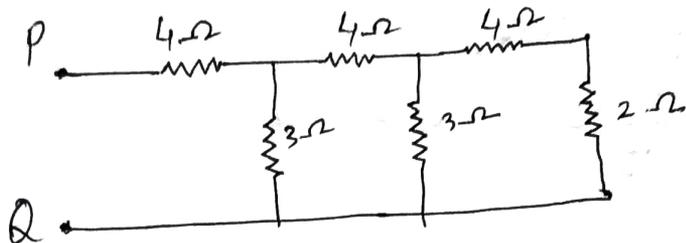


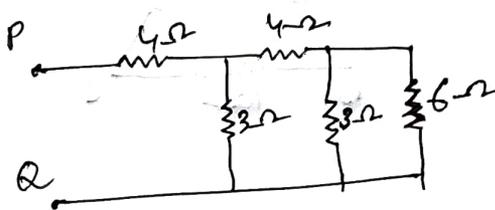


Q. Calculate the equivalent resistance between the points P and Q of the net work shown in the fig.  
 ( Find the equivalent resistance between P and Q of the network shown in the fig.)



Sol<sup>n</sup>:  $4\Omega$  and  $2\Omega$  at the right side are in series and hence they are replaced by single resistance  $(4+2) = 6\Omega$  [  $4\Omega$  and  $2\Omega$  are in series,  $(4+2) = 6\Omega$  ]

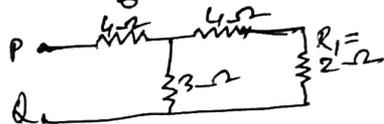
So the network is replaced as [  $4\Omega$  and  $2\Omega$  are in series,  $(4+2) = 6\Omega$  ]



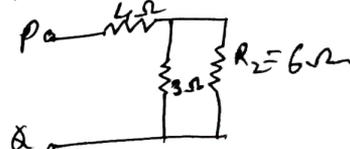
Now,  $3\Omega$  and  $6\Omega$  at the right side are in parallel and hence [  $3\Omega$  and  $6\Omega$  are in parallel,  $\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2+1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$  ]

$$\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2+1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore R_1 = 2\Omega$$



This  $R_1 (= 2\Omega)$  and  $4\Omega$  are in series and hence  $R_2 = R_1 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 6\Omega$  [  $R_1 = 2\Omega$  and  $4\Omega$  are in series,  $2+4 = 6\Omega$  ]

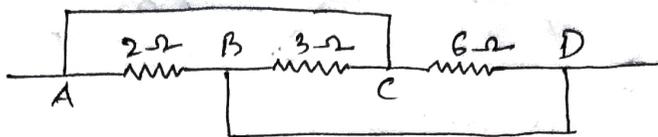


$R_2 = 6\Omega$  and  $3\Omega$  are in parallel [  $6\Omega$  and  $3\Omega$  are in parallel,  $\frac{1}{R_3} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1+2}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$  ]

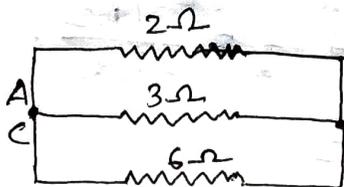
$$\frac{1}{R_3} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1+2}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore R_3 = 2\Omega$$

Q. Determine the equivalent resistance of the circuit as shown in the fig. (निम्न चित्र में दिखाए गए सर्किट का तुल्य प्रतिरोध ज्ञात करें)



Sol<sup>n</sup>: The connection is simplified as



The points A and C are connected by zero resistance.  $\therefore$  They are considered to co-inside with each other. Similarly, the points B and D are considered to co-inside with each other.

$\therefore$  The equivalent resistance

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3+2+1}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$\therefore R = 1 \Omega$$

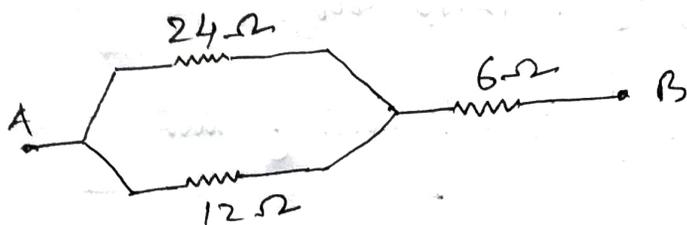
( A C के बिंदु एक ही बिंदु माने जा सकते हैं क्योंकि वे शून्य प्रतिरोध से जुड़े हुए हैं। इसी तरह B D के बिंदु एक ही बिंदु माने जा सकते हैं क्योंकि वे शून्य प्रतिरोध से जुड़े हुए हैं। )

इसलिए तुल्य प्रतिरोध

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3+2+1}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$\therefore R = 1 \Omega$$

Q. Find the equivalent resistance between A and B of the combination as given below (એક સિદ્ધિ આપવાથી તેમજ A અને B નો સંબંધ સમજાવવાથી તેમજ સિદ્ધિ લખો):



