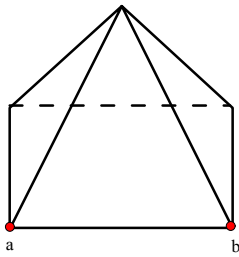
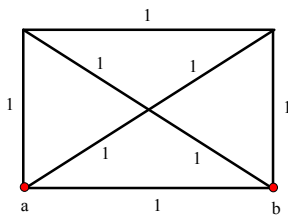


Take each side of the pyramid having resistance 1 ohm. Find the resistance between a and b. Treat the dashed line just like any other line, i.e. having resistance 1 ohm.

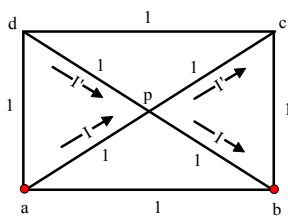


**Solution**

Resistance is unaffected when a 3-D circuit is converted to 2-D circuit. So, the circuit can be redrawn as follows:

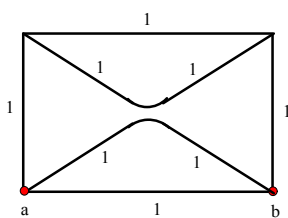


Let's analyse the circuit now.

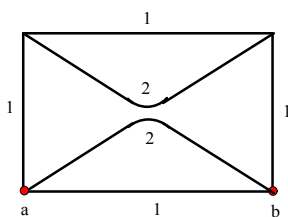


Due to symmetry,  $I_{ap} = I_{pb} = I(\text{say})$  and  $I_{dp} = I_{pc} = I'(\text{say})$

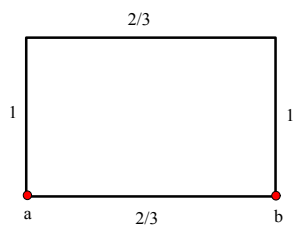
This means that junction p can be simplified and the circuit can be redrawn as follows:



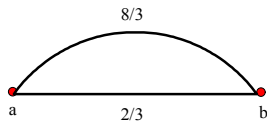
The circuit above can be simplified as series and parallel combination of resistors.



The circuit above can further be simplified as follows:



Further,



$$R_{ab} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{8}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{8}{3}} = \frac{2 \times 8}{3 \times 3} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{8}{15} \Omega$$