

# Computation of Matrix Inverses

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & -5 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_1 - R_2 \\ 2R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_2 \end{array} \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -7 & 11 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ -2R_2 - R_3 \\ 7R_2 + 3R_3 \end{array} \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & -6 & 10 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 & 8 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & -11 & -3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_1 + R_3 \\ R_2 + R_3 \\ -R_3 \end{array} \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 & 8 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & -11 & -3 \end{array} \right] R_1 - R_2
 \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -5 & 8 & 2 \\ 7 & -11 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ R_1 + R_2 \\ R_1 + R_3 \end{array} \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] -R_2 \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right] 4R_2 + R_3
 \end{aligned}$$

We see that there is no inverse since a zero row has appeared in the left half of the augmented matrix.

# Computation of Matrix Inverses

## Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_1 - R_2 \\ R_2 - R_3 \\ R_3 - R_4 \\ R_4 \end{array}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Note that at each step of Gaussian elimination, you have to decide what row operations to make, and usually during the early iterations, there are quite many options to choose from. This example also shows that “intelligent” choices will make the elimination easier and terminate faster.