## 表一覧

Table 3-1(a)	Characteristics of the subjects (age, stature, body mass)
Table 3-1(b)	Characteristics of the subjects (Segment length)
Table 3-2	Estimation error of body mass (%)
Table 3-3	Body segment inertia parameters of Japanese elderly male and female
Table 3-4	Comparison of the body segment inertia parameters between the elderly and the young
Table 3-5(a)	Comparison of the body segment inertia between Japanese and Canadian (segment mass and segment moment of inertia)
Table 3-5(b)	Comparison of the body segment inertia between Japanese and Canadian (%mass)
Table 3-6	Correlation coefficients between body segment inertia parameters and age
Table 3-7	Coefficients of estimation equation for the segment mass
Table 3-8	Coefficients of estimation equation for the segment CM ratio
Table 3-9(a)	Coefficients of estimation equation for the segment principal moment of inertia (for male)
Table 3-9(b)	Coefficients of estimation equation for the segment principal moment of inertia (for female)
Table 4-1	Characteristics of the subjects
Table 4-2(a)	Performance descriptors of walking (Step length and Step frequency)
Table 4-2(b)	Performance descriptors of walking (Determinants of walking cycle)
Table 5-1	Characteristics of the subjects
Table 5-2(a)	Performance descriptors of running (Step length and Step frequency)
Table 5-2(b)	Performance descriptors of running (Determinants of running cycle)

## 図および写真一覧

Figure 3-1	Mathematical model based on stacked elliptical cylinders and body
	landmarks
Figure 3-2	Method of calculating the volume, location of center of mass, and moment of inertia for each elliptical cylinder
Figure 3-3	Method of calculating the mass, location of center of mass, and moment of inertia for each body segment
Figure 3-4	Differences of body segment inertia characteristics between the genders (Japanese elderly male VS. Japanese elderly female)
Figure 3-5	Differences of body segment inertia characteristics between the generations ( Japanese elderly male VS. Japanese young male )
Figure 3-6	Differences of body segment inertia characteristics between the races ( Japanese elderly male VS. Canadian elderly male )
Photo 3-1	Frame used for photogrammetry
Photo 3-2	Posture of subject during photographed
Figure 4-1	Definition of angles
Figure 4-2	Free body diagram and equations of motion for the segment i
Figure 4-3	Definition of movement phases of the right leg
Figure 4-4	Flowchart and interpretation of results in statistical analyses
Figure 4-5	Relationship between step length and step frequency in walking
Figure 4-6	Changes in lower limb joint angles in walking
Figure 4-7	Lower limb joint angles at each event point for ELDERLY and YOUNG in various walking velocities
Figure 4-8	Maximum and minimum joint angles and ranges of joint angular motion(ROM) during stance and swing phases
Figure 4-9	Changes in segment angles of lower extremity and torso in walking

Figure 4-10	Lower extremity and torso segment angles at each event point for ELDERLY and YOUNG in various walking velocities
Figure 4-11	Maximum segment angles and ranges of segment angular motion(ROM) during stance and swing phases
Figure 4-12	Joint angular velocity of lower limb joint in walking
Figure 4-13	Joint torque of lower limb joint in walking
Figure 4-14	Joint torque power of lower limb joint in walking
Figure 4-15	Mechanical work done by the joints in walking
Figure 4-16	Percent contributions of each joint to the positive and negative mechanical work in walking
Figure 4-17	Effectiveness Index (EI) of mechanical energy utilization for the forward transition of the body in walking
Figure 4-18	Comparison of body kinematics between YOUNG and ELDERLY during walking in similar velocity
Figure 5-1	Definition of movement phases of the right leg
Figure 5-2	Relationship between step length and step frequency in running
Figure 5-3	Changes in lower limb joint angles in running
Figure 5-4	Lower limb joint angles at each event point for ELDERLY and YOUNG in various running velocities
Figure 5-5	Maximum and minimum joint angles and ranges of joint angular motion(ROM) during stance and swing phases
Figure 5-6	Changes in segment angles of lower extremity and torso in running
Figure 5-7	Lower extremity and torso segment angles at each event point for ELDERLY and YOUNG in various running velocities
Figure 5-8	Maximum and minimum segment angles and ranges of segment angular motion(ROM) during stance and swing phases
Figure 5.0	Joint angular velocity of lower limb joint in running

Figure 5-10	Joint torque of lower limb joint in running
Figure 5-11	Joint torque power of lower limb joint in running
Figure 5-12	Mechanical work done by the joints in running
Figure 5-13	Percent contributions of each joint to the positive and negative mechanical work in running
Figure 5-14	Effectiveness Index (EI) of mechanical energy utilization for the forward transition of the body in running
Figure 5-15	Comparison of body kinematics between YOUNG and ELDERLY during running in similar velocity
Figure 6-1	Step length, step frequency and SL/SF(step ratio) in locomotion of different type (walking and running)
Figure 6-2	Joint angular displacement of the ankle, knee and hip joint during a locomotion cycle in walking and running
Figure 6-3	Maximum joint angular velocity of the ankle, knee and hip joint in locomotion of different type (walking and running)
Figure 6-4	Maximum joint torque of the ankle, knee and hip joint in locomotion of different types (walking and running)
Figure 6-5	Maximum joint torque power of the ankle, knee and hip joint in locomotion of different types (walking and running)
Figure 6-6	Mechanical work done by ankle, knee and hip joint during a locomotion cycle in walking and running
Figure 6-7	Percent contributions of each joint to the positive and negative mechanical work in locomotion of different types (walking and running)
Figure 6-8	Relationship between locomotion velocity and mean power of whole body
Figure 6-9	Relationship between locomotion velocity and percent mean power