Soln: At first,  $24\Omega$  and  $12\Omega$  are in parallel connection.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1+2}{24} = \frac{3}{24} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore R_p = 8\Omega$$

Now,  $8\Omega$  and  $6\Omega$  are in series connection

$$\therefore R_s = (8+6)\Omega = 14\Omega$$

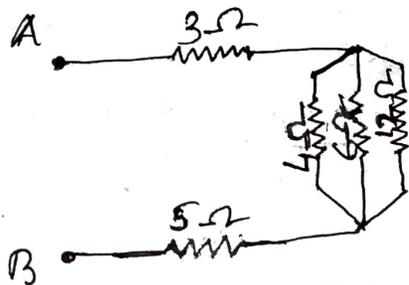
(પ્રથમ,  $24\Omega$  અને  $12\Omega$  એક સરળ સંયોજનમાં મળે છે તેમજ  $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1+2}{24} = \frac{3}{24} = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\therefore R_p = 8\Omega$$

ત્યારબાદ  $8\Omega$  અને  $6\Omega$  એક સરળ સંયોજનમાં મળે છે તેમજ

$$R_s = (8+6)\Omega = 14\Omega \quad \text{।}$$

H.W Q. Find the equivalent resistance between A and B of the combination as shown below (એક સિદ્ધિ આપવાથી તેમજ A અને B નો સંબંધ સમજાવવાથી તેમજ સિદ્ધિ લખો)



(Ans:  $10\Omega$ )

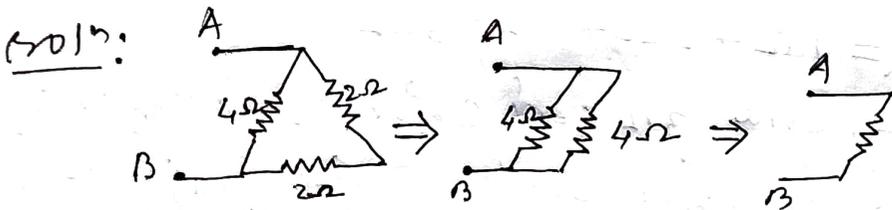
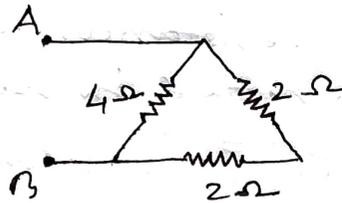
cont  $\rightarrow$  27

Q. Find the equivalent resistance of the given combination as below: (आवृत्ति में प्रयुक्त करें - (अभ्यास-2) करें)

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6+3+2}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{6}{11} \Omega$$

Q. Find the equivalent resistance of the given combination as below: (आवृत्ति में प्रयुक्त करें - (अभ्यास-2) करें)



At first,  $2\Omega$  and  $2\Omega$  are in series connection.

$$\therefore R_s = 2+2 = 4\Omega$$

Then  $4\Omega$  and  $4\Omega$  are in parallel connection.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1+1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore R_p = 2\Omega$$

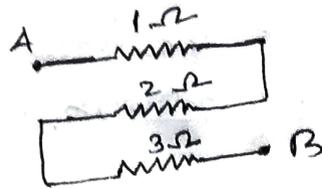
(आवृत्ति में प्रयुक्त करें,  $2\Omega$  and  $2\Omega$  series connection में प्रयुक्त करें,  $R_s = 2+2 = 4\Omega$ )

फिर  $4\Omega$  and  $4\Omega$  parallel connection में प्रयुक्त करें,  $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1+1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore R_p = 2\Omega$$

$$\therefore R_p = 2\Omega$$

Q. Find the effective resistance between A and B of the combination given below: (Given figure shows resistors A and B are connected in series combination):



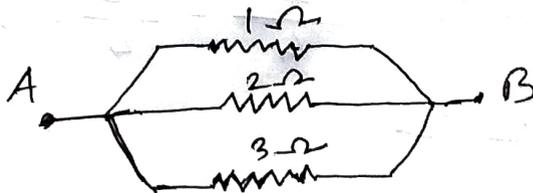
Sol<sup>n</sup>: The three resistances ~~are connected~~  $1\Omega$ ,  $2\Omega$  and  $3\Omega$  are connected in series combination.

$\therefore$  The effective (equivalent) resistance of the combination

$$R = 1\Omega + 2\Omega + 3\Omega = 6\Omega$$

( $1\Omega$ ,  $2\Omega$ , and  $3\Omega$  are connected in series combination, therefore the effective resistance (equivalent) is  $R = 1\Omega + 2\Omega + 3\Omega = 6\Omega$ )

Q. Find the effective resistance between A and B of the combination given below: (Given figure shows resistors A and B are connected in parallel combination):



Sol<sup>n</sup>: Since the resistances  $1\Omega$ ,  $2\Omega$  and  $3\Omega$  are connected in parallel, therefore the effective resistance

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6+3+2}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{6}{11}\Omega$$

(Given figure shows  $1\Omega$ ,  $2\Omega$  and  $3\Omega$  are connected in parallel combination)