

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

← additive inverse
(-3 + 7 = 0)

$$-3 \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$$

$$-2 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= 2 \times 4 - 3 \times 2 \\ &= 8 - 6 = 2 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}{2}$$

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

← multiplication inverse
 2^{-1} inverse of 2 = 3
 $\equiv 3 \pmod{5}$

$$\because 2 \times 3 = 6 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$A^{-1} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$12 \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$$

$$6 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$9 \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$$

$$16 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$