# Relational Transformation Formula for Formation Conversion

This formula provides a rule-based approach to convert 11-a-side football formations to 7-a-side, prioritizing the preservation and adaptation of tactical roles and relationships.

#### 1. Define 11-a-side Roles and Relationships (Input):

Represent your 11-a-side formation as a set of roles (R<sub>11</sub>) and understand their key partnerships/units.

#### Example Roles (for a 4-4-2):

- R<sub>11</sub> = {CD<sub>R</sub>, CD<sub>L</sub>,
   FB<sub>R</sub>, CM<sub>C</sub>,
   CM<sub>D</sub>, WM<sub>R</sub>, WM<sub>L</sub>,
   ST<sub>F</sub>, ST<sub>T</sub>}
  - o CD<sub>R</sub>: Right Center-Back
  - CD<sub>L</sub>: Left Center-Back
  - FB<sub>R</sub>: Right Full-Back
  - FB<sub>L</sub>: Left Full-Back
  - CM<sub>C</sub>: Central Midfielder (Creator/Box-to-box)
  - CM<sub>D</sub>: Defensive Midfielder
  - WM<sub>R</sub>: Right Wide Midfielder
  - WM<sub>L</sub>: Left Wide Midfielder
  - ST<sub>F</sub>: Forward Striker
  - ST<sub>T</sub>: Target Striker

# 2. Prioritized Role Retention and Transformation Rules (Ordered Rules):

Apply these rules in order to derive the 7-a-side roles ( $R_7$ ).

• Rule 1: Preserve Central Defensive Core:

 $R_{7}$ \_CD = SELECT(2, from {CD<sub>R</sub>, CD<sub>L</sub>, FB<sub>R</sub>, FB<sub>L</sub>}, prioritize CD roles)

- **Explanation:** Select 2 central defenders for 7-a-side. Prioritize original Center-Back roles (CD<sub>R</sub>, CD<sub>L</sub>).
- Rule 2: Maintain Central Midfield Control:

 $R_7$ \_CM = SELECT(2, from {CM<sub>C</sub>, CM<sub>D</sub>, WM<sub>R</sub>, WM<sub>L</sub>, Remaining\_FB/WB from Rule 1}, prioritize CM roles)

- **Explanation:** Select 2 central midfielders for 7-a-side. Prioritize original Central Midfielders (CM<sub>C</sub>, CM<sub>D</sub>). Then consider Wide Midfielders or remaining Full-backs adaptable to central midfield.
- Rule 3: Create an Attacking Focus (Central or Dual):

 $R_{7}$ \_ST = SELECT(1, from {ST<sub>F</sub>, ST<sub>T</sub>, WM<sub>R</sub>, WM<sub>L</sub>, Remaining\_FB/WB/WM from Rules 1 & 2}, prioritize ST roles)

- Explanation: Select 1 attacker. Prioritize original Striker roles (ST<sub>F</sub>,
  ST<sub>T</sub>). Then consider Wide Midfielders or remaining roles that can be attacking.
- Rule 4: Adapt Remaining Roles for Width and Balance (Flexibility):

 $R_7$ \_Flex = SELECT(remaining roles from  $R_{11}$  - ( $R_7$ \_CD  $\cup$   $R_7$ \_CM  $\cup$   $R_7$ \_ST), prioritize versatile roles for width/balance)

• **Explanation:** Select remaining roles (if any) for flexibility. Prioritize roles that can provide width, support defense or attack, based on versatility.

# 3. Construct 7-a-side Formation (Output):

Based on the selected roles in R<sub>7</sub>\_CD, R<sub>7</sub>\_CM, R<sub>7</sub>\_ST, R<sub>7</sub>\_Flex, determine the 7-a-side formation count (e.g., 2 Defenders - 2 Midfielders - 1 Attacker + 1 Flexible = 2-3-1 or 2-2-2 depending on flexible role positioning).

### **Important Notes:**

• The SELECT(N, from set, prioritize roles) function implies choosing N roles from the given set based on the prioritization criteria. In a program, this could be implemented with conditional logic and role type checking.

•	This formula is a guideline. Tactical adjustments based on specific player attribuand game context are always necessary.	tes