

# Walks – Overlapping Action

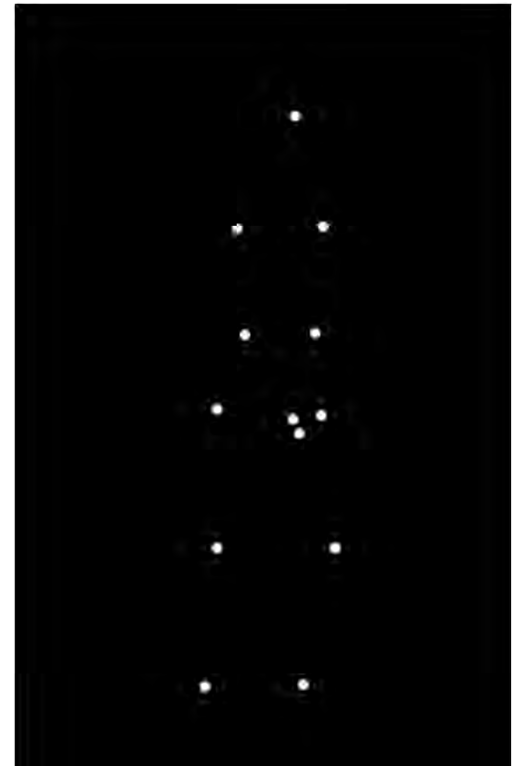


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# Overlapping Actions in Walks

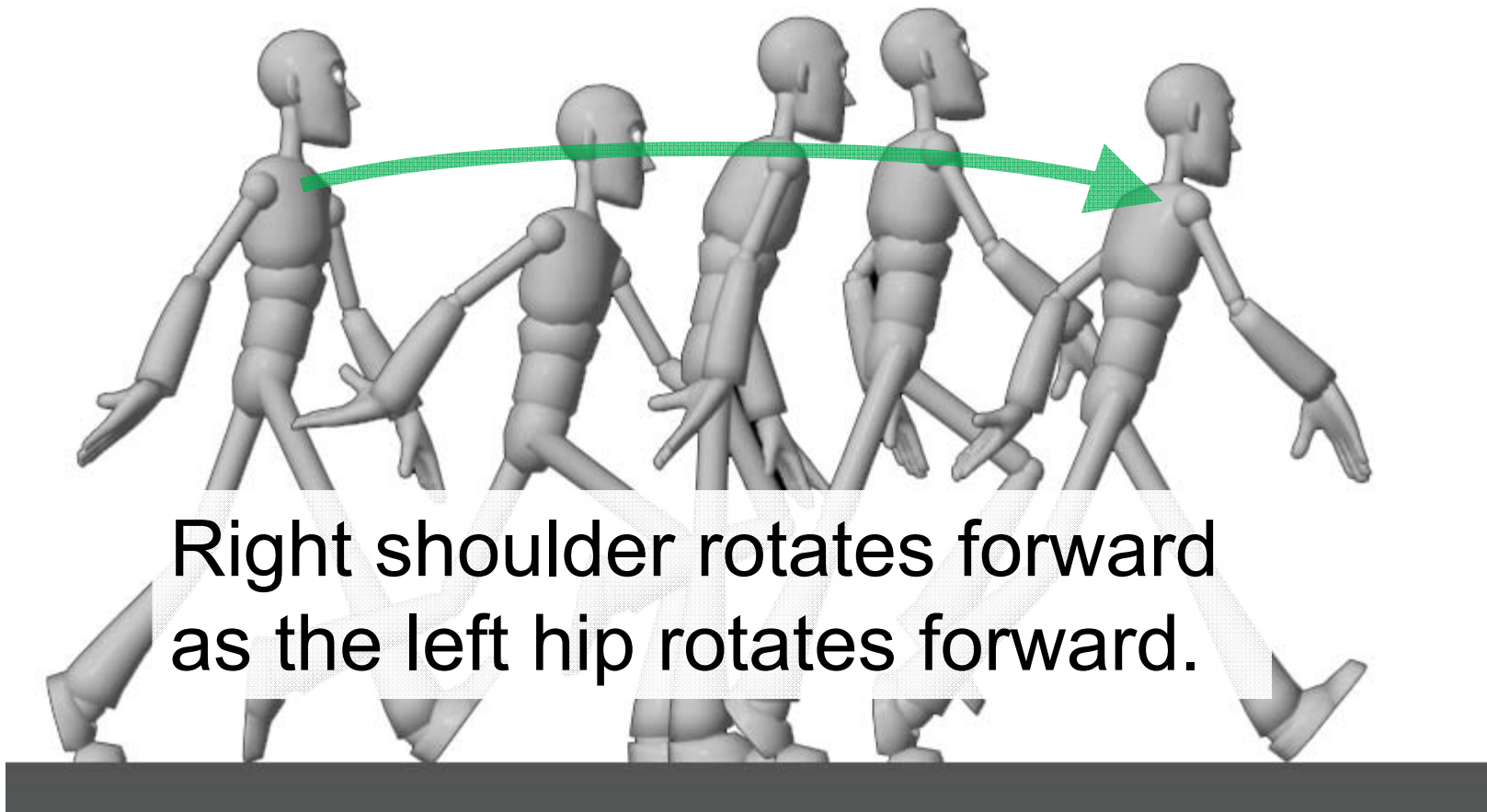
Psychology experiments have shown that we can recognize a human walk (including gender) even when shown only a handful of isolated points in motion.

