Three game modes BASIC, INTERMEDIATE, ADVANCED
From 8 to 99 years old

# MATHEMATICUS 

The game of mathematics



Mathematicus is a one-of-a-kind game that debunks the legend that mathematics is a hard, sterile subject. Mathematics is undeniably the foundation of science and all technical matters, but it is also entertaining and offers an incredible variety of experiences. This is confirmed by the recent proliferation of studies carried out on recreational mathematics, from childhood stages to advanced mathematic enthusiasts.
In addition, this game aims to propose and enhance, in accordance with the latest trends, knowledge of ancient and "exotic" mathematics. Understanding how numbers were written and counted in former times by extinct civilizations on different continents is both interesting and highly formative.

## CARDS

Some of the 412 four-level question cards.

ematics is something that has accompanied human civilizations since their earliest developments and is a universal language. The game aims to offer a roundup of the most curious and exciting aspects of mathematics through the themes presented in the squares and insights available in the booklet; knowledge is also provided on how to perform interesting experiments. However, the game is not only an opportunity to enrich cultural awareness, but also a chance to become familiar with mathematics and more open to the world of science.
Furthermore, it is also a fun and practical activity. Competing with other players to give answers to fascinating questions, knowing how to use calcula tion tools from the past, composing numbers and performing operations like the Babylonians, the Egyptians or the Maya once did is a great source of satisfaction.

## A game for everyone

No special knowledge of mathematics is required to play Mathematicus. In fact, the required knowledge to play at more advanced levels remains elementary maths that we all learnt in primary and secondary school.
The mathematical curiosities presented in the game squares and the booklet sometimes depict more complex concepts; however it is not necessary to understand them to play the game. For information purposes, these concepts are explained using the most basic notions.


How to play
Answering the questions of the cards you advance with your pawns (sometimes you also go backwards), trying to land on squares with advantages and avoid penalty squares, thanks
to shrewd choice of the dice.
As the game contains so many variables making play varied and unpredictable right until the end, the final winner is unknown despite certain players seemingly having an advantage at various stages throughout the game.
Furthermore, the existence and concept of "challenges" increases player interaction and makes for a lively exchange.
The winner is the one who, by answering questions correctly and solving problems, succeeds in collecting the greatest number of famous mathematician figures.

## The three modes of play

Mathematicus can be played in "basic" and "intermediate" modes using four different levels. This is possible as each card has questions with four progressive difficulty levels; in this way, players with diverse knowledge can play together. The players themselves decide on the game mode and level of questions and can combine different modes and levels, reflecting each player's situation (age and background). Example of a family to illustrate this concept: the daughter who is in her last year at secondary school plays at the highest difficulty level,

${ }^{2} \times 2$
the younger son who is still attending primary school plays at the lowest level, with parents or friends each deciding the most appropriate level.

## Game board squares

The squares on the board present a series of math- ematical curiosities which, although irrelevant to the game, are provided to illustrate how vast and interesting the world of mathematics is. The themes featured on each square are
developed in the booklet.

## The instruction manual

This 24-page manual presents the game pieces and sets down the rules for the three game modes.

## The advanced game

The advanced game follows
the rules for intermediate
 INSTRUCTION play but introduced the player into the world of computing with ancient tools, which are the Napier's Bones and the Slide Rule, in ancient and exotic numbering systems (Babylonian, Egyptian, Roman, Arabic, Mayan, Chinese), in the binary system and mental calculus. The player is required to compose numbers or perform simple operations using the required 165 tokens that show the digits in the different systems.


The advanced game has its own special question cards and is modular. Choose to use any of the ten elements available in the advanced version.

## CARDS FOR THE ADVANCED GAME




For example, players can choose to use only Napier's Bones, Roman and Arabic numerals, or any other combination of elements, in order to gradually familiarize themselves with the advanced game mode.

## The book

The 176-page book provides useful knowledge for playing in advanced mode. Expanded descriptions of the topics featured on the game squares can also be found in the booklet alongside hundreds of mathematical curiosities and ideas for experiments.


## Customization of Mathematicus

The publisher proposes blank sets of cards, intended for users to write questions for integration in standard game play. These questions can be of varying degrees of difficulty or concern specific areas of mathematics.

The Slide Rule and the Napier's Bones, used in the advanced game, have been principal calculation tools for centuries. The particular properties of these tools are described in the manual. They both serve to perform multiplication and division operations. Useful data on polygons and regular polyhedra, as well as on circles and spheres for answering some questions is located on the reverse side of the Slide Rule.

NAPIER'S BONES

|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | $0 / 1$ | $0 / 2$ | $0 / 3$ | $0 / 4$ | 5 | $0 / 6$ | $0 / 7$ | $0 / 8$ | $0 / 9$ |
| 2 | 0 | $0 / 2$ | $0 / 4$ | $0 / 6$ | $0 / 8$ | $1 / 0$ | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 4$ | $1 / 6$ | 1/8 |
| 3 | 0 | $0 / 3$ | $0 / 6$ | $0 / 9$ | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 5$ | 1/8 | $2 / 1$ | $2 / 4$ | $2 / 7$ |
| 4 | $0$ | $0 / 4$ | 0/8 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 6$ | $2 / 0$ | $2 / 4$ | $2 / 8$ | $3 / 2$ | 3/6 |
| 5 | $0 / 0$ | $0 / 5$ | $1 / 0$ | $1 / 5$ | $2 / 0$ | $2 / 5$ | 0 | $3 / 5$ | 4/0 |  |
| 6 | $0$ | $0 / 6$ | 1/2 | $1 / 8$ | $2 / 4$ |  | 6 | 4/2 | $4 / 8$ |  |
| 7 | $0$ | $0 / 7$ | $1 / 4$ | $2 / 1$ | $2 / 8$ | $3 / 5$ | $4 / 2$ | $4 / 9$ | $5 / 6$ | 6/3 |
| 8 | $0$ | $0 / 8$ | 1/6 | $2 / 4$ | $3 / 2$ | $4 / 0$ | 4/8 | $5 / 6$ | $6 / 4$ | $7 / 2$ |
| 9 | $0$ | $0 / 9$ | $1 / 8$ | $2 / 7$ | $3 / 6$ | $4 / 5$ | $5 / 4$ | $6 / 3$ | $7 / 2$ | $8 / 1$ |

## Mathematicus in schools

Elements such as "manual" calculation tools, mental calculation and familiarization with ancient and exotic numbering systems strongly stimulate students to develop mathematical sensitivity.
The game additionally offers ample opportunities for experimentation outside of the game.
The booklet explains how to write and decode secret messages, how to prepare an interstellar message, how to prepare quipu in the style of the Incas, and how to wow friends with magical mathematical games, to name but a few possibilities.

## Price

The game retails in Italy at $€ 54.90$.

## Information

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## The author

Cesare Baj has dedicated his life to the diffusion of science. He has collaborated with many publishing houses and written works on astronomy and aviation.

He founded and directed the science magazine for young adults Newton.


As an expert in analog computing, he has designed hundreds of slide rules.

Simonetta Di Sieno, the former Director of the "matematita" Research Centre and members of the Milano Città Studi unit in the same centre, as well as members of the PRISTEM Centre belonging to Bocconi University in Milan have all contributed precious advice for the game preparation.

The translation and the supervision of the English edition was done by the mathematician Morgan Rogers, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, during his doctoral studies in mathematics at Università dell'Insubria in Como, Italy.

