

Решить уравнения методом замены

1.	$\frac{21}{x^2 - 4x + 10} - x^2 + 4x = 6.$	1 или 3
2.	$(8x^2 - 3x + 1)^2 = 32x^2 - 12x + 1.$	$0; \frac{3}{8}; \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{73}}{16}$
3.	$(x^2 + 2x)^2 - (x + 1)^2 = 55.$	-4 или 2
4.	$(x^2 - 5x)(x + 3)(x - 8) + 108 = 0.$	-1; 6; $\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{97}}{2}$
5.	$(x + 3)(x + 1)(x + 5)(x + 7) = -16.$	$-4 \pm \sqrt{5}$
6.	$x(x + 1)(x + 5)(x + 6) + 96 = 0.$	нет решений
7.	$4(x + 5)(x + 6)(x + 10)(x + 12) - 3x^2 = 0.$	$-8; -7,5; \frac{-35 \pm \sqrt{265}}{2}$
8.	$(2x - 1)(x - 2)(2x^2 + 7x + 2) = -20x^2.$	-2; -0,5
9.	$x^4 - 2x^3 - 18x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0.$	-1; -3; $3 \pm \sqrt{6}$
10.	$3x^2 + 5x + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} = 16.$	$1; \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{85}}{6}$
11.	$x^4 - 2x^3 - 13x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0.$	$\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$
12.	$(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2 + 3x(x^2 - 2x + 2) = 10x^2.$	-1; -2; $2 \pm \sqrt{2}$
13.	$(x^2 + x + 1)^2 = x^2(3x^2 + x + 1).$	$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$
14.	$4x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0.$	0,5 и 2