This recognition comes from the timing of the overlapping action; if you pause the video the perception goes away.



# Shoulder Rotation

Shoulders rotation is synchronized but out of phase with the pelvic rotation.



# Who Framed Roger Rabbit? (1988)

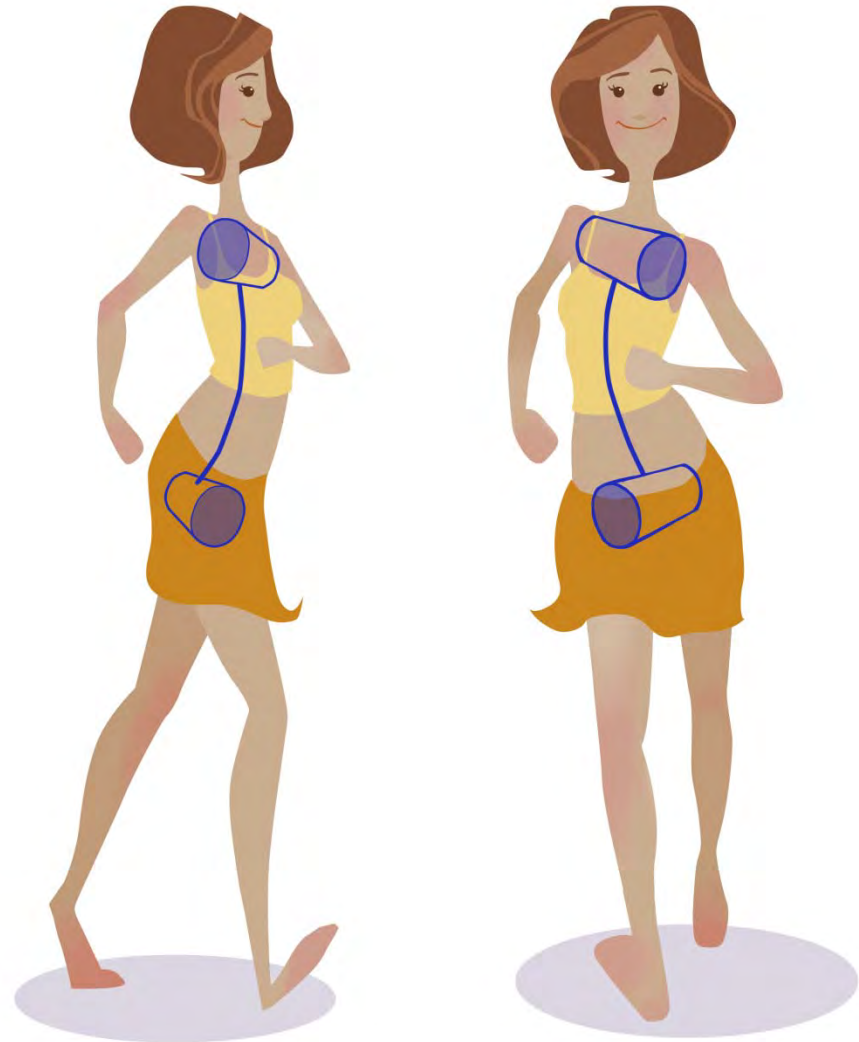


Notice the complementary, counter-rotating motion of Jessica's upper and lower body.

# Rotation Balance

Moving your legs (and hips) as you walk requires a torque (rotational force) to turn them.

It takes less effort if you balance the rotation of the lower body with an opposite rotation of your upper body.



Katie Corna

# Dancing The Twist

To understand rotation balance, try this demo:

Dance *The Twist* in the normal way, moving the hips opposite from the shoulders.

Now try to dance moving the hips and shoulders together, back and forth.



