#### Basics of Creativity



## TRIZ

Aleksandra Kalmykova, Julia Zagurenko, Mikhail Tsaregorodtsev



# Tricks for activating the creative process

- Brainstorm
- Method of focal objects
- Morphological analysis.



#### **Brainstorm**











Preparation

Ideation

Sorting

Criticism

Analysis



Your task will be to come up with as many uses for a pencil as you can imagine.
You can say literally

You can say literally anything that comes to your mind.



## Exercise

### Method of focal objects

Focal Object	Object 1	Object 2	Object 3	Object 4



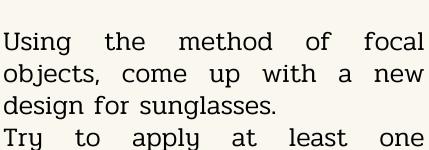




Focal Object:	Cat	Laptop	Autumn
Vase	Fluffy	Metal	Cold
	Paws	Buttons	Windy
	Tail	Screen	Rainy
	Whiskers	Lightning	Leaves fall
	Claws	Robust	
	Purrs		







Try to apply at least one property of each object you chose and think, how could this improve sunglasses.

Remember: a pretty physical appearance is a good quality too!



## Exercise

### Morphological analysis

Parameters	1	2	3	4
Material				
Shape				
Color				
Smell				







Parameters	1	2	3	4
Material	Cardboard	Cloth	Plastic	Metal
Shape	Circle	Triangle	Elongated	Irregular
Color	White	Blue	Black	Purple
Smell	Odorless	Mint	Cheese	Floral





Try and solve the following task within 3 minutes using morphological analysis:

"Come up with a bright and memorable bag (or package) that could be given as a gift to guests of a newly opened perfume store."



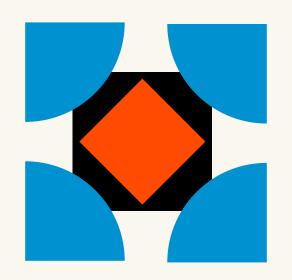
### Exercise





Objectivity of system development laws

Contradiction



Concreteness

Ideality

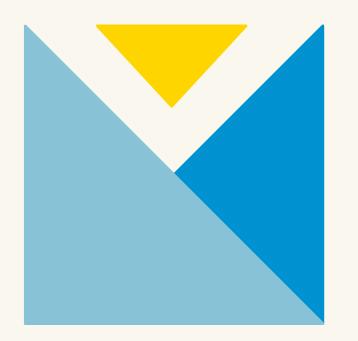




#### Three types of contradictions

Administrative

**Technical** 



Physical







#### The STC operator and its application





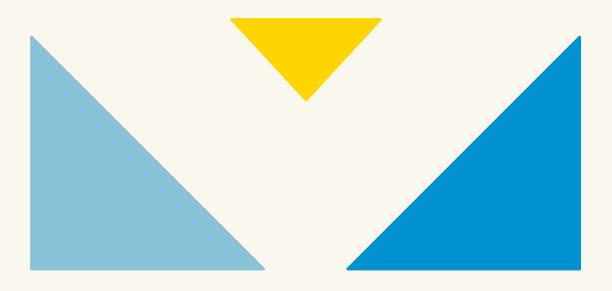
- Reduce and increase the size of the system
- Accelerate and slow down processes in the system.
- Increase and decrease allowed expenses.



The Principle of Crushing

Make the object collapsible

Divide the object into independent parts



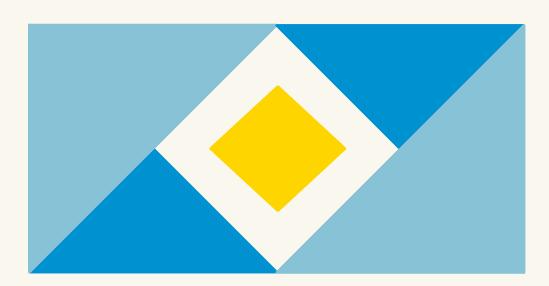
Increase
the degree
of fragmentation
of the object



Principle of unification

Combine homogeneous or adjacent operations

Connect homogeneous or adjacent objects

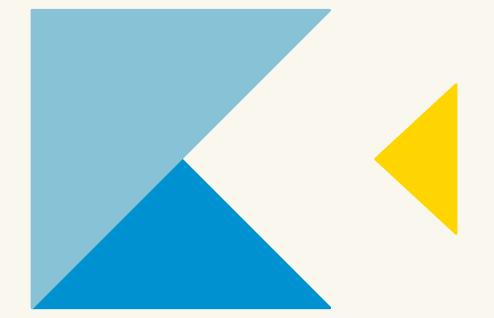


Place one object inside another.



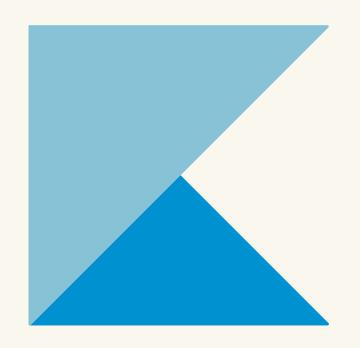
Principle of expulsion

To eliminate a contradiction, remove the "interfering" property of an object or select only the "necessary" parts to optimize an object.





Principle of partial or excessive action

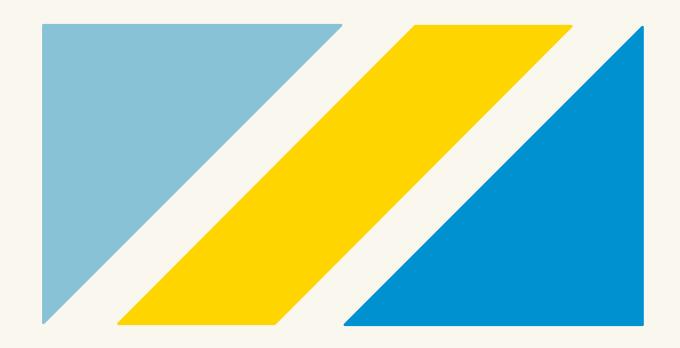


If it is difficult to achieve 100% effectiveness, you need to "get a little less" or "a little more" - the task will be simplified significantly.



The principle of an "Intermediate":

- ► a) Use an intermediate object that transfers or transmits an action.
- ▶ b) Temporarily attach another (easily removable) object to the object.





What can we do to let astronauts take their medicine without constantly interrupting their work and without damaging them.

.



#### Solution:

It is necessary that with a minimum of actions the drug enters the body and is absorbed at the same time. To do this, scientists have invented patches that relieve the symptoms of seasickness. The active substance penetrates the body through the skin and the dosage is not violated. Contraceptive and anti-nicotine patches work on the same principle.



The builder was forbidden from carving his name, but he knew that if he didn't follow the order, he'd be executed. If he did follow the order and carved his name anyway, then his descendants would never know who the real author of the lighthouse was. The builder survived, but the world learned about him. How could that be?



#### Solution:

The solution: The builder carved his name onto the stones of the lighthouse and then covered it with lime. He knew the lime would crumble away in a few decades and his name would live on for centuries.

