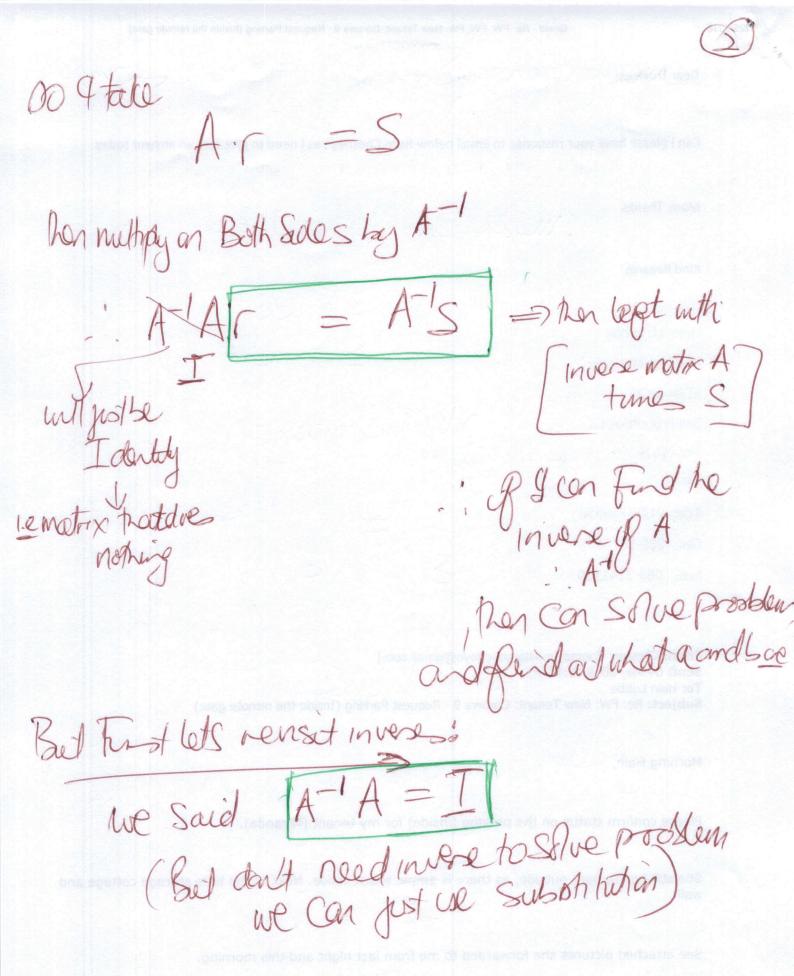
Inverse; Solong heapper Bonara problems and gaussian Elimenation. 7 Traly strong apples Bonares pressen! 2a + 3b = 810a + b = 13unle it a matrix and vector $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 10 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$ read to fland what wester ris toget (8,13) But what matrix an I we formitiply with A to get Identity · A-1 A=I A-1 is Called inverse

So what A-1 does, it reverses what
A does as gus me I doubte

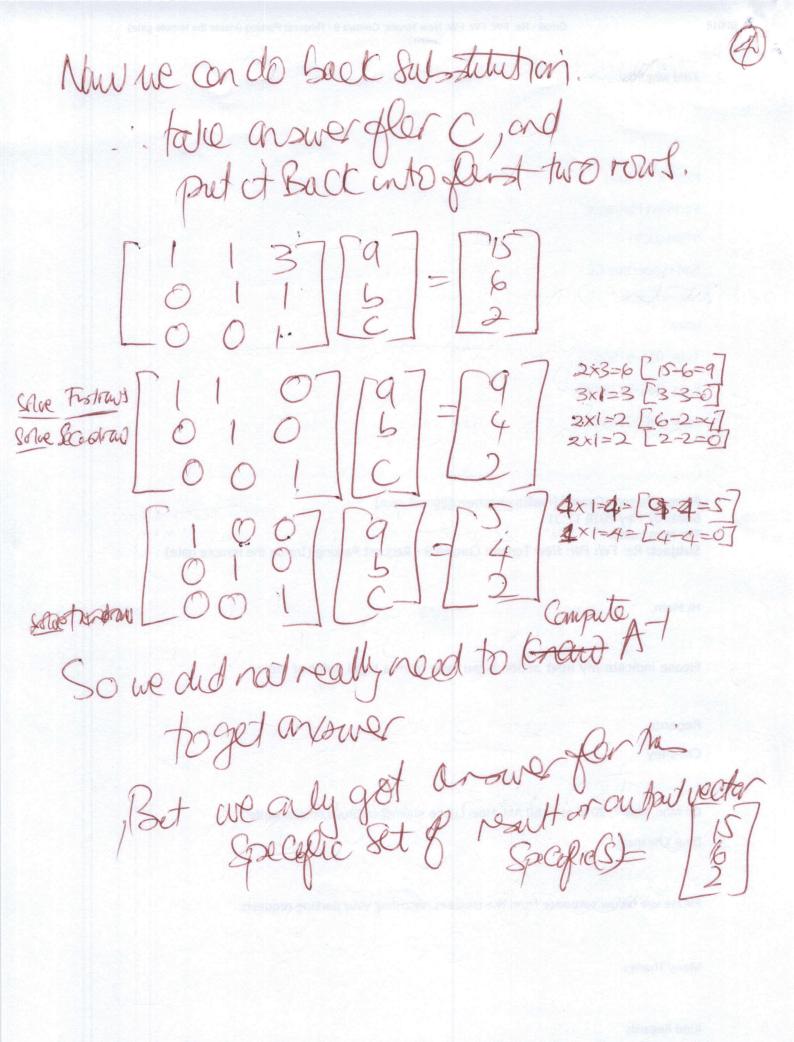


By looking at a slightly more complicated problem: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 21 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$ Deas p state a, S, C. Past raw, fran secondraw a, Se, I have not really changed anything ... I con make problem semples by doing this.

using a process of Elimeration. Subject raw 1 from raw 2 we get B Subject raw 1 from raw 3, we get B 1 1 3 [9] = 6 @ 3 0 0 -1 [C] = 2 B -C = -2 = +C = 2naw we have a trangular matrix:

- every muy below the diagonal is 300 reduced it to echolon from.

all numbers below (coadig) diagonal 6 /M.



700 we did -> Elenenation => Back Substitution (puting number forc ons) => to solve solution, and most Campulationally cofficient way todard alsononce: Paroformed A Mito I dontity Matrix. and the cull be the key to flerding the Invoice