

# Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Математика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

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ID профиля: **315066**

Вариант 21

Учурмдун  
3-сүзүмү №3

(3)

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+b, 20) \end{cases}$$

1)  $2a+b \leq 20, 2a+b \leq 5$ :

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 20 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (x-x)^2 + (y-y)^2 \leq 20 & \text{- дүңгүрүмдүк сүзүмдөрү } (x,y) \text{ үчүн } r=\sqrt{20} \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 20 & \text{- окр. сүзүмдөрү } (0,0) \text{ үчүн } r=\sqrt{20} \\ 2a+b \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

2)  $2a+b \geq 20, 2a+b > 5$ :

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 20 \text{ же } 2a+b \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (x-x)^2 + (y-y)^2 \leq 20 \\ (a-4)^2 + (b+2)^2 \leq 20 & \text{- окр. сүзүмдөрү } (4,-2) \text{ үчүн } r=\sqrt{20} \\ 2a+b > 5 \end{cases}$$

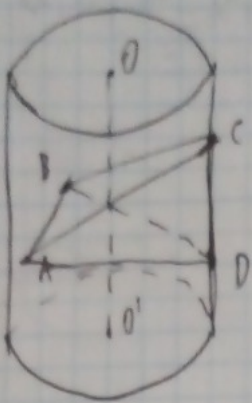
$$S = \pi R^2 = \pi (2r)^2 = 4\pi \cdot r^2 = 4\pi \cdot (\sqrt{20})^2 = 4\pi \cdot 20 = 80\pi$$

Жообу:  $80\pi$ .

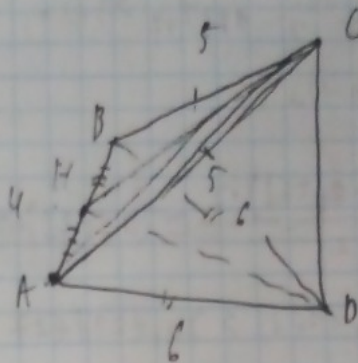
Усундуруу

(2)

Загара №2



$CD \parallel OO'$



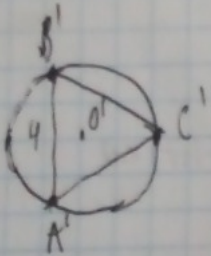
Омелеттик срезини  $AB - H$ .

$\triangle ACB$  и  $\triangle ADB$  раvвооб.,  $\Rightarrow CH$  и  $DH$  - медианы и висоты,  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow AB \perp HC$  и  $AB \perp DH$ ,  $\Rightarrow AB \perp (CHD)$ ,  $\Rightarrow AB \perp CD$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow AB \perp OO'$

$CD \parallel OO'$

Вспомогательная проекция точек  $A, B, C$  на ось вращения цилиндра:

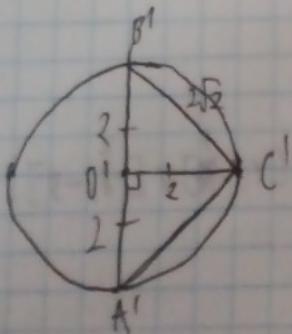


Заметим, что проекция цилиндра - наклонный, ~~то~~

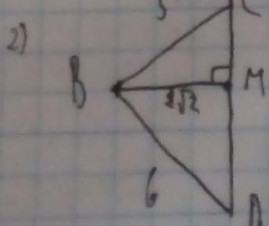
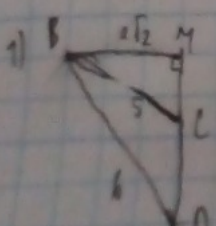
если  $A'B'$  - диаметр окружности

$AB \perp OO'$ ,  $\Rightarrow A'B' = AB = 4$ ,  $\Rightarrow R = 2$

$BC = AC$ ,  $\Rightarrow B'C' = A'C'$



$B'C' = \sqrt{4+4} = 2\sqrt{2}$



$BM$  - высота  $\triangle BCD$ ,  $BM = B'C' = 2\sqrt{2}$

$$1) CD = \sqrt{36-8} - \sqrt{25-8} = 2\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{17}$$

$$2) CD = \sqrt{36-8} + \sqrt{25-8} = 2\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{17}$$

Ответ:  $2\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{17}$ ,  $2\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{17}$ .

