Ultimate frisbee: strategy and tactics: O1

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This document is about playing primary 'middle' or left wing on offence. These are referred to as position O1 here[1].

Your team is starting the point on offence. There are three key pieces of information you'll need from your team before the point starts: 1) What everyone's role is? (You are O1, which makes you a cutter[2].; 2) What offensive structure/plan is your team planning on using?[3] 3) What defensive structure/plan to use if there is a turnover?

What actually happens, however, is likely to depend more on what the opposing team (D1-D7) does. After the pull as you run downfield[4] it will help if you can figure out what defensive structure the D team use. It might be: person-match defence; a zone defence; or something else (often called "junk"). What you should do in the event of each is the subject of this document.

Person-match defence, vertical stack

So, if you identify the defensive structure as person-match the next thing to try and figure out is what direction the opposition are forcing. Forehand force for right handers is the most common, so this is discussed first.

Three throws for O6 to get the disc to you are:

1. a break-side huck to A[5];
2. an open-side huck to B[6]; and
3. an open-side throw to an upfield cut to C[7].

The space that you have to cut in is between the dashed red and dashed yellow lines. This is because if you go further downfield than the dashed red line before O6 throws the discs[8], D8 will be able get to A or B well before the disc does, and so be able to intercept or prevent any throws to you or others to A or B. Similarly, if you go upfield of the dashed yellow line then D8 will be able to get involved in preventing dump throws from O6 to O5 or O7. Hence, as O1 if you have made it to C but have not had the disc thrown to you perhaps it is time to go back to the vertical stack and make space for someone else to cut

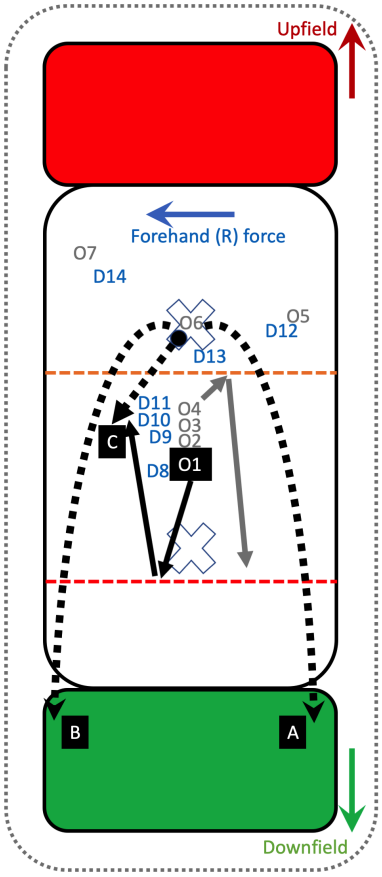

Figure 1: Vertical stack formation

[1] This document is part of a series, the rest of which is available here (LINK TO BE PROVIDED

[2] O2, O3 and O4 are also cutters, and O5, O6 and O7 are handlers.

[3] Vertical, horizontal, or something else

[4] In the meantime, the handlers on your team will be busy catching the pull Figures **??** and **??** show O6 starting play at the brick mark, as might occur if the pull is out.

[5] This throw is probably very difficult for O6 to make. However, you as O1 realistically will not have to do much other than stand still at the starting position then run and catch it after O6 has thrown it. Figure **??** indicates how D8 will be on the wrong side of you (as O1) and so probably won't have much of a play on the disc.

[6] This throw is especially viable if: D8 is standing further upfield than indicated; you (as O1) are faster than D8; or D8 does not react to an initial cut downfield (black arrow)

[7] The solid black arrows indicate a cut you might do as O1: initially going deep but then making a back under, upfield cut on the open side for Throw C.

[8] A, B and the dashed red line effectively move further upfield or downfield if O6 has a shorter or longer huck.

If you receive the disc at A or B hopefully it is a goal. But if not, the principles that apply to receiving the disc at C (or elsewhere) likely apply. Figure **??** shows the situation if the disc has been thrown to you on the back-under cut towards C.

In Figure **??**[9] your options include:

1. throwing to A′ (to O4 or maybe O2);
2. throwing to O2 going to B′ or C′[10];
3. off-load to O6 in power position[11]. In contrast, D8 will likely make it difficult for you (O1) to throw to the break side of the field one of the better things you might do is get the disc back to O6[12].

Horizontal stack

FIGURE **??**

Sidenotes

One of the most prominent and distinctive features of this style is the extensive use of sidenotes. There is a wide margin to provide ample room for sidenotes and small figures. Any `\footnotes` will automatically be converted to sidenotes.[13] If you'd like to place ancillary information in the margin without the sidenote mark (the superscript number), you can use the `\marginnote` command.

