

MATHEMUSICIAN



MATHEMUSICIAN



In *MatheMusician*, you will be shown a series of several examples of musical notes. Each musical note has a specific **duration**, which are the amount of beats each note contains

We've already learned the following notes:



Whole
Note
(4 beats)



Half
Note
(2 beats)



Quarter
Note
(1 beat)



2 Eighth
Notes
(1 beat)

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In this game, you will see these note values added, subtracted, multiplied and divided, just like number values in math. You will have to use your quick thinking to supply the answer before your opponent!



Whole
Note
(4 beats)



Half
Note
(2 beats)



Quarter
Note
(1 beat)

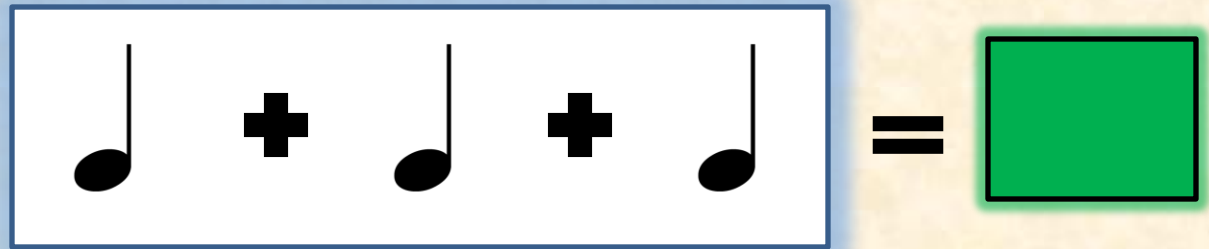


2 Eighth
Notes
(1 beat)

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FOR EXAMPLE:



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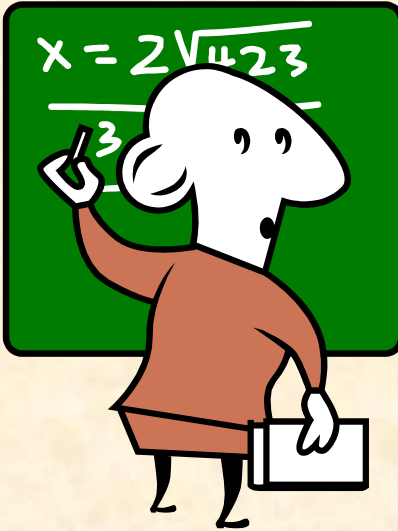
FOR EXAMPLE:

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} = \mathbf{3}$$

$$1 + 1 + 1$$



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Make sure you know got your note durations down,
and use your math faster that your competitor!

Good Luck!



Whole
Note
(4 beats)



Half
Note
(2 beats)



Quarter
Note
(1 beat)






2 Eighth
Notes
(1 beat)

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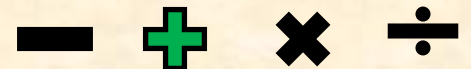


ROUND 1: ADDITION

 +  = 



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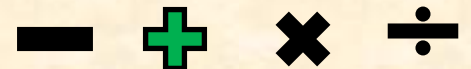


ROUND 1: ADDITION

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = 4$$



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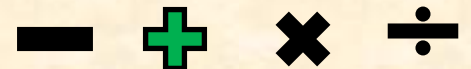
ROUND 1: ADDITION

A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical notation problem. It shows two quarter notes, followed by a plus sign, two more quarter notes, an equals sign, and a green square representing the answer.

♪ ♪ + ♪ ♪ = □



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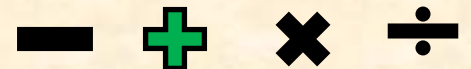


ROUND 1: ADDITION

A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical equation. It shows two quarter notes followed by a plus sign, then two more quarter notes, followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 4. This represents the equation 2 + 2 = 4.



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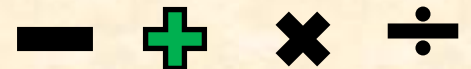


ROUND 1: ADDITION

Three eighth notes + a whole note =



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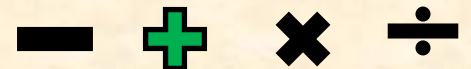
ROUND 1: ADDITION



A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains musical notation. On the left, there are three eighth notes, followed by a plus sign (+), and then a half note. To the right of the box is an equals sign (=), followed by a green square containing the number 7. This represents the equation 3 + 4 = 7.



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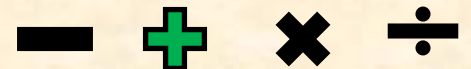


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ROUND 1: ADDITION

A large white box with a blue border contains a musical notation problem. It shows three eighth notes followed by a plus sign and two quarter notes, followed by an equals sign and a green square. This represents the equation: $3 \times \text{eighth note} + 2 \times \text{quarter note} = \text{green square}$.

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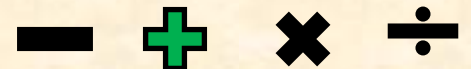
ROUND 1: ADDITION

A large white box with a blue border contains musical notation. On the left, there are three eighth notes followed by a plus sign and two eighth notes. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 7. This represents the equation 3 + 4 = 7.

$3 + 4 = 7$



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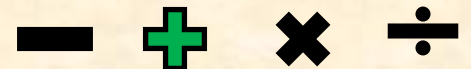
ROUND 1: ADDITION



Four eighth notes + a half note =



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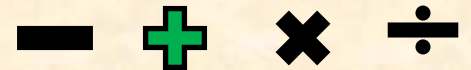
ROUND 1: ADDITION



A large white box with a blue border containing musical notation. It shows four eighth notes, a plus sign, a half note, an equals sign, and a green square containing the number 9. This represents the equation 4 + 5 = 9.



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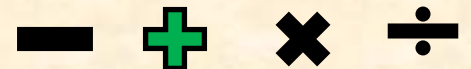


ROUND 1: ADDITION



$$\text{half note} + \text{half note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \square$$


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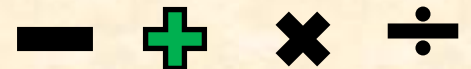


ROUND 1: ADDITION

$$\text{half note} + \text{half note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = 10$$



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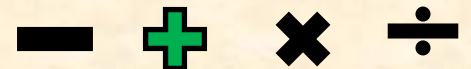
ROUND 1: ADDITION



Three musical notes (quarter notes) are shown in a row, separated by plus signs (+). This is followed by an equals sign (=) and a green square box, representing the result of the addition.



