for every $(x, y) \in N^2 = P \cup Q \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{(0,-1)}$, we have $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, 0) \in N_0 \times \{0\} \subseteq T \cup E$, by repetition of the jump vector $(0, -1)$. Hence, by Theorem 3.2 iv,

$$P = \emptyset, \quad Q = N^2$$

Finally, we show $Q = N^2$ consists of a unique QIC. For any $(m, n) \in N^2 \setminus \{(1,1)\}$, $(1, m + n - 1) \rightarrow (1, 1)$ by repetition of the jump vector $(0, -1)$. In addition, if $m \neq 1$, then $(m, n) \rightarrow (1, m + n - 1)$ by repetition of the jump vector $(1, -1)$. Hence $(m, n) \rightarrow (1, 1)$. Similarly, we have $(1, 1) \rightarrow (m + n - 1, 1)$ by repetition of the jump vector $(1, 0)$, and $(m + n - 1, 1) \rightarrow (m, n)$ by repetition of the jump vector $(-1, 1)$, provided $n \neq 1$. In sum, $(m, n) \rightarrow (1, 1)$. The conclusion now follows from Theorem 3.2 v.

### 4.3. The EnvZ-OmpR system

Consider the EnvZ-OmpR signaling pathway in *Escherichia coli* [18]:

$$S_1 \xrightleftharpoons{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2} S_2 \xrightleftharpoons{\kappa_3}{\kappa_4} S_3 \xrightarrow{\kappa_5} S_4 \quad S_4 + S_5 \xrightarrow{\kappa_6}{\kappa_7} S_6 \xrightarrow{\kappa_8} S_2 + S_7$$

$$S_3 + S_7 \xrightarrow{\kappa_9}{\kappa_{10}} S_8 \xrightarrow{\kappa_{11}} S_3 + S_5 \quad S_1 + S_7 \xrightarrow{\kappa_{12}} S_9 \xrightarrow{\kappa_{14}} S_1 + S_5$$

We use generic names for the species $(S_1, \ldots, S_9)$ for simplicity. These correspond, however, to specific molecular compounds in the EnvZ-OmpR bacterial system.

Let $e_i \in N_0$ denote the unit vector with 1 in the $i$-th coordinate and 0 in the remaining coordinates, for $i = 1, \ldots, 9$. Then, the 14 ordered (indicated by the indices of reaction rate constants $\kappa_i$) reactions contribute to 14 different jump vectors denoted $\omega(i)$ for $i = 1, \ldots, 14$. For instance, $\omega(1) = e_2 - e_1$, derived from the first reaction. Hence $\Omega = \{\omega(i)\}_{i=1}^{14}$. It is straightforward to verify that

$$\mathcal{T} = \{x \in N_0^9: \text{either } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_6 + x_8 + x_9 \geq 1, \text{ or } x_4 \geq 1, x_5 \geq 1 \text{ holds}\}$$

which implies that $N \cup T = N_0^9 \setminus \mathcal{T} = \{ie_4 + je_5 + ke_7: ij = 0, \text{ i, j, k} \in N_0\}$. Moreover, $\overline{\mathcal{O}} \setminus \mathcal{T} = \{e_4\}$, which implies that $\overline{\mathcal{O}} \setminus \mathcal{T} = \{e_4\} \setminus \mathcal{T}$. Hence

$$T = \overline{\mathcal{O}} \setminus \mathcal{T} = \{ie_4 + je_7: i, j \in N_0\}.$$ 

Let $\tilde{\Omega} = \Omega \setminus \{\omega(i): i = 5, 8, 11, 14\}$. Then $\bigcup_{\omega \in \tilde{\Omega}} \mathcal{I}_\omega = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathcal{I}_\omega$. Moreover, for $\omega \in \tilde{\Omega}$, we have $-\omega \in \Omega$, and $\mathcal{I}_\omega = \mathcal{O}_{-\omega}$, which implies that $\mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_{-\omega}$. Since $e_4 \in \mathcal{T}$, we have $e_4 \not= e_3$, and thus $e_3 \in \mathcal{T}_{\omega(i)} \setminus \mathcal{T}_{\omega(s)}$. However, $\mathcal{T}_{\omega(i)} = \mathcal{T}_{\omega(s)}$, since there is a path $e_2 + e_7 \rightarrow e_6$ (applying reactions 3, 9, 11, 5, 6 in that order). Similarly, $\mathcal{T}_{\omega(1)} = \mathcal{T}_{\omega(11)}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\omega(1)} = \mathcal{T}_{\omega(14)}$, since there is a path $e_3 + e_5 \rightarrow e_8$ (applying reactions 5, 6, 8, 3, 9) and $e_1 + e_5 \rightarrow e_9$ (applying reactions 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 2, 12). This shows $\mathcal{T}_{\omega(i)} = \mathcal{T}_\omega$ if and only if $\omega \in \Omega \setminus \{\omega(i)\}$, hence $\Omega^o = \Omega \setminus \{\omega(i)\}$. Since $\Omega^o \subseteq \tilde{\Omega} \subseteq \Omega$ and $\bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \bigcup_{\omega \in \tilde{\Omega}} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}$. By Theorem 3.2 we have $E = \emptyset$, and

$$P \cup Q = \{x \in N_0^9: \text{either } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_6 + x_8 + x_9 \geq 1, \text{ or } x_4 \geq 1, x_5 \geq 1 \text{ holds}\}$$

