

&

:

—

,

&

μ

1

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μ

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μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

-

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• (4-5mmol / L)

μ μ μ  
μ

• μ

μ μ μ  
μ

• μ

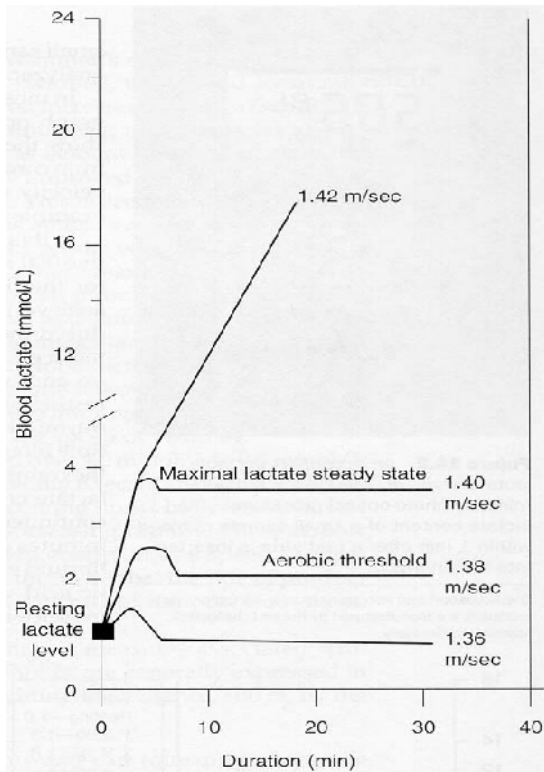
( )

μ

( )

μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ

μ μ  
μ μ .



**Figure 16.1** The relationship between blood lactate concentrations and swimming velocity for an athlete who attempted three 30 min swims at progressively faster speeds.

•

μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ

μ .

μ μ 1.

30' 1.36 m/sec

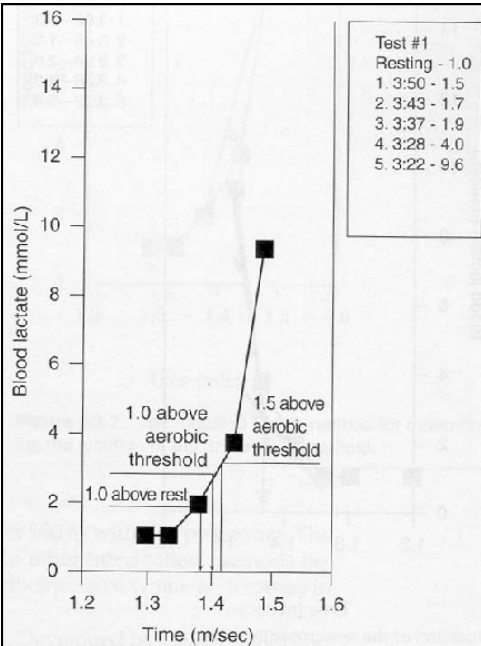
(1:14/100) μ 1.42m/sec (1:10/100)

1.40 μ .

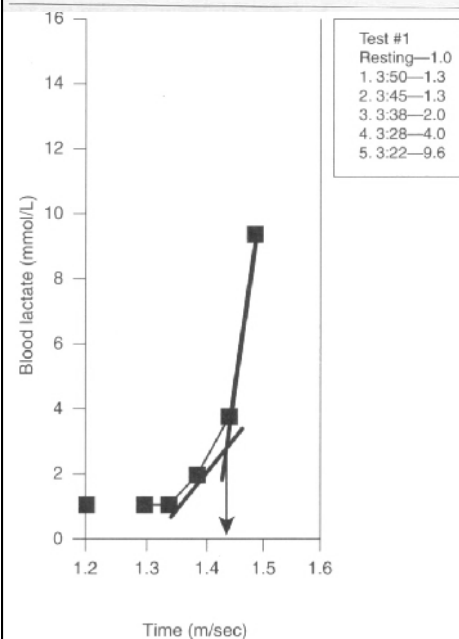
1.42 μ μ μ

μ

μ 1.40 1.42



**Figure 16.4** Various methods for locating the anaerobic threshold using increases of blood lactate above certain predetermined baseline values.



**Figure 16.5** A simple method for determining the location of the anaerobic threshold.

$\mu\mu$  2.5 x 300 $\mu$ . 3:50 3:22  $\mu$  1'  $\mu\mu$  .  
5''

1 (3:50) 2 (3:45, 1.33m/sec)  $\mu$  .

