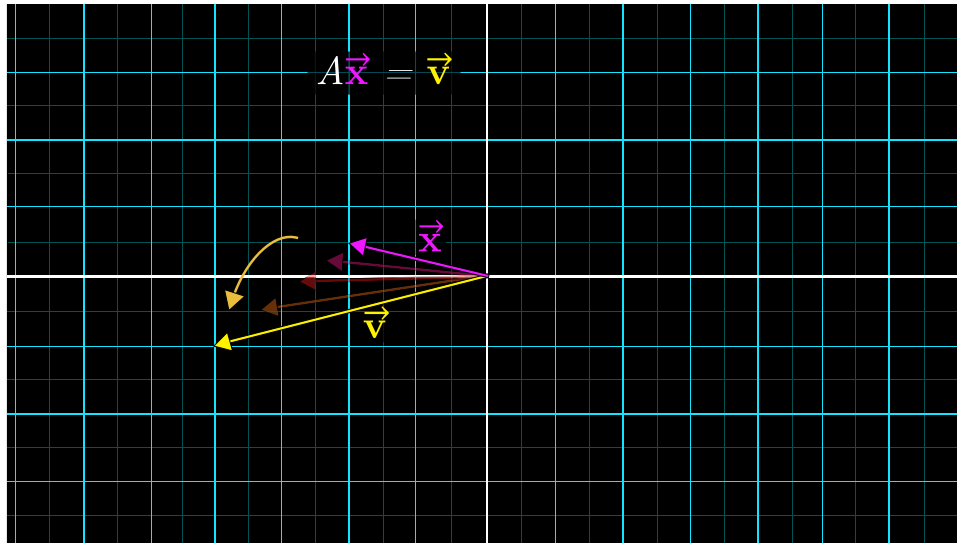
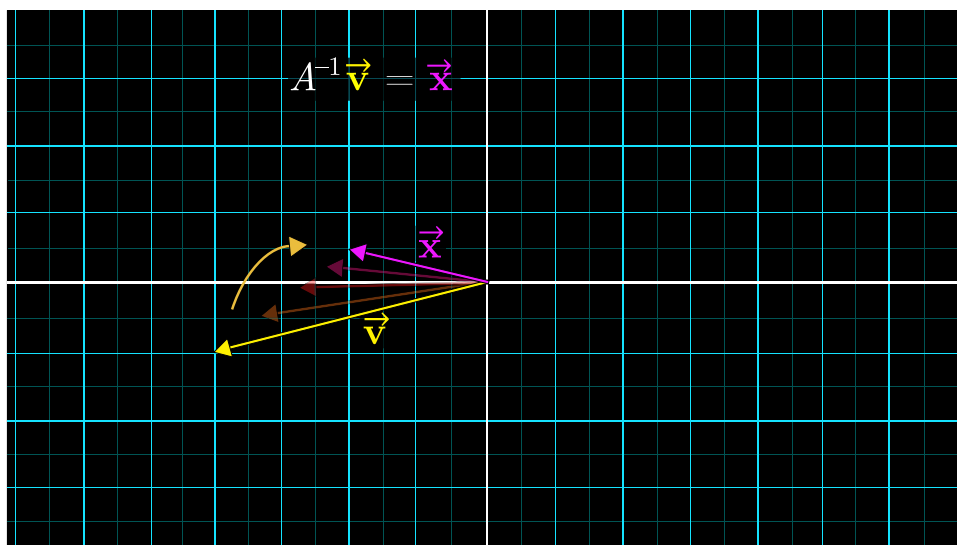


# Inverse matrices

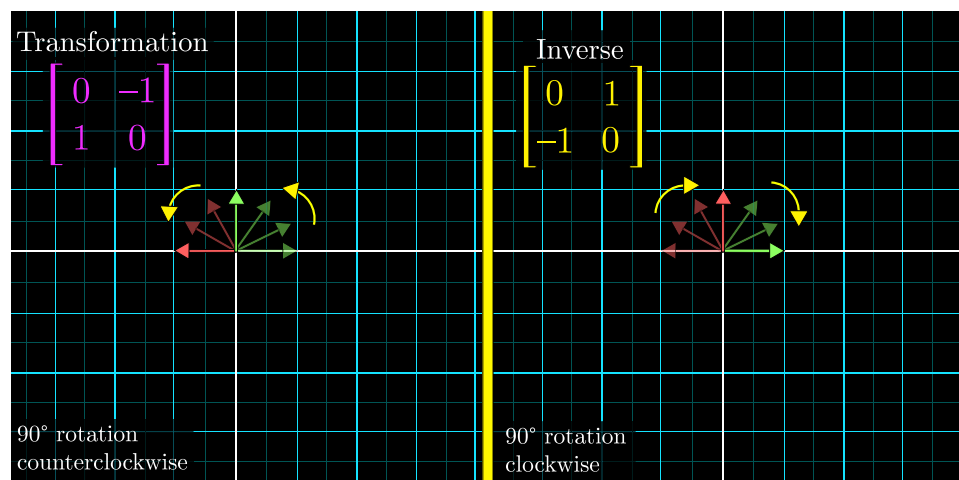
The matrix  $A$  corresponds to some linear transformation, so solving  $A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{v}$  means we're looking for a vector  $\mathbf{x}$  which, after applying that transformation, lands on  $\mathbf{v}$



I want to find the original vector, just multiply the vector  $\mathbf{v}$  to the inverse of matrix  $A$



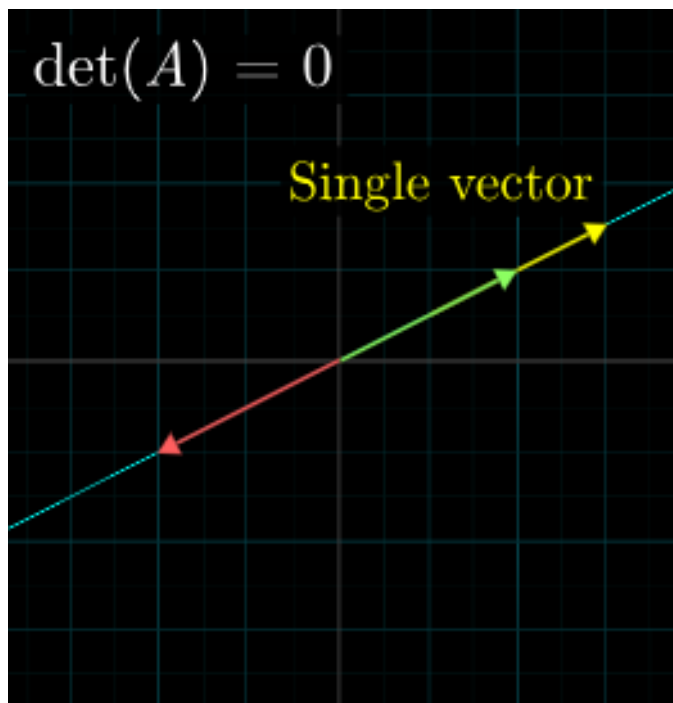
## Example of transformation and inverse



## Irreversibility

when the determinant *is* zero, and the transformation associated with the system of equations squishes space into a smaller dimension, there is no inverse.

When the columns of this matrix are linearly dependent



It's still possible that a solution exists even when there is no inverse, it's just that when your transformation squishes space onto, say, a line, you have to be lucky enough to have the vector  $\vec{v}$  live somewhere on that line.