# The Twist with Rotation Balance



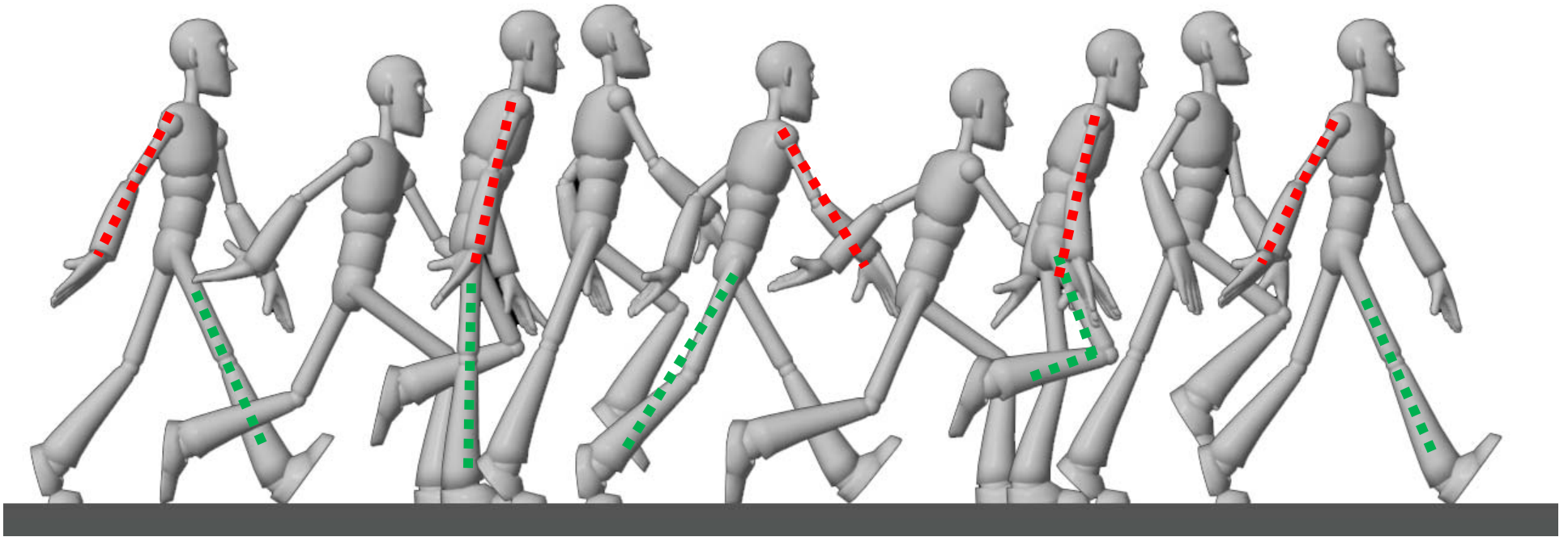


# The Twist without Rotation Balance





