

## Chapter 4 Review Notes

One way to become a better problem solver is to learn various \_\_\_\_\_ techniques. Problem solving involves developing a \_\_\_\_\_.

Your textbook teaches a \_\_\_\_\_-step approach to problem solving. Step 1 is to \_\_\_\_\_. Identify known and unknown factors and plan a \_\_\_\_\_.

Step 2 is to \_\_\_\_\_. If you have done a good job of planning, this should be straightforward. Step 3 is to \_\_\_\_\_. Does the answer make \_\_\_\_\_? Answers should be expressed in the correct \_\_\_\_\_ and with the correct number of \_\_\_\_\_.

Whenever two measurements are equal, or equivalent, a \_\_\_\_\_ of these two measurements will equal \_\_\_\_\_. A ratio of equivalent measurements is called a \_\_\_\_\_. When a measurement is multiplied by a conversion factor, the value of the measurement \_\_\_\_\_.

In \_\_\_\_\_, the units that are a part of the measurements are used to help solve the problem. The form of the conversion factor that is used is the one in which the unit of the \_\_\_\_\_ is in the denominator.

Many complex word problems can be solved by breaking the solution into \_\_\_\_\_. When converting between units, it is often necessary to use more than one \_\_\_\_\_.

In doing multistep problems it is important to check that the numerator and \_\_\_\_\_ of each conversion factor are equivalent. When the \_\_\_\_\_ cancel, you should be left with the unit of the \_\_\_\_\_.