Upproblem

$$ra^2 - 20a + 25 = 0$$

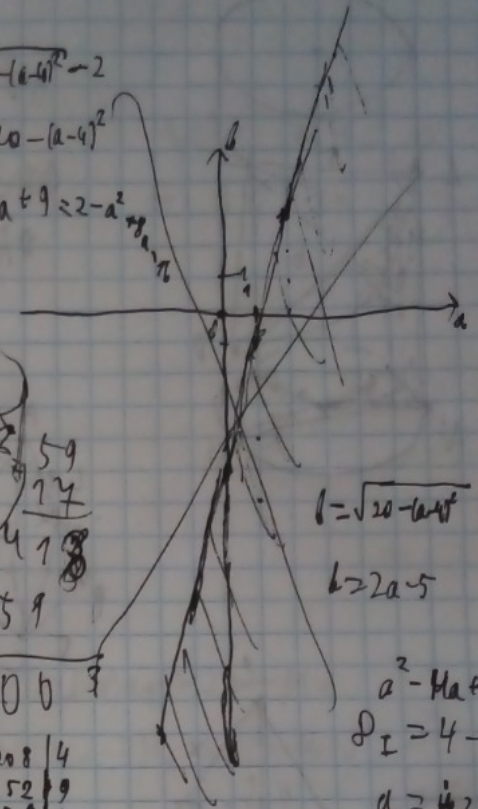
$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(8a-4b, 20) \end{cases}$$

$$b) \ 20 \geq 8a-4b, \ 5 \leq 4a-b$$

$$2a-5 = \sqrt{20-(b-4)^2} - 2$$

$$(2a-3)^2 = 20 - (a-4)^2$$

$$4a^2 - 12a + 9 = 20 - a^2 + 8a - 16$$



$$l = \sqrt{20 - (a-4)^2} - 2$$

$$b = 2a - 5$$

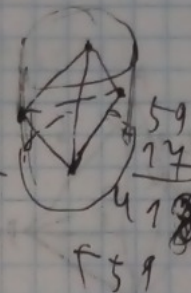
$$a^2 - 4a + 120$$

$$D_I = 4 - 120$$

$$a = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 20 \\ ab \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 20 \\ 4a - b \geq 5 \end{cases}$$



$$b \leq 2a - 5$$

$$20 \ 0 \ 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1008 \ 4 \\ 252 \ 9 \\ 28 \ 4 \\ 7 \ 7 \\ \hline 20 \ 0 \ 3 \end{array}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 20$$

