

task_x357drkaqv84jnc_with_calculation

Student Group

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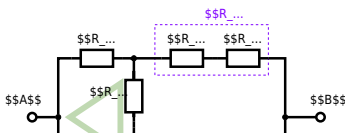
Exercise E1.1 Pure Resistor Network Simplification (written test, approx. 13 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The following shall now be done: Calculate the equivalent resistance R_{eq} between A and B . The switch shall now be open. Calculate the equivalent resistance R_{eq} between A and B .

Solution

$$R_{eq} = 132.8 \, \Omega$$

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:

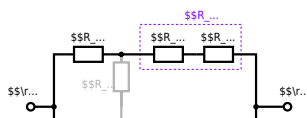
$$R_Y = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_2}{R_2 + R_2 + R_2} = \frac{(100 \, \Omega)^2}{3 \cdot 100 \, \Omega} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 100 \, \Omega = 33.33 \, \Omega$$

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

$$R_{eq} = R_Y + (R_Y + R_1 + R_1) \parallel (R_Y + R_2) \parallel R_{eq} = 33.33 \, \Omega$$

.. 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:

$$R_{eq} = (R_2 + R_1 + R_1) || (R_2 + R_2) \\ R_{eq} = (100 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega) || (100 \, \Omega + 100 \, \Omega) \\ R_{eq} = (500 \, \Omega) || (200 \, \Omega) \\ R_{eq} = \frac{500 \, \Omega \cdot 200 \, \Omega}{500 \, \Omega + 200 \, \Omega}$$

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