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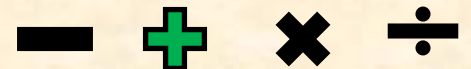


ROUND 1: ADDITION

$$\text{Musical Note} + \text{Musical Note} + \text{Musical Note} = 3$$



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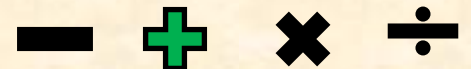
ROUND 1: ADDITION



♪ + ♪ + ○ = □



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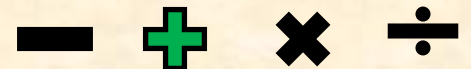


ROUND 1: ADDITION

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Eighth Note} + \text{Half Note} = 7$$



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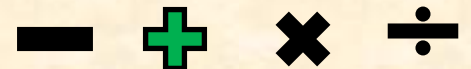


ROUND 1: ADDITION

$\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{half note} + \text{half note} = \square$



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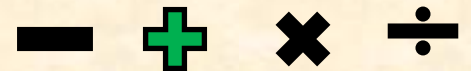


ROUND 1: ADDITION

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Half Note} + \text{Half Note} = 6$$



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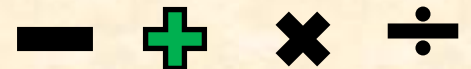


ROUND 1: ADDITION

$$\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \square$$



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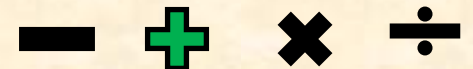


ROUND 1: ADDITION

A large white box with a blue border contains a musical equation. It shows four quarter notes (one white, three black) separated by plus signs. To the right of the plus signs is an equals sign, followed by a green square containing the number 5.

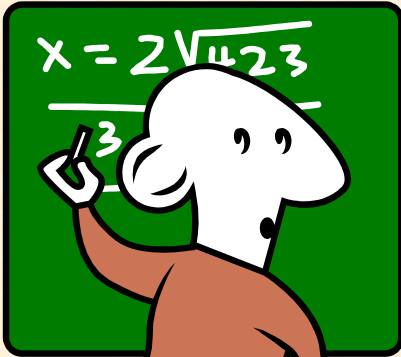


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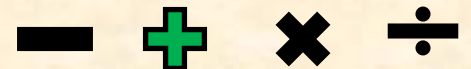
ROUND 1: ADDITION



A large white box with a blue border contains a musical equation. It shows three eighth notes, a plus sign, a whole note, an equals sign, and a green square.



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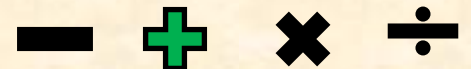


ROUND 1: ADDITION

$\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} + \text{♩} = 7$



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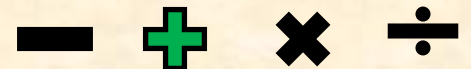


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ROUND 1: ADDITION

A musical equation is shown inside a white box with a blue border. It consists of three eighth notes followed by a plus sign, then two quarter notes, followed by an equals sign and a green square. This represents the equation: $3 \times \frac{1}{8} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \square$ 

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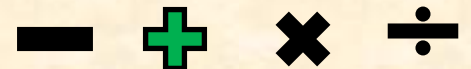


ROUND 1: ADDITION

A large white box with a blue border contains musical notation. On the left, there are three eighth notes followed by a plus sign and then four eighth notes. To the right of the plus sign is an equals sign, followed by a green square containing the number 7. This represents the equation 3 + 4 = 7.



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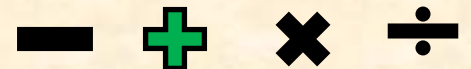
ROUND 1: ADDITION



Four eighth notes + a half note =



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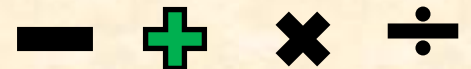


ROUND 1: ADDITION

Four quarter notes + one half note = 9



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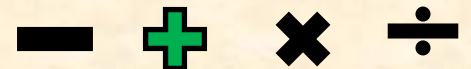
ROUND 1: ADDITION



A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical notation problem. On the left, there are three eighth notes: one white, one black, and one black. This is followed by a plus sign (+). To the right of the plus sign are three white circles, representing a whole note. To the right of the circles is an equals sign (=), followed by a solid green square representing the answer box.



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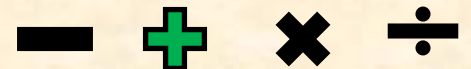
ROUND 1: ADDITION



A large white box with a blue border contains a musical notation equation. On the left, there are three eighth notes. In the middle is a plus sign. On the right are three whole notes. To the right of the box is an equals sign, followed by a green square containing the number 16.
$$\text{Three eighth notes} + \text{Three whole notes} = 16$$

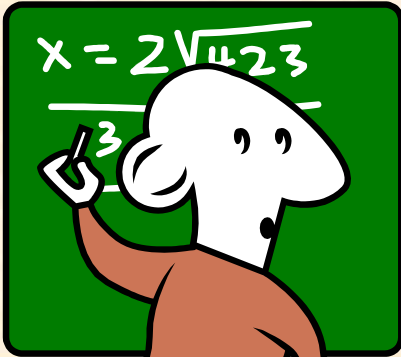


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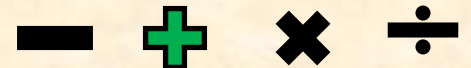


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ROUND 1: ADDITION



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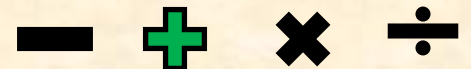
ROUND 1: ADDITION



A large white box with a blue border contains musical notation. On the left, there are four eighth notes. In the center is a plus sign. To the right of the plus sign are four eighth notes. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 8. This represents the equation 4 + 4 = 8.



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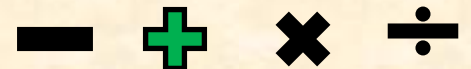


ROUND 1: ADDITION

Three eighth notes + a whole note =



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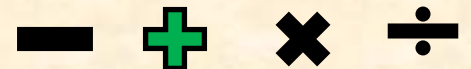
ROUND 1: ADDITION



A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical equation. On the left, there are three eighth notes. In the middle, there is a plus sign. On the right, there is a whole note. To the right of the box is an equals sign, followed by a green square containing the number 7.



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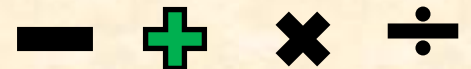
ROUND 1: ADDITION

A large white box with a blue border contains a musical notation problem. It shows two eighth notes, followed by a plus sign, a half note, followed by another plus sign, and then a quarter note followed by an eighth note. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square representing the answer.

