(14) Determinar el dominio y la derivada de las siguientes funciones vectoriales:

(a)
$$r(t) = \left(\ln(4-t^2), t^3, \arctan(t)\right)$$

$$\operatorname{Dom}\left(r(t) = \ln(4-t^2)\right) = \left(-2, 2\right) \qquad \operatorname{Dom}\left(r(t) = t^3\right) = \mathbb{R} \qquad \operatorname{Dom}\left(r(t) = \operatorname{arctan}(t)\right) = \mathbb{R}$$

Entonces, $\operatorname{Dom}(r) = \left(-2, 2\right)$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\ln(4-t^2)\right) = \frac{-2t}{4-t^2} \qquad \frac{d}{dt}\left(t^3\right) = 3t^2 \qquad \frac{d}{dt}\left(\operatorname{arctan}(t)\right) = \frac{1}{t^2+1}$$

$$\operatorname{Indepente}_{t} = r^3(t) = \left(\frac{-2t}{4-t^2}, 3t^2, \frac{1}{t^2+1}\right)$$

(b) $r(t) = t\mathbf{a} + \langle \mathbf{b}, t\mathbf{c} \rangle \mathbf{d}$, donde $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \ \mathbf{y} \ \mathbf{d}$ son vectores.

Tenendo en cuento que t es uno constante,
$$\frac{d}{dt}$$
 $(ta + \langle b, tc \rangle d) = a + \langle b, c \rangle d$