Finally, we show $P = \emptyset$, and $Q = \mathcal{T}$. By Theorem 3.2 it suffices to show that for every $x \in \mathcal{T}$, there exists $y \in \mathcal{T} \cup N = \{ie_4 + je_5 + ke_7: ij = 0, \text{ i, j, k} \in N_0\}$ such that $x \rightarrow y$. Similarly, we can use respective reactions to find the following paths:

$$e_i \rightarrow e_4, \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3, \quad e_i \rightarrow e_4 + e_5, \text{ for } i = 6, 8, 9, \quad e_4 + e_5 \rightarrow e_4 + e_7.$$
Using these paths, any state in $\mathcal{I}$ with non-zero entries in the coordinates 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9 leads to one state with zero entries in these coordinates, and any state therein with non-zero entries in both coordinates 4, 5 leads to another state with zero entry in coordinate 5. In this way, we show that any state in $\mathcal{I}$ leads to a state in $\{ie_4 + ke_7: i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}_0\} \subseteq \mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{N}$. Hence we conclude that $\mathbb{N}_0^d$ is decomposed into non-empty QICs and single closed classes. Since, $\nu = (1,1,1,1,1,2,1,2,2)$ is orthogonal to all jump vectors in $\Omega$, then all QICs are finite.

This further indicates that any CTMC associated with this SRN has certain absorption and admits a unique ergodic QSD supported on a QIC [3]. In [3], an analysis of the ambient space is conducted and it is concluded that

$$(P \cup T \cup N) \cap (\bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathcal{T}_\omega) = \emptyset,$$

(in the terminology of this paper). However, this fails to conclude $P = \emptyset$ directly, and also $E = \emptyset$. Thus, our approach, although tedious in the specific example, provide extra information of the system beyond the literature.

### 4.4. Extended class of branching processes.

Consider an extended class of branching processes with $Q$-matrix $Q = (q_{x,y})_{x,y \in \mathbb{N}_0}$:

$$q_{x,y} = \begin{cases} 
  r(x)\mu(y - x + 1), & \text{if } y \geq x - 1 \geq 0 \text{ and } y \neq x, \\
  -r(x)(1 - \mu(1)), & \text{if } y = x \geq 1, \\
  q_{0,y}, & \text{if } y > x = 0, \\
  -q_{0,y}, & \text{if } y = x = 0, \\
  0, & \text{otherwise},
\end{cases} \tag{5}$$

where $\mu$ is a probability measure on $\mathbb{N}_0$, $q_0 = \sum_{y \in \mathbb{N}} q_{0,y}$, and $r(x)$ is a positive finite function on $\mathbb{N}_0$ [3]. Assume

(H1) $\mu(0) > 0$, $\mu(0) + \mu(1) < 1$.

(H2) $\sum_{y \in \mathbb{N}} q_{0,y} < \infty$.

**Theorem 4.4.** Assume (H1)-(H2). Let $(Y_t: t \geq 0)$ be a process generated by the $Q$-matrix given in [3] and $Y_0 \neq 0$. Then $(Y_t: t \geq 0)$ is irreducible if $q_0 > 0$ and the conditional process of $(Y_t: t \geq 0)$ before absorption is irreducible if $q_0 = 0$.

**Proof.** First, assume $q_0 = 0$. (H1)-(H2) imply (A1)-(A2) are satisfied. Since $\Omega_- = \{-1\}$ and $\Omega_+ = \text{supp } \mu \setminus \{0,1\} - 1$, we have $\omega^* = 1$. Hence the irreducibility of the conditional process follows from Corollary 3.15.

Assume $q_0 > 0$, then 0 communicates with states in $\mathbb{N}$, and thus $Y_t$ is irreducible by the above analysis for $q_0 = 0$. \hfill $\Box$

5. Proof of Theorem 3.2

None of the jumps in $\Omega$ are active in a state in $\mathbb{N}_0^d \setminus \mathcal{I}$, i.e., $\mathbb{N}_0^d \setminus \mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{N}$. On the other hand, if $x \in \mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{N}$, then $\lambda_\omega(x) = 0$ for $\omega \in \Omega$, hence $\mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathbb{N}_0^d \setminus \mathcal{I}$, and equality holds. Hence $E \cap P \cup Q = \mathcal{I}$. It now suffices to show that $N = \mathbb{N}_0^d \setminus (\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{I})$, based on the basic property $\overline{\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}} = \overline{\mathcal{A}} \cup \overline{\mathcal{B}}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{B}} = \overline{\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{B}}$. First, it is obvious that $N \subseteq \mathbb{N}_0^d \setminus (\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{I})$. Conversely, suppose there exists $x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \setminus (\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{I})$ such that $x \rightarrow y$ for some $y \in \mathbb{N}_0^d$. Then there must exist a path from $x$ to $y$, which implies that there exists a jump active in $x$, i.e., $x \in \mathcal{I}$, a contradiction. Analogously, one can show that none of the states in $\mathbb{N}_0^d \setminus (\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{I})$ are reachable from any state in $\mathbb{N}_0^d$. This shows that
shows that \( x \in L \) holds for all classes, and escaping states, \( c \) subspaces defined in (4) are all finite, since every communicating class lies in one subspace. Let \( E \cup \nu Q = \mathcal{T} \) as well as the definition of reachability .

The proof relies on four lemmata provided in the appendix. We only prove Theorem 3.13 for the case \( \nu Q = \emptyset \). For all \( x \in L_c \), \( x - c \in S \), and thus \( (x - c) \cdot \nu = 0 \). Hence \( \sum_{j=1}^{d} x_j \nu_j = \sum_{j=1}^{d} c_j \nu_j \). Since \( \nu \in \mathbb{N}^d \), we have \( x_i \leq \sum_{j=1}^{d} c_j \nu_j \), for all \( i = 1, \ldots, d \), and hence \( L_c \) is finite.

