Supplementary Material for

**The Role of Working Memory Capacity in Analytic and Multiply-Constrained Problem Solving in Demanding Situations**

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***Problem Sets for Easy and Hard Compound Remote Associate and Algebra Problems.***

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| **Compound Remote Associate Items (solution: cue 1, cue 2, cue 3)** | |
| **Easy** | **Hard** |
| ball: basket, eight, snow  bank: river, note, account  blind: date, alley, fold  blood: hound, pressure, shot  blue: print, berry, bird  book: worm, shelf, end  bowl: dust, cereal, fish  cart: wheel, hand, shopping  club: sandwich, house, golf  coat: fur, rack, tail  fast: food, forward, break  gold: fish, mine, rush  hole: fox, man, peep  pot: pie, luck, belly  salt: water, mine, shaker  tape: measure, worm, video | air: force, line, mail  battle: cry, front, ship  black: mail, board, young  box: office, mail, hat  brown: nose, stone, bear  copy: right, cat, carbon  crab: grass, king, meat  match: stick, maker, point  nut: pea, shell, chest  pitch: fork, dark, man  rest: home, arm, room  shower: baby, spring, cap  sky: dive, light, rocket  sweet: tooth, potato, heart  table: spoon, cloth, card  tow: rope, truck, line |
| **Algebra (solution: problem)** | |
| **Easy** | **Hard** |
| x = 1: 11 + x = 3 (4x)  x = 1: 2 (2x + 1) = 6  x = 1: 2 (x + 3x) = 2x + 6  x = 1: 3 (2x) + 4 (2x) = 14  x = 1: 4x + 3x + 2x + x = 5x + 5  x = 9: 5 (x – 4) = 25  x = 1: x + 4 + x + 4 = x + 4 – x + 6  x = 2: 3 (4x) + 4x – 1 = 31  x = 2: 3 (x + 1) = 9  x = 2: x – 1 = 2 (4x) – 15  x = 2: x + 3 = 7x – 9  **x = 5: x + x + x + 5 = 15 + x**  x = 3: 2x = 4 (3x) – 30  x = 3: 3 (3x) + 3x = 36  x = 9: 4x – 7 = 20 + x  x = 0: x – 5 = 2x - 5 | x = 1: 18 + 6x = 6 (1 + 3x)  x = 1: 3 (3 – 2x) – x = 2  x = 1: 3x – 2 (-2x + 7) = -7  x = 1: x + 5 (x + 1) – (x – 2) = 10x – 2  x = 2: 4 (-x + 3) + 4 (6x + 1) = 43  x = 4: -3 (4x + 3) + 4 (6x + 1) = 43  x = 4: 3x + 5 = 2x + 9  x = 5: 10 (x – 4) = 2x  x = 5: 2 (x – 1) = 13 – x  x = 7: 5 (5 – x) = -4 – 11 + (x – 2)  x = 5: -5x – 5 = -3 (x + 5)  x = 5: - (1 + 7x) – 6 (-7 -x) = 36  x = 7: 3 (x – 3) = 2x 0 2  x = 9: x + 2 = 3x – 16  x = 11: 5 (x – 4) = 3x + 2  x = 20: 2x + 22 – 3x = 2 |