

$$(x^2 - 2x - 5)^2 - 2(x^2 - 2x - 3) - 4 = 0$$

Пусть $t = x^2 - 2x$

получаем вспомогательное уравнение.

$$(t-5)^2 - 2(t-3) - 4 = 0$$

$$(t^2 - 10t + 25) - 2(t-3) - 4 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 10t + 25 - 2t + 6 - 4 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 12t + 27 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 27 = 36$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{12-6}{2 \cdot 1} = 3 ; t_2 = \frac{12+6}{2 \cdot 1} = 9$$

В этом случае

$$x^2 - 2x = 3 ; x^2 - 2x = 9$$

1)

$$x^2 - 2x = 3$$

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

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) = 16$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2-4}{2 \cdot 1} = -1 ; x_2 = \frac{2+4}{2 \cdot 1} = 3$$

2)

$$x^2 - 2x = 9$$

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

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-9) = 40$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{10}}{2 \cdot 1} = 1 - \sqrt{10}; x_2 = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{10}}{2 \cdot 1} = 1 + \sqrt{10}$$

ответ: $x = 1 - \sqrt{10}; x = -1; x = 3; x = 1 + \sqrt{10}$.