6. Proof of Theorem 3.13

The proof relies on four lemmata provided in the appendix. We only prove Theorem 3.13 for the case \( \nu Q = \emptyset \). The proof can readily be adapted to the case \( \nu Q \in \mathbb{N}^d \) with \( b = 0 \). Indeed, for all \( c \in \mathbb{N}^d \), by translational invariance, one can find \( c^* \) large enough in all coordinates \( j \) for \( \omega_j > 0 \) such that \( L_c = L_{c^*} \). Then it suffices to replace \( c \) by \( c^* \) in the rest of the proof.

By Lemma 3.13 choose a finite \( \Omega \subseteq \Omega \) such that

\[
\bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega^+} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_+ \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega^-} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_- \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T} \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega^+} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O}_+ \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega^-} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O}_- \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O},
\]

where \( \Omega^\pm = \{ \omega \in \Omega : \sgn(\omega_1) = \pm 1 \} \) and \( \mathcal{I} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathcal{I}_\omega \) and \( \mathcal{O} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega^+} \mathcal{O}_\omega \).

Let \( M = \max_{\omega \in \Omega} |\omega| + 1 (\geq 2) \) and define \( b \in \mathbb{N}^d \) by

\[
b_j = M|\omega_j^*| + \max(\mathcal{I}_j \cup \mathcal{O}_j), \quad \text{for} \quad j = 1, \ldots, d.
\]
Hence

\[ \omega^*[-M, M] + b \subseteq \bigcap_{y \in \tilde{\Omega}} \{y\}, \]

which implies that all jumps in \( \tilde{\Omega} \) are active in all states in \( \omega^*[-M, M] + b \). Let \( c \in \mathbb{N}_0^0 + b \). For convenience, within this proof we slightly abuse \( \mathcal{T} \) to mean \( \mathcal{T} \cap \mathcal{L}_c \) to ignore the dependence on \( c \). Analogously for \( \mathcal{T}_- \cap \mathcal{L}_c \), etc. Let

\[ D_k = \omega^*[-M + 1, M - 1] + \frac{k - 1}{\omega^*} \omega^* + c, \quad \text{for } k = 1, \ldots, \omega^{**}. \]

Given \( k \in [1, \omega^{**}] \). By the definition of \( \tilde{\Omega} \), there exist \(-m_1 \omega^* \in \Omega_- \) and \(-m_2 \omega^* \in \Omega_+ \) with \( m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N} \) coprime. Since \( c \geq b \), all jumps in \( \tilde{\Omega} \) including \(-m_1 \omega^* \) and \(-m_2 \omega^* \) are active in every state in \( D_k \), in the light of (6). By Lemma B.3, \( D_k \) is communicable.

Moreover, by Lemma B.3 the sets \( \mathcal{T}_+, \mathcal{T}_-, \mathcal{O}_+ \) and \( \mathcal{O}_- \) are all non-empty lattice intervals, and so are their finite intersections, and as well as their finite unions due to the non-emptiness of intersections. In particular, \( K_c = (\mathcal{T}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_-) \cup (\mathcal{T}_- \cap \mathcal{O}_+) \) is also a lattice interval. Hence \( K_c = [c, c^*] \).

For every \( k \in [1, \omega^{**}] \), let \( G_k = K_c \cap \Gamma(k) \). In Step I and Step II below, we will show that \( G_k \) is a communicating class with at least two distinct states, which in turn implies that \( G_k \) is either a PIC or a QIC. In Step III, we show that \( G_k \) is a QIC trapped into \( T(k) \) for all \( k \in \Sigma_c^+ \), and a PIC for all \( k \in \Sigma_c^- \).

**Step I.** \( G_k \) is communicable with \( \#G_k \geq 2 \). Indeed, since \( M \geq 2 \) and \( c \geq b \),

\[ \left(c \pm (M - 1)\omega^* + \frac{k - 1}{\omega^{**}} \omega^*\right)_j \geq \max (\mathcal{T}_j \cup \mathcal{O}_j), \quad \forall j = 1, \ldots, d, \]

which implies that

\[ c \pm (M - 1)\omega^* + \frac{k - 1}{\omega^{**}} \omega^* \in \Gamma(k) \cap (\mathcal{T}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_-) \cap (\mathcal{T}_- \cap \mathcal{O}_+) \subseteq G_k. \]

This shows \( \#G_k \geq 2 \).

Next we prove that \( G_k \) is communicable. Let \( D = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\omega^{**}} D_k \). By Lemma B.3 \( D = [D_*, D^*] \) is a lattice interval with \( D_* = c + (M - 1)\omega^* \) and \( D^* = c + (M - 1)\omega^* + \frac{-1}{\omega^{**}} \omega^* \). By Lemma B.2 for any \( x \in D_i \) and any \( y \in D_j \) with \( i \neq j, i, j \in [1, \omega^{**}] \), \( x \) neither is reachable from nor leads to \( y \). Since both \( D \) and \( K_c \) are lattice intervals, we have \( K_c \setminus D = [c, D_*] \subseteq [D^*, c^*] \). Due to the communicability of \( D_k \), to see \( G_k \) is communicable, it suffices to show for all \( x \in K_c \setminus D \), there exists \( y \in D \) such that \( x \not\to y \).

In the following, we prove that for all \( x \in [c, D_*] \), there exists \( y \in D \) such that \( x \not\to y \). The analogous property holds for \([c^*, D^*] \).

