<u>Aufgabe</u>: Berechne die Inverse von $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$.

I 2 I 1 1	1 12	3 312	1 12	0	0	- 3 II "	1 0	1 2 0	32 - 32	1212	0 - 3 - 2	0
11 4	5 - 2	6	0 - 2	1	0	- ⊘- III ₁₁₁	0 0	1 0	0	- 3	30	0
T 7	8	9	0	0	1	111 (1)	0	0	1	43	1	-23
-7:I' - 7	- 72	- 21/2	- 7	0	D	I III	1 0	121	0	0 13	-32-16	1
$\mathbf{II}_{c} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{AI}_{c} \qquad \mathbf{O}$	3 ①	0	-2 - 2/3	1 13	0	$\mathbf{I}_{m} = \mathbf{I}_{m} \mathbf{I}_{m}$		<u>(4)</u>	0	-23	43	0
<u>ш'=ш-7-1' О</u>	9 2	- 3/2	- 7	0	1	I"= I"- 1		0	0	1 3	- 5	1
- ½·III	- 92	0	3	- 3/2	0	- I"	1	0	0	43	- 5	1
	0	-312	- 12	-3	1	II "1	0	1	0	-3	3	0
		(1)	43	1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	шщ	0	0	1	\$	1	-23
								F.		A-1		

Lösung:
$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$