

$$28) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x}{e^x} & x < 0 \\ x^2 + ax + b & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Domf = \mathbb{R} .

DERIBAGARIZIA ZATUKO : JARRAIA ZAN BETAR DA
ETA ALBO DERIBATNAK BARDINAK ETA FINITOK
IZAN BETAR DIRA

JARRAITASUNA $\left. \begin{array}{l} \exists f(x_0) \\ \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \end{array} \right\} f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

1) $f(0) = 0^2 + a \cdot 0 + b = b$.

limita existituko:

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-x}{e^x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 + ax + b = b \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \\ \boxed{b=1} \end{array} \right.$

3) $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$.

DERIBAGARRITASUNA

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1 \cdot e^x - (1-x) \cdot e^x}{(e^x)^2} = \frac{-1 - 1 + x}{e^x} = \frac{x-2}{e^x}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{e^x} & x < 0 \\ 2x+a & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-2}{e^x} = -2 \\ f'(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x+a = a \end{array} \right\}$$

Albo deribatutak berdindu
eta funtzioa izotiko

$$\boxed{a=-2}$$

ONDORIOZ $b=1, a=-2$ denean $f(x)$ DERIBAGARRIA
da \mathbb{R} osoan.