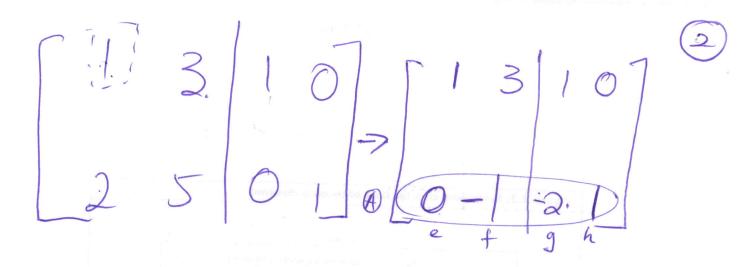
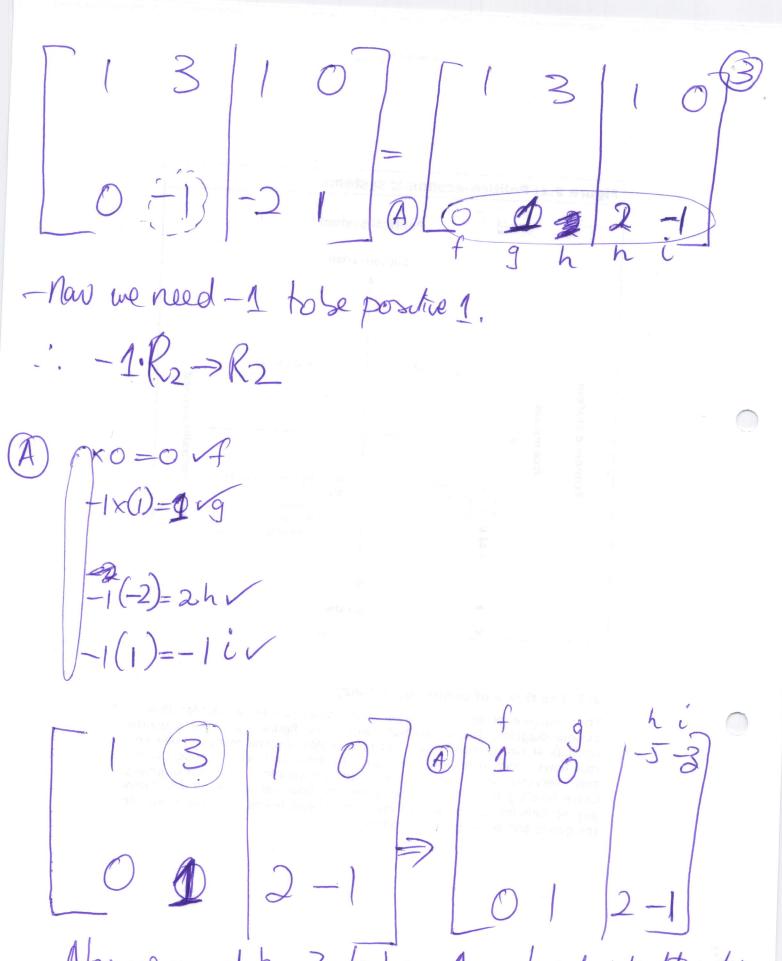
again vang gettig inverse of matrix P we cont two by two



· already howe 1, top left, but
Need 0 below where 2 is.

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{2} - 2 + 2 = 0$$
 / e  
=  $\frac{1}{2} - 2 \times 3 + 5$  - 6 + 5 = - |  $\sqrt{f}$   
=  $\frac{1}{2} - 2 \times 1 + 0$  - 2 + 0 = 2.  $\sqrt{g}$   
=  $\frac{1}{2} \times 0 + 1$  0 + 1 = |  $\sqrt{f}$ 



- Now we need the 3 to be 1 to get identifications

-3x1) +3=3+3=0 gv

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

- Invere

TO ART OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

THE RESERVENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

$$-2.R_1 + R_2 - R_3$$
  
 $-2.R_2 + R_3 - R_3$ 

$$raw2:-2(1)+2=$$
 $-2+2=0$ 
 $-2(-2)+3\Rightarrow$ 
 $-4+3=7$ 

$$-2(-1)+0$$

$$+2+0$$

$$-2(0)+1$$

$$0+1$$

$$-2(1)+0$$

$$-2+0$$

$$raw3 = -2(1) + 2 = -2 + 2 = 6$$

$$-2(-2) + 0$$

$$4+0=4$$

$$-2(-1)+(-1)=$$

$$-2(-1)+(-1)=2-1=1-2(0)+0=0-2(1)+0=-2+0$$

need to get 7 to be 1.

reneed O for 2 and 4

⇒get 1 f /4 :-7.R3->R3

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot R_3 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1$$
  
 $-\frac{2}{4} \cdot R_3 + R_2 - R_2$ 

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$