

21.8 1)

α) Η υπερβολή έχει $\alpha^2 = 25 \xRightarrow{\alpha > 0} \alpha = 5$. Οπότε $|(ME') - (ME)| = 2\alpha \Rightarrow |(ME') - (ME)| = 10$

β) $|(ME') - (ME)| = 10 \Rightarrow (ME') - (ME) = 10$ ή $(ME') - (ME) = -10$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \begin{array}{l} \xRightarrow{(ME')=6} \\ \Rightarrow 6 - (ME) = 10 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow (ME) = -4 \\ \text{απορρίπτεται} \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} \xRightarrow{(ME')=6} \\ \Rightarrow 6 - (ME) = -10 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow (ME) = 16 \end{array} \end{array}$$

21.8 2)

α) Η υπερβολή έχει $\alpha^2 = 64 \Rightarrow \alpha = 8$

Οπότε : $|(ME') - (ME)| = 2\alpha \Rightarrow |(ME') - (ME)| = 16$

β) $|(ME') - (ME)| = 16 \Rightarrow (ME') - (ME) = 16$ ή $(ME') - (ME) = -16$

$\Rightarrow 11 - (ME) = 16$ ή $11 - (ME) = -16$

$\Rightarrow (ME) = -5$ απορρίπτεται ή $(ME) = 27$