$\text{♪} \text{♪} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} \text{♪} = \square$



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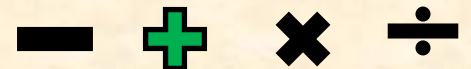


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ROUND 1: ADDITION

A musical notation equation is shown inside a white box with a blue border. It consists of two quarter notes, a plus sign, a half note, a plus sign, and two quarter notes, followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 8. This represents the equation: $2 + 4 + 2 = 8$.

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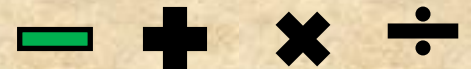
ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



Four quarter notes followed by a minus sign, then a half note, followed by an equals sign and a green square box.

$$\text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad - \quad \text{Half Note} \quad = \quad \square$$

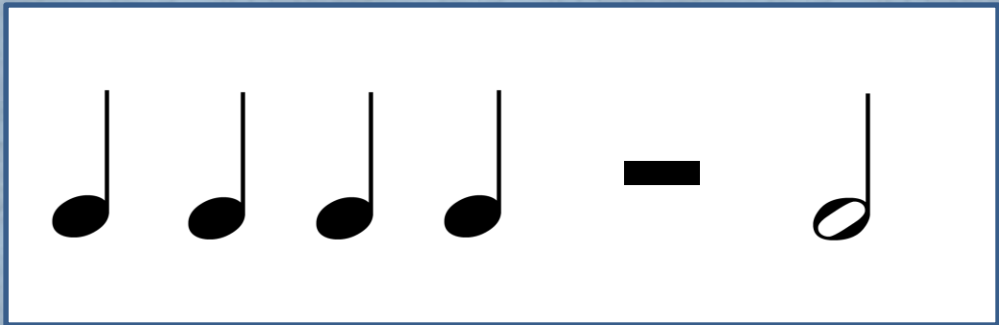

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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



2



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



Four quarter notes followed by a minus sign and a whole note, followed by an equals sign and a green square.

$$\text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad - \quad \text{Whole Note} = \text{Green Square}$$


OPERATIONS



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



A large white rectangular box contains a musical sequence. From left to right: four quarter notes, a minus sign, a whole note, an equals sign, and a green square containing the number 0.



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



○ ○ ○ - ○ = □



OPERATIONS



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



○ ○ ○ - ○ = 4



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



Musical notation subtraction problem: $\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} - \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \square$



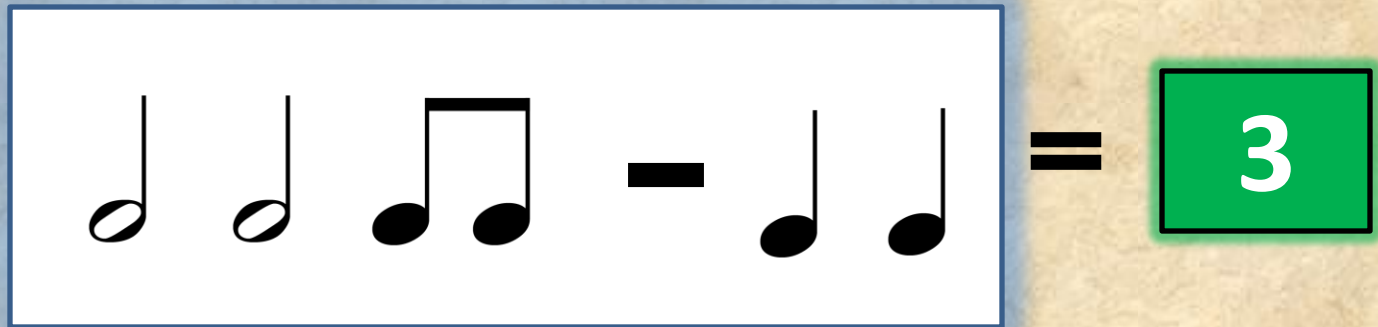
OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN



ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



○ ○ - ○ ○ = □



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A large white rectangular box contains a musical equation. On the left, there are two whole notes (semibreves) with stems pointing up. In the middle is a minus sign (-). On the right, there are two quarter notes (minims) with stems pointing up. To the right of the box is an equals sign (=) followed by a green square containing the number 4.



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical subtraction problem. On the left, there is a single eighth note followed by a pair of eighth notes. This is followed by a minus sign, then another pair of eighth notes. To the right of the minus sign is an equals sign, followed by a solid green square representing the answer.

$\text{single eighth note} - \text{pair of eighth notes} = \text{green square}$



OPERATIONS

$-$ $+$ \times \div

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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



A musical equation is shown inside a white box with a blue border. On the left, there is a quarter note followed by two eighth notes. A minus sign is placed between them. To the right of the minus sign are two eighth notes. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 0.



OPERATIONS



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical notation subtraction problem. From left to right: a whole note, two eighth notes beamed together, a minus sign, and another whole note. This is followed by an equals sign and a solid green square box for the answer.



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



○ ○ ○ ○ - ○ = 2



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical subtraction problem. On the left, there are five eighth notes. This is followed by a minus sign, then a pair of beamed eighth notes. To the right of the equals sign is a green square box for the answer.



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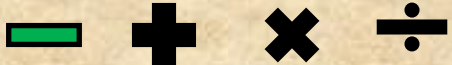
ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A large white box with a blue border contains musical notation. It shows five quarter notes followed by a minus sign, then two eighth notes. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 11.

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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A musical subtraction problem is shown inside a white box with a blue border. The first part consists of a whole note, followed by two eighth notes beamed together. This is followed by a minus sign, then another pair of beamed eighth notes. To the right of the minus sign is an equals sign, followed by a solid green square representing the answer.

$\text{Whole Note} + \text{Two Beamed Eighth Notes} - \text{Two Beamed Eighth Notes} = \square$



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



A large white box with a blue border contains musical notation. On the left, there is a whole note (represented by a white oval) followed by two eighth notes (represented by black ovals). This is followed by a minus sign. To the right of the minus sign are two eighth notes (black ovals). This is followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 5.



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



A large white rectangular box containing a musical subtraction problem. From left to right: a whole note, a minus sign, a half note, a minus sign, and a quarter note. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square box for the answer.



OPERATIONS
- + × ÷

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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A musical notation equation is shown inside a white box with a blue border. It consists of a whole note, a minus sign, a quarter note, a minus sign, and a beamed eighth note, followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 1.