The specification of the `\sidenote` command is:

`\sidenote[`⟨*number*⟩`][`⟨*offset*⟩`]{`*Sidenote text.*`}`

Both the ⟨*number*⟩ and ⟨*offset*⟩ arguments are optional. If you provide a ⟨*number*⟩ argument, then that number will be used as the sidenote number. It will change of the number of the current sidenote only and will not affect the numbering sequence of subsequent sidenotes.

Sometimes a sidenote may run over the top of other text or graphics in the margin space. If this happens, you can adjust the vertical position of the sidenote by providing a dimension in the ⟨*offset*⟩ argument. Some examples of valid dimensions are:

```
1.0in    2.54cm    254mm    6\baselineskip
```

If the dimension is positive it will push the sidenote down the page; if the dimension is negative, it will move the sidenote up the page.

While both the ⟨*number*⟩ and ⟨*offset*⟩ arguments are optional, they must be provided in order. To adjust the vertical position of the sidenote while leaving the sidenote number alone, use the following syntax:

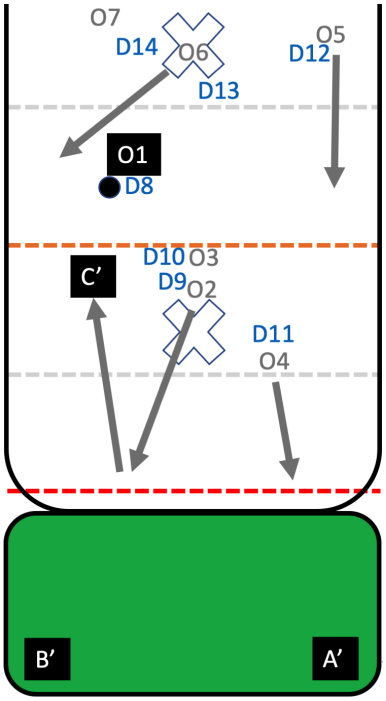

Figure 2: Vertical stack progression

[9] Note that A′, B′, C′, and the yellow and red dashed lines are all now further downfield reflecting the new position of the disc. The stack (O2, O3) has also moved downfield

[10] Who should be doing what you did earlier, now that they are at the downfield end of the vertical stack.

[11] So called because O6 is in a powerful position where they can easily thrown anywhere on the field as D13 will likely be lagging.

[12] A pass to O6 should be relatively easy (as D13 is on the wrong side having been forcing forehand) and will put them in a strong position to throw the next pass. Alternatively, throw a dump to O5

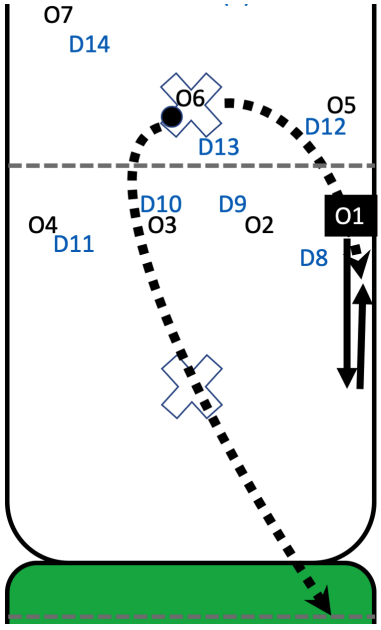

Figure 3: Horizontal stack formation

[13] This is a sidenote that was entered using the `\footnote` command.

`\sidenote[][⟨offset⟩]{Sidenote text.}`

The empty brackets tell the `\sidenote` command to use the default sidenote number.

If you *only* want to change the sidenote number, however, you may completely omit the ⟨*offset*⟩ argument:

`\sidenote[⟨number⟩]{Sidenote text.}`

The `\marginnote` command has a similar *offset* argument:

`\marginnote[⟨offset⟩]{Margin note text.}`

References

References are placed alongside their citations as sidenotes, as well. This can be accomplished using the normal `\cite` command.[14]

The complete list of references may also be printed automatically by using the `\bibliography` command. (See the end of this document for an example.) If you do not want to print a bibliography at the end of your document, use the `\nobibliography` command in its place.

To enter multiple citations at one location,[15] you can provide a list of keys separated by commas and the same optional vertical offset argument: `\cite{Tufte2006,Tufte1990}`.

`\cite[⟨offset⟩]{bibkey1,bibkey2,...}`

[14] The first paragraph of this document includes a citation.

[15] ; and

Figures and Tables

Images and graphics play an integral role in Tufte's work. In addition to the standard figure and tabular environments, this style provides special figure and table environments for full-width floats.

