The resistance of the series combination of two resistances is S. when they are joined in parallel the total resistance is P. If S = nP then the minimum possible value of n is [2004] (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4

(d)

ans

Resistance of the series combination,

$$S = R_1 + R_2$$

Resistance of the parallel combination,

$$P = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$S = nP \Rightarrow R_1 + R_2 = \frac{n(R_1R_2)}{(R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (R_1 + R_2)^2 = nR_1R_2$$

Minimum value of n is 4 for that

$$(R_1 + R_2)^2 = 4R_1R_2 \implies (R_1 - R_2)^2 = 0$$