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical subtraction problem. On the left, there are four eighth notes followed by a minus sign and a whole note. To the right of the box is an equals sign followed by a solid green square, representing the result of the subtraction.

$\text{four eighth notes} - \text{one whole note} = \text{green square}$



OPERATIONS



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



A white rectangular box containing musical notation. From left to right: four eighth notes, a minus sign, and a whole note.

=

0



OPERATIONS



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



Four quarter notes followed by a minus sign and a half note, followed by an equals sign and a green square.

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} - \text{Half Note} = \square$$


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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains musical notation. It shows four quarter notes (represented by black stems and dots) followed by a minus sign, then one quarter note (represented by a black stem and a white oval). To the right of the box is an equals sign.

2



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ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



Four quarter notes followed by a minus sign and a whole note, followed by an equals sign and a green square.

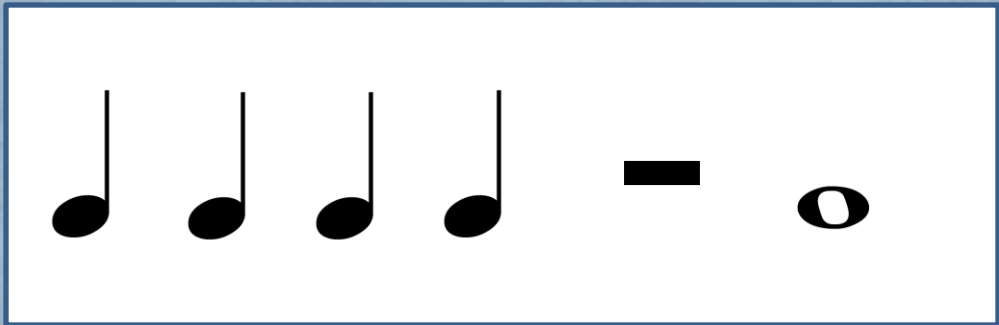
$$\text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad \text{Quarter Note} \quad - \quad \text{Whole Note} = \text{Green Square}$$


OPERATIONS

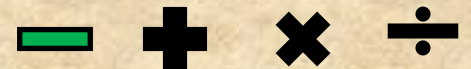


MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



○ ○ ○ - ○ = □



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



A large white box with a blue border contains musical notation. From left to right: a whole note, two quarter notes, a minus sign, and another whole note. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 4.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

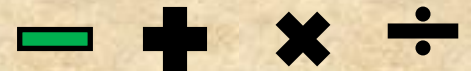
ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



Musical notation subtraction problem: $\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} - \text{quarter note} = \text{green box}$



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN



ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains musical notation. From left to right: a quarter note, another quarter note, a beamed eighth note pair, a minus sign, another beamed eighth note pair, another quarter note, another quarter note, an equals sign, and a green square containing the number 3. This represents the calculation 3 - 2 = 3.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION



○ ○ - ♩ - ♩ = □



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN



ROUND 2: SUBTRACTION

A large white rectangular box contains a musical equation. From left to right: a whole note, another whole note, a minus sign, a quarter note, another minus sign, and a quarter note. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 5.

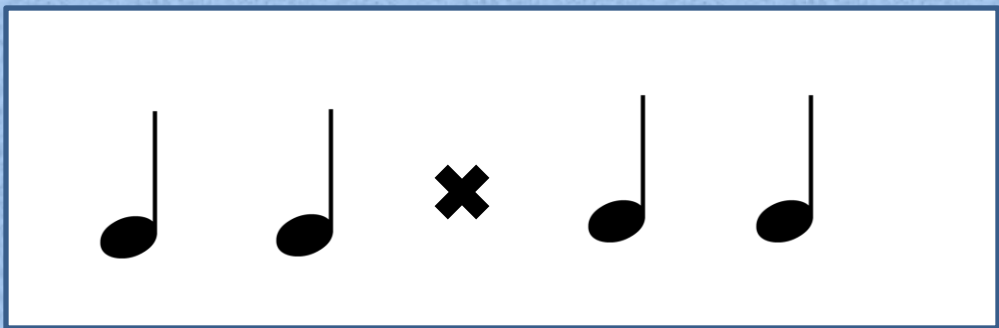
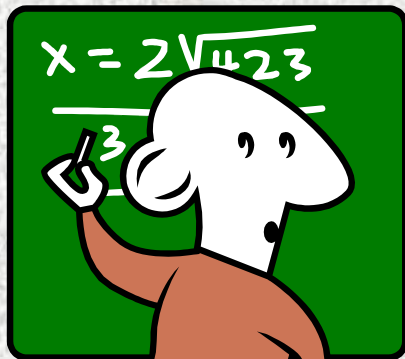


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION

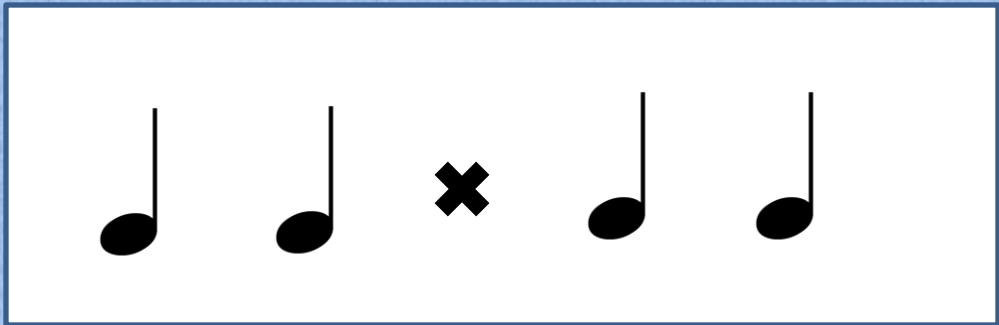


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



4

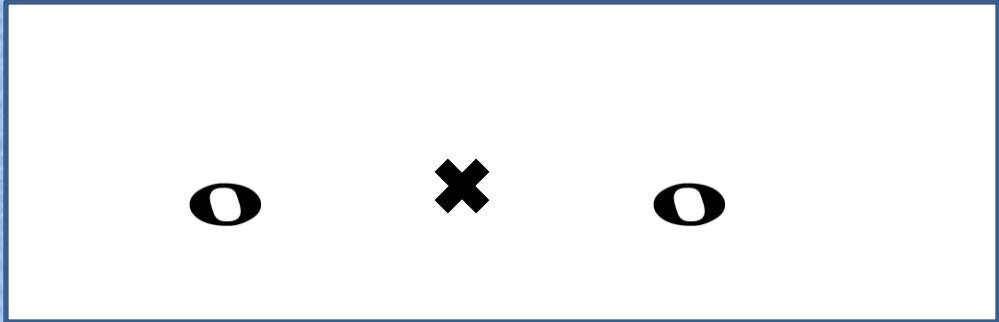


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



=



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



$$\bigcirc \times \bigcirc$$

=

16



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



A white rectangular box containing a musical notation problem. On the left, there are two quarter notes. In the middle is a multiplication symbol (×). On the right, there are two eighth notes followed by a quarter note. To the right of the box is an equals sign (=) followed by a green square representing the answer.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



