

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -7 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -7 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -7 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -16 - (-56) = 40$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2-1}{n^3+2n} \quad \text{LSE } \leq bu = \frac{1}{n}, bu > 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{a_n \geq 0} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ D}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{bu} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3-n}{n^3+2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{n^2}} = 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ D}$$

$$(3) \int e^{x+1} + x + \frac{2x^2}{x^2+1} dx = \int e^{x+1} + x + 2 \frac{x^2+1-1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\leq e^{x+1} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2(x - \arctan x)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -7 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -14 + 49 = 35$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^3+2n} \quad \text{L.S.S } b_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^3} \geq 0$$

$$a_n \geq 0$$

$$= n^{-3/2} \quad \sum n^{-3/2} \downarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^3+2n} \cdot \frac{n^3}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{n^2}} = 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_n \downarrow$$

$$(3) \int 2e^{x+1} + \cos x + \frac{3x^2}{x^2+1} dx = \int 2e^{x+1} + \cos x + 3 \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx$$

$$= 2e^{x+1} + \sin x + 3x - 3 \arctan x$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$