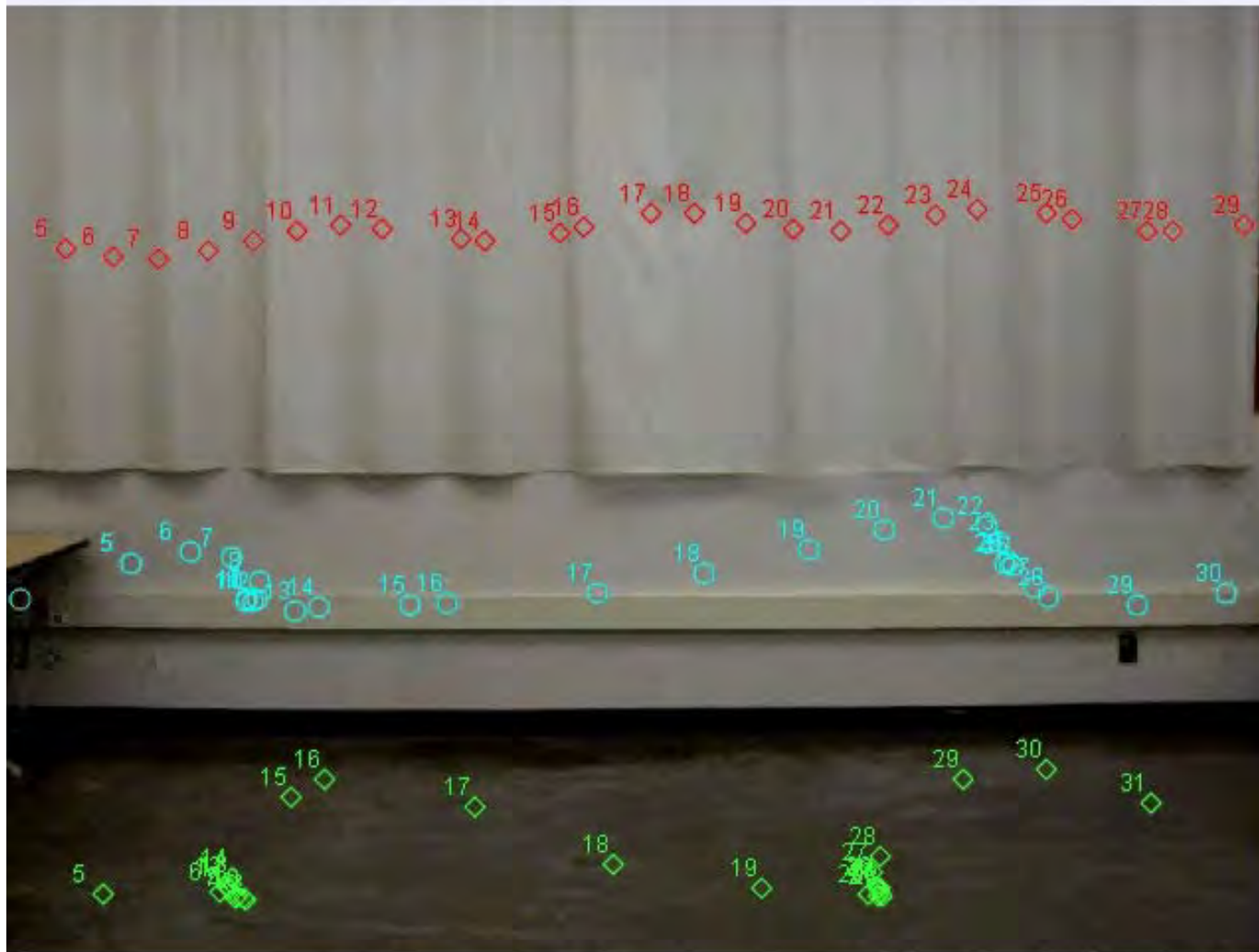
# Arm Swing



The arm swings back and forth, like a pendulum, roughly  $180^\circ$  out of phase with the leg.