A large white box with a blue border contains a musical notation problem. On the left, there are two quarter notes. In the middle is a multiplication symbol (×). On the right, there are two eighth notes beamed together, followed by a quarter note and a half note. To the right of the box is an equals sign (=).

8



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



○ ○ × ○ ○ =

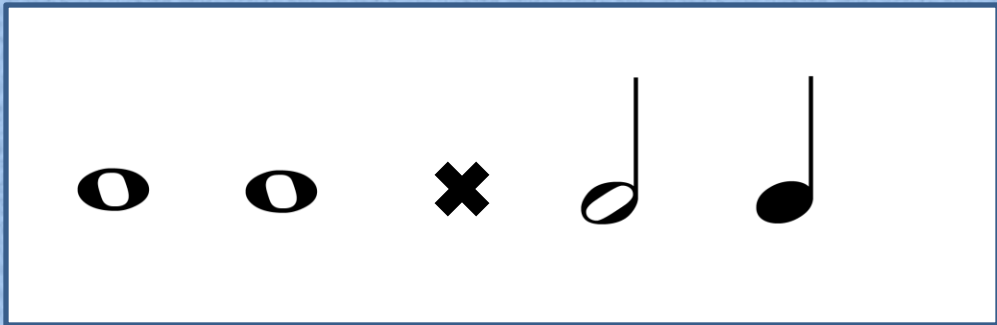


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



24



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION

A musical equation is shown inside a white box with a blue border. It consists of four eighth notes, a multiplication sign (\times), and a whole note, followed by an equals sign (=) and a green square.

OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



A sequence of musical notes: a whole note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a multiplication sign, and a whole note.

=

16



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



● × ○ ○ ○ ○ ● =



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



● × ○ ○ ○ ○ ● =

17



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



Four eighth notes followed by a multiplication sign and a whole note, followed by an equals sign and a green square.

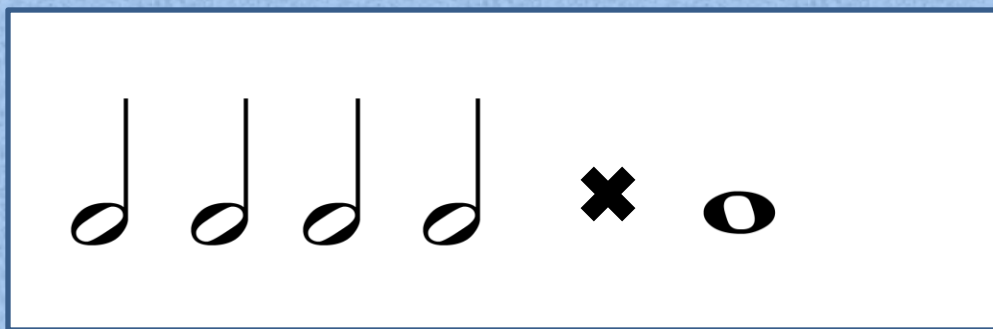


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



=

32



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION

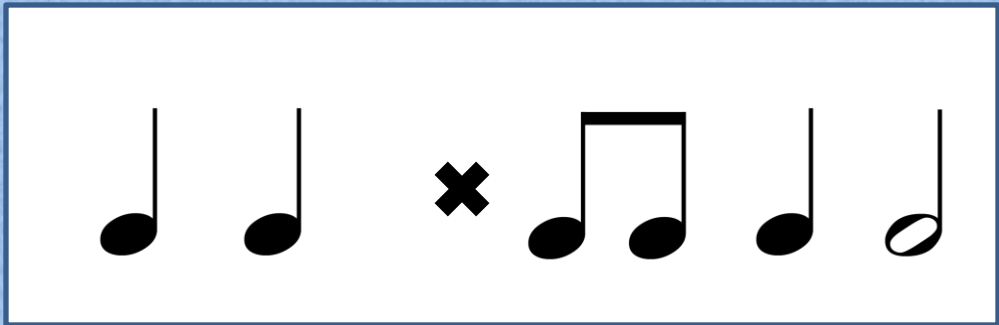
A white rectangular box with a blue border contains a musical equation. On the left, there are two quarter notes. In the middle is a multiplication symbol (\times). On the right, there are three notes: a quarter note, an eighth note, and a half note. To the right of these notes is an equals sign ($=$), followed by a solid green square.

OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



8



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



○ ○ × ○ ○ =



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



A large white box with a blue border contains a musical notation equation. From left to right: a whole note, another whole note, a multiplication sign (x), a quarter note, another quarter note, an equals sign (=), and a green square containing the number 24.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION

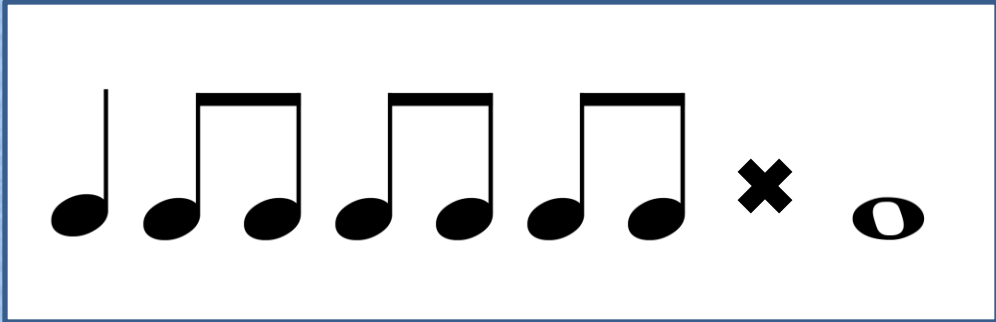
A musical equation is shown inside a white box with a blue border. It consists of four eighth notes, followed by a multiplication sign (\times), and a whole note. To the right of the whole note is an equals sign ($=$) and a solid green square.

OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



16



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION

A musical equation is shown inside a white box with a blue border. The equation is: a quarter note, an eighth note, another eighth note, a quarter note, and another quarter note, followed by a multiplication sign (\times), then a half note and a quarter note, followed by an equals sign (=) and a green square.

OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



A large white box with a blue border contains a musical notation equation. On the left, there are four notes: a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and an eighth note. This is followed by a multiplication sign (×). To the right of the multiplication sign are two notes: a quarter note and a quarter note. This is followed by an equals sign (=). To the right of the equals sign is a green square containing the number 25.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION

A musical equation is shown inside a white box with a blue border. It consists of a quarter note, a multiplication sign (\times), two half notes, an equals sign ($=$), and a solid green square.

OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 3: MULTIPLICATION



A musical equation is shown in a white box with a blue border. It consists of a quarter note, a multiplication sign (\times), two half notes, an equals sign ($=$), and a green square containing the number 20.

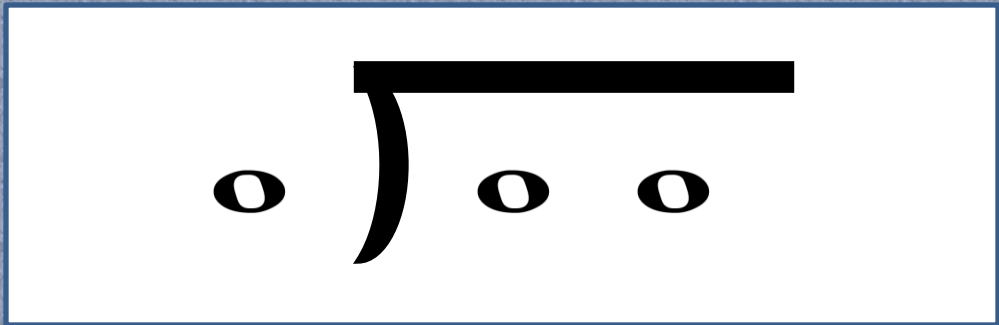


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



=

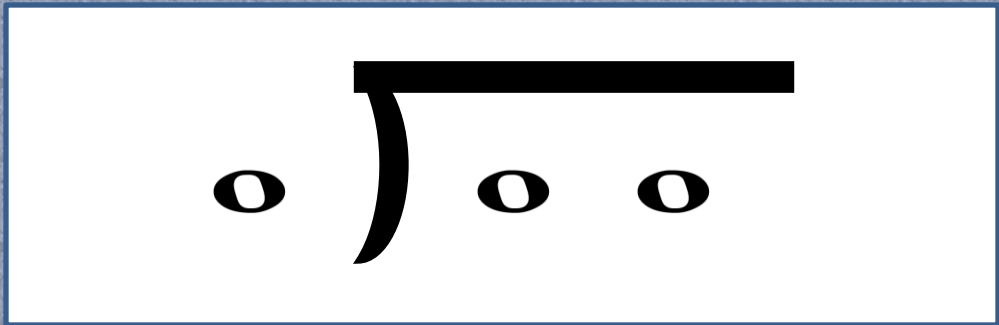


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



= 2



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A large white rectangular box containing musical notation. On the left is a quarter note. This is followed by a large curly brace that spans over a quarter note and a half note. To the right of the box is an equals sign followed by a green square, indicating the result of the operation.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A large white rectangular box with a blue border contains musical notation. From left to right: a quarter note, a bracket over a quarter note, and a half note. To the right of the box is an equals sign, followed by a green square containing the number 3.

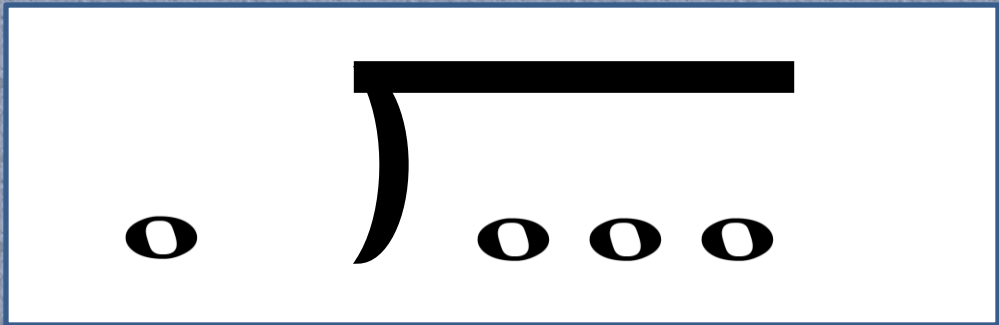
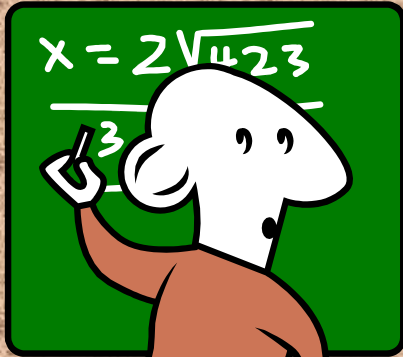


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



=



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



$$\frac{\quad}{\circ \circ \circ} = 3$$

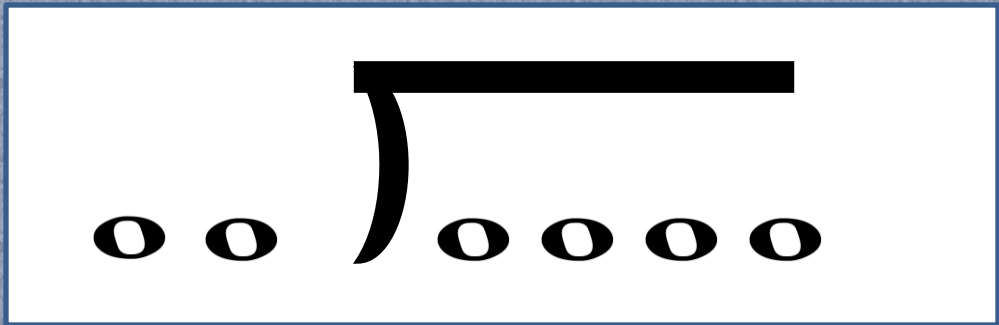
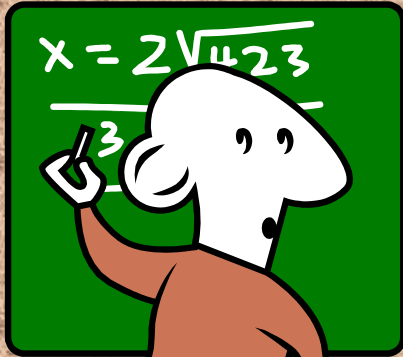


