

Making Everything Easier!

2nd Edition

Trigonometry

FOR
DUMMIES[®]
A Wiley Brand

Learn to:

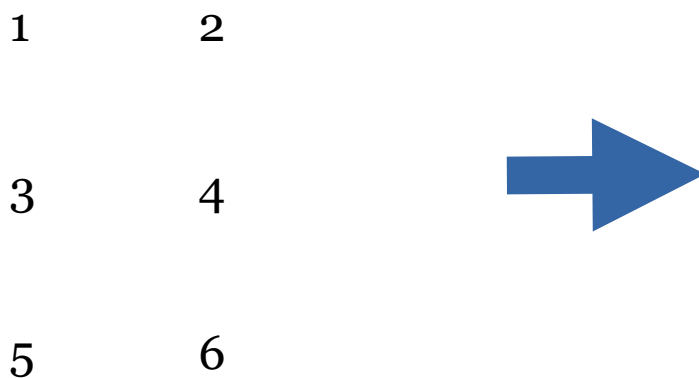
- Solve tricky trig equations



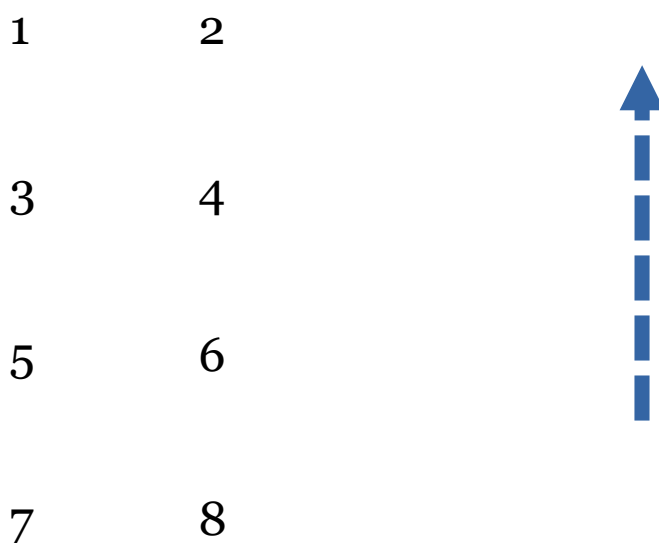
Lines

Lines are imaginary links between points.

You often have to imagine where the next point will be .



Lines can be Vertical or Horizontal



Lines are the shortest distance between two points
(except in a Hey)

Diagonal lines may happen regularly in Corner Dances
But most Morris sets are regular quadrilaterals with
4 Corners anyway.

Functions

A tangent is a line which briefly touches a curve

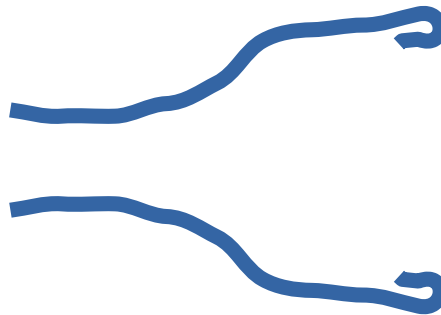


This can be in a Belly to Belly Stanton Harcourt move

Or a shoulder-to-shoulder contact in Rounds in Four

Or a shambolic Lichfield Hey

Trigg generally try to avoid curves , although sometimes a blackboard is needed



Sines and Cosines do not exist in Triggometry

Signs do feature – especially in Head movements indicating which direction to go in a Hey

or Half Gyp

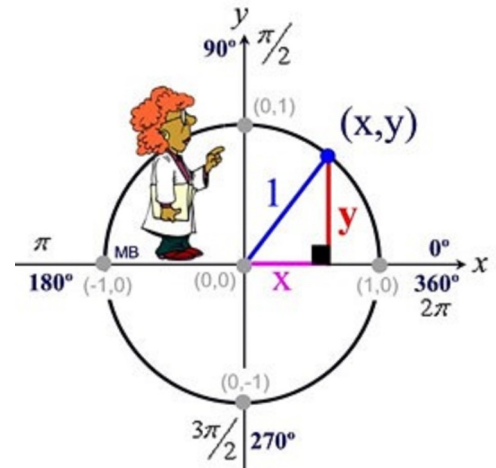
or Back to Back

Circles

Clockwise and Anti-clockwise
Various dances such as “Saturday
Night” have clockwise and
anticlockwise moves in them.

Often one follows the other

It is not wise to look at your
wristwatch while performing



“The Clock “

Isn't circular at all – it's a standard set – so it's probably a
digital timepiece.

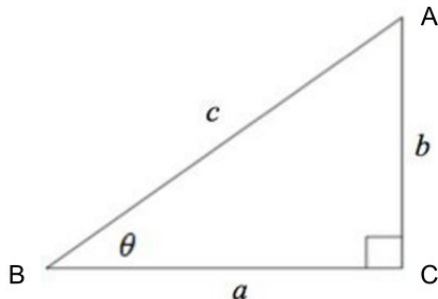
Rounds aren't strictly round – mostly they are hexagons



But as they are performed with radial symmetry they can be
viewed as circular approximations

Squares

Trigg often dance in squares , but not square dances



Square dances tend to be more American and not to feature War Memorials and cobblestones



Sets

Sets are another name for cobblestones , which are generally best avoided as a trip hazard . Getting two sets up is however not the sort of revolutionary activity favoured by Parisian rioters , but assembling two groups of 6 or 8 dancers .