2 3 (3:38, 1.38m/sec) ,

3 4 (3:28) (  $\mu$   $\mu$  ) ,

4 5 (3:22)  $\mu$  (  $\mu$   $\mu$  )

:

$\mu$  2 (1.33 m/sec) 3 (1.38 m/sec) (1:15 – 1:13 / 100m)  $\mu$

1.  $\mu$   
( ) 1 mmol  $\mu$  (1.38m/sec = 1:13 / 100m)  
( ) 1 mmol (1.39m/sec = 1:12 / 100m)  
( ) 1.5 mmol (1.41m/sec = 1:11 / 100m)

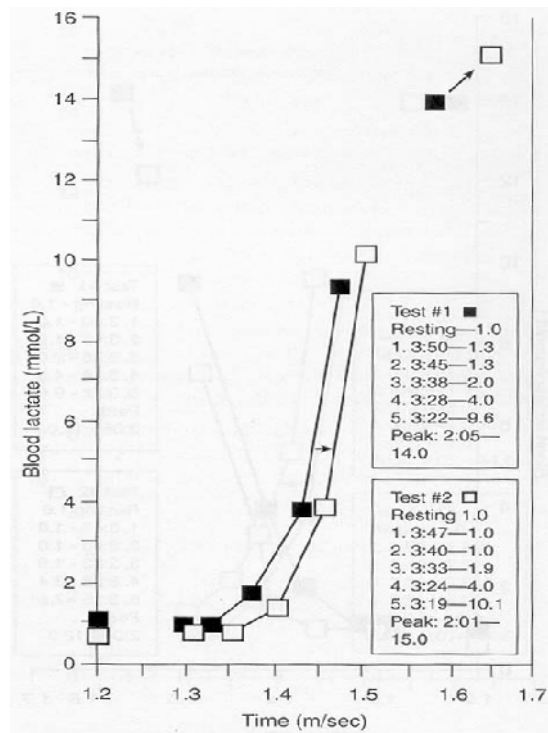
2.  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   
( ) 2-3  $\mu$  4-5 = 1.44 m/sec 1:09/100m

μ

•

μμ ( )

μμ



**Figure 16.10** Results of two blood tests taken 4 weeks apart in which both the aerobic and anaerobic aspects of metabolism improved.

μ

• μ  
μ  
, μ

μ

μ

100, 200 300

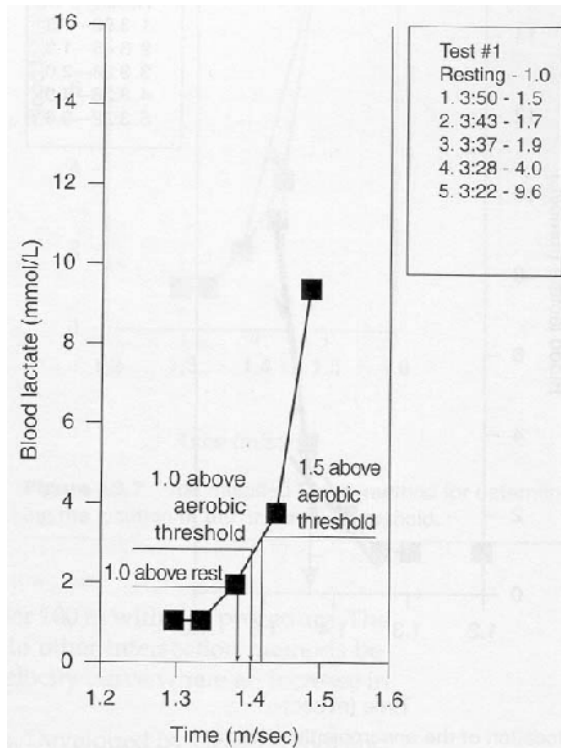


Figure 16.4 Various methods for locating the anaerobic threshold using increases of blood lactate above certain predetermined baseline values.

μ

: 1.44 m/sec

100m:  $100 / 1.44 = 69.5$  (1:10)

200m:  $69.5 \times 2 = 139$  (2:19)

-

\_\_\_\_\_  $\mu$

•

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

.

•

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

,

$\mu$

$\mu$

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$\mu$

$\mu$  ,

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

,

$\mu$

.

•

$\mu$

•

•

$\mu$

- μ

-3000

μ ( ) 3000μ. ( ) 30' μ μ  
μ μ  
μ

( ) 3000μ. 35' (2.100 sec)  
μ 100μ.:  $2100 / 30 = 70''$  (1:10) ( )

( ) 30' (1800'') 2500μ.  
μ 100μ.:  $1800 \times 100 / 2500 = 72''$  (1:12)

300μ.

( ) 300 1:10 x 3 = 3:30 ( ) 300 1:12 x 3 = 3:36  
( ) 400 1:10 x 4 = 4:40 ( ) 400 1:12 x 3 = 4:48

300μ.

( ) 200 (1:10 x 2) - 2 sec = 2.18 ( ) 200 (1:12 x 2) - 2sec = 2:22  
( ) 100 1:10 - 1.5 sec = 1.09 ( ) 100 1:12 - 1.5sec = 1:11<sub>10</sub>  
( ) 50 (1:10 / 2) - 1 sec = 34'' ( ) 50 (1:12/2) - 1sec = 35''



- μ

μ μ \*

200μ. 400μ. μ (μ 30' μμ )

$$T = A2 - A1 / X2 - X1$$

$$T = \frac{\mu}{\mu}$$

1, 2 = 1 (200μ.), 2 (400μ.)  
1, 2 = 1 (200μ.), 2 (400μ.)