$$(5a)^2 + (11b)^2 \leq 220$$

$$a^2 + 20b + 25 + 16b^2 \leq 320$$

$$16b^2 + 20b - 295 \leq 0$$

$$D_I = 25 + 295 \cdot 16 = 5(5 + 59 \cdot 16)$$

$$= 95 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 1900$$

$$= (2\sqrt{190})^2$$

$$12(b+5+12\sqrt{19})(b+5-12\sqrt{19}) \leq 0$$

$$R_0 = 2\sqrt{20}$$

$$s = 2R_0^2 = \pi \cdot 4 \cdot 20 = 80\pi$$

$$ra^2 - 20a + 25 = 20 - a^2$$

$$ra^2 - 20a + 25 = 0$$

$$a^2 + 2a + b^2 - 25 = 0$$

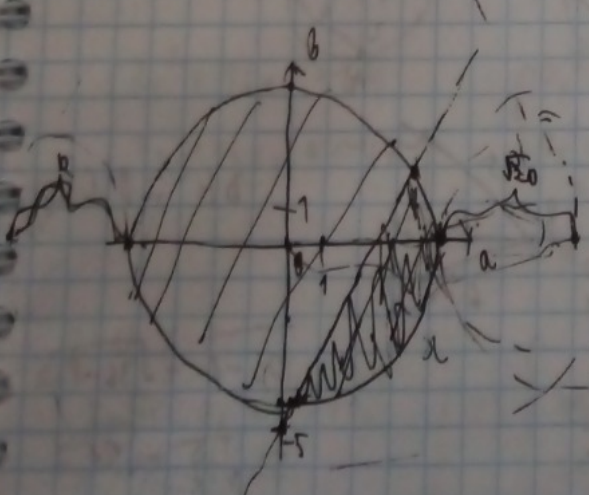
$$b = 1 - 2a^2 + b + 25 = 0$$

$$b - 2a + 5 = a^2 + b^2 - 20$$

$$b - 2a + 5 = 6a - 4 + b^2 - 20$$

$$b - 2a + 5 = 6a^2 - 20$$

$$b - 2a + 5 = 6a^2 - 20$$

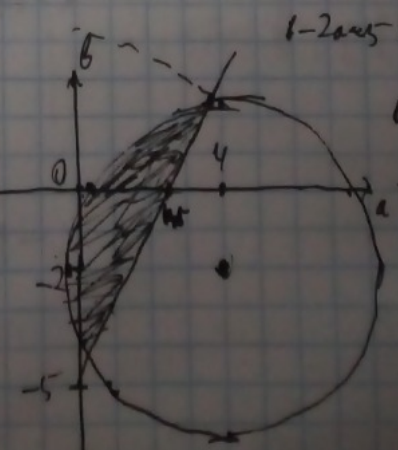


$$2) \ 20 \geq 8a-4b, \ 5 \geq 2a-b, \ b \geq 2a-5$$

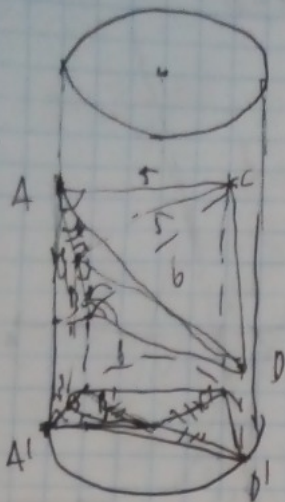
$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 8a-4b$$

$$a^2 - 8a + 16 + b^2 + 4b + 4 \leq 20$$

$$2110359 (4) 315066 (4) 361281$$



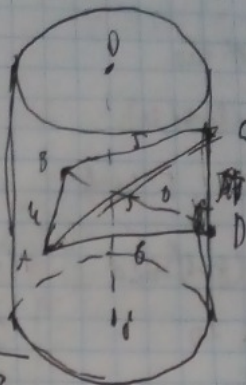
Решение



$$AB \perp (CHD)$$

$$CH = \sqrt{21}$$

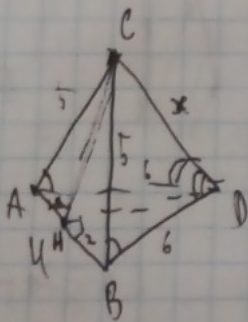
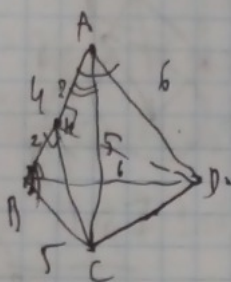
$$DH = \sqrt{32}$$



$$DH = \sqrt{32}$$

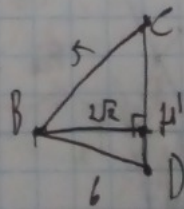
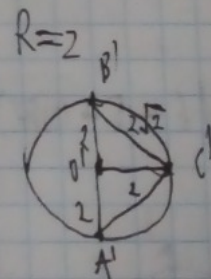
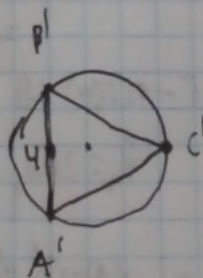
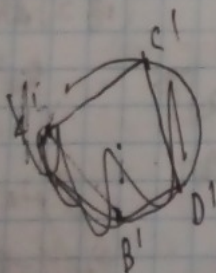
$$CH = \sqrt{21}$$

$\triangle ACD = \triangle BCD$  (на  $CD$  перпендикуляр)



$$AB \perp (CHD) \Rightarrow AB \perp CD$$

$$AB \perp \text{сеч.}$$



$$BH' = \frac{1}{2} CD \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3 < \sqrt{25}; -3 > -\sqrt{25} > -4$$

$$4 > \sqrt{15}; -4 < -\sqrt{15}$$

$$-4 < -\sqrt{15}$$

$$-9 < -\sqrt{15} - 8 < 9$$

$$-9 + \sqrt{15} <$$

$$CD = \sqrt{25-8} + \sqrt{36-8} = 2$$

$$= \sqrt{17} + \sqrt{28} =$$

$$2\sqrt{17} + \sqrt{28}$$

Yucumbuk

(1)