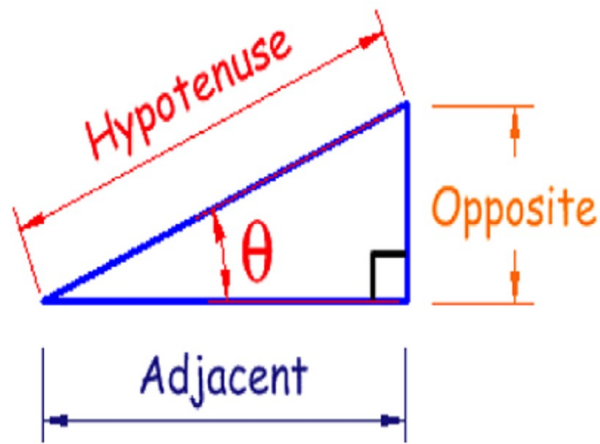
$2 \times 6 = 12$, but the numbering remains 1-6

The two groups may be arranged in parallel , 180° or 90°

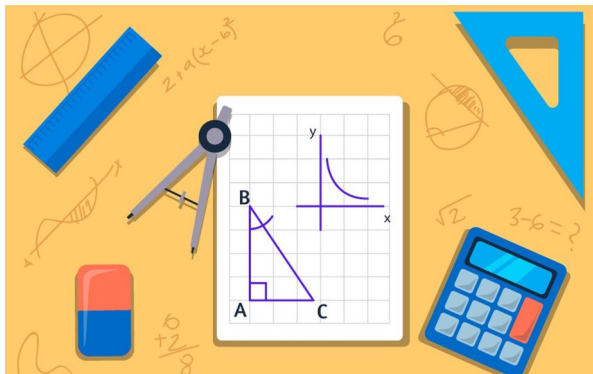
Sets are also involved in Venn diagrams but that is getting too complicated.

Slopes

If possible do not dance on slopes / do not rest your beer on sloping surfaces



Tan



Best avoided by use of sunblock / extra flowers on the hat

Some people remember a well-known mnemonic using the first letters to help when deciding which ratio to use for each trig problem.

This mnemonic is: SOH CAH OOE

These letters stand for:

S step O opposite H hopbacks

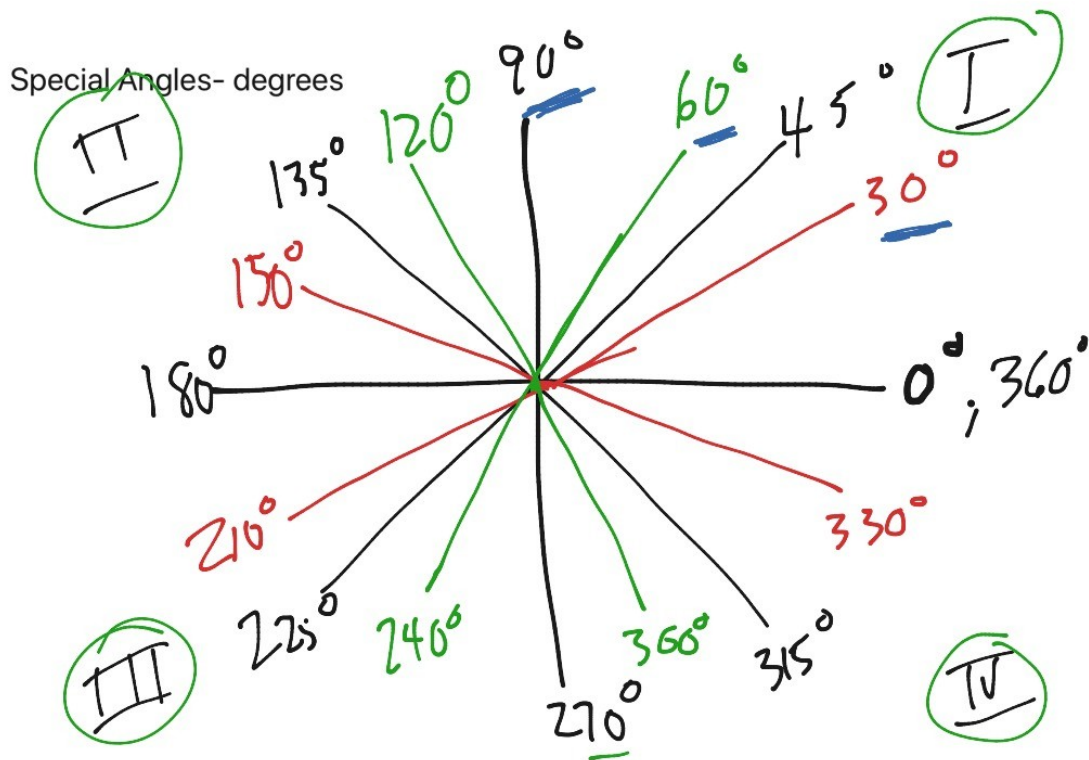
C caper A and H hop

O odds O over E evens

Special Angles

Slow Fieldtown dances often require care with the angle of galley

90° going one way (Left)
270° coming back (Right)
180° at the end of a figure

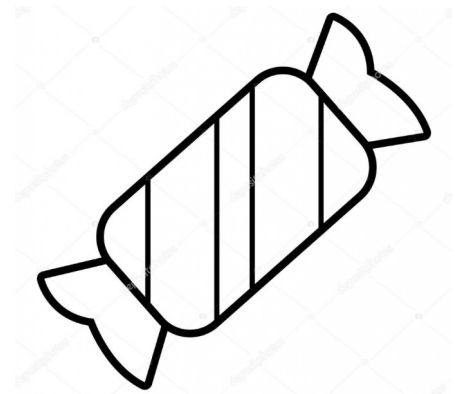
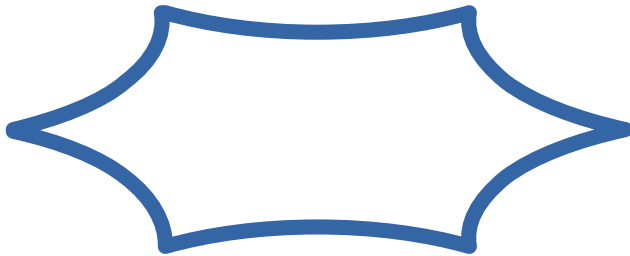


Lichfield Hey



It has nothing to do with the shape of Lichfield

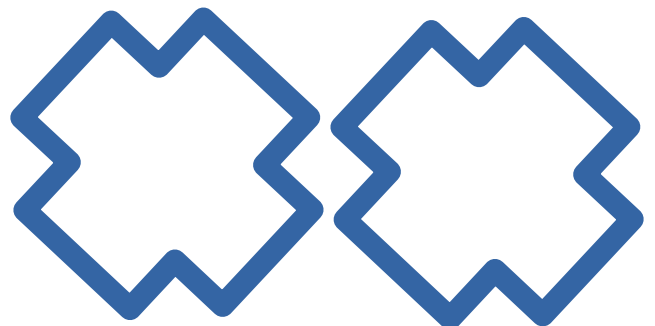
It's a bit like a toffee wrapper



With an Octagon



and a bit of crossing over



Trigonometry does involve measuring stuff as well

Where we have danced before ?

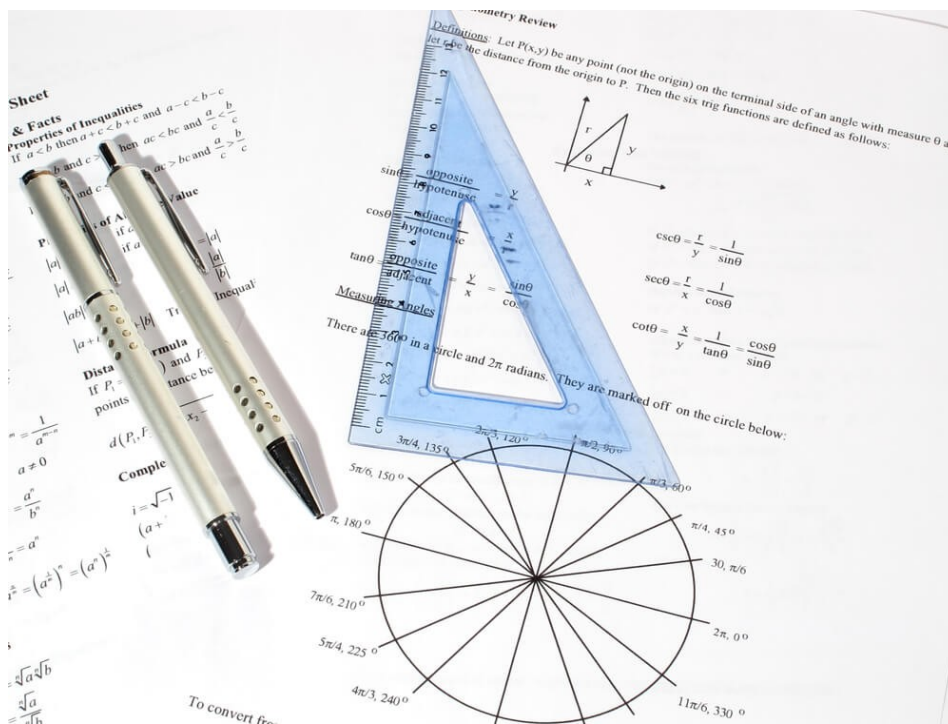
What we danced ?

(Sometimes) who was dancing ?

Where we went next?

Did anyone remember the sticks ?

Did anyone leave anything behind?



But mostly it's about imaginary lines.