Recall that \( K_c = (\mathcal{T}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_-) \cup (\mathcal{T}_- \cap \mathcal{O}_+) \), and both \( \mathcal{T}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_- \) and \( \mathcal{T}_- \cap \mathcal{O}_+ \) are lattice intervals. Since \( D \subseteq \mathcal{T}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_- \cap \mathcal{T}_- \cap \mathcal{O}_+ \), assume w.o.l.g. that \( \emptyset \neq [c, D_*] \subseteq \mathcal{T}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_- \). Then \( c_* = \min \mathcal{T}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_- \) and \([c, D^*] \subseteq \mathcal{T}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_- \). Note that

\[ \frac{D^* - D_*}{\omega^*} > M - 1 = \max_{\omega \in \Omega} \left| \frac{\omega}{\omega^*} \right|, \]

and thus every state in \([c, D_*] \) cannot lead to a state in \([D^*, c^*] \) within a single jump. Let \( x \in [c, D_*] \). On the one hand, since \( x \in [c, D^*] \subseteq \mathcal{T}_+ \), and one can show by induction that there exists \( y \in D \) such that \( x \not\to y \), realized by a finite ordered set of jumps in \( \Omega_+ \), with \( y - x \in \omega^* \mathbb{N} \). On the other hand, since \( x \in \mathcal{O}_- \), in an analogous manner, one can show that there exists \( z \in D \)
Moreover, that \( x \not\too y \) coincides with the natural partial order on the real line. Hence \( y - z = y - x + x - z \in \omega^* \mathbb{Z} \). By Lemma 3.2, \( y, z \in D_k \) for some \( k \in [1, \omega^*]_1 \), i.e., \( y = z \) or \( y \not\too z \). By transitivity, \( x \not\too y \in D \).

**Step II.** \( \overline{T} \setminus K_c = \emptyset \). From Theorem 3.2, \( T_c \cap N_c = L_c \setminus \overline{T} \), and thus it suffices to show that \( L_c \setminus K_c \) is composed of singleton communicating classes assuming that \( \overline{T} \setminus K_c \neq \emptyset \).

Since \( K_c \subseteq \overline{T} \), and \( K_c \) and \( \overline{T} \) are both lattice intervals, we have \( \overline{T} \setminus K_c = [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \cup [c^*, \max_1 \overline{T}]_1 \). Assume w.o.l.g. that \( [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \neq \emptyset \). It then suffices to show that \( [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \) is composed of singleton communicating classes. It is easy to see that

\[
\min_1 \overline{T}_+ <_1 \min_1 \overline{\sigma}_+, \quad \min_1 \overline{T}_- >_1 \min_1 \overline{\sigma}_-.
\]

Since \( \overline{T}_+, \overline{T}_-, \overline{\sigma}_+ \) and \( \overline{\sigma}_- \) are all lattice intervals, it readily yields that

\[
[\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \subseteq \overline{T}_- \setminus (\overline{T}_+ \cup \overline{\sigma}_+) \text{ or } [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \subseteq \overline{T}_+ \setminus (\overline{T}_- \cup \overline{\sigma}_-).
\]

Further assume w.o.l.g. that \( [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \subseteq \overline{T}_- \setminus (\overline{T}_+ \cup \overline{\sigma}_+) \). Let \( x \in [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \). Now we only show that no other state communicates with \( x \) by contradiction. Suppose there exists \( y \neq x \) such that \( x \not\too y \). Then there exists a cycle connecting \( x \) and \( y \), denoted by

\[
x = y^{(0)} \to \ldots \to y^{(m)} \to y^{(0)}.
\]

Let \( z = \min_1 \{ y^{(j)} : 0 \leq j \leq m \} = y^{(k)} \) for some \( 0 \leq k \leq m \). Since \( k \neq (k + 1) \mod (m + 1) \), we have \( z <_1 y^{(k)} \mod (m + 1) \), and thus \( z \in \overline{T}_+ \), for \( z \to y^{(k)} \mod (m + 1) \) must be realized by a jump in \( \Omega_+ \). On the one hand, since \( x \not\too \overline{T}_+ \), we have \( z \leq_1 x \ldotp \min_1 \overline{T}_+ \), and thus \( z \not\too \overline{T}_+ \), recalling again that \( \overline{T}_+ \) is a lattice interval. This is a contradiction.

**Step III.** Given \( k \in \Sigma_+^c \), for every \( x \in Q_c(k) \) and \( y \in T_c(k) \), we have \( x \to y \).

Based on Steps I and II, by Lemma 3.2, \( Q_c(k) \) is a quasi-irreducible component for all \( k \in \Sigma_+^c \), and \( P_c(k) \) a positive irreducible component for all \( k \in \Sigma_+^c \). In particular, there are precisely \( \# \Sigma_+^c \) quasi-irreducible components ultimately leading only to trapping states, and there are \( \# \Sigma_-^c \) positive irreducible components.

In the light of Lemma 3.2, it suffices to show that: \( \forall x \in T \), there exists \( y \in K_c \) such that \( y \to x \).

Again on account of Lemma 3.2 we assume w.o.l.g. that \( T \neq \emptyset \) and \( \omega^* = 1 \). Given \( x \in T \), there exists \( z \in \overline{T} = \overline{T}_c \cup K_c \) such that \( z \to x \). Assume w.o.l.g. that \( z \in E \). From Step II,

\[
z \in \overline{T} \setminus K_c = [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \cup [c^*, \max_1 \overline{T}]_1.
\]

Furthermore assume w.o.l.g. that \( z \in [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \). By the analysis in Step II, it suffices to prove that there exists \( y \in K_c \) such that \( y \to z \) under the further assumption w.o.l.g. that \( [\min_1 \overline{T}, c_{c,1}] \subseteq \overline{T}_- \setminus (\overline{T}_+ \cup \overline{\sigma}_+) \). Since \( \min_1 \overline{T}_- >_1 \min_1 \overline{\sigma}_- \), we have \( z \in \overline{\sigma}_- \), and

\[
\max_{\omega \in \Omega}|\omega^*| > \max_{\omega \in \Omega}|\omega^*|,
\]

similarly to Step I, one can show by induction that there exists \( y \in K_c \) such that \( y \to z \), realized by a finite ordered set of jumps in \( \Omega_+ \).