Soğara n1

$$S = \frac{(a_1 + a_n) \cdot 7}{2}; \quad a_8 \cdot a_{14} > S + 27; \quad a_{11} \cdot a_{14} < S + 60$$

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \Rightarrow d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$S = \frac{(a_1 + a_1 + 6d) \cdot 7}{2} = (a_1 + 3d) \cdot 7 = 7a_1 + 21d$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 7d)(a_1 + 14d) > 7a_1 + 21d + 27 \\ (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 13d) < 7a_1 + 21d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 7d)(a_1 + 14d) > 7a_1 + 21d + 27 \\ (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 13d) < 7a_1 + 21d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 23a_1d + 112d > 7a_1 + 21d + 27 & a_1^2 + (23d-7)a_1 > 27 - 91d \\ a_1^2 + 23a_1d + 130d < 7a_1 + 21d + 60 & a_1^2 + (23d-7)a_1 < 60 - 109d \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{matrix} & \\ & \\ \Rightarrow & \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow 60 - 109d > 27 - 91d$$

$$33 > 18d, \quad d < \frac{11}{6} = 1\frac{5}{6}, \quad d \leq 1$$

Строплевая форма.  $\Rightarrow d > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{d = 1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1 > -64 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 < -49 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 64 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 49 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (a_1 + 8)^2 > 0 \\ (a_1 + 8 + \sqrt{15})(a_1 + 8 - \sqrt{15}) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p_{\pm} = -8 \pm \sqrt{15}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 \neq -8 \\ -8 - \sqrt{15} < a_1 < -8 + \sqrt{15} \\ 3 < \sqrt{15} < 4 \\ a_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 \neq -8 \\ -12 < a_1 < -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 \in [-11, -5]$$

Омбен: -11; -10; -9; -7; -6; -5; ~~-4; -3; -2; -1; 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11~~

Republik

$$P = \frac{7(a_1 + 16d)}{2} \leq \frac{7(2a_1 + 16d)}{2} = 7(a_1 + 8d) \Rightarrow a_1 \geq 8d$$

$$a_1 \geq 8d$$

$$a_1 \geq 2a_1 + 7d$$

$$a_1 \geq a_1 + 7d$$

$$(a_1 + 7d)(a_1 + 16d) > 7a_1 + 29d + 27$$

$$a_1^2 + 23a_1d + 112d^2 > 7a_1 + 29d + 27$$

$$a_1^2 + (23d - 7)a_1 + 112d^2 - 29d - 27 > 0$$

$$(a_1 + 16d)(a_1 + 8d) < 5 + 60$$

$$a_1^2 + 23a_1d + 112d^2 < 7a_1 + 29d + 60$$

$$a_1^2 + (23d - 7)a_1 + 112d^2 - 29d - 60 < 0$$

$$60 - 108d + a_1^2 + (23d - 7)a_1 > 27 - 91d$$

$$60 - 108d + 27 - 91d$$

$$87 > 199d$$

$$d < \frac{87}{199} \approx 0.44 \Rightarrow d \leq 1$$

$$-49 > a_1^2 + 76a_1 > -64$$

$$15 > a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 64 > 0$$

$$15 > (a_1 + 8)^2 > 0$$

$$(a_1 + 8)^2 < 15 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{15} < a_1 + 8 < \sqrt{15}$$

$$a_1 \geq -8$$

$$2a_1 < 10$$

$$a_1^2 + 6^2 \leq 20$$

$$(2-a)^2 + 18-18 \leq 20$$

$$a^2 + 4^2 \leq 20 \Rightarrow a \in (-4, 4)$$

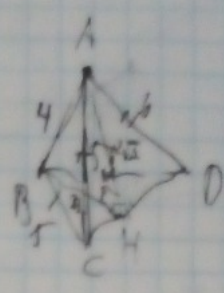
$$1) 2a - 11 \geq 205$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2} = -44$$

$$a^2 + 6^2 \leq 20 \Rightarrow a \in (-4, 4)$$

21103559 (U315066 M1301181)

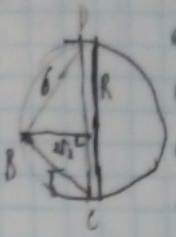
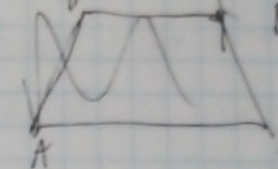
O(ACD) \perp (BCD)



Handwritten scribbles and notes.

