2ad. 1  

$$x^{6} + 3x^{3} + 1 = y^{4}$$
  
 $\Delta x^{3} = 9 - 4(1 - y^{4}) = 5 + 4y^{4} = 0$   
 $5 + (2y^{2})^{2} = 1$ 

$$1, 4, 9, 16$$

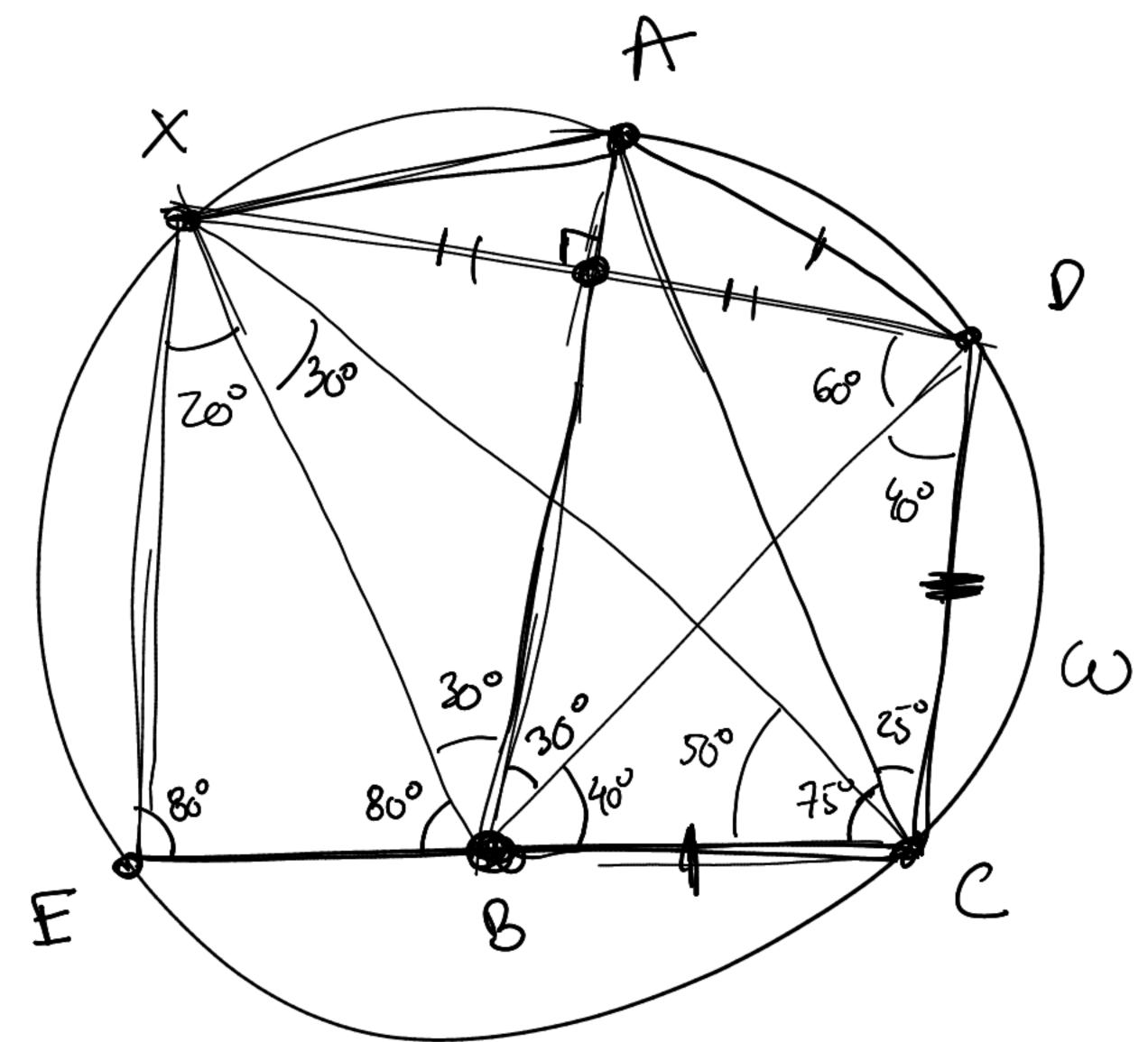
$$24^2 = 2 \quad 4 = \pm 1$$

$$x^{6} + 3x^{3} = 0$$
  $x^{3}(x^{3} + 3) = 0$   $x^{3}(x^{3} + 3) = 0$ .

