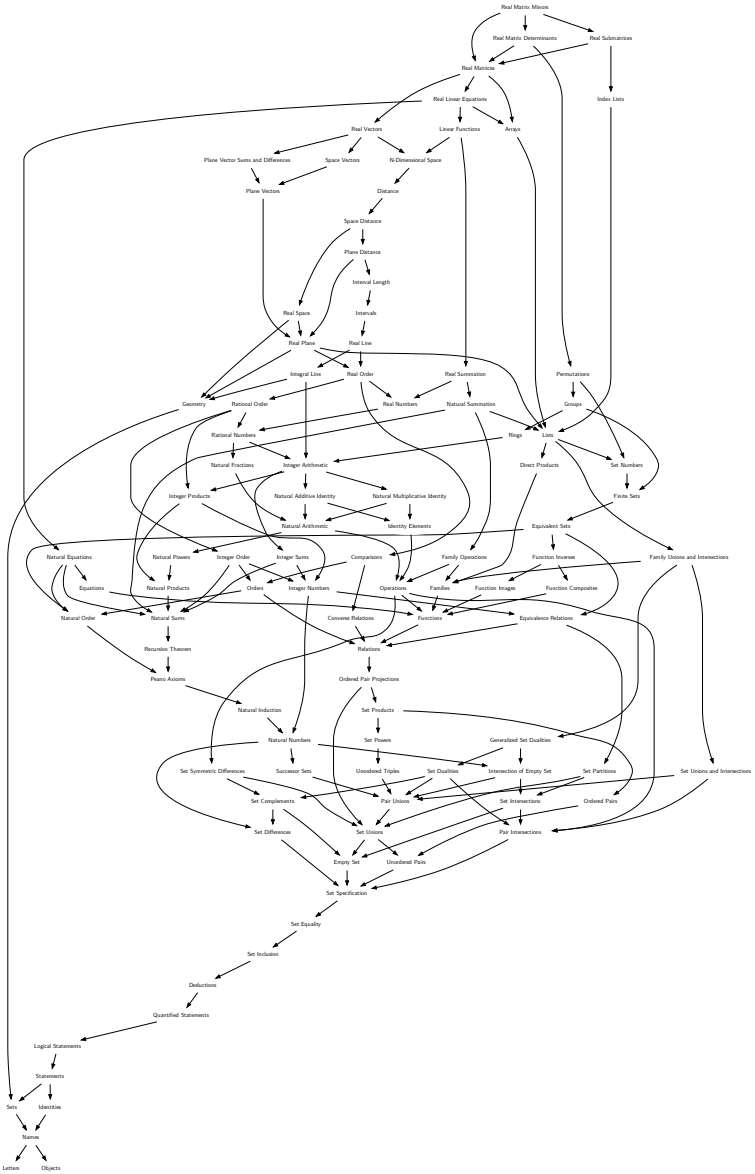
Definition

Given a square matrix $A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, a real number $m \in \mathbf{R}$ is a *minor* of A if

$$m = \det A_{I,J}$$

for some $I \subset \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and $J \subset \{1, \ldots, m\}$. The number a is a *principal minor* if $I = J$. It is called the (i, j) *minor* if it is

$$\det A_{I-\{i\},J-\{j\}}.$$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