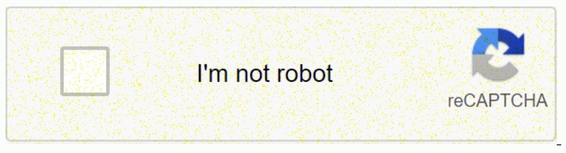
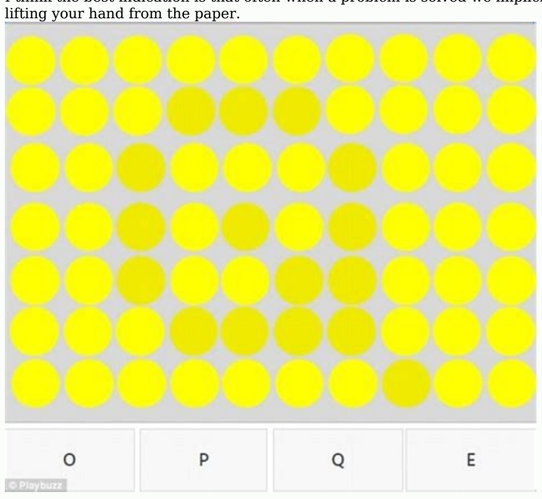


Continue

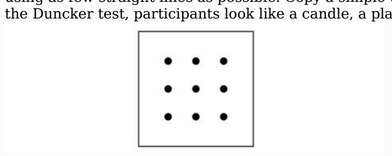
Nine dot puzzle

Nine dot puzzle instructions. Nine dot puzzle solution 3 lines. Nine dot puzzle rules. Nine dot puzzle printable. Nine dot puzzle answer. Nine dot puzzle solution 4 lines. Nine dot puzzle customer service. Nine dot puzzle solution.

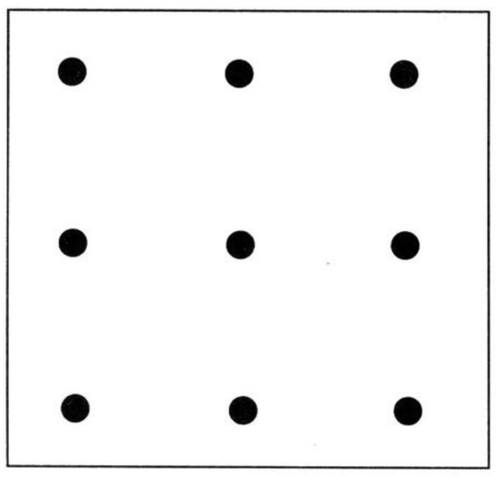
I think the best indication is that often when a problem is solved we implicitly identify constraints that are not the problem. One of the classic examples is the one in which the nine points are arranged on the sides and in the middle of the square, as in the photo below. The challenge is to connect the dots with no more than 4 straight lines without lifting your hand from the paper.



