

$$1) 6\sqrt{2} \sin x \operatorname{tg} x - 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} x + 3\sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} x (3\sin x - 1) + 3\sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$(3\sin x - 1)(2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} x + 1) = 0$$

$$3\sin x - 1 = 0 \quad \text{или} \quad 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{3} \quad \operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} = 1$$

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

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

$$(\sqrt{3}+2)(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{2}+1)(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}) = 18$$

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

$$\sqrt{2}+1 = \sqrt{3}+2 \quad | \quad (\sqrt{3}+2) \cdot 1 = \sqrt{3}+2 \quad | \quad (\sqrt{3}+2) \cdot (\sqrt{2}+1)$$

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

$$1 \neq 2$$

$$3) 8 \cdot 8 = 64$$

Ответ: неопред.

$$5) 9x^2 + 4xy - 7y^2 = 13$$

$$9x = \pm \sqrt{13}$$

(3) $8 \cdot 8 = 64$
(Distributivgesetz)

Typus $x = 2$; $y = 1$

Typus $x = -2$; $y = -1$

Distributiv: $(2; 1), (-2; -1)$

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