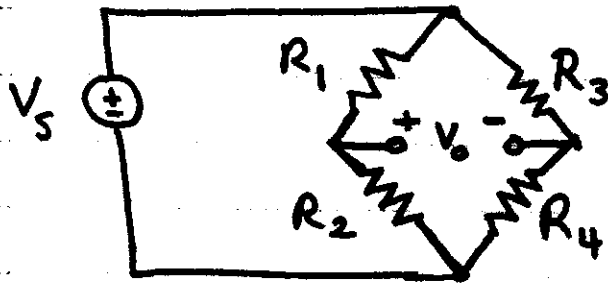


4. The circuit shown below is called a bridge circuit.



(a) Use the voltage divider relationship to find V_o .

(b) Find R_4 in terms of R_1 , R_2 and R_3 so that $V_o = 0$.

5. You have a large number of the following practical resistors available: $4.7\ \Omega$, $100\ \Omega$, $220\ \Omega$, $1\ \text{k}\Omega$, $2.2\ \text{k}\Omega$, $4.7\ \text{k}\Omega$, and $10\ \text{k}\Omega$. Construct the following resistances using series and parallel combinations of the available resistors:

- (a) $50\ \Omega$
- (b) $114.7\ \Omega$
- (c) $5.5\ \text{k}\Omega$
- (d) $0.47\ \Omega$
- (e) $24.55\ \text{k}\Omega$

6. If each resistor you used in Problem 5 has $\pm 10\%$ tolerance, determine the minimum and maximum values that your resistor combinations in parts (a)-(e) can have.