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3 main diagonals:  $a \cdot e \cdot i + b \cdot f \cdot g + c \cdot d \cdot h$ minus 3 off diagonals:  $-c \cdot e \cdot g - a \cdot f \cdot h - b \cdot d \cdot i$ 

 $2 \times 2$  has 2 terms,  $3 \times 3$  has 6 terms,  $4 \times 4$  has 24 terms. Do you see a pattern?

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$$\begin{array}{c|c} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{array} \xrightarrow{n} a_{ij} \cdot (-1)^{i+j} \cdot \text{Det of matrix obtained by eliminating row i and column j} \end{array}$$

where we have fixed *i* or *j* as the row or column we are expanding along. For example:  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{2j} \cdot (-1)^{2+j} \cdot \text{Det of matrix obtained by eliminating row 2 and column j}$   $= a_{21} \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ h & i \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ g & i \end{vmatrix} + a_{23} \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ g & h \end{vmatrix}$   $= d \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ h & i \end{vmatrix} + e \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ g & i \end{vmatrix} + f \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ g & h \end{vmatrix}$