		t as a ran 8° or s	4/15/14
	Math explanation	,	
Basic example:	T S C - never a sweater two	20072 1/11 2 1000	1.
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<u> </u>	[regular/irregular; set of states a transition matrix; ab	oso-bing (stale us. cha	ia) vs. transi
	B C A	- fo 447	
Cananical form:	B 0 1/4 0 0 0	Q - 13 - 1/2 -	and the company of the control of th
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(i.	Proof:		anti ]
Fundamental	Define $N = (I-Q)^{-1}$ $(I-Q)(I+Q)^{+1}$	624.467) = . I-	Q ntipy
matrix:	- N= /F+ 07 F0 1/97)-1	7 1 1/2	7-0 7)
- Control of the cont	$N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$ $I + (Q + Q)$	02t-10n= N	<u>.                                    </u>
<b>.</b> ( <b>a</b>		[1/2 1/4]	
	$N = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/4 \\ -1/3 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(1)(\frac{1}{2}) - (-\frac{1}{3})(\frac{1}{4})} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{12}{5}$	1/2	
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4 [18] 14	With N. we can determine he	ow many time steps	it takes to ae	t to the	
`	With N, we can determine how many time steps it takes to get to the absorbing state from a given state				
			100		
	Nalso gives the expected number	er of times that the p	1 1	ransient	
	state (s;) if it started in the transien	t state si	18 18 18		And the second s
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