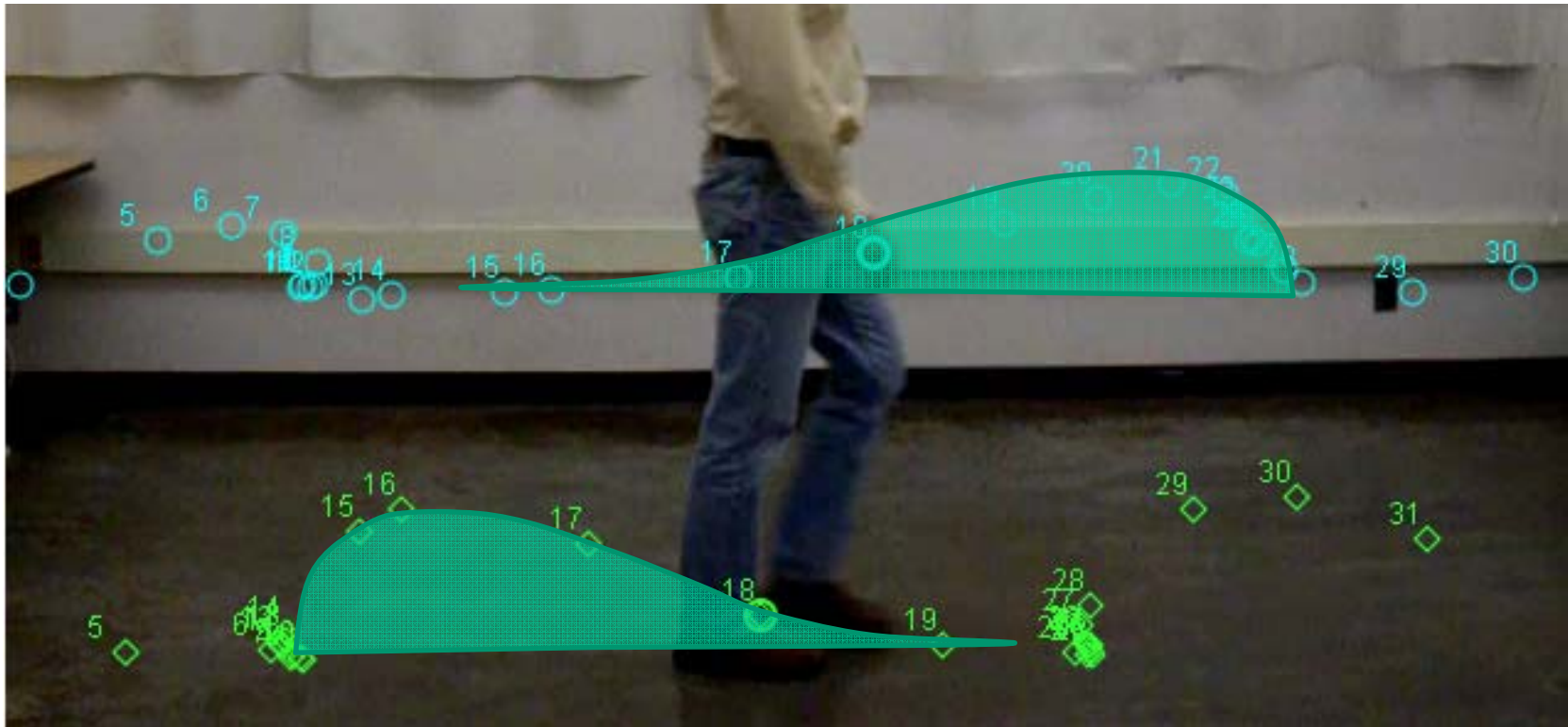
The arm and leg are roughly the same length so they swing with about the same natural frequency.

