

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

Domf = R.

DERIBAGARILIA RATKO: JARNAIA PAN BETMAR DA

ETA ALBO DERIBANAK BARDINAK ETA KNITOAK

I2AN BETMAR Di RA

JARRITASUNA

$$\exists f(x_0)$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$$

$$f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$$

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

limita existitako:

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

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

DERIBAGARITASUNA

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

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

$$f'(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-2}{e^x} = -2$$

Albo deribatik bardinak
eta funtak izotako

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

$$f'(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x+a = a$$

ONDORIOZ $b=1, a=-2$ denean $f(x)$ deribagarriz
da R ordau.