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



=

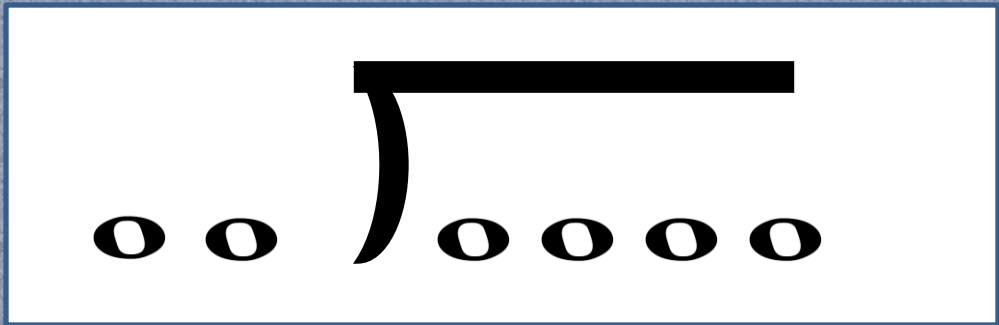


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



2

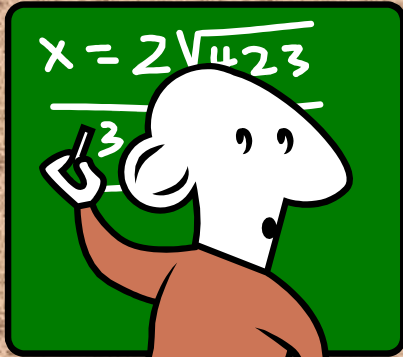


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A musical notation puzzle. It consists of a single eighth note, followed by a large bracket over four eighth notes, followed by an equals sign and a green square.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A musical staff containing a single eighth note followed by a bracketed group of seven eighth notes. This represents the number 7.

= 7



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A white rectangular box containing a musical notation puzzle. On the left is a quarter note. To its right is a large black bracket that spans over three eighth notes. To the right of the box is an equals sign followed by a green square.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A musical notation equation is shown in a white box. On the left is a quarter note. To its right is a bracket spanning three eighth notes. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square containing the number 1.

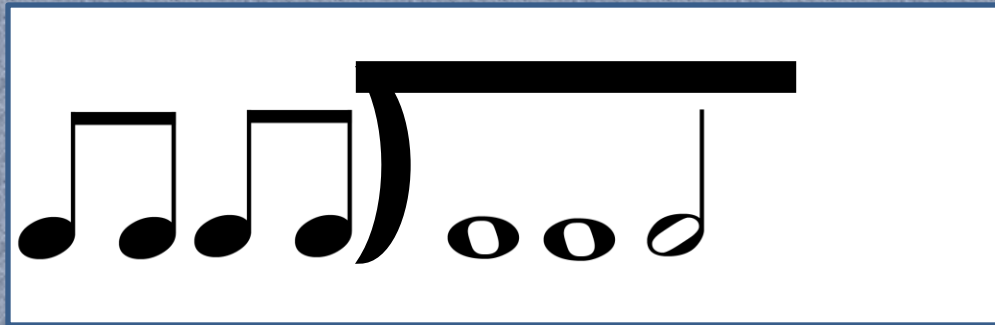
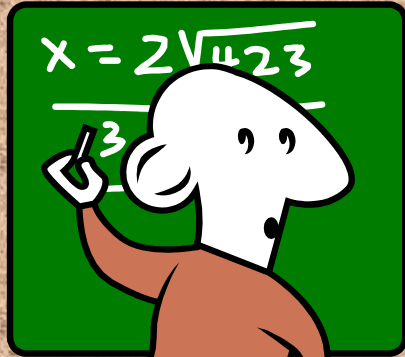


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION

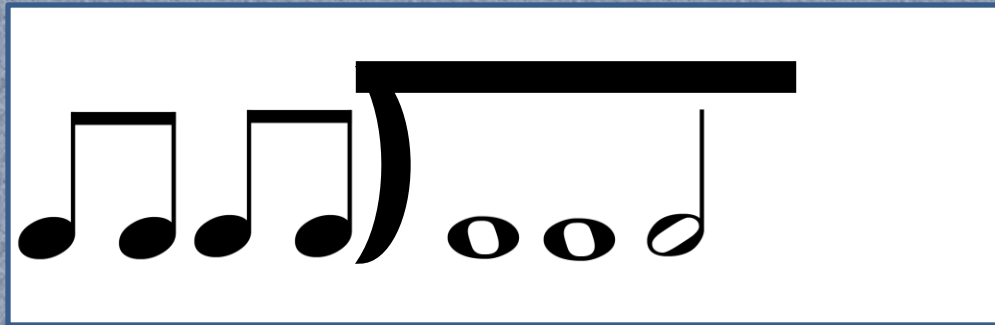
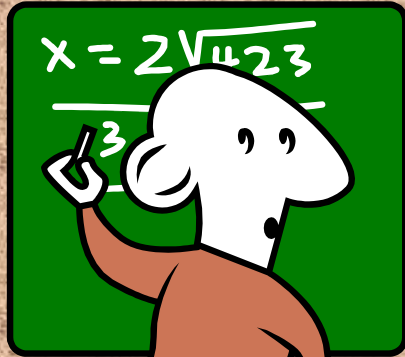


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



= 5

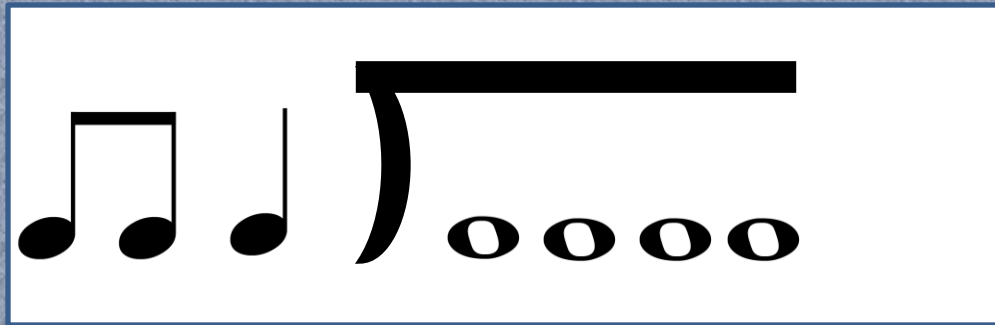
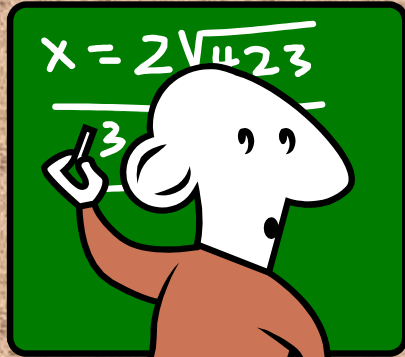