μ

200 μ. 1.58 (118 sec)

400 μ. 4.10 (250 sec)

$$= 400 - 200 / 250 - 118 = 1.51 \mu \quad / \text{sec} = \mathbf{1.06\text{sec} / 100 \mu}$$

300μ. 1.06 x 3 = 3.18

400μ. 1.06 x 4 = 4.24

\* μ 50-100 ( μ + 2'' )

- μ

# Swimming step test

5 x 200 μ 10-15''

μμ μ

( )

μ 4''  
μ

μ

μ

μ

, ,

μ 3

,  
1 2

μ 1

μ 2

- 1 - 2:28 -
- 2 - 2:24 -
- 3 - 2:20 - (4)

- 1 - 2:28 -
- 2 - 2:24 -
- 3 - 2:20 -
- 4 - 2:16 - (2)

---


$$2:24 / 2 = 1:12 / 100 \mu.$$

- μ

μ

μ (2-5) μ μ (

30-40')

200-400

μμ (μ 30'')

μ

μ

20 x 100

μ ( )

μ



-

---

•  $\mu$

175 - 220 /

•  $\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

•

,

$\mu$

•

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

•

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$





-

μ

•

μ

μ

μ

( )

( )

μ

μ

•

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

•

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

10'' (x 6).

(± 6)

μ

•

,

μ

μ

.

•

μ

μ

μ

-

• 120-140 /

μ

-

μ

• 140-160 /

μ

-

• 160-180 /

-

• 180-μ

-

μ

μ

-

          
          μ

•                   μ  
%

65-85%           30-60   X μ           μ   -  
85-95%           10-20                   -  
100%             max                   -

•                   μ μ           (    )                   (    )

80% =           + 0.80 x (    -    )

          
          μ  
= 190,           = 60

80% = 60 + 0.80 x (190-60) = 60 + 104 = 164

70% = 60 + 0.70 x (190-60) = 60 + 91 = 151

-

---

•

$\mu$

•

$\mu$

•

$\mu$

$\mu$

-

\_\_\_\_\_

- ( ) μ
- μ μ
- μ (1-2')
- μ μ  
 45-60'' x 4 ( 30-60'' x 2) μ 1'  
 1:45 - 2' x 4 ( 1:30-2' x 2) μ 2'
- μ

-

• Η Κ μ

μ

•

μ

μ

μ

- μ μ

μ Borg

• μ μ ( 1 = 20 = μ 20-

• μ μ

μ μ

- 6 - 9
- 10 - 13
- 14 - 16
- 17 - 18
- 18-20

μ



- μ μ

μ Borg

6

7

8

9

( μ / - Rec)

10

11

( - En1)

12

13

( - En1)

14

15

( - En2)

16

17

( - En3)

18

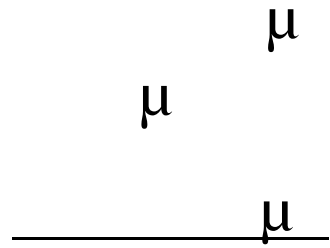
19

(

20

μ μ - Sp1, R-P)

-



$$200\mu. = 2' (120'')$$

$$80\% = 100\% + 20\% = 120 + 24 = 144 = 2:24$$

$$75\% = 100\% + 25\% = 120 + 30 = 150 = 2:30$$

$$200\mu. = 2:05 (125'')$$

$$80\% = 100\% + 20\% = 125 + 25 = 150 = 2:30$$

$$75\% = 100\% + 25\% = 125 + 31.25 = 156.25 = 2:37$$

- 

$\mu$

$\mu$

•  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,

• 3000-4000 $\mu$ .  
200-800 $\mu$ .

$\mu\mu$  10-20''

140-160 /

•  $\mu$  : 15 x 200 8 x 500

•  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

• /  $\mu$  , /  $\mu$

•  $\mu$  (  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  )

μ

• μ μ μ μ ,

• 1200-2000μ. (15-20')  
150-400μ.

μμ 15-30''  
μ

• μ : 10 x 150 6 x 300

•

•

μ

)

(



$\mu \quad \mu \quad -$

$\cdot$  \_\_\_\_\_  $( \quad \mu \quad 100 \mu \quad )$

1. -500

2.  $\mu$  (50 – 100)

μ μ -

. 500 m μ :

(1) μ (m/sec)

(2) (m/sec) μ 500 ( 50m)

(3) 50 μ μ (m/sec)

: 1.35 M/SEC

	MIN:SEC	SEC	SEC/50M	M/SEC	M/SEC
50	34	34	34	1.47	+ 0.12
100	1:10	70	36	1.39	+ 0.04
150					
200					
250					
300					
350					
400					
450					
500	6:10	370	48	1.04	- 0.31

Maglischo, E. W. (2003). *Swimming fastest*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.