# Video Analysis of Arm & Leg



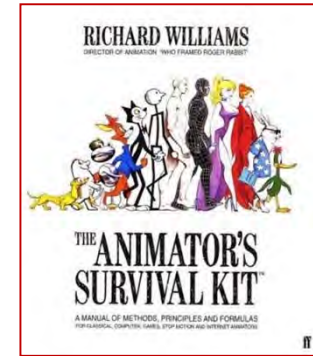
Foot (Left) selected (set mass on toolbar, shift-click to mark positions)

# Hand and Ankle

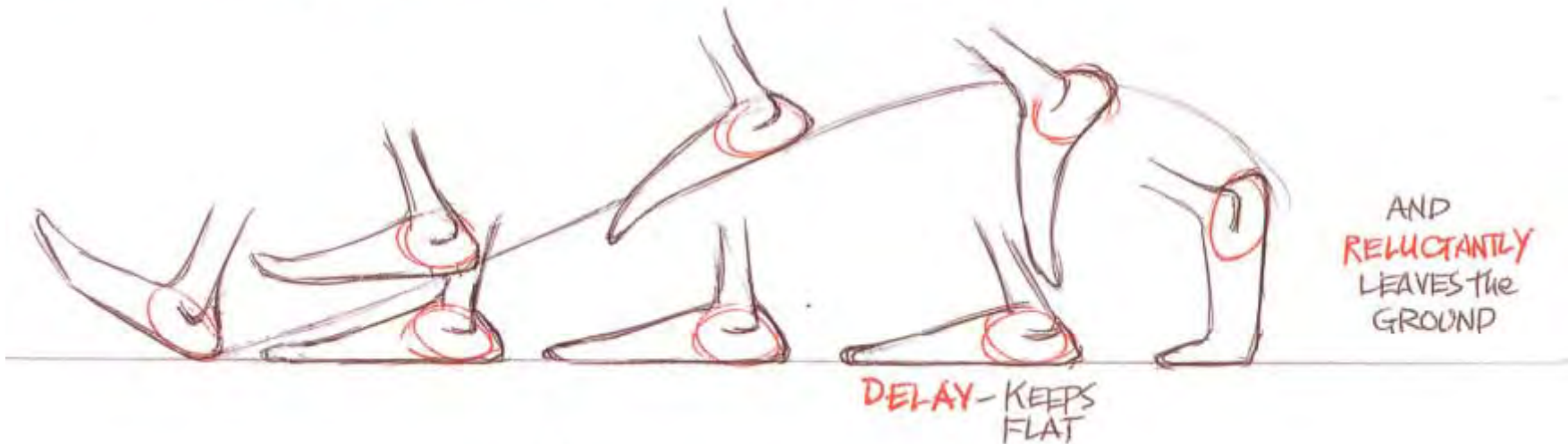


Hand and ankle on opposite sides follow similar triangular or half-teardrop pattern.

# Richard Williams' ASK



LOCK THE HEEL **FLAT** ON THE GROUND FOR THE FEELING OF WEIGHT.  
KEEP THE FOOT **BACK** TILL THE LAST POSSIBLE MOMENT.



Williams shows a similar half-teardrop path of action in the motion of the ankle.

# Swinging Ponytail



Watch this  
runner's  
swinging  
ponytail.

