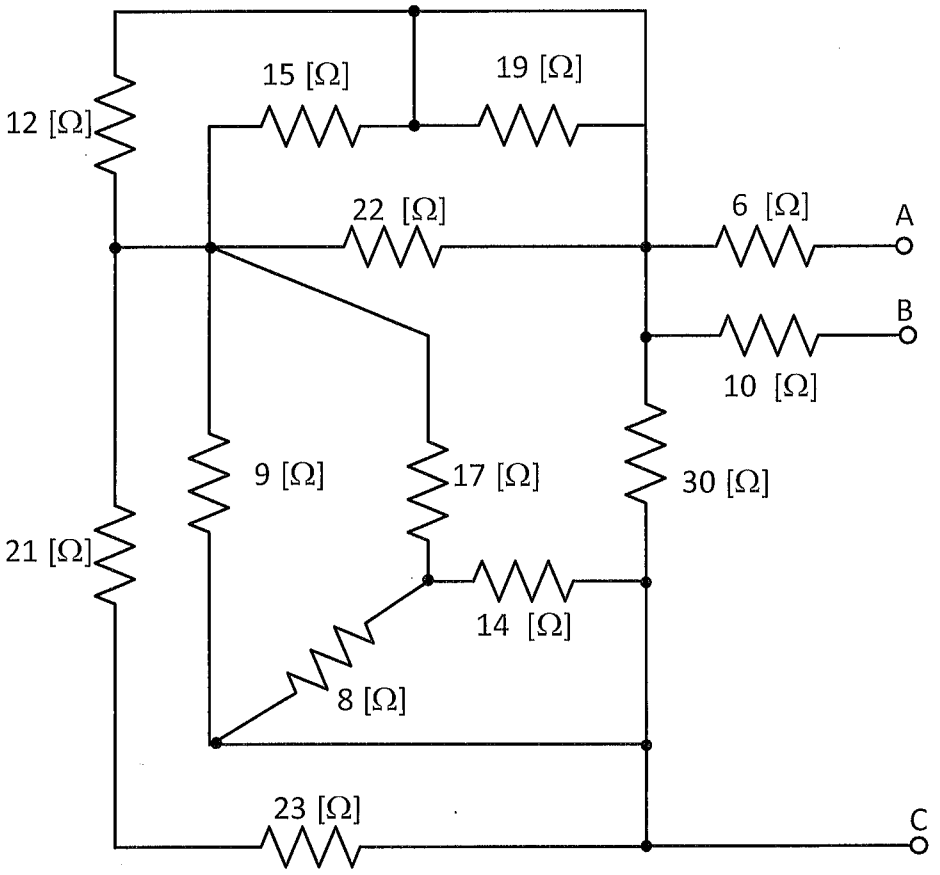
For the circuit below, do the following.

a) Find the equivalent resistance at terminals A, C.
b) Find the equivalent resistance at terminals A, B.



We can ignore 19 [Ω] since it is shorted. For the equivalent resistance R_{AC}, we ignore 10 [Ω] at B.

a) Then...

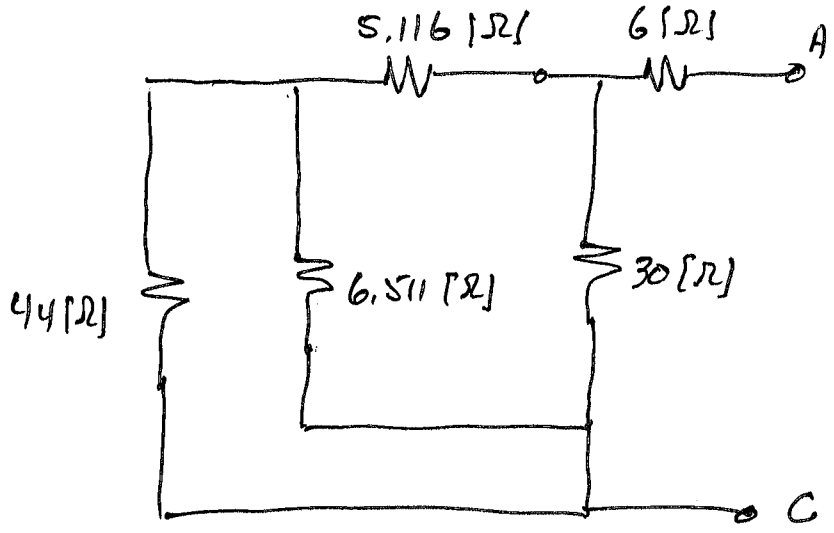
$12\,[\Omega] \,//\, 15\,[\Omega] \,//\, 22\,[\Omega] = 5.116\,[\Omega]$

$(8\,[\Omega] \,//\, 14\,[\Omega] + 17\,[\Omega]) \,//\, 9\,[\Omega] = 6.511\,[\Omega]$

$21\,[\Omega] + 23\,[\Omega] = 44\,[\Omega]$

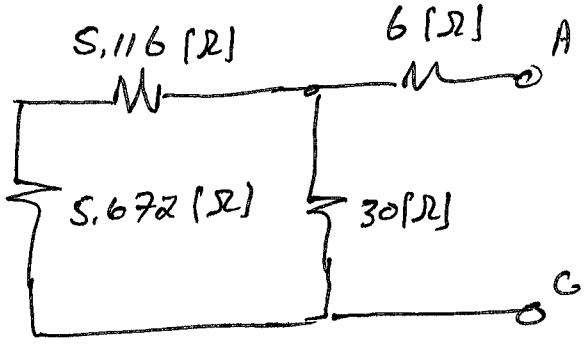
Re-draw...

Room for extra work



$44\,[\Omega] \,//\, 6.511\,[\Omega] = 5,672\,[\Omega]$

Re-draw...



$R_{AC} = (5,116\,[\Omega] + 5,672\,[\Omega]) \,//\, 30\,[\Omega] + 6\,[\Omega] = 13,93\,[\Omega]$

b) $R_{AB} = 6\,[\Omega] + 10\,[\Omega] = 16\,[\Omega]$