also hat die Matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ die

Inverse $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{23} & \frac{1}{23} \\ \frac{5}{23} & \frac{-3}{23} \end{pmatrix}$

<u>weiteres Beispiel:</u>

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|l}
2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \\
\hline
2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \mathrm{I} \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \mathrm{II}-\mathrm{III} \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \mathrm{III} \\
\hline
2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{II} \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \mathrm{II} \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \mathrm{III} \\
\hline
1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \mathrm{I}/2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 &
\end{array}$$

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