

PROBLEM SOLVING

ROUTINE

algorithms

uses sets of prescribed or known procedures (rules) to solve problems

STRENGTH

easily assessed by paper-pencil tests

WEAKNESS

least relevant to human problem solving

NONROUTINE

heuristics

uses strategies that do not guarantee a solution to a problem but provide a more highly probable method for solving problems

STATIC or ACTIVE

- fixed, known goal and known elements
- fixed goal(s) with changing elements
- changing goal(s) with fixed elements
- changing goal(s) with changing elements



STRENGTH & WEAKNESS

most relevant to human problem solving

least able to be assessed by paper-pencil tests