[www.youtube.com/user/endlessreference](http://www.youtube.com/user/endlessreference)

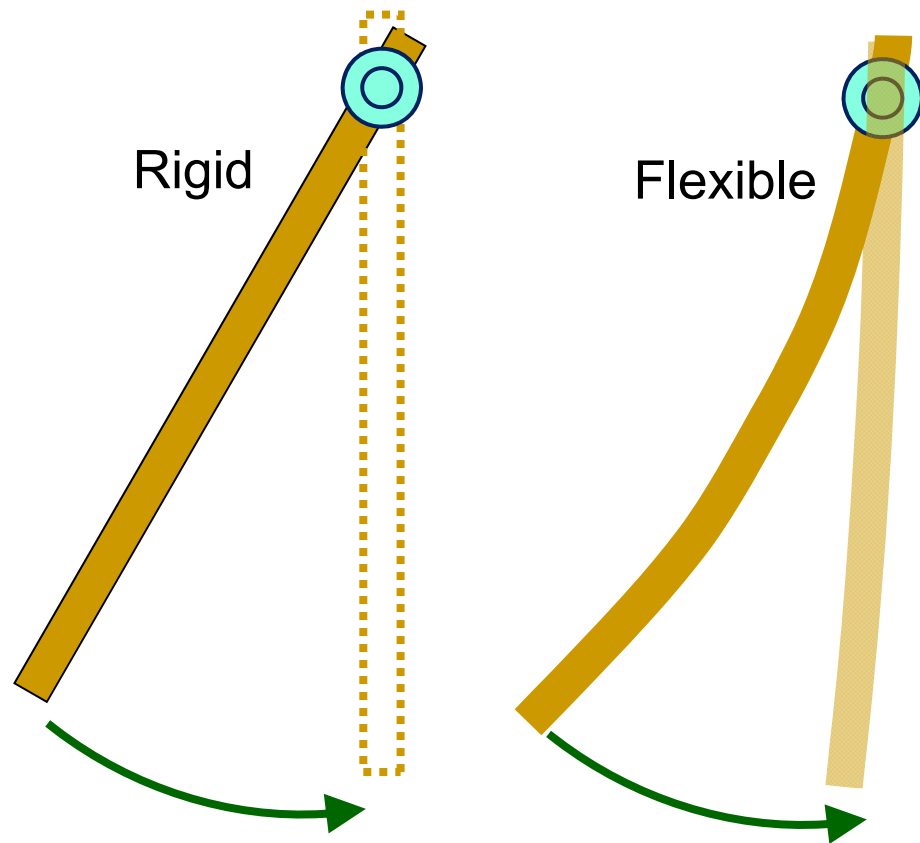




# Rigid vs. Flexible Pendulum

Swinging of a flexible pendulum (like a chain or a rope) has almost the same timing as a rigid pendulum.

Swing time for flexible pendulum about 15% slower.