5+ (242) = D

$$(x,y) = 1 (0,1), (0,-1)$$

Zad. 2



X-odbicie D względem AB

=> XBD- nownoboc 2UY.

 $\Rightarrow XA = AD$ 

XB = XD oraz BC = CD

=> XC dwosiecma & BCD => & XCB=50°

=) & XICA = 25° = & ACD

=> CA-dursie crua & XCD => X leig na Q.

Lewwainuy, èe -> leesty -> XE//DC => XECD - trapez

=> CE = XD = BD.

2ad.3 Wykorzystamy fajną nierowność atb > \a2+52 + Jab \ab \a1620 2 Ceuchy - Schwarza many:  $\left(1^{3}\sqrt{\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{2}}+1\cdot\sqrt{ab}\right)^{2}\leq\left(1+1\right)\left(\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{2}+ab\right)$ = (a+b)2 => a+b>  $\sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} + \sqrt{ab}$ . Wearry a=x, b=1 >> √x2+1 + √x ≤ x+1

$$(xy) = \sqrt{x^{2}+1} + \sqrt{x} = x+1$$

$$(xy) = \sqrt{x^{2}+1} + \sqrt{y^{2}+1} + \sqrt{z^{2}+1} = x+y+z+3-\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{z}$$

$$(xy) = (x+1) + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = x+y+z+3-\sqrt{x}$$

$$(xy) = (x+1) + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = x+y+z+3-\sqrt{x}$$

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$$(xy) = (x+1) + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = x+y+z+3-\sqrt{x}$$

$$(xy) = (x+1) + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{$$

Zad:4

$$a^2+b=(a+c)^2$$

$$a^2+b=a^2+2ac+c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $b = 2ac + c^2$ 

$$c^{2}$$
le +  $a$ alec +  $3a^{2}$  =  $0$ 

$$\frac{1}{C} = -\frac{2ak \pm \sqrt{4a^2k^2 + 12a^2k}}{k} = -\frac{2ak \pm 2a\sqrt{k^2 + 3k}}{k}$$

