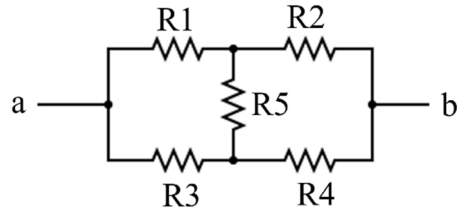
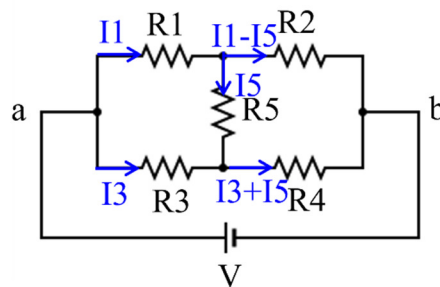


Bridged resistors

Resistor combinations can be more than being in series or in parallel. Here let us find the equivalent resistance for a bridged resistor network, as shown:



In order to use Kirchhoff's laws, we add a power V to the network, and name some currents, as shown:



Applying Kirchhoff's loop laws to the following 3 loops: i) V - R_1 - R_2 , ii) V - R_3 - R_4 , iii) V - R_1 - R_5 - R_4 , we get

$$V - I_1 R_1 - (I_1 - I_5) R_2 = 0$$

$$V - I_3 R_3 - (I_3 + I_5) R_4 = 0$$

$$V - I_1 R_1 - I_5 R_5 - (I_3 + I_5) R_4 = 0$$

Note we have 3 equations and 3 unknowns (I_1 , I_3 , and I_5). The solution is complicated. Cramer's rule can be used. I screenshot the result from Mathematica:

`In[1]:= Simplify[`

`Solve[V - I1 * R1 - (I1 - I5) * R2 == 0 && V - I3 * R3 - (I3 + I5) * R4 == 0 &&
V - I1 * R1 - I5 * R5 - (I3 + I5) * R4 == 0, {I1, I3, I5}]]`

$$\text{Out[1]} = \left\{ \begin{aligned} I_1 &\rightarrow \frac{(R_2 R_3 + R_4 R_5 + R_3 (R_4 + R_5)) V}{R_1 R_2 (R_3 + R_4) + R_1 R_4 R_5 + R_2 R_4 R_5 + R_1 R_3 (R_4 + R_5) + R_2 R_3 (R_4 + R_5)}, \\ I_3 &\rightarrow \frac{(R_2 R_5 + R_1 (R_2 + R_4 + R_5)) V}{R_1 R_2 (R_3 + R_4) + R_1 R_4 R_5 + R_2 R_4 R_5 + R_1 R_3 (R_4 + R_5) + R_2 R_3 (R_4 + R_5)}, \\ I_5 &\rightarrow \frac{(R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_4) V}{R_1 R_2 (R_3 + R_4) + R_1 R_4 R_5 + R_2 R_4 R_5 + R_1 R_3 (R_4 + R_5) + R_2 R_3 (R_4 + R_5)} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

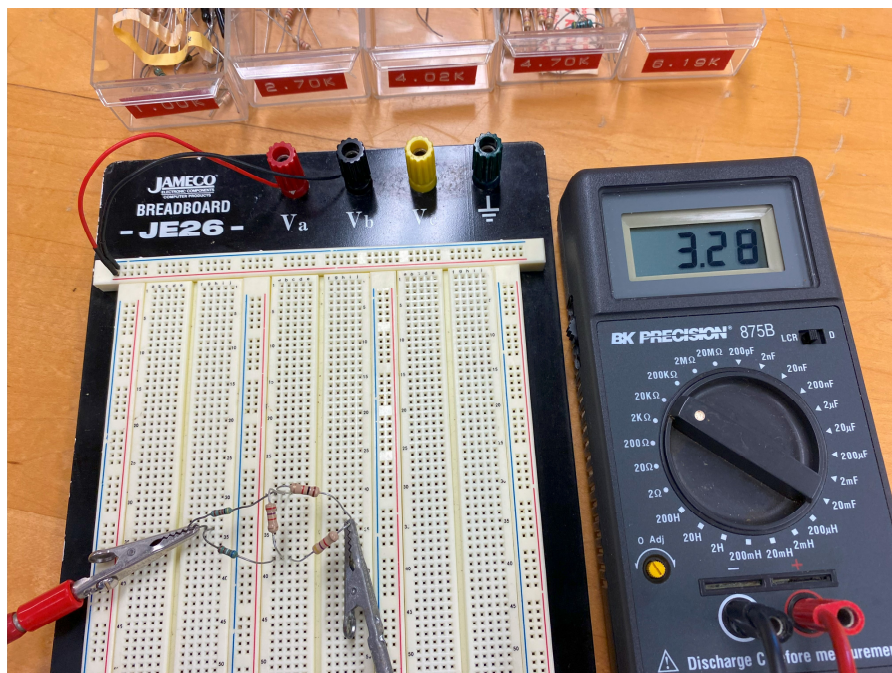
The targeted equivalent resistance is given by $R_{ab}=V/(I1+I3)$, which is

```
In[2]:= FullSimplify[V / (I1 + I3) /. %1]
```

$$\text{Out[2]} = \left\{ \frac{R1 R2 R3 + R1 R2 R4 + R1 R3 R4 + R2 R3 R4 + (R1 + R2) (R3 + R4) R5}{(R1 + R3) (R2 + R4) + (R1 + R2 + R3 + R4) R5} \right\}$$

This is not trivial if we want to do it by hand.

I then went to our WIU physics electronics lab, and used available and arbitrary resistances as $R1=3.98\text{ k}\Omega$, $R2=0.96\text{ k}\Omega$, $R3=6.13\text{ k}\Omega$, $R4=4.62\text{ k}\Omega$, and $R5=2.70\text{ k}\Omega$. Note they are in the same order of magnitude. The measured equivalent resistance is $R_{ab}=3.28\text{ k}\Omega$, as shown:



This matches the calculated value:

```
In[5]:= %2 /. {R1 -> 3.98, R2 -> 0.96, R3 -> 6.13, R4 -> 4.62, R5 -> 2.70}
```

```
Out[5]= { 3.28378 }
```

Pengqian Wang

September 8, 2025