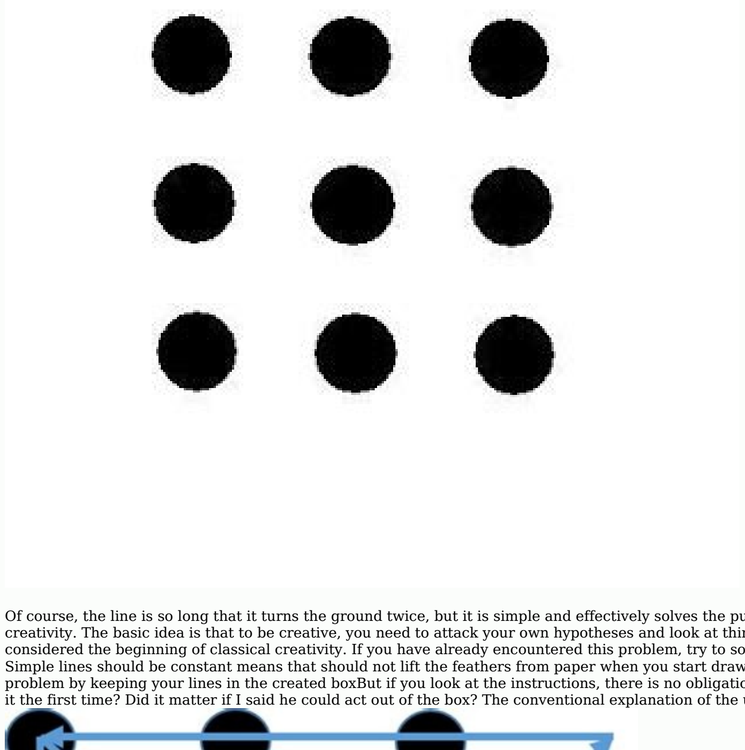
First attempts are always frustrating. Since there are always 5 verses, not 4, the solution lies in the observation that square boundaries are allowed. Now try to think of the boundary you set that wasn't specific to the problem. Also, Lars Hellwig from Stockholm Sweden picks up this line of thought and points out even more independent limits that I've lost with the problem above 9 points. Xinding Sun of the University of California, Santa Barbara found another turning point in the problem.
Other options are discussed in the CTK Exchange - old archive.
| Contact | Primary Page | Contents | SU About Copyright © 1996-2018 The "Nine Points" Problem Alexander Bogomoly is a classic lateral thinking exercise that became popular in the 1970s and 1980s. Participants are presented with a series of dots marked on a 3x3 grid and challenged to connect all nine dots without lifting the pencil from the paper using as few straight lines as possible. Copy a simple table under the paper and try the puzzle before reading. The solution requires "thinking from patterns," and while some claim the nine-point problem was the inspiration for the popular phrase, others point to a cognitive performance test from 1945 known as the Duncker candle problem. During the Duncker test, participants look like a candle, a playbook, and a box full of high heels.



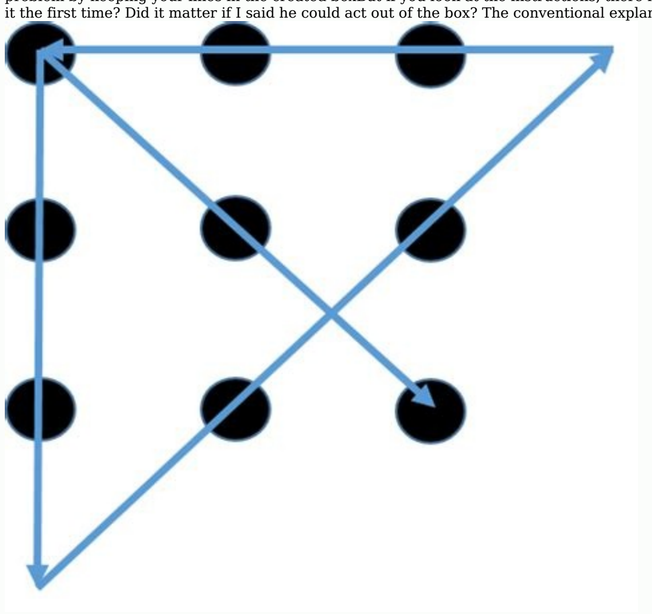
The challenge is to attack the candle on the wall so that after lighting the candle, the wax does not disappear on the table ... the solution requires a functional box that can be activated initially, you can simply add if you want to keep this while keeping the imprinted heels. If the problem of the nine points is in fact the initial inhalation of the clichés of metaphors, the riddle itself must necessarily refer to the expression above. The first publication notice was in the classic Puzzedia Sam Loyd Cyclopedia, 1914. However, in 1959, in Sam Lloyd Martin Gardner's collection of work, he described the puzzle as a "classic"So the call "Nine points is probably before loid eggs. The durable aspect of the puzzle is that it emphasizes how our minds tend to store unnecessary restrictions on attack methods.



For unknown, most popular puzzle solutions, they are presented below. Of course, this solution requires us to "exit" from the "box" nine points, but if we want to completely kiss the idea of thinking "after removing from the box", why stop there? Here is a way to solve the puzzle using only three straight. This solution is even more "after removing from the box" than the first. But what happens if the box is not a square described by nine dots, but a piece of paper with printed puzzles? If we think besides this box, we can solve the puzzle with one line. Even without manipulation, there is a different way to solve the puzzle with one line.



