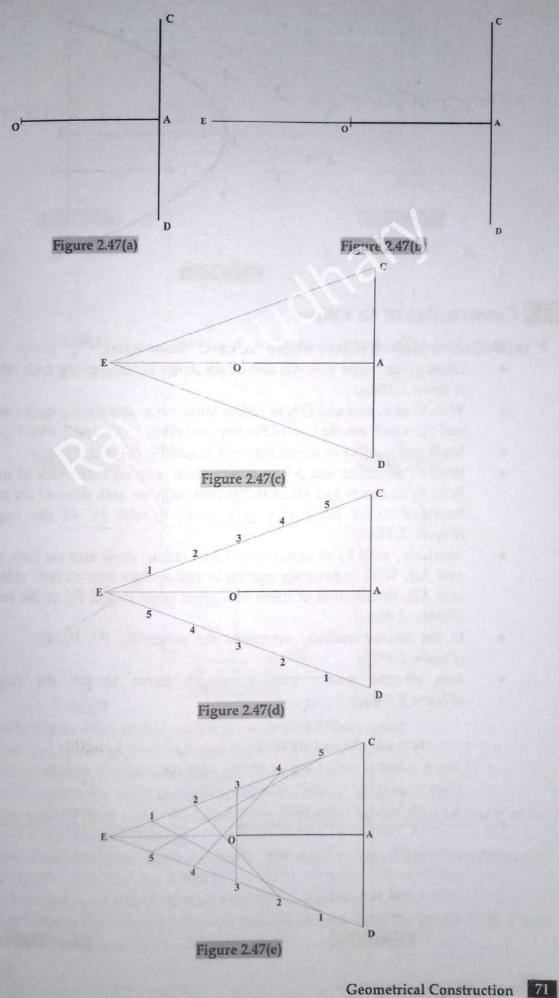


(c) Tangent Method (Given Double Ordinate and Axis Length)

- Draw a line OA as the axis of the required parabola and mark C and D such that
 CD is equal to the given double ordinate. (Figure 2.47(a))
- Extend AO and mark point E such that AO = OE. (Figure 2.47(b))
- Join EC and ED. (Figure 2.47(c))
- Divide EC and ED into any number of equal parts (say 6) and name the dividing points as shown below. (Figure 2.47(d))
- Join 1 and 1, 2 and 2, and s on. (Figure 2.47(e))
- Draw smooth curve all these lines 11, 22, 33, as tangent lines. (Figure 2.47(f))



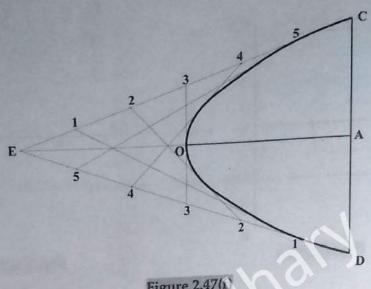


Figure 2.47(1)

2.4.3 Construction of an Ellipse

(a) Definition Method (Given Major Axis and Minor Axis)

Draw given major axis AB and minor axis CD intersecting each other at point O. (Figure 2.48(a))

With C as center and OA as radius strike arcs intersecting major axis AB and F1 and F2, which are the foci of the required ellipse. (Figure 2.48(b))

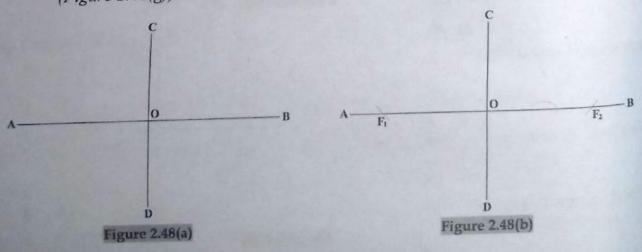
Mark any number of points between F_1 and F_2 . (Figure 2.48(c))

With F1 as center and A1 as radius, draw arcs on both sides of major axis AB. With F2 as center and 1B as radius draw arcs on both sides of the major axis AB. Intersections of these arcs give point P1 and P1' of the required ellipse. (Figure 2.48(d))

Similarly, with F₁ as center and A2 as radius, draw arcs on both sides of major axis AB. With F2 as center and 2B as radius draw arcs on both sides of the major axis AB. Intersection of these arcs gives point P2 and P2' of the required ellipse. (Figure 2.48(e))

In the similar manner, determine the points P2, P2', P3, P3', and so on. (Figure 2.48(f))

Join all the points with a smooth curve to get the required ellipse. (Figure 2.48(g))



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