

$$19. \vec{r}'(t) = te^t \vec{i} - t^2 \vec{j} + 3\vec{k} \quad \vec{r}(0) = 4\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k} \leftarrow$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \int (te^t \vec{i} - t^2 \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}) dt$$

<u>S</u>		<u>D</u>		<u>I</u>
+	→	t		e^t
-	→	1		e^t
+		0		e^t

$$\vec{r}(t) = (te^t - e^t) \vec{i} - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \vec{j} + 3t \vec{k} + \vec{C}$$



$$4\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k} = (0e^0 - e^0) \vec{i} - \frac{1}{3}(0)^3 \vec{j} + 3(0) \vec{k} + \vec{C}$$

$$4\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k} = -\vec{i} + \vec{C}$$

$$4\vec{i} + \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k} = \vec{C}$$

$$5\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k} = \vec{C}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (te^t - e^t) \vec{i} - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \vec{j} + 3t \vec{k} + 5\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}$$

$$= (te^t - e^t + 5) \vec{i} + (-\frac{1}{3}t^3 + 2) \vec{j} + (3t - 1) \vec{k}$$