~~O(ACD) \perp (BCD)~~

O(AD) \perp (BCD)  
O(AC) \perp (BCD)



$$R_{max} = \frac{AC}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{31-7} + \sqrt{45-8}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{24} + \sqrt{37}}{2}$$

$$\frac{-209}{60} = \frac{49}{49}$$

$$\frac{-91}{27} = \frac{64}{49} = \frac{15}{15}$$

$$-4 < -\sqrt{15} < -3$$

$$3 < \sqrt{15} < 4$$

$$-12 < -\sqrt{15} - 8 < -4$$

$$-12 < a_1 < -4$$

$$-11 \leq a_1 \leq -3$$

$$a_1 \in [-11, -3] \cap [-4, -3] = [-4, -3]$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 27 = 2x^2 - 20x + 18 \Rightarrow (x-5)^2 + 4 = 2(x-9)^2 + 18 \Rightarrow (x-5)^2 - 2(x-9)^2 = 14$$

# Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Математика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21103559**

ID профиля: **315066**

Вариант 21



Vorgehen.



$\log(a, 10) = 5.7$

$\log(b, 10) = 5^{10} \cdot 7^{16}$

$a = 5^{d_1} \cdot 7^{d_2}$

$b = 5^{p_1} \cdot 7^{p_2}$

$c = 5^{x_1} \cdot 7^{x_2}$

$\min(d_1, p_1, x_1) \geq 1$

$\max(d_1, p_1, x_1) = 18$

$d_1 = 18$

$p_1 = 1$

$\min(d_1, p_1, x_1) = 1$

$\min(d_2, p_2, x_2) \geq 1$

$\max(d_2, p_2, x_2) = 18$

$\max(d_2, p_2, x_2) \geq 16$

3442	0 0 1
8	0 1 0
	0 1 1
	1 0 0
	1 0 1
	1 1 0

$(10^3 - 1) + (10^3 - 1) = 2 \cdot (10^3 - 1)$

1)  $d_1 = 18$ :  $p_1 \in [0, 18]$   
 $x_1 \in [0, 18]$

2)  $d_1 \neq 18, p_1 = 18$ :  $d_1 \in [0, 17]$   
 $x_1 \in [0, 18]$

3)  $d_1 \neq 18, p_1 \neq 18, x_1 = 18$ :  $d_1 \in [0, 17]$   
 $x_1 \in [0, 18]$

$7^2 \cdot (18^2 + 19 \cdot 18 + 18^2) \cdot (16^2 + 16 \cdot 15 + 15^2) =$   
 $= 7^2 \cdot (19^3 - 18^3) \cdot (16^3 - 15^3)$

2)  $\log_{2^2-3x+5}(2x-3)^2 = 1$   $4x^2 - 9x + 4 = 0$   
 $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 2x^2 - 3x + 5 \quad D = 81 - 32 = 49$

$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(x+1)$   $\log_{2^2-3x+5}(2x-3)^2$   $\log_{x+1}(2x^2-3x+5)$

1)  $\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(x+1) = \log_{2^2-3x+5}(2x-3)^2$

$\log_{2x-3}(x+1) = 2 \log_{2^2-3x+5}(2x-3)$

$(2x-3)^{x+1} = (2x-3)^{\frac{2}{\log_{2^2-3x+5}(2x-3)}}$

$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(x+1) \cdot \log_{x+1}(2x^2-3x+5) \cdot \log_{2^2-3x+5}(2x-3)^2 = \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(2x-3)^2 = 4$

$a^2(a+1) = 4$

$a^3 - a^2 - 4 = 0$

$(a=2) (a=-1 \pm 1)$

1)  $\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(x+1) = 1$

$x+1 = \sqrt{2x-3}$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 2x - 3$

$x^2 + 4 = 0$

$2x^2 - 3x + 5 = x+1$

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

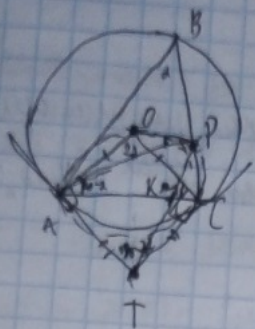
$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$

$(x-1)^2 + 1 = 0$

$a^3 - a^2 - 4 \mid a-2$   
 $a^3 - 2a^2 \quad \mid a^2 + a + 2$   
 $\underline{a^2 - 2a} \quad \mid$   
 $a^2 - 2a$   
 $\underline{0} \quad \mid$   
 $4$

