Definition

If A is an $n \times n$ matrix then for $1 \le i, j \le n$ the (i, j)-minor of A is the matrix A_{ij} obtained by deleting the i^{th} row and j^{th} column of A.

Example.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

Definition

If A is an $n \times n$ matrix and $1 \le i, j \le n$ then the ij-cofactor of A is the number

$$C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}$$

Example.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

Theorem

Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix.

1) For any $1 \le i \le n$ we have

$$\det A = a_{i1}C_{i1} + a_{i2}C_{i2} + \ldots + a_{in}C_{in}$$

(cofactor expansion across the i^{th} row).

2) For any $1 \le j \le n$ we have

$$\det A = a_{1j}C_{1j} + a_{2j}C_{2j} + \ldots + a_{nj}C_{nj}$$

(cofactor expansion down the j^{th} column).

Example.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Example. Compute the determinant of the following matrix:

Γ	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	e	0	0	0	3	0	0	0]
	0	2	0	0	π	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	6	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	7	0	-4	0	0	3	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 5	0	1	0	4	3	2	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	7	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
L	0	0	0	0	2	8	9	0	3	3	2	5	6	3	8	9	2	6	2	2	1]