7. **Proof of Corollary 3.15**

We assume w.o.l.g. that \( d = 1 \) and \( c = 0 \). Therefore \( \omega^* = \omega^{**} \), and the partial order indexed by ‘1’ coincides with the natural partial order on the real line. Hence the dependence on 1 and \( c \) is omitted in the notation of the sets, numbers as well as symbols (e.g., in \( \Gamma^{(k)} \), \( o(c) \), and \( \geq_1 \), etc.). Moreover, \( c^* = \infty \), \( \min_1 L_c = c = 0 \), and \( \Gamma^{(k)} = \omega^* N_0 + k - 1 \), for \( k = 1, \ldots, \omega^* \).
Let \( o_+ = \min \mathcal{O}_+ \) and \( i_- = \min \mathcal{I}_- \). Hence
\[
\mathcal{I} = N_0 + i, \quad \mathcal{I}_+ = N_0 + i_+, \quad \mathcal{I}_- = N_0 + i_-. \quad \mathcal{O} = N_0 + o, \quad \mathcal{O}_+ = N_0 + o_+, \quad \mathcal{O}_- = N_0 + o_-.
\]
Moreover, \( i = \min \{i_-, i_1\} \), \( o = \{o_-, o_+\} \), \( i_+ < o_+ \), \( i_- > o_- \). When \( o \leq i \), then \( o \leq i \leq i_+ < o_+ \), which implies that \( o = o_- < i_- \). Hence \( \min \{i, o\} = o_- = \min \{i_+, o_-\} \). When \( o \geq i \), then \( i \leq o \leq o_- < i_- \), which implies that \( i = i_+ \) and hence \( \min \{i, o\} = i_+ = \min \{i_+, o_-\} \). Hence it always holds that \( \min \{i, o\} = \min \{i_+, o_-\} \).

The expressions for \( \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{T} \) and \( \mathbb{E} \) follow immediately from Theorem 3.13. Indeed, since \( \mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{I} = \mathbb{N} + \min \{i, o\} \), \( \mathbb{N} = N_0 \setminus (\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{I}) = [0, \ldots, \min \{i, o\} - 1] \). Moreover, \( \mathbb{T} = \mathcal{O} \setminus \mathcal{I} = (N_0 + o) \setminus (N_0 + i) = [o_-, \ldots, i_1] \), and \( \mathbb{E} = \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{K}_c = [i, c_+ \setminus \mathcal{I}_+ \cap \mathcal{O}_- \cap \mathcal{O}_+]) \)
\[
\min \{\{i_+, o_-\}, \min \{i_+, o_-\}\}
= \min \{\max \{i_+, o_-\}, \max \{i_+, o_-\}\}
= \max \{i_+, o_-\},
\]
as \( i_+ \leq o_+ \) and \( o_- \leq i_- \). This verifies that expression for \( \mathbb{E} \). Moreover, also from Theorem 3.13 it follows that \( \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{K}_c = N_0 + c_+ \).

Next, we express each PIC and QIC explicitly.

1. Assume \( \mathbb{T} \neq \emptyset \). Then \( o \leq i \leq i_+ < o_+ \), and hence \( o = o_- \). In this case, \( o_- < i_+ \), and therefore \( \min \{i_+, o_-\} = o_- \). Hence \( \max \{i_+, o_-\} = i_+ \), and
\[
\mathbb{N} = \{0, \ldots, o_+ - 1\}, \quad \mathbb{T} = \{0, \ldots, i_1\}, \quad \mathbb{E} = \{i_1, \ldots, i_+ - 1\}, \quad \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{Q} = [0, \ldots, o_+].
\]

Let \( \Sigma^+ = \{k \in \{1, \ldots, \omega^*\} : \Gamma^k \neq \emptyset \} \). In the following, we will show \( \Sigma^+ = \Sigma^+ \). Let \( k \in \Sigma^+ \) and \( x \in \Gamma^k \). Then \( x \geq o_- \). By (A1), there exists \( y \in (N_0 + i) \setminus \mathcal{O} \), such that \( y \rightarrow x \). Hence \( y \in \mathcal{Q} \) is in an open class. This further shows \( \mathbb{Q} \neq \emptyset \), and hence \( \Sigma^+ \subseteq \Sigma^+ \). On the other hand, for any \( k \in \Sigma^+ \setminus \mathcal{O} \), \( \Gamma^k = \emptyset \) while \( \mathbb{Q} \neq \emptyset \), this means \( \mathbb{P} = \emptyset \), i.e., there is no closed class in \( \Gamma^k \), which is impossible since \( \Gamma^k \) is closed by Lemma 3.2. Hence \( \Sigma^+ = \Sigma^+ \) (this holds trivially with the same argument when \( \mathbb{T} = \emptyset \)).