$a^2 + a + 2 > 0$

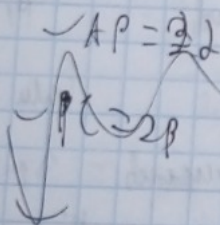
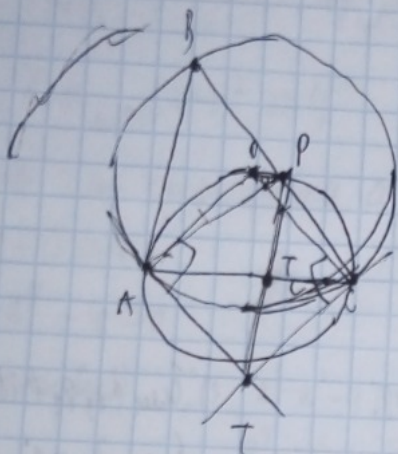
Чепух



$$S_{APK} = 12 \quad \frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$S_{CPK} = 9$$

$$S_{APC} = 21$$



$$2 + \beta + X = 180$$

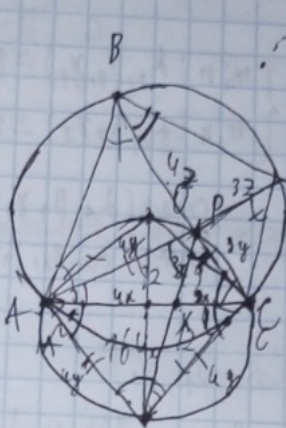
$$X = 180 - 2 - \beta$$

$$32 + \beta = 180$$

$$28 + \beta = 32 + \beta \quad AP = TC$$

$$X + 180 = 180 + 22$$

$$X = 22$$



$$PK \cdot KT = 12a^2$$

$$\frac{PK}{KT} = \frac{KC}{AK} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$PK = \frac{3}{4} KT$$

$$\frac{3}{4} KT^2 = 12a^2$$

$$KT = 4a$$

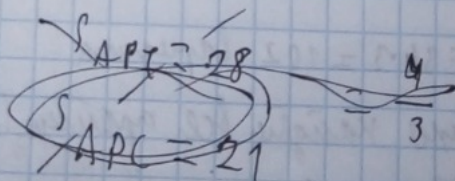
$$\angle ABC = \angle APC = \angle T = \beta$$

$$S_{AKT} = \frac{16}{9} S_{PKC} = 16$$

$$S_{APC} = \frac{7}{3} S_{AKT} = 49$$

$$x \cdot y \cdot \sin \alpha = 1$$

$$x y \sin \alpha = 1$$



$$BP(32 + \beta) = 2r^2$$

$$\frac{AP}{\sin \alpha} = 2r$$

$$\frac{7x}{AB} = \frac{r}{R}$$

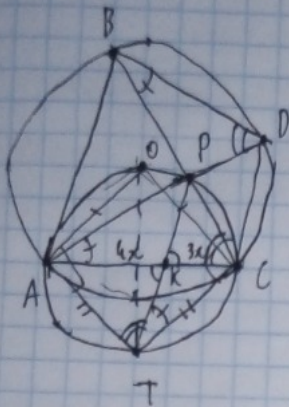
$$\frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} = 2R$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} = 2R$$

Участок

(4)

Задача № 6



Заметим, что  $\angle OAT + \angle OCT = 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$ ,  $\Rightarrow$   
(т.к.  $OA, OC$  - радиусы;  $AT, TC$  - диаметры в сечении)

$\Rightarrow AOCT$  - вписана, причем  $OT$  - диаметр

$$\frac{S_{APK}}{S_{PKC}} = \frac{AK}{KC}, \text{ т.к. у } \triangle APK \text{ и } \triangle PKC \text{ общая высота}$$

$$\frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$$

а.  $\triangle AKT \sim \triangle PKC$  (по 2-м углам),  $\Rightarrow \frac{PK}{AK} = \frac{CK}{KT}$ ,  $PK \cdot KT = 12 \cdot 3 = 36$

