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Statistical Analysis of Major Joint Motions During Level Walking for Men and Women

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Key Words: Statistical Analysis(), Chaos Analysis(),
Maximal Lyapunov Exponent(), Joint Motion()

Abstract

Statistical differences between men and women are investigated for a total of eleven joint motions during level walking. Human locomotion which exhibits nonlinear dynamical behaviors is quantified by the chaos analysis. Time series of joint motions was obtained from gait experiments with ten young males and ten young females. Body motions were captured using eight video cameras, and the corresponding angular displacements of the neck and the upper body and lower extremity were computed by motion analysis software. The maximal Lyapunov exponents for eleven joints were calculated from attractors constructed and then were analyzed statistically by one-way ANOVA test to find any difference between the genders. This study shows that sexual differences in joint motions were statistically significant at the shoulder, knee and hip joints.

1.

(coordinative)

가
가

가

가

(1-4)

(stance phase)

†

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2.2

가

. Stergiou ⁽⁵⁾
(time series)

가

가

가

. Buzzi ⁽⁶⁾

⁽⁵⁾

3

. Dingwell ⁽⁷⁻⁸⁾

가

(DCR-VX2100) 8 , 3 ,
, Kwon3D

가

Fig.1

24

60

8

100

(attractor),

3

Kwon3D

transformation)

(direct linear

3

2.

가

2.1

3.

10 (24±4.4 ,
175.3±5.5 cm, 73.7±12.3 kg), 10 (3.1
23.4±4 , 159.1±5.0 cm, 52.3±5.7
kg)

3.1

(sagittal plane)

Fig. 2



5000

3

가

3.2

Fig. 1 Maker positions of the body.

AMI(Average Mutual Information)

. AMI

가

3.3

FNN(False Nearest Neighbor)

가

FNN

0

Table 1

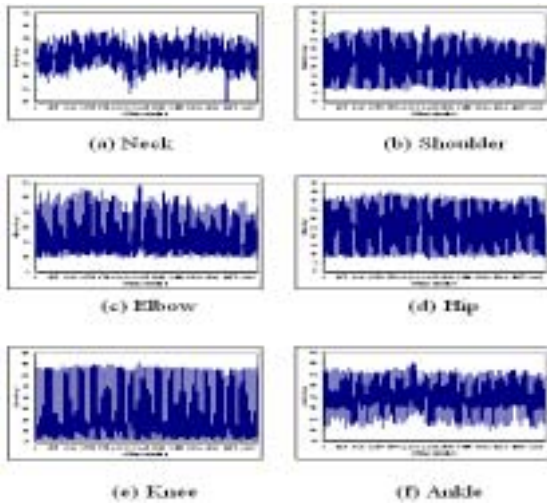


Fig. 2 Time series of joint angles.

Table 1 Embedding dimensions.

		Mean									
Subject	Neck	Upper extremity				Lower extremity					
		Shoulder		Elbow		Hip		Knee		Ankle	
		L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R
Men	8.3	3.2	3.9	5.5	4.8	3.8	4.2	6.0	5.4	8.9	9.0
Women	8.5	3.6	5.5	5.9	5.6	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.7	9.0	9.0

3.4

가

가

$$y(t) = [x(t), x(t+T), \dots, x(t+(d_e-1)T)]$$

x(t) 1

3.5

가

가

(correlation dimension)

가

Grassberger Procaccia⁽⁹⁾

가 r

, C(r)

. C(r)

$$C(r) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^N H(r - |\vec{y}_i - \vec{y}_j|) \right]$$

H(x)

Heaviside

x가 0

0

x가 0

1

r 가 $C(r)$ 가
 $D = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log C(r)}{\log(r)}$
 3.6 (Lyapunov exponent)
 가 () 가
 가 가
 가
 가 가
 Wolf
 (10)

$$\lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \frac{d_i(t)}{d_i(0)}$$

λ , t , n , d_i

가

3.7

일원배치 분산분석(ANOVA)는 하나의 독립변인에 의한 종속변인의 평균 차이를 알아보는 통계 방법이다. 일원배치 분산분석의 결과를 가지고 각 집단의 차이를 검증하여 유의수준 0.05, 0.01 수준에서 유의미한 결과를 확인하였다.

4.

