

$$f(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{-x}$$

$$A(0; 1) \text{ et } B(-1; 0) \in \mathcal{C}_f$$

T tangente à \mathcal{C}_f en A

$$C(1; 3) \in T$$

$$1) \quad f(x) = uv$$

$$u = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$v = e^{-x}$$

$$u' = 2ax + b$$

$$v' = -e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = u'v + uv' =$$

$$= (2ax + b)e^{-x} + (ax^2 + bx + c)(-e^{-x}) =$$

$$= e^{-x} [2ax + b - (ax^2 + bx + c)] =$$

$$= e^{-x} (2ax + b - ax^2 - bx - c) =$$

$$= e^{-x} (-ax^2 + x(2a - b) + b - c)$$

$$2) A(0; 1) \in \mathcal{C}_f \Rightarrow f(0) = 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$B(-1; 0) \in \mathcal{C}_f \Rightarrow f(-1) = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$T: y = 2x + 1$$

↑ le coefficient directeur
de la tangente est le
nombre dérivé $f'(0)$

car T et \mathcal{C}_f sont tangente en $A(0; 1)$

$$\text{Donc } f'(0) = 2 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$f(0) = \boxed{c = 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= (a \times (-1)^2 + b \times (-1) + 1) e^{-(-1)} = \\ &= (a - b + 1) e = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{a = b - 1}$$

$$f'(a) = b - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 3}$$

$$a = b - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

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

$$f(x) = (2x^2 + 3x + 1) e^{-x}$$