Числовик

1

Задача 14

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a, b, c) = 35 = 5^1 \cdot 7^1 \\ \text{НОК}(a, b, c) = 5^{18} \cdot 7^{16} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  при разложении на простые множители числа  $a, b, c$  содержат степени ~~чисел~~ <sup>мощности</sup> "5" и "7"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Пусть } a &= 5^{\alpha_1} \cdot 7^{\beta_1} \\ b &= 5^{\beta_1} \cdot 7^{\beta_2} \\ c &= 5^{\delta_1} \cdot 7^{\delta_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{НОД}(a, b, c) = 5^1 \cdot 7^1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \min(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \delta_1) = 1 \\ \min(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \delta_2) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = 5^{18} \cdot 7^{16} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \max(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \delta_1) = 18 \\ \max(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \delta_2) = 16 \end{cases}$$

Найдем все тройки  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \delta_1)$ :

1) Если  $\alpha_1 = 18$ :

Если  $\beta_1 = 1$ :

$\delta_1 \in [1; 18]$  - 18 вариантов

Если  $\beta_1 \neq 1, \delta_1 = 1$ :

$\beta_1 \in [2; 18]$  - 17 вариантов

Всего 35 вариантов

2) Если  $\alpha_1 \neq 18, \beta_1 = 18$ :

Если  $\delta_1 = 1$ :

$\gamma_1 \in [1; 18]$  - 18 вариантов

Если  $\delta_1 \neq 1, \gamma_1 = 1$ :

$\delta_1 \in [2; 17]$  - 16 вариантов

Всего 34 варианта

3) Если  $\alpha_1, \beta_1 \neq 18, \delta_1 = 18$ :

Если  $\alpha_1 = 1$ :

$\beta_1 \in [1; 17]$  - 17 вар.

Если  $\alpha_1 \neq 1, \beta_1 = 1$ :

$\alpha_1 \in [2; 17]$  - 16 вар.

Всего 33 варианта

Итого  $35 \cdot 3 + 34 \cdot 3 = 102$  варианта

~~Итого~~ Аналогично найдем все тройки  $(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \delta_2)$ :

$(16 + 14) \cdot 3 = 90$  вариантов

Всего троек  $(a, b, c) = 90 \cdot 102 = 9180$

Ответ: 9180.

Числордук

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Загана N5

Дирекционуну гана:

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(x+1), \log_{2x^2-3x+5}(2x-3)^2, \log_{x+1}(2x^2-3x+5)$$

Дирекционуну гана учур:

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(x+1) \cdot \log_{x+1}(2x^2-3x+5) \cdot \log_{2x^2-3x+5}(2x-3)^2 =$$

$$= \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(2x^2-3x+5) \cdot \log_{2x^2-3x+5}(2x-3)^2 =$$

$$= \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(2x-3)^2 = 4$$

Тыганды 2 уз учур пайдалануу, мандагы учур пайдалануу a-1.

$$a^2(a-1) = 4$$

$$a^3 - a^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$a = 2 \text{ (ногдоп)} ; \begin{array}{r} a^3 - a^2 - 4 \mid a-2 \\ \underline{a^3 - 2a^2} \phantom{-4} \\ a^2 - 2a \phantom{-4} \\ \underline{a^2 - 2a} \\ 2a - 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a^2 + a + 2 \geq 0 \\ a = 1 - 4 < 0 \\ \text{нэм пайдалануу.} \end{array}$$

a=2, a-1=1, ⇒ огно уз учур пайдалануу.

$$1) \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}}(x+1) = 1$$

~~$$x+1 = \sqrt{2x-3}$$~~

$$x+1 = \sqrt{2x-3}$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 2x - 3$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$

≥ 0

∅

$$2) \log_{2x^2-3x+5}(2x-3)^2 = 1$$

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

$$4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 2x^2 - 3x + 5$$

memadurk

(3)

$$2x^2 - 9x + 4 = 0$$

$$D = 81 - 32 = 49$$

$$x = \frac{9 \pm 7}{4} \approx 4$$

(noem. k.)

npu  $x = 4$ :

$$\log_{\sqrt{9-3}}(4+1) = \log_{\sqrt{5}} 5 = 2$$

$$\log_5(2 \cdot 16 - 12 + 5) = \log_5 25 = 2$$

$x = 4$  yg abal. ya.

3)  $\log_{x+1}(2^2 - 3x + 5) = 1$

$$2x^2 - 3x + 5 = x + 1$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \quad | :2$$

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

$$(x-1)^2 + 1 = 0$$

$\geq 0$

~~$\neq$~~

Jawab:  $x = 4$ .