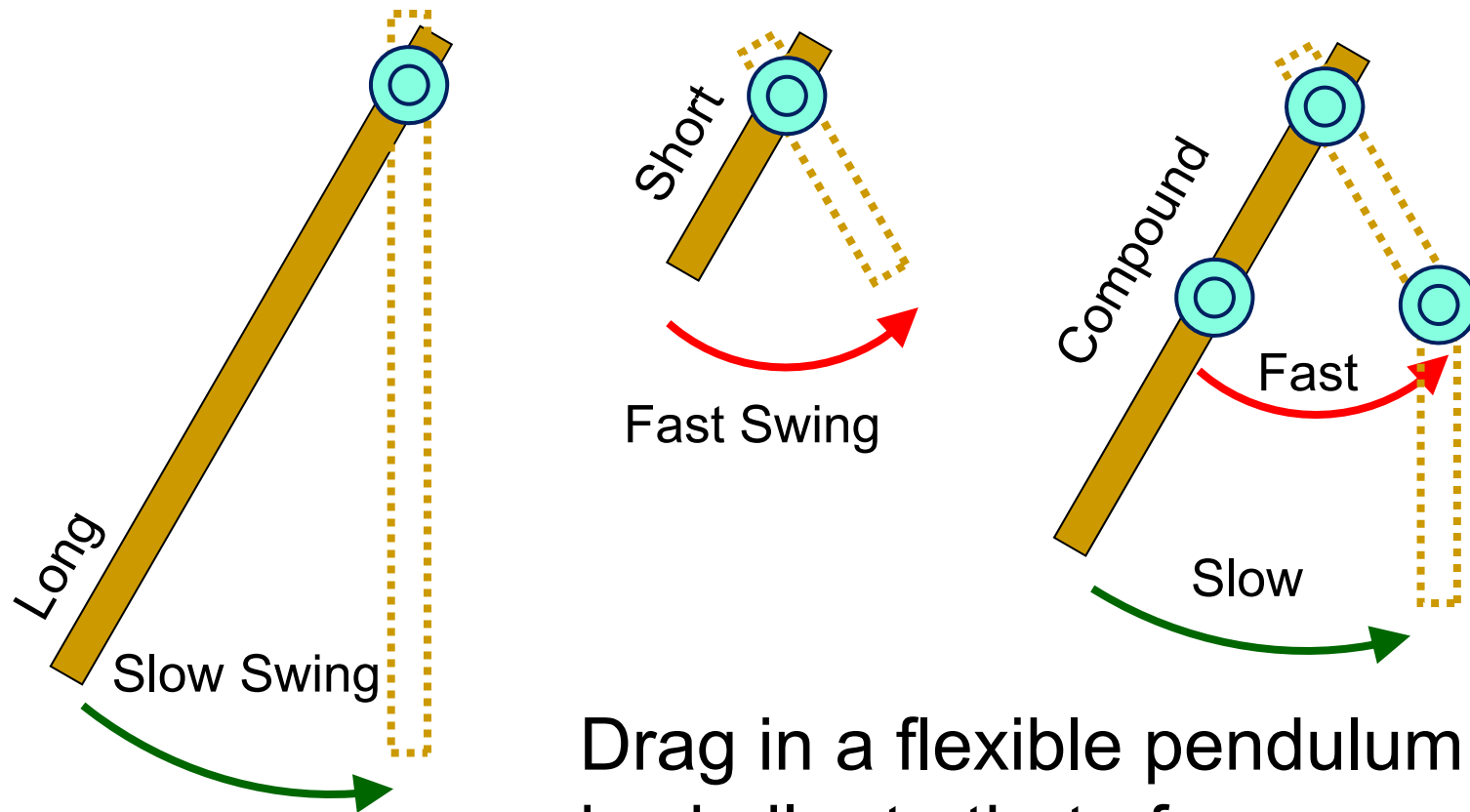




# Compound Pendulum



# Compound Pendulum



Drag in a flexible pendulum is similar to that of a compound pendulum.

# Parametric Resonance

Swinging motion of hair is due to the up/down motion of the body during walking or running.

If the step cycle frequency is twice the natural frequency of the swinging hair then the motion is in parametric resonance.

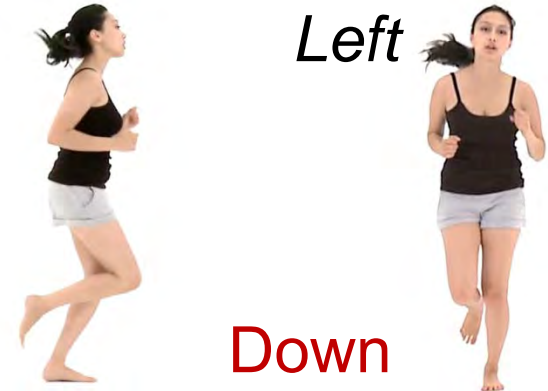


# Ponytail Analysis

Running frequency:  
3 Hertz  
(= 3 steps per second)

Resonant ponytail  
frequency:  
 $\frac{3}{2}$  Hertz  
(= 1.5 swings per second)

Length of a pendulum  
(ponytail) with this  
natural frequency:  
14 inches



# Summary

- Shoulders rotate out of phase with the pelvic rotation to keep rotation balance.
- Arms swing with the shoulders' rotation.
- Motion of the hand and ankle trace out a half-teardrop cycle during a walk.
- The body's up/down motion can induce swinging by parametric resonance.
- In parametric resonance the frequency of swinging is half of the up/down frequency.