Next we show the expressions for \( \Gamma^k \cap (\omega^* N_0 + c_+) \), and determine the sets \( \Sigma^+ \) and \( \Sigma^- \). Let \( k = 1, \ldots, \omega^* \). On one hand, for any \( x \in \omega^* N_0 + [(i_+ - k + 1)/\omega^*] \omega^* + k - 1 \), we have
\[
x \geq [(i_+ - k + 1)/\omega^*] \omega^* + k - 1 \geq i_+ = \max \{i_+, o_-\} = c_+,
\]
which implies that
\[
\omega^* N_0 + [(i_+ - k + 1)/\omega^*] \omega^* + k - 1 \leq \Gamma^k \cap (\omega^* N_0 + c_+).
\]
On the other hand, for any \( x \in \Gamma^k \cap \omega^* N_0 + c_+ \), we have \( x \in \omega^* N_0 + k - 1 \) and \( x \geq i_+ \). Hence \( x - k + 1 \geq i_+ - k + 1 \) and \( (x - k + 1)/\omega^* \in N_0 \), which implies that \( (x - k + 1)/\omega^* \geq [(i_+ - k + 1)/\omega^*] \), i.e., \( x \in \omega^* N_0 + [(i_+ - k + 1)/\omega^*] \omega^* + k - 1 \). Hence we show \( \omega^* N_0 + [(i_+ - k + 1)/\omega^*] \omega^* + k - 1 \leq \Gamma^k \cap \omega^* N_0 + c_+ \). For every \( v \in [0, \ldots, \max \{i, o + \omega^*\}] \), let \( k_v = 1 + v - \lfloor v/\omega^* \rfloor \omega^* \). Hence \( 1 \leq k_v \leq \omega^* \) and \( 1 + v - k_v \in \omega^* N_0 \). This shows that \( k_v \in \Sigma^+ \), i.e., \( \Gamma^k \neq \emptyset \), if and only if \( v \in \mathbb{T} \). Recall that \( \mathbb{T} = [o_i, i_1] \). Therefore
\[
\Sigma^+ = \{1 + v - \lfloor v/\omega^* \rfloor \omega^* : v \in [o, i_1]\}, \quad \Sigma^- = \{1 + v - \lfloor v/\omega^* \rfloor \omega^* : v \in [i, o + \omega^*]\},
\]
and the expressions for \( \mathbb{P}(k) \) and \( \mathbb{Q}(k) \) follow directly by definition.

2. Assume \( \mathbb{T} = \emptyset \). Then \( o \geq i \), and hence \( i_+ > o_- \geq o \geq i \), implying \( i = i_+ \leq o \leq o_- \). In this case,
\[
\mathbb{N} = \{0, \ldots, i_+ - 1\}, \quad \mathbb{E} = \{i_+ + 1, \ldots, o_- - 1\}, \quad \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{Q} = \omega^* N_0 + o_-.
\]
Moreover, $\Sigma^+ = \emptyset$ and $\Sigma^- = \{1, \ldots, \omega^*\}$. The rest argument to verify the expressions for $P^{(k)}$ is the same as (1).

We continue to prove the rest statements. (i) When $\#T \geq \omega^*$, i.e., $i - o \geq \omega^*$, we have $\Sigma^+ = [1, \omega^*]_1$, and hence $\#\Sigma^+ = \omega^*$. (ii) When $0 < \#T < \omega^*$, i.e., $0 < i - o < \omega^*$, we have $\#\Sigma^+ = \#T = i - o$. (iii) When $\#T = 0$, i.e., $T = \emptyset$, we have $i \leq o$, and $\Sigma^+ = \emptyset$ and $\#\Sigma^+ = 0$. In all cases, $\#\Sigma^+ = \min \{\omega^*, \max \{0, i(c) - o(c)\}\}$.

Since $\Sigma^+ = \Sigma^*$, we have $\Sigma^+ \neq \emptyset$ implies $T \neq \emptyset$. Moreover, in this case, $\max E < i_+$. By the definition of $i_+$, no escaping state can reach any state in $Q \cup P$, but only can reach another escaping state or a trapping state, since $E$ is open.

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References

such that there will be two points such that $j \to \infty$.

Let $x\mathcal{w.l.o.g.}$ that set a sequence $(\cdots)$ one can get a decreasing sequence $(\cdots)$.

Appendix A. Basic facts in set theory

To be self-contained, we provide two elementary results in set theory.

**Proposition A.1.** Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}$ be non-empty. Then $\dim \text{span } A = 1$ if and only if $A$ has a common divisor if and only if $\gcd(A)$ exists.

**Proof.** If $\gcd(A)$ exists, then clearly $A$ has a common divisor. If $A$ has a common divisor $a$, then necessarily $\text{span } A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d \cdot a$. Hence, $\dim \text{span } A \leq 1$. On the other hand, $A \neq \{0\}$ and $A$ is non-empty, hence $\dim \text{span } A \geq 1$. So $\dim \text{span } A = 1$. If $\dim \text{span } A = 1$, then there exists $a \in \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\text{span } A = \mathbb{Z}^d \cdot a$. Clearly, $a|b$, $\forall b \in \text{span } A$, in particular $a|b$, $\forall b \in A$. Hence, $A$ has a common divisor $a$. Since $A \neq \{0\}$ and $A$ is non-empty, then the set of common divisors is finite, and denoted by $\{a_1, \ldots, a_k\}$. We will show by contradiction that $A$ has a gcd. Assume $a_i \leq a_k$ (recall $\leq$ respects the order by the first coordinate) for all $1 \leq i \leq k$ and that $A$ does not have a gcd. Then $\frac{a_i}{a_k} = \frac{p}{q}$, $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, for some $i$, such that the fraction is irreducible. Since $a_i|b$ and $a_k|b$ for $b \in A$, then it must be that also $p a_k|b$, contradicting that $a_k$ is the largest among all common divisors. Hence $A$ has a gcd.

**Proposition A.2.** Let $B$ be a non-empty subset of $\mathbb{N}^d_0$. Then $B$ has a finite non-empty minimal set $E$, and $B \subseteq E$.