Full page–width figures and tables may be placed in figure* or table* environments. To place figures or tables in the margin, use the marginfigure or margintable environments as follows (see figure **??**):

```
\begin{marginfigure}
  \includegraphics{helix}
  \caption{This is a margin figure.}
\end{marginfigure}
```

The marginfigure and margintable environments accept an optional parameter ⟨*offset*⟩ that adjusts the vertical position of the figure or table. See the "**??**" section above for examples. The specifications are:

```
\begin{marginfigure}[⟨offset⟩]
   ...
\end{marginfigure}
```

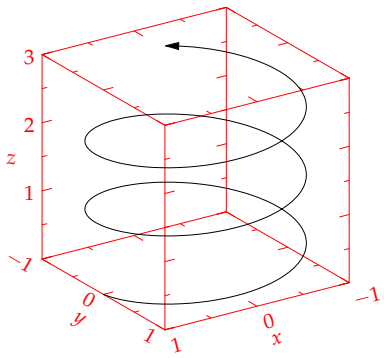

Figure 4: This is a margin figure. The helix is defined by $x = \cos(2\pi z)$, $y = \sin(2\pi z)$, and $z = [0, 2.7]$. The figure was drawn using Asymptote (`http://asymptote.sf.net/`).

```
\begin{margintable}[⟨offset⟩]
    ...
\end{margintable}
```

Figure **??** is an example of the `figure*` environment and figure **??** is an example of the normal `figure` environment.

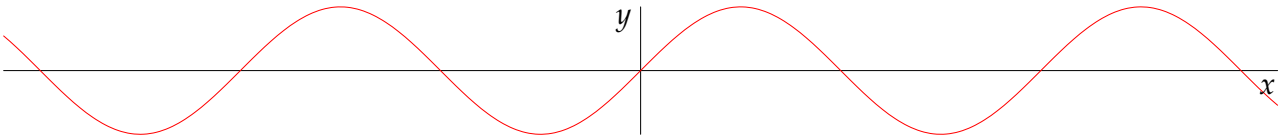

Figure 5: This graph shows $y = \sin x$ from about $x = [-10, 10]$. *Notice that this figure takes up the full page width.*

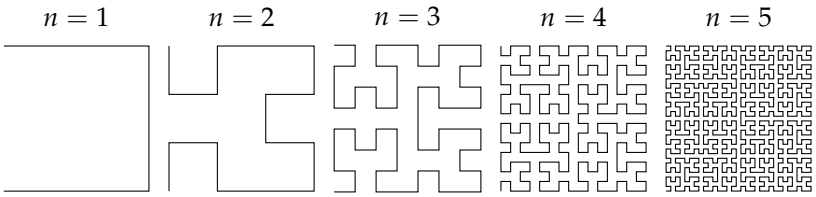

Figure 6: Hilbert curves of various degrees n. *Notice that this figure only takes up the main textblock width.*

Table **??** shows table created with the `booktabs` package. Notice the lack of vertical rules—they serve only to clutter the table's data.

Margin	Length
Paper width	8 1/2 inches
Paper height	11 inches
Textblock width	6 1/2 inches
Textblock/sidenote gutter	3/8 inches
Sidenote width	2 inches

Table 1: Here are the dimensions of the various margins used in the Tufte-handout class.

Full-width text blocks

In addition to the new float types, there is a fullwidth environment that stretches across the main text block and the sidenotes area.

```
\begin{fullwidth}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...
\end{fullwidth}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Typography

Typefaces

If the Palatino, Helvetica, and `Bera Mono` typefaces are installed, this style will use them automatically. Otherwise, we'll fall back on the Computer Modern typefaces.

Letterspacing

This document class includes two new commands and some improvements on existing commands for letterspacing.

When setting strings of ALL CAPS or SMALL CAPS, the letterspacing—that is, the spacing between the letters—should be increased slightly.[16] The `\allcaps` command has proper letterspacing for strings of FULL CAPITAL LETTERS, and the `\smallcaps` command has letterspacing for SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS. These commands will also automatically convert the case of the text to upper- or lowercase, respectively.

[16]

The `\textsc` command has also been redefined to include letterspacing. The case of the `\textsc` argument is left as is, however. This allows one to use both uppercase and lowercase letters: THE INITIAL LETTERS OF THE WORDS IN THIS SENTENCE ARE CAPITALIZED.

Installation

To install the Tufte-LaTeX classes, simply drop the following files into the same directory as your `.tex` file:

```
tufte-book.cls
tufte-common.def
tufte-handout.cls
tufte.bst
```

More Documentation

For more documentation on the Tufte-LaTeX document classes (including commands not mentioned in this handout), please see the sample book.

Support

The website for the Tufte-LaTeX packages is located at `http://code.google.com/p/tufte-latex/`. On our website, you'll find links to our SVN repository, mailing lists, bug tracker, and documentation.