Fig. 3

가

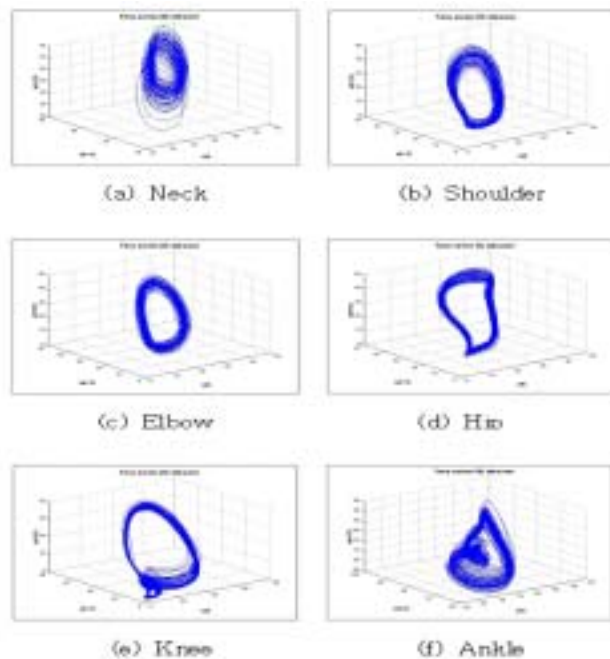


Fig. 3 Three-dimensional attractors of six joints.

Table 2 Maximal Lyapunov exponents and correlation dimensions in mean±SD.

Joint	Gender	Lyapunov exponent	Correlation dimension
Neck	Men	0.123±0.030	2.548±0.353
	Women	0.117±0.221	2.443±0.184
Shoulder	Men	0.087±0.013	1.968±0.144
	Women	0.100±0.016	2.042±0.125
Elbow	Men	0.114±0.018	2.144±0.168
	Women	0.127±0.027	2.228±0.268
Hip	Men	0.092±0.016	1.889±0.111
	Women	0.105±0.014	2.017±0.158
Knee	Men	0.094±0.022	2.151±0.206
	Women	0.112±0.017	2.233±0.163
Ankle	Men	0.137±0.020	2.690±0.152
	Women	0.144±0.024	2.587±0.149

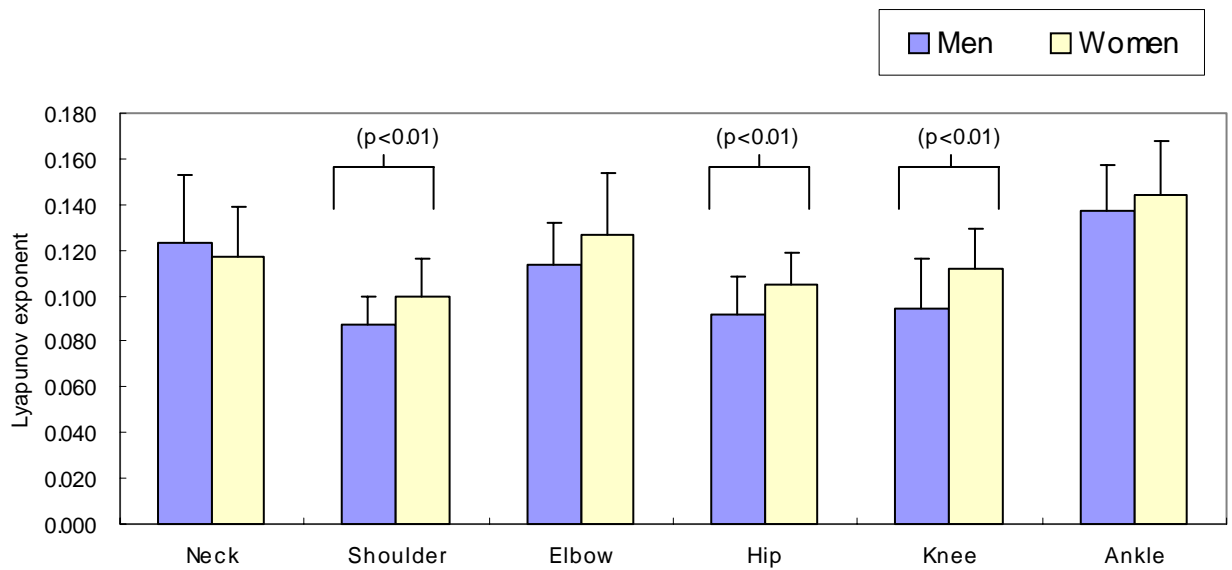


Fig. 4 Statistical difference in Lyapunov exponent.

Table 2

Body Part	Men (Mean)	Women (Mean)	Significance (p-value)
Neck	0.100	0.100	
Shoulder	0.000	0.487	< 0.01
Elbow	0.100	0.100	
Hip	0.100	0.100	
Knee	0.100	0.100	
Ankle	0.100	0.100	

Fig. 4

(D (D00007)

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