**Proof.** We first prove the first part of the conclusion. That $E \neq \emptyset$ follows directly from Zorn’s lemma. In the following we show $\#E < \infty$. Suppose $\#E = \infty$. Then there exists $1 \leq k \leq d$ and a sequence $(x^{(j)}_{ij})_{j \geq 1}$ such that $(x^{(j)}_{ik})_{j \geq 1}$ is unbounded. Assume w.l.o.g. $k = 1$ and $x^{(j)}_1 \uparrow \infty$ as $j \to \infty$. If the remaining sets $(x^{(j)}_{ij})_{j \geq 1}$, for $i = 2, \ldots, d$, are bounded, say $x^{(j)}_i \leq M$ for $j \geq 1$, then there will be two points such that $x^{(j)}_i \geq x^{(j)}_j$, contradicting minimality. Hence, we might assume w.l.o.g. that $x^{(j)}_i \uparrow \infty$, for $i = 1, 2$, as $j \to \infty$. Continuing in this fashion yields a sequence $(x^{(j)}_{ij})_{j \geq 1}$ such that $x^{(j)}_j \leq x^{(j+1)}_{ij}$, $j \geq 1$, contradicting minimality. Hence, $E$ is finite.

Next we prove $B \subseteq E$. Suppose there exists $x^{(1)} \in B \setminus E \subseteq B \setminus \{x^{(1)}\}$. Then there exists $x^{(2)} \in B \setminus \{x^{(1)}\}$ such that $x^{(1)} \geq x^{(2)}$. Since $x^{(1)} \notin E$, we have $x^{(2)} \in B \setminus E$. By induction one can get a decreasing sequence $(x^{(j)})_{j \geq 1} \subseteq B \setminus E$ of distinct elements. This is impossible since $\#(x^{(j)}_{ij})_{j \geq 1} \leq \prod_{k=1}^d (x^{(k)}_{ik} + 1)$.
Appendix B. Lemmata for Theorem 3.13

Recall that \( \dim S = 1 \), (A1)-(A2) are assumed for these lemmata, and that \( \omega^* = \gcd(\Omega) \). The first lemma establishes a result on communicability of two states.

**Lemma B.1.** Assume \( \omega^{(1)} = -m_1 \omega^* \in \Omega_- \) and \( \omega^{(2)} = m_2 \omega^* \in \Omega_+ \) with coprime \( m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N} \). Let \( x \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \). If \( \omega^{(1)} \) is active in \( x + (m_1 - 1 + j) \omega^* \) for all \( j \in [1, m_1] \) and \( \omega^{(2)} \) is active in \( x + (j - 1) \omega^* \) for all \( j \in [1, m_1] \), then \( \omega^*[0, m_1 + m_2 - 1] + x \) is communicable. In particular, for all integers \( M \geq m_1 + m_2 - 1 \), if \( \omega^{(1)} \) and \( \omega^{(2)} \) are both active in \( \omega^*[0, M] \), then \( \omega^*[0, M] + x \) is communicable.

**Proof.** Since the following arguments are independent of the specific form of \( \omega^* \), assume w.o.l.g. that \( d = 1 \), \( \omega^* = 1 \) and \( x = 0 \). It then suffices to show that \( [0, m_1 + m_2 - 1] \) is communicable. We first show \([0, \max\{m_1, m_2\} - 1]\) is communicable, and then show \([0, m_1 + m_2 - 1]\) is communicable.

**Step I.** \([0, \max\{m_1, m_2\} - 1]\) is communicable. To see this, we first show that \([0, m_2 - 1]\) is communicable. Then in an analogous way, one can show \([0, m_1 - 1]\) is also communicable. This implies that \([0, \max\{m_1, m_2\} - 1]\) is communicable.

Indeed, there exists a cycle connecting all states in \([0, m_2 - 1]\), which immediately yields that \([0, m_2 - 1]\) is communicable. To prove this, one needs the following elementary identity,

\[
\left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - j m_1: j \in \mathbb{N} = \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - j m_1: j \in [1, m_2] = [0, m_2 - 1],
\]

(a proof is included below) from which it immediately follows that

\[
0 \leq \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - j m_1 \leq \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - (j - 1) m_1 \leq m_1 + m_2 - 1,
\]

which further yields the desired cycle by repeated jumps of \( \omega^{(1)} \) and \( \omega^{(2)} \), connecting the states in \( \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - j m_1: j \in [1, m_2] \),

\[
0 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - m_1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - m_1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - 2 m_1
\]

\[
\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - (j - 1) m_1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - j m_1
\]

\[
\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{(m_2 - 1) m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - (m_2 - 2) m_1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{(m_2 - 1) m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - (m_2 - 1) m_1
\]

\[
\rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{m_2 m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - (m_2 - 1) m_1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{m_2 m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - m_2 m_1 = 0,
\]

connecting all states \([0, m_2 - 1]\), which must be communicable.

For the reader’s convenience, we here give a proof of the elementary identity (7). On the one hand,

\[
0 \leq \left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - j m_1 < m_2, \text{ for all } j \in \mathbb{N},
\]

which yields

\[
\left\lfloor \frac{j m_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - j m_1: j \in \mathbb{N} \subseteq [0, m_2 - 1].
\]
On the other hand, for all $1 \leq i < j \leq m_2$,

$$\left\lfloor \frac{im_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - im_1 \neq \left\lfloor \frac{jm_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - jm_1.$$  

If this is not so, then

$$(j - i)m_1 = \left( \left\lfloor \frac{jm_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{im_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor \right) m_2,$$

for some $i < j$. Since $0 < j - i < m_2$, and $m_1, m_2$ are coprime, $m_2 \nmid (j - i)m_1$, a contradiction.

From (9), it follows that

$$\# \left\{ \left\lfloor \frac{jm_1}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2 - jm_1 : j \in [1, m_2] \right\} \geq m_2,$$

which together with (8) yields (7).

**Step II.** $[0, m_1 + m_2 - 1]_1$ is communicable, since $x \mod m_1, y \mod m_2 \in [0, \max\{m_1, m_2\} - 1]_1$ for $x, y \in [0, m_1 + m_2 - 1]_1$, and

$$x = (x \mod m_1) + \left\lfloor \frac{x}{m_1} \right\rfloor m_1, \quad y = (y \mod m_2) + \left\lfloor \frac{y}{m_2} \right\rfloor m_2.$$

Then, similarly to Step I, a path from $x$ to $y$ is constructed. The proof is complete. □

The next lemma shows when two states are not reachable from each other.

