

The Fast **Fun Game of Mental Math**

The most flexible, fun, and elegant math skills game ever invented! Simple rules make it fun for all ages and all math levels.

TO PLAY

I. Roll the two 12-sided Target Dice, multiply the two numbers—that number is the **TARGET NUMBER**.







- 2. Roll the three 6-sided Scoring Dice.
- **3.** The winner is the first player to combine the three Scoring Dice in any way to match, or come closest to, the TARGET NUMBER.





GAME INCLUDES:

- Two 12-sided Dice
- Three 6-sided Dice
- Instruction Booklet with 8 Practice Tables (Examples for addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, powers, roots, and more!)
- · Handy Game-Go Bag

Please retain this information for future reference.

ThinkFun Inc. 1321 Cameron Street
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Game invented by Sam Ritchie.
www.ThinkFun.com
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MADE IN CHINA, 106. #1510. PB05.
Colors and parts may vary.
Recommended for ages 8 to adult.



WARNING: Choking and strangulation hazards due to small parts and long cord. Not suitable for children under 3 years.





Imported by Ravensburger Ltd. Unit 1, Avonbury Business Park, Howes Lane, Bicester, OX26 2UB, GB



ThinkFun Inc. 1321 Cameron Street Alexandria,VA 22314 USA www.ThinkFun.com

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Contents:

- Two 12-sided Dice
- Three 6-sided Dice
- Travel Bag
- Instruction Booklet

Ages 8 to Adult

Fun for players of all math levels

For 2 or More Players

Play competitively, in teams, or practice on your own.

Object: Use your math skills to combine three numbers to match, or come closest to, the Target Number.

To Play:

Start by rolling the two 12-sided Target Dice. Multiply them together to establish a Target Number. In the example below, when you roll a 7 and a 4 the Target Number is 28.



Then roll the three 6-sided Scoring Dice to establish three Scoring Numbers. In the example below, a



Using the Scoring Numbers, create an equation to calculate the closest number possible to the Target Number. Your answer could be above the Target Number, below the Target Number, or hit the Target Number exactly, depending on the numbers rolled and what you do with them.

To create your equation, use each Scoring Number **once and only once,** along with any combination of the following operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, powers, and roots. You may use the Scoring Numbers and operators in any order.

In our example, two players might shout out the following...

(Remember, the Target Number is 28 and the Scoring Numbers are 5, 2, and 3.)

Player I shouts, "25!" $(2 + 3) \times 5$ Player 2 shouts, "30!" $2 \times 3 \times 5$ Player I shouts, "29!" $2^5 - 3$ Player 2 shouts, "27!" $(5 - 2)^3$ Player I shouts, "28!" $5^2 + 3$, hits the Target Number exactly, and wins the point.



Note how each number is used once and only once in each equation. This rule is especially important to understand when the numbers are used as powers. The player who hit 28 used the "2" to raise the 5 to the second power; the player who reached 27 used the "3" to raise (5 – 2) to the third power.

The fun and flexibility of this game is in combining the three Scoring Numbers in the most creative ways to get the best answer.



Scoring:

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Your goal is to beat your opponent by getting closer to the Target Number, faster. Once you have an answer you are satisfied with, call it out. The first player to call out an answer, claims that number.

If the Target Number hasn't been reached, other players then have 15 seconds to respond with a new answer that is closer to the Target Number. (The player with the current best answer must remain silent while the other players try for a better answer.) This play continues, with an additional 15 seconds added after each improvement, until one player hits the Target Number exactly, the other players forfeit the point, or the time limit for calculating is reached.

The player with the closest number at the end of the point must state the equation he or she used to reach the answer. If it is correct, the point is won. If incorrect, the player with the next closest answer must state his or her equation, and gets the point if it is correct.

The first player to win four points wins the game. Note: If you are playing competitively, MathDice™ is a "mental math" game...pencil, paper, or a calculator are not allowed.

Simpler Versions of Play:

MathDice™ is a fun, educational game. The rules above describe competitive play. For your enjoyment, please feel free to relax the rules in any way that suits your group of players.

To lower the average difficulty of the calculations, reduce the range of the Target Numbers. To do this, you may:

- Roll only one 12-sided die to establish a Target Number in the range between 1 and 12. This version makes a good game for players who are more confident with addition and subtraction skills, and just starting to get a mastery of multiplication.
- Roll two 12-sided dice, and add the two numbers together, to establish a Target Number in the range

between 2 and 24. This version makes a good game for players who have confidence in their adding/subtracting/multiplying skills, but are not yet comfortable with more advanced operations.

For a more cooperative environment, choose from the following:

- Everyone who can match the best answer given on a turn, gets a point for that turn.
- Relax time constraints.
- Allow use of pencil and paper or calculators.
- Work together to find as many answers as you can that are close to the Target Number.
- Have fun exploring the numbers and their patterns!

MathDice™ and the Flexibility of Numbers:

Numbers are incredible. As you play MathDice™ and your skills improve, you will come to discover patterns and relationships that will astound you. Really!

To get you started down this path, we've developed eight Practice Tables that you can use to hone your skills. The first five tables each focus on a different operation, and the final three WOW! Tables show examples with multiple ways of reaching the Target Number.

Once you work your way through these stretching drills, you're ready for action!

