

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

Problems can be classified in different ways, according to some authors, there are four ways to classify them:

Reasoning problems. They are those in which logic and ordering and deduction operations intervene, such as mathematical operations.

Difficulty Problems. It is when we face a problem and know the answer, but there are difficulties to carry out its solution, for example, if we want to turn a knob and it does not turn or does not work.

Conflict problems. They are a class of problems in which the main obstacle is the contrary will of others towards our plans or projects, in this type of problems the emotions play an important role.

Analogy problems. These kinds of problems are solved through purchases of past situations against those of the present to arrive at a solution.

There is another classification of problems in which the problems can be of two types:

Convergent problems. It is when the problems have a single solution or multiple solutions already defined, such as performing a mathematical operation.

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Divergent problems. These have infinite possible solutions that are determined according to the creativity that the person has to use them, such as when they have to choose the logo of a school among several in a contest.

Referencia

Ruiz, R. (s.f) *Historia y evolución del pensamiento científico*. [History and evolution of scientific thought] recuperado de <http://www.eumed.net/libros-gratis/2007a/257/#indice>