$$= 2 le^2 + 3le = 0$$

$$3a^{2} = 2ac + c^{2} = b$$

Zad. 5

2023 = 7.17.71

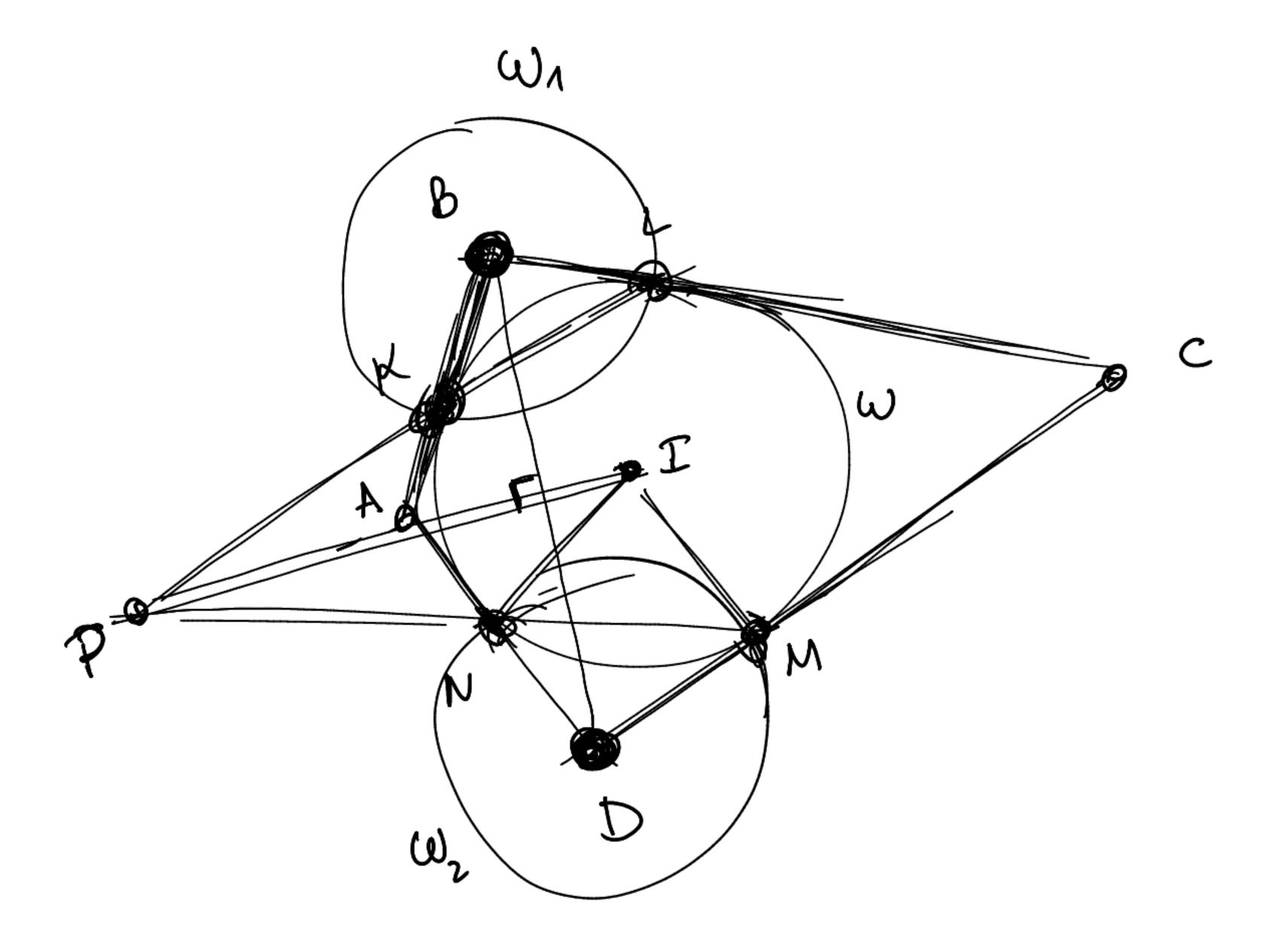
więc ma 12 dzielników (razem z ujemnymi)

Jesilli P(x) Q(x) = 2023 ma 25 rozwiązań

to Fle D(2023) P(x) = k ma > 3 rozwiązania

więc dleg P>3, bo jak nie to P musiata tyć statą.

analogicznie dla Q(x).



 $\omega_{\Lambda}$  - Olerag o snodlen B i promieniu BK = BL  $\omega_{Z}$  - Olerag o snodlen D i promieniu DM = DN  $Pot(P, \omega) = PK \cdot PL = PN \cdot PM = Pot(P, \omega_{\Lambda}) = Pot(P, \omega_{Z})$   $Pot(P, \omega) = PK \cdot PL = PN \cdot PM = Pot(P, \omega_{\Lambda}) = Pot(P, \omega_{Z})$   $Pot(I, \omega_{\Lambda}) = IK^{2} = IN^{2} = Pot(I, \omega_{Z})$   $Pot(I, \omega_{\Lambda}) = IK^{2} = IN^{2} = Pot(I, \omega_{Z})$   $Pot(I, \omega_{\Lambda}) = IK^{2} = IN^{2} = Pot(I, \omega_{Z})$ 

PI = os potegona la posta tacracoa s'roulle union = BD.

Zad. 7 Table roastawience jest noiline Ma n=0,1 (mod4). ornecruy alle) i b(le) jeles pierwsze i drugie uysterpieure liczby le. (a(le) < b(le)). mp. 41134232 a(4)=1, b(4)=5, a(1)=2, b(2)=3.Wigc  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} a(k) + k(k) = 1 + 2t - 1 + 2n = \frac{2n(2n+1)}{2} = n(2n+1)$ . vieury taleic b(h)-a(h)=h  $=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ . 56(le)-a(le)=1+2+...+n  $A = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a(k)$ ,  $B = \sum_{k=1}^{n} b(k)$ A+B=n(2n+1),  $B-A=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ .  $B = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2n(2n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left( 4n^2 + 2n + n^2 + n \right)$  $\beta - n = \frac{n(n+3)}{4} \in 72$  => 4|n(n+3) => n = 0,1 (mod 4). 2023=3 (mod 4) => nie da się. n=0 (mod 4) => 1 aostawiam jako Cwiczenie dla n=1 (mod 4) => 1 caytelnika.

*r* .