ARAPLE	TARGET	S	ANSWER				
T.P.	NUMBER	N	UMB	ERS	EQUATION		
1	ı	ı	2	2	1 + 2 - 2		
2	2	3	4	5	3 + 4 - 5		
3	3	1	1	5	5 - 1 - 1		
4	4	ı	2	3	2 + 3 - 1		
5	5	1	2	6	6+1-2		
6	6	1	3	4	3 + 4 - 1		
7	7	2	2	3	2 + 2 + 3		
8	8	3	5	6	5 + 6 - 3		
9	9	2	3	4	2 + 3 + 4		
0	10	2	6	6	6+6-2		

В	MULTIPLICATION					C	DIVISION				
LAMPLE	TARGET SCORING NUMBERS		ANSWER EQUATION	EXAMPLE	TARGET NUMBER	SCORING NUMBERS		ANSWER EQUATION			
1	ı	1	3	4	I x (4 – 3)	1	1	3 3	6	$(3 + 3) \div 6$	
2	2	1	1	1	x (+)	2	2	3 4	6	3 × 4 ÷ 6	
3	3	2	3	3	2 × 3 – 3	3	3	1 1	6	6 ÷ (+)	
4	4	2	4	4	2 × 4 – 4	4	4	2 2	5	5 - (2 ÷ 2)	
5	5	I	1	6	I × (6 - I)	5	5	2 4	6	$(4 + 6) \div 2$	
6	6	3	4	6	3 × 4 – 6	6	6	4 4	5	5 + (4 ÷ 4)	
7	7	2	3	5	2 × 5 - 3	7	7	3 5	6	5 + (6 ÷ 3)	
8	8	2	4	4	(4 – 2) x 4	8	8	3 4	6	(6 × 4) ÷ 3	
9	9	3	3	6	3 x (6 - 3)	9	9	2 6	6	6 + (6 ÷ 2)	
10	10	2	2	3	$(2 + 3) \times 2$	10	10	3 5	6	$(5 \times 6) \div 3$	

D		POWE	RS	E	ROOTS AND BEYOND				
* AMPL	TARGET NUMBER	SCORING NUMBERS	ANSWER EQUATION	EXAMPLE	TARGET NUMBER	SCORING NUMBERS	ANSWER EQUATION		
1	9	1 2 2	$(1 + 2)^2$	1	70	3 4 6	43 + 6		
2	16	2 2 2	$(2 + 2)^2$	2	9	2 4 6	$(6^2) \div 4$		
3	25	1 2 6	(6 - I) ²	3	32	126	2 ⁽⁶⁻¹⁾		
4	36	2 2 3	$(2 \times 3)^2$	4	33	3 3 6	3 ³ + 6		
5	Ш	2 2 3	$3^2 + 2$	5	72	3 3 6	$(6^3) \div 3$		
6	14	2 2 4	42-2	6	108	3 6 6	3 × 6 × 6		
7	18	2 2 6	$(6^2) \div 2$	7	80	1 3 4	34-1		
8	27	2 3 3	$3^2 \times 3$	8	32	2 3 4	$(4^3) \div 2$		
9	32	2 2 3	2 ⁽²⁺³⁾	9	121	3 4 5	5 ³ - 4		
0	81	1 3 5	3 ⁽⁵⁻¹⁾	10	2	3 3 5	$\sqrt[3]{(3+5)}$		

F	WOW! Solve Two Ways.				WOW! Solve Three Ways.				
EXAMPLE	TARGET NUMBER	SCORING NUMBERS	ANSWER EQUATION	AMPLE	TARGET NUMBER		RING IBERS	ANSWER EQUATION	
-1	10	2 3 4	2 × 3 + 4	1	12	2 3	3 6	2 × 3 + 6	
			3 x 4 - 2		21			(6 - 2) x 3	
2	33	3 5 6	5 × 6 + 3					$(6^2) \div 3$	
			(5 + 6) × 3	2	16	2 4	4 6	(2 × 6) + 4	
3	15	2 3 6	2 × 6 + 3					(6 - 2) × 4	
			3 ² + 6					(2 ⁶) ÷ 4	
4	28	2 4 5	25 - 4	3	22	2 4	1 6	24 + 6	
			(2 + 5) × 4					4 ² + 6	
5	81	2 3 6	3 ⁽⁶⁻²⁾					4 × 6 – 2	
			$(3+6)^2$						

Н	WOW! Solve Many Ways.									
EXAMPLE	TARGET NUMBER		ORI		ANSWER EQUATION					
1					6 + 4 - 2					
					2 × 6 - 4					
					$(\sqrt[2]{4})+6$					
					6 + (4 ÷ 2)					
2	2	2	3	4	2 × 3 – 4					
					³ √(2 × 4)					
					2 x (4 – 3)					
					2 ÷ (4 – 3)					
					2(4-3)					
					$(2^3) \div 4$					
					$(2 + 4) \div 3$					

Where It Started

MathDice® was invented by Sam Ritchie, as a "Design a Game" math workshop project for his sixth grade class. Sam now works on machine learning as a software engineer and is the author of a number of successful open source projects in Scala and Clojure. He currently lives, runs, and climbs in Colorado. Sam hopes that MathDice® will make math more fun and accessible for kids around the world!

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Yeah!