## Resistencias de contatos

- Sea un sistema con on contatos, se quiere colcular Ri (resistencia del contata i esima) a partir de los resistencias medidos entre los terminales  $R_{i,j} \simeq R_{i,i} + R_{j}$  (despreciandos la resistencia de la muestra)  $(R_{i,j} = R_{j,i})$   $(j \neq i)$
- · La Cuenta facil para Calcular Ri es

(1) 
$$R_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \left( R_{ij} - R_{Kj} + R_{Ki} \right)$$
 can adquir  $K \neq j \neq i$ 

$$dem/\frac{1}{2}(Rij-Rkj+Rki) = \frac{1}{2}(Ri+Rj-Rk-Rj+Rk+Ri) = Ri$$

· La idea es implementar em programa que calcue las Ri de forma aprima y usanda <u>todos</u> las datas (para minimizar la inarteza)

partames du Case senalle 
$$Ri = \frac{1}{2} (Rig - Rkj + Rki)$$

Sumande solve 
$$K \neq J \neq i$$
  $\Rightarrow \sum_{K \neq J \neq i} Ri = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{K \neq J \neq i} (Rij - Rkj + Rki)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{J \neq i} \sum_{K \neq J \neq i} (m-1)!$$

$$\Rightarrow (m-1)! \, \Omega_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{K \neq \lambda} \sum_{J \neq k \neq \lambda} \left( \, \text{Ri}_{J} - \text{Rk}_{J} + \frac{\text{Rk}_{J}}{\text{K}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \, \sum_{J \neq \lambda} \sum_{K \neq J \neq \lambda} 2 \, \text{Ri}_{J} - \sum_{K \neq \lambda} \sum_{J \neq k \neq \lambda} \text{Rk}_{J} \, \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \, 2 (m-2) \sum_{J \neq \lambda} \, \text{Ri}_{J} - \sum_{K \neq \lambda} \sum_{J \neq k \neq \lambda} \, \text{Rk}_{J} \, \right\}$$

definiendes 
$$\text{Ri}_i = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ri}_i = \frac{1}{2(m-1)!} \left\{ 2(m-2) \sum_{j=1}^{m} \text{Ri}_j - \sum_{k \neq i} \sum_{j \neq i} \text{Ri}_j \right\}$$

$$\sum_{\mathbf{k}\neq\lambda}\sum_{\mathbf{j}\neq\lambda}\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{j}}=\sum_{\mathbf{k}\neq\lambda}\left(\sum_{\mathbf{j}}\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{j}}-\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{k}\lambda}\right)=\sum_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\sum_{\mathbf{j}}\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{j}}-\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{k}\lambda}\right)-\sum_{\mathbf{j}}\mathbf{R}_{\lambda\mathbf{j}}=\sum_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{j}}\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{j}}-2\sum_{\mathbf{j}}\mathbf{R}_{\lambda\mathbf{j}}$$

lunger 
$$\beta_{i} = \frac{1}{2(m-1)!} \left\{ 2(m-1) \sum_{j=1}^{n} \beta_{ij} - \sum_{kj} \beta_{kj} \right\}$$

Decimamas 
$$\underline{\underline{R}} = (R_1, R_2, \dots, R_m)^{\dagger}$$
  $\underline{\underline{R}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & R_{12} & \dots & R_{1m} \\ R_{21} & 0 & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & 0 & R_{m-1} & \dots \end{pmatrix}$   $(\underline{\underline{R}}^{\dagger} = \underline{\underline{R}})$ 

$$\underline{\underline{\underline{C}}} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^{\dagger} \quad (\dim = m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \underset{=}{\overset{\alpha}{\nearrow}} = \begin{pmatrix} \underset{j}{\overset{\gamma}{\nearrow}} & \underset{j}{\overset{\alpha}{\nearrow}} & \underset{j}{\overset{\gamma}{\nearrow}} & \underset{j}{\overset{\gamma}{\nearrow}} & \underset{j}{\overset{\gamma}{\nearrow}} & \underset{j}{\overset$$

Can be and 
$$\underline{\hat{\Gamma}} = \frac{1}{2(m-1)!} \left\{ 2(m-1) \underline{\hat{\Gamma}} \underline{\alpha} - (\underline{\alpha}^{\dagger} \underline{\hat{\Gamma}} \underline{\alpha}) \underline{\alpha} \right\}$$

Usa todas les dates (se puede ver que 
$$P$$
i asi calculador es un premedie de las  $\frac{(m-1)!}{(m-3)!2!}$  Barmas de Calcular  $P$ i com la ec. 1)

des de fail implementación computacional

$$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{12} \left\{ 6 \left[ \frac{\alpha}{2} - \left( \frac{\alpha^{\dagger} \alpha}{2} \alpha \right) \alpha \right] \right\}$$