

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 36 \end{array}$$

Решите уравнение $(x^2 - 36)^2 + (x^2 + 4x - 12)^2 = 0$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1196 \\ 2x^4 - 72x^2 + 1296 + x^4 + 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 4x + 16x^2 - 48x - 12x^2 - 48x + 144 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$2x^4 + 4x^3 - 8x^2 - 96x + 1440 = 0 \quad / : 2$$

$$x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 48x + 720 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 16 - 4 \cdot (-12) = \\ &= 16 + 48 = \\ &= 64 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \frac{-4 + 8}{2} = 2$$

$$x = \frac{-4-8}{2} = -6$$

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$$(x-2)(x+6)$$

$$(x^2 - 36)^2 + (x^2 + 4x - 12)^2 = 0$$

$$\left((x-6)(x+6)\right)^2 + \left((x+6)(x-2)\right)^2 = 0$$

$$(x-6)^2 \cdot (x+6)^2 + (x+6)^2 (x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$(x+6)^2 \cdot \left((x-6)^2 + (x-2)^2\right) = 0$$

$$(x+6)^2 = 0 \quad (x-6)^2 + (x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 12x + 36 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = 144 - 144 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \quad x = \frac{-12}{2} = -6$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 36 + x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 16x + 40 = 0 \quad / :2$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 20 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = -16 < 0 \text{ - HEI}$$

Найдите значение выражения $41a - b + 45$, если $\frac{a - 6b + 5}{6a - b + 5} = 7$.

$$a - 6b + 5 = 7(6a - b + 5)$$

$$a - 6b + 5 = 42a - 7b + 35$$

$$a - 6b + 5 - 42a + 7b - 35 = 0$$

$$-41a + b - 30 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$41a - b + 30 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{41a - b + 30 + 15}_{0} \quad \} \quad 15$$

Решите уравнение $x^3 + 5x^2 = 4x + 20$.

$$x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x - 20 = 0$$

$$x^2(x+5) - 4(x+5) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x + 5) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad x + 5 = 0$$

$$\underline{x = \pm 2}$$

$$\underline{x = -5}$$

Решите уравнение $(x^2 - 9)^2 + (x^2 - 2x - 15)^2 = 0$.

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = 4 + 60 \quad \sqrt{D} = 8$$
$$-b \pm \sqrt{D}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2 + 8}{2} = 5, \quad x_2 = \frac{2 - 8}{2} = -3$$

$$(x+3)^2(x-3)^2 + (x-5)^2(x+3)^2 = 0$$

$$(x+3)^2 \cdot ((x-3)^2 + (x-5)^2) = 0$$

$$x+3=0$$

$$x = -3$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (x-5)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + x^2 - 10x + 25 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 16x + 34 = 0 \quad / :2$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 17 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = 64 - 68 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \quad x = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

Решите уравнение $x^2 - 3x + \sqrt{6-x} = \sqrt{6-x} + 40$.

$$x^2 - 3x - 40 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = 9 + 160 = 169$$

$$\sqrt{D} = 13$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3 + 13}{2} = 8$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3 - 13}{2} = -5$$