Of course, the line is so long that it turns the ground twice, but it is simple and effectively solves the puzzle. Perhaps, therefore, the biggest lesson from the problem with nine points is not "descent from beaten trails", but when it comes to really creative problem solving, there is no box. "The mind outside the box is one of the greatest images of creativity. The basic idea is that to be creative, you need to attack your own hypotheses and look at things from a new perspective. You must get out of ordinary thinking and remove flashes created by past experience. But is it really creativity? And learning unconventional thinking will help you become more creative? The proposal is widely considered the beginning of classical creativity. If you have already encountered this problem, try to solve it before you go down and read the rest - from this article you will learn a lot more. Take a pen and paper and copy nine points on a square below. If you want to solve the problem, you need to get nine points, drawing no more than four lines. Simple lines should be constant means that should not lift the feathers from paper when you start drawing. Do not read further until you try to solve the problem. How did you get If you were able to solve it, fill the tape at the back and read the rest. If you are not there, there is a tip that will help you. If you like most people, you will try to solve the problem by keeping your lines in the created boxBut if you look at the instructions, there is no obligation. Then try to fix it again, give yourself permission to exercise after unboxing. Again, don't read it until you figure it out or abandon it. Ok, if you solved it or if you had enough, click here to see two ordinary solutions. What do you think? Can you fix it the first time? Did it matter if I said he could act out of the box? The conventional explanation of the usual way of presenting this problem is that the creativity coach only provides the first set of instructions: it means you can go out of the box.



And almost everyone (including me, when I first saw it) doesn't solve the problem completely. But most creativity coaches don't care about the second stage - they simply find a solution and greet society with amazement and protest: "It's just unfair!" You didn't tell us we could get out of the ordinary! But I didn't tell you he couldn't leave the box! Then the instructor introduces the traditional puzzle explanation: We can't solve the problem, as long as we think "within the field" created by our assumptions.
When we start thinking "off the beaten track", we open up many more possibilities and it's easier to solve the problem.
This is true in many areas of life: our upbringing, our past experience, and our ordinary thought patterns will lock us into limiting assumptions. Satisfying the guesses and leaving a side song takes real effort. Most of us are very poor and have to work hard at it, as opposed to the creative geniuses to whom this kind of thinking appears naturally.
If you think I've gone to creative trainers, I have to admit that a few years ago, several times, I was this trainer. Never again. The reason for the creative problem with the usual way of presenting the nine-point problem is that this is implied with an unused hypothesis (AHEM). So we have to tell people that they can get out of the usual and it will be easy to fix the problem. But often people are not lucky to find it: they are only given a solution and have been told that the problem is their limited thinking.
They are often so surprised when they find out that they are allowed to exit a side song, that they would immediately accept this explanation. Some researchers were skeptical andJust check this assumption.
In Creativity - Beyond the Myth of Genius, Robert Weisberg describes two experiments in which people were told that the only way to solve the problem was to draw a line outside the square. Unlike the school of Whaht Outs the Box, this didn't do any problem solving. In fact, only 20-25% of patients were able to fix the problem, even though everyone was out of the window. And even for those who solved the problem, it took a long time and used trial and error and created many different designs, rather than a special form of creative thinking. The researchers showed that success could be improved if participants received prior training in solving simpler lines and crotch problems, as well as detailed strategic problems to solve the problem: Lung and Dominowski with a point strategy to the point more. instruction. He facilitated a nine-hour problem, but only more than half of the patients solved the problem and failed after mastering unexpected information, but only after many attempts. In particular, this study provides illustrative evidence that perceived behavior, contrary to Gestalt opinion, is the result of experience. Robert Weisberg, the genius myth, so research shows that thinking outside the box doesn't deliver the creative solution you expect. And this is far from a hindrance, but the key to creative problem solving can be previous experience and training. What do you think?
If the problem was new to you, can you fix it using the original instructions? Did that change when you were told you could get off the box? Is thinking outside the box useful as a way to approach creativity or deserves the status of the most popular business jargon? There's just no box, how Brian likes to put it? About the Author: Mark McGuinness is a poet and creative coach. coach.