

task_x357drkaqv84jnsc_with_calculation

Student Group

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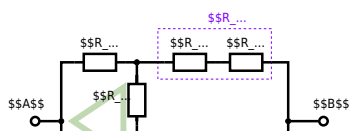
**Exercise E4 Pure Resistor Network Simplification
(written test, approx. 13 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)**

The following shall be solved at a rate of $R_2 = R_3 = 100 \Omega$ and the switch shall be closed. Calculate the equivalent resistance R_{eq} between A and B.

Solution

$$R_{eq} = 133.8 \Omega$$

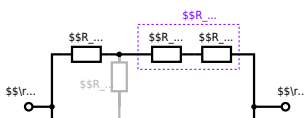
Now a wye-delta transformation is necessary.



Since $R_2 = R_3$ and based on the equations for the transformation, the transformed R_Y is given as:
$$R_Y = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_2}{R_2 + R_2 + R_2} = \frac{(100 \Omega)^2}{3 \cdot 100 \Omega} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 100 \Omega = 33.33 \Omega$$

The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series:
$$R_{eq} = R_Y + (R_Y + R_1 + R_1) \parallel (R_Y + R_2) \parallel R_{eq} = 33.33 \Omega + (33.33 \Omega + 400 \Omega) \parallel (33.33 \Omega + 100 \Omega)$$
 The switch shall now be open. Calculate the equivalent resistance R_{eq} between A and B.

Solution



The equivalent resistor is given by a parallel configuration of resistors in series:

$$R_{\text{eq}} = (R_2 + R_1 + R_1) \parallel (R_2 + R_2) \parallel R_{\text{eq}} = (100 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega) \parallel (100 \, \Omega + 100 \, \Omega) \parallel R_{\text{eq}} = \{500 \, \Omega \cdot 200 \, \Omega\} \over {500 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega} \parallel$$

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