(a) Definition Method (Given Eccentricity and Focus)

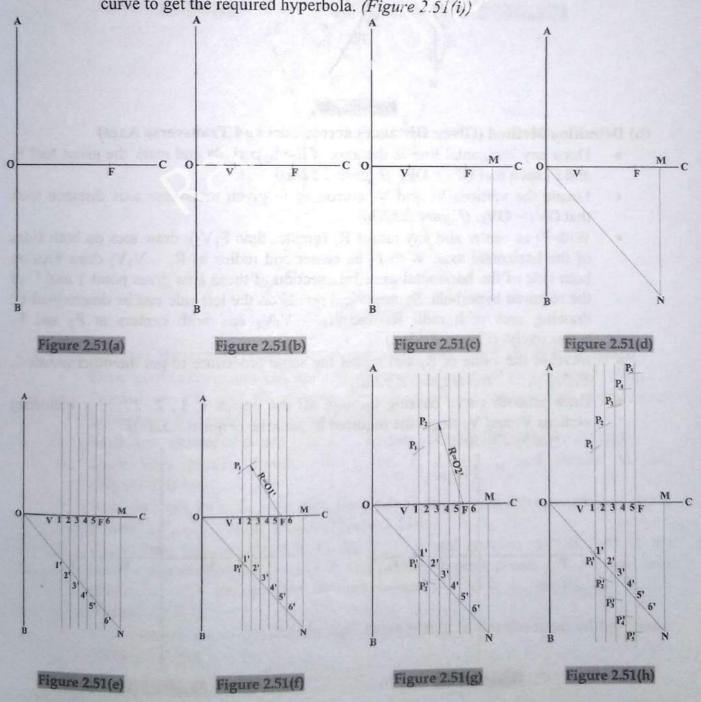
OC perpendicular to AB and passing through the midpoint of the AB as an axis of the hyperbola. Locate the given focus F on the axis OC according to the given distance. (Figure 2.51(a))

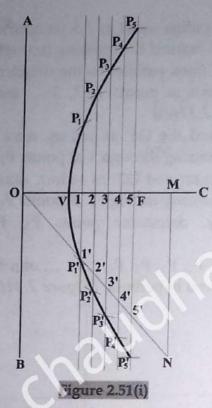
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- Assume that given eccentricity is 1.5. Divide OF in the proportion of 2:3 to locate vertex V of the hyperbola. (Figure 2.51(b))
- Mark any point M on the axis OC at any convenient distance, say 30. Draw a line perpendicular to the axis OC at point M. (Figure 2.51(c))

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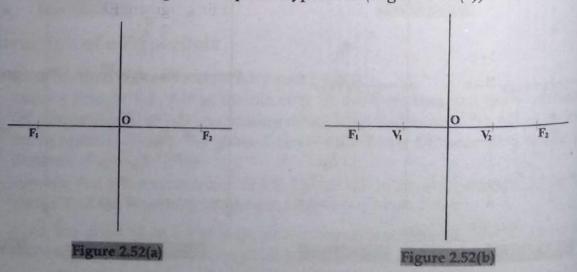
- With O as center and radius equal to 1.5 (eccentricity) times the OM (= 45), draw an arc intersecting the vertical line passing through M at point N. (Figure 2.51(d))
- Draw any number of lines parallel to the directrix AB and right to the vertex V which intersect the axis at points 1, 2, 3.... and the line ON at 1', 2', 3', respectively. (Figure 2.51(e))
- With F as a center and the O1' as radius, draw arcs on both sides of the axis intersecting the line passing through 1 at points P₁ and P₁'. (Figure 2.51(f))
- Again with F as a center and O2' as radius, draw arcs on both sides of the axis intersecting the line passing through 2 at points P2 and P2'. (Figure 2.51(g))
- In the similar way, determine points P3, P3', P4, P4', and so on. (Figure 2.45(h))
- Join all the points V, P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄, and P₁', P₂', P₃', P₄', by a smooth curve to get the required hyperbola. (Figure 2.51(i))



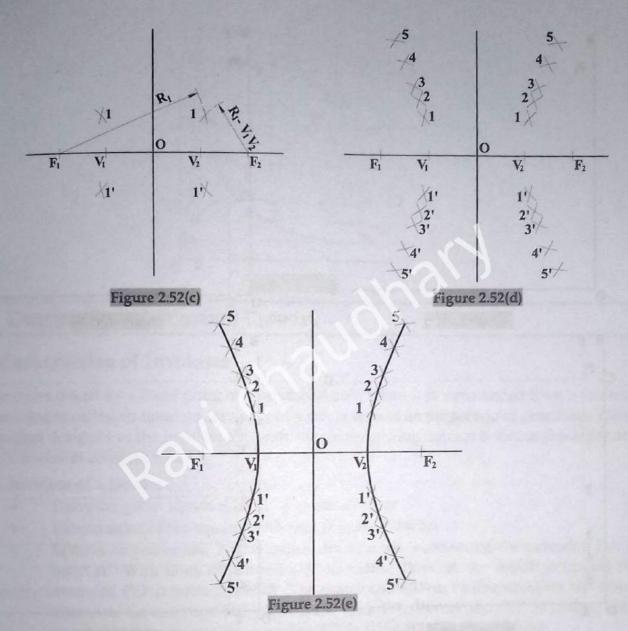


(b) Definition Method (Civen Distances across Foci and Transverse Axes)

- Draw any horizontal line as the axis of the hyperbola and mark the given foci F_1 and F_2 such that $OF_1 = OF_2$. (Figure 2.52(a))
- Locate the vertices V_1 and V_2 corroding to given transverse axis distance such that $OV_1 = OV_2$. (Figure 2.52(b))
- With F_1 as center and any radius R_1 (greater than F_1V_2), draw arcs on both sides of the horizontal axis. With F_2 as center and radius as $R_1 V_1V_2$ draw arcs on both side of the horizontal axis. Intersection of these arcs gives point 1 and 1' of the required hyperbola. Symmetrical points on the left side can be determined by drawing arcs with radii R_1 and $R_1 V_1V_2$ and with centers at F_2 and F_1 respectively. (Figure 2.52(c))
- Increase the value of R₁ and repeat the same procedure to get the other points 2, 2', 3, 3', etc. (Figure 2.52(d))
- Draw smooth curve passing through all the points 1, 1', 2, 2', including vertices V₁ and V₂ to get the required hyperbola. (Figure 2.52(e))



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(c) Rectangular Hyperbola (Given Asymptotes and Any Point of the Hyperbola)

- Draw given asymptotes OA and OB and mark given point P₀. (Figure 2.53(a))
- Draw lines CD and EF passing through point Po and parallel to the given asymptotes OA and OB. (Figure 2.53(b))
- Mark any number of points 1, 2, 3, ... on line segment EP₀. (Figure 2.53(c))
- Draw lines passing through the points 1, 2, 3, and parallel to OA. (Figure 2.53(d))
- Joint each points 1, 2, 3, ... with the point O and extend them to intersect CD at points 1', 2', 3', respectively. (Figure 2.53(e))
- Draw lines passing through 1', 2', 3', and parallel to OB. Mark the intersection of lines parallel to OA and passing through points 1, 2, 3... and lines parallel to OB and passing through points 1', 2', 3', ... as P₁, P₂, P₃, (Figure 2.53(f))
- Draw smooth curve passing through these points to get the required hyperbola. (Figure 2.53(g))

