Sure, I'd be happy to help you with that. Here is the step by step process for finding the inverse of a matrix using Gaussian elimination:

1. Start with the matrix you want to find the inverse of, and augment it with the identity matrix of the same size.

For example, let's consider the matrix A:

```
A = [2 3]
    [4 5]
```

The augmented matrix would be:

```
[ 2  3 | 1  0 ]
[ 4  5 | 0  1 ]
```

2. Perform row operations to transform the left-hand side of the augmented matrix into the identity matrix. Keep track of the same row operations done on the right-hand side.

We can use the following row operations to transform the first column of the matrix to have a 1 in the first row:

- Divide the first row by 2:

```
[ 1 3/2 | 1/2 0   ]
```

```
[ 4   5 | 0   1   ]
```

- Subtract 4 times the first row from the second row:

```
[ 1 3/2 | 1/2 0   ]
[ 0 -1   |-2   1   ]
```

We can now transform the second column of the matrix to have a 1 in the second row:

- Multiply the second row by -1:

```
[ 1 3/2 | 1/2 0   ]
[ 0  1   | 2  -1   ]
```

- Subtract 3/2 times the second row from the first row:

```
[ 1 0 | -1/2 3/2 ]
[ 0 1 | 2    -1  ]
```

The left-hand side of the augmented matrix is now the identity matrix, and the right-hand side contains the inverse of the original matrix A:

```
[ 2 3 ]^-1 =
[-1/2 3/2]
[ 2  -1 ]
```

So the inverse of A is:

```
[ -1/2  3/2 ]
[  2    -1  ]
```

I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any further questions.