- with(LinearAlgebra):
 # First express the matrix (N=2)
- A := Matrix([[a, b, e, f], [c, d, g, h], [0, 0, i, j], [0, 0, k, l]])

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} a & b & e & f \\ c & d & g & h \\ 0 & 0 & i & j \\ 0 & 0 & k & l \end{bmatrix}$$
 (1)

> Determinant(A)

$$a dil - a djk - b cil + b cjk$$
 (2)

- # This is the answer, the only thing now is to identify the result
- \rightarrow det $a := a \cdot d c \cdot b$

$$det \ a := a \, d - c \, b \tag{3}$$

$$det \ b \coloneqq e \ h - g f \tag{4}$$

$$det \ c \coloneqq i \, l - k \, j \tag{5}$$

$$adil-adjk-bcil+bcjk (6)$$

> $det_b := e \cdot h - g \cdot f$ | $det_b := e \cdot h - g \cdot f$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ | $det_c := i \cdot l - k \cdot j$ # Look, same answer, thus it can be done like this.