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION

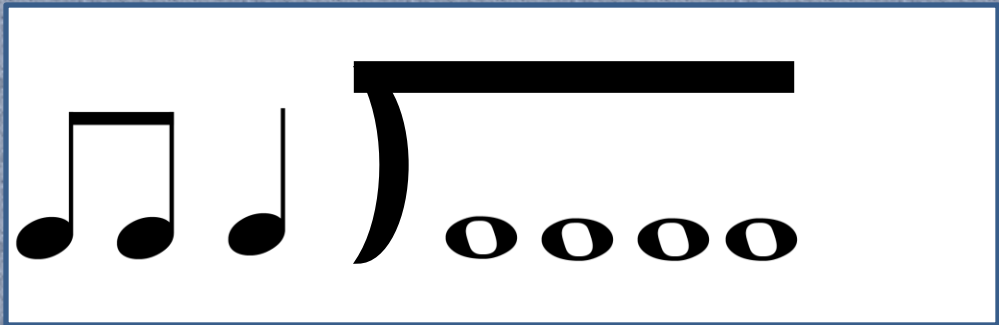
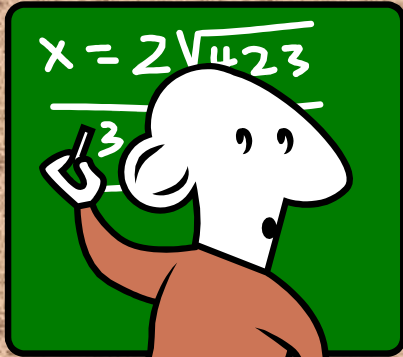


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



8



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A large white box with a blue border contains a division problem. On the left, there are two zeros, followed by a vertical bar, and then two more zeros. To the right of the box is an equals sign, followed by a green square containing the number 2.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A large white box with a blue border contains a musical notation puzzle. It starts with a whole note, followed by a square root symbol over four quarter notes. To the right of the box is an equals sign and a green square.

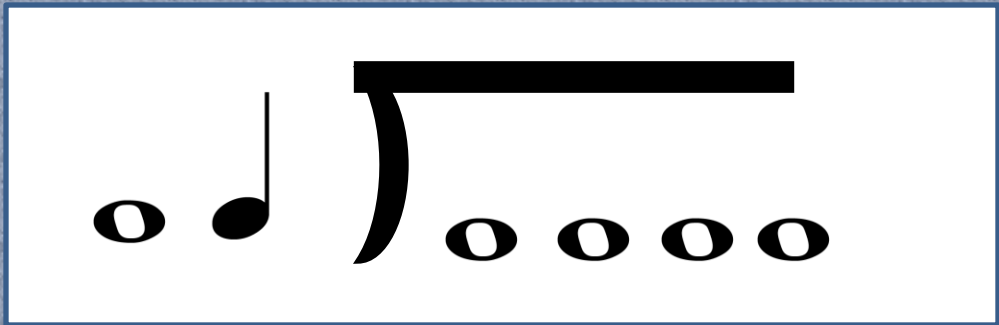


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



4

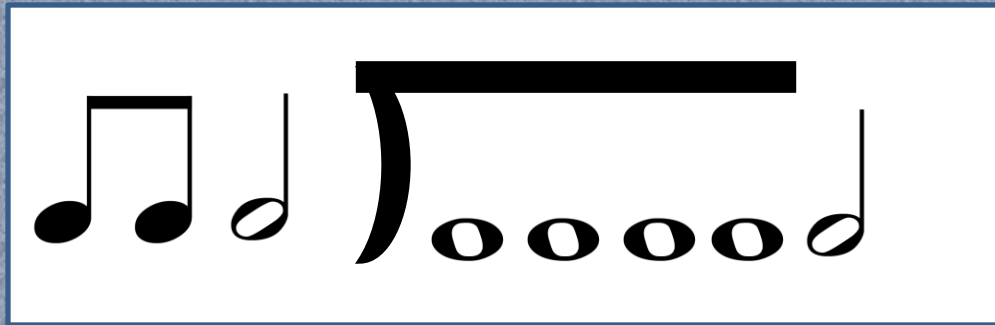


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A musical notation diagram showing a sequence of notes: a quarter note, a quarter note, a half note, a whole note, and a whole note, followed by an equals sign and a green box containing the number 6.



OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



A musical notation puzzle. It starts with a quarter note, followed by two eighth notes, then a large curly bracket. Under the bracket are seven circles, with the first one being a half note and the others being smaller circles. This is followed by an equals sign and a green square.

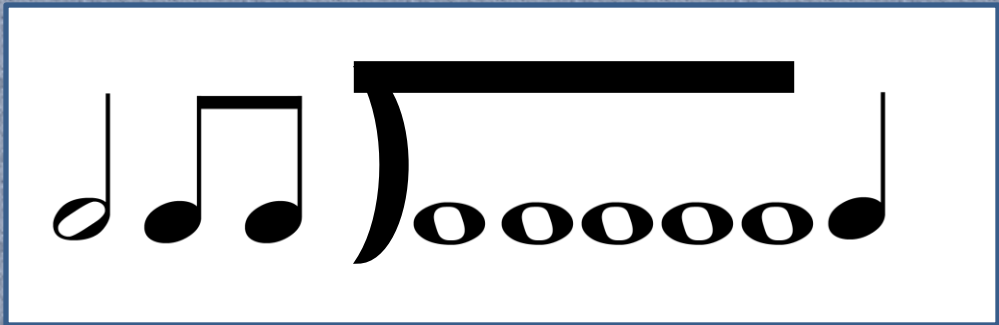


OPERATIONS



MATHEMUSICIAN

ROUND 4: DIVISION



OPERATIONS