**Lemma B.2.** Let $c \in \mathbb{N}_0^d$. For any $x, y \in L_c$, if $x - y \not\in \omega^* \mathbb{Z}$, then $x \not\rightarrow y$ and $y \not\rightarrow x$.

**Proof.** We prove $x \not\rightarrow y$ by contradiction. By symmetry, $y \not\rightarrow x$. Suppose $x \rightarrow y$, then there exists a path from $x$ to $y$ realized by a finite ordered set of (possibly repeated) jumps $\{\omega^{(j)}\}_{1 \leq j \leq m}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $y - x = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega^{(j)}$. Since $\omega^{(j)} \in \omega^* \mathbb{Z}$, then $y - x \in \omega^* \mathbb{Z}$, which is a contradiction. □

The following lemma guarantees connectedness of a discrete set.

**Lemma B.3.** Let $U = \{u^{(j)}\}_{j=1}^{m} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and define $u^*_i$ by

$$u^*_i = \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} u_i^{(j)}, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq d.$$  

Then for every $c \geq u^*$, $L_c \cap \overline{U}$ is a non-empty lattice interval.

**Proof.** Recall that if $A, B \subseteq L_c$ are both lattice intervals, and $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$, then $A \cap B$ and $A \cup B$ are also lattice intervals. We use this property to prove the conclusion. Indeed,

$$\overline{U} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} \overline{\{u^{(j)}\}}.$$

If $c \geq u^*$, then $c \in L_c \cap \overline{\{u^{(j)}\}}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq d$. Moreover, $L_c \cap \overline{\{u^{(j)}\}}$ is a lattice interval, since $L_c$ is a lattice interval, and $\{u^{(j)}\}$ is a convex set in $\mathbb{N}_0^d$. Hence $L_c \cap \overline{U} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} (L_c \cap \overline{\{u^{(j)}\}})$ is also a lattice interval containing $c$. □

The following lemma guarantees that we can generate the sets $\mathcal{I}$, etc., in terms of a finite set of jump vectors.
Lemma B.4. Let \((\Omega, \mathcal{F})\) be given with \(\omega^* = \gcd(\Omega)\). Then there exists a finite set \(\tilde{\Omega} \subseteq \Omega\) such that \(\gcd(\tilde{\Omega}) = \omega^*\) and

\[
\bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_+} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_+, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_-} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_-, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_0} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_0, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_+} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O}_+, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_-} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O}_-, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_0} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O},
\]

where \(\tilde{\Omega}_\pm = \{\omega \in \tilde{\Omega}: \text{sgn}(\omega_1) = \pm 1\}\).

Proof. By Proposition A.2, \(\mathcal{T}_+\) has a finite minimal set, say \(E\), such that \(\mathcal{T}_+ \subseteq \mathcal{F}\). Since \(\mathcal{T}_+ = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_+} \mathcal{T}_\omega\), then for \(x \in E\), we have \(x \in \mathcal{T}_\omega\) for some \(\omega \in \Omega_+\). By the definition of minimal element, \(x \in I_\omega\). Hence \(E \subseteq \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega(I_+)} I_\omega\) for some finite set \(\Omega(I_+) \subseteq \Omega_+\), implying that

\[
\bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega(I_+)} \mathcal{T}_\omega \subseteq \mathcal{T}_+ \subseteq \mathcal{F} \subseteq \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega(I_+)} \mathcal{T}_\omega,
\]

that is, \(\mathcal{T}_+ = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega(I_+)} \mathcal{T}_\omega\). Hence for any set \(\Omega''\) such that \(\Omega(I_+) \subseteq \Omega'' \subseteq \Omega_+\), we have \(\mathcal{T}_+ = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega''} \mathcal{T}_\omega\). Let \(\Omega'(\mathcal{T}_+) = \Omega(I_+) \cup \Omega(I_-)\). Then \(\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_+ \cup \mathcal{T}_- = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega'(\mathcal{T}_+)} \mathcal{T}_\omega\). Similarly,

\[
\overline{\mathcal{O}_+} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega'(\mathcal{O}_+)} \mathcal{O}_+, \quad \overline{\mathcal{O}_-} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega'(\mathcal{O}_-)} \mathcal{O}_-, \quad \overline{\mathcal{O}} = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega'(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O},
\]

for some finite \(\Omega'(\mathcal{O}) \subseteq \Omega\), where \(\Omega'(\mathcal{O})_\pm = \{\omega \in \Omega'(\mathcal{O}): \text{sgn}(\omega_1) = \pm 1\}\). By the definition of \(\text{gcd}\), \(\omega^*\) is a common divisor of any subset of \(\Omega\), and there exists \(-m_1\omega^* \in \Omega_-\) and \(m_2\omega^* \in \Omega_+\) with \(m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N}\) coprime. Let \(\tilde{\Omega} = \Omega(I) \cup \Omega'(\mathcal{O}) \cup \{-m_1\omega^*, m_2\omega^*\}\). Then \(\gcd(\tilde{\Omega}) = \omega^*\) and

\[
\bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega(I+)} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_+, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega(I-)} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_-, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_0} \mathcal{T}_\omega = \mathcal{T}_0, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega(I+)} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O}_+, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega(I-)} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O}_-, \quad \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega_0} \mathcal{O}_\omega = \mathcal{O},
\]

where \(\tilde{\Omega}_\pm = \{\omega \in \tilde{\Omega}: \text{sgn}(\omega_1) = \pm 1\}\). \(\square\)

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