As per equation 5,

==340°C/W

As per equation 3,

𝚫Tsh =

As per equation 1,

𝚫Rtc = ±Ro= ±62 Ω × = ±0.651Ω

As per equation 4,

𝚫Rtc\_sh = ±62 Ω × = ±0.527 Ω

So at 125°C does the total effective resistance becomes

62 Ω+0.651Ω+0.527 Ω = 63.178 Ω ?

My second question is in order to get the resistance change in negative temperature for example at -40°C

𝚫Rtc = ±Ro= ±62 Ω × =

-0.372Ω

Hence at the -40°C does the total effective resistance becomes

62Ω+0.527Ω-0.372Ω = 62.155 ?

Note-----I have considered the 20°C as the reference temperature.