



Problem Solving with Decisions



Learning Objectives:

By the End of this video the student is expected to be able to:

• Differentiate between straight-through, positive, and negative decision logic structures.



USING STRAIGHT-THROUGH LOGIC

Example: The problem is to find the amount to charge people of varying ages for a concert ticket. When the person is under 16, the charge is \$7; when the person is 65 or over, the charge is \$5; all others are charged \$10. The conditions are the following:





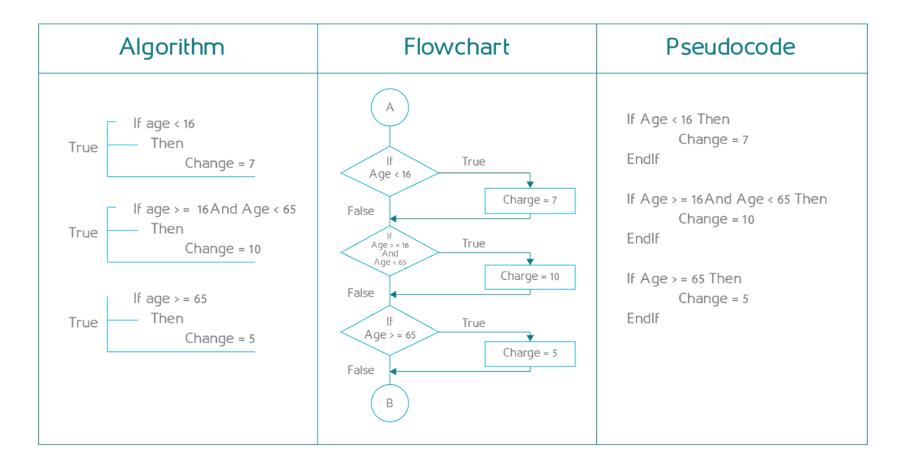


Figure : Straight-Through Logic—Example (Sprankle&Hubbard,2008)