



DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ENDURANCE IN PHYSICAL CULTURE LESSONS

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**Abstract.** *This article reveals the physical qualities of students and their development and related features.*

**Key words:** *muscle contraction, physical load, abilities, muscle strength, endurance.*

Each person has certain movement skills, such as being able to lift a certain amount of weight. runs or jumps, etc., but everyone's capabilities are different. It depends on age, breed, and the main thing is training. The quality of movements differs from each other in terms of form and energy expenditure. The quality of movements is a separate aspect of human motor skills. They are manifested in the same form of movements and energy supply and have analogous physiological mechanisms.

Therefore, one or another quality improvement methodology (training) has general features, regardless of the specific type of actions. For example, the training of a marathon runner is in most cases similar to the training of a cross-country skier, cyclist, speed skater, etc. Force of action (F). speed (V) and duration (/) are in a certain ratio with each other. This ratio is different in different types of activities (different types of sports).

Muscles develop a large amount of tension during contraction, which depends on the cross-section, the initial length of the fibers, and a number of other factors. The strength of a muscle in 1 cm: cross section is called absolute muscle strength. For a person, this force is equal to 50 to 100 H.

The strength and power of one muscle depends on a number of physiological conditions: age, gender, training, air temperature, initial state during exercise, biorhythms, etc.

The appearance of the contractile activity of a muscle (a bundle of fibers or fibers) is that tension develops during its fixed length, and shortening occurs during a fixed load. Experiments with muscles are carried out in two modes: in the isometric mode - in which the length of the muscle is fixed, and in the isotonic mode - in which the muscle has the opportunity to shorten during constant loading, it can be seen that the isometric tension develops very quickly and reaches its maximum magnitude approximately 170 ms after the stimulus has passed. It decreases again with increasing speed, starting from 200 ms. It should be noted that even after 900 nis, some tension is maintained in the muscle, which can only be attributed to active physical and chemical processes.

Frog motor muscle at 0" S (according to B. Jewell, D. Wilkie, 1960)

Isotonic contractions are quite different from isometric contractions. During isotonic single contraction, muscle shortening begins only when the muscle develops a tension equal in magnitude to the external tension. As a result, the greater the load, the later the onset of single contraction. Initially, the shortening is almost linearly dependent on time, and the greater the load, the earlier it

reaches its maximum magnitude. Then, at an increasing speed, muscle relaxation begins, which, like shortening, ends earlier the greater the load. If the load is equal to the full isometric tension that the muscle can develop. there is no external shortening. The shortening speed should be maximum when the load is zero. The ratio between the load and the formed rate of shortening.

Hill's equation is used to express the relationship between the strength and speed of muscle contractions:

where,  $V$  is the shortening speed,  $F$  is the force (load);  $F_0$  is the maximum isometric force that the muscle can develop;  $v$  is a constant with a force magnitude. Conditional

respectively, the maximum speed corresponding to  $F=0$  is equal to  $—$  in Hill's equation.

When a muscle is stimulated by a series of impulses with frequency, the second and subsequent impulses have different effects depending on which part of the "force-time" curve they fall on. For example, for a frog motor muscle at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  (refractory period of the action potential is about 10 ms), a second pulse delayed by 5 ms from the first pulse does not evoke any additional mechanical response. The frequency of excitation, relaxation  $fa/a$  decreases when  $2/3$  of the part is completed. The muscle responds with the next single contraction, which, in turn, is interrupted by a new impulse before completion, and so on. As a result, such a curve appeared that each of its maxima corresponded to a single impulse. When an appropriate excitation frequency is selected, the tendency to add single contractions increases. For example, in the muscles of motorists at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , complete fusion - tetanus - occurs at a frequency of about 15 Gs. Effect of coupling,  $fa > 1$  voltage. it is manifested in 1.2-1.8 times increase compared to the maximum strength of a single contraction. It is worth saying that during a single impulse, the full activity of the muscle does not have time to reach its tetanic maximum. because it takes time for the complete stretching of the series strap elemental system. this time is greater than the duration of a single contraction.

In the studies described, isotonic shortening or isometric tension was measured in muscles whose length was equal to or slightly longer than that of the relaxed muscle.

Descriptions of qualities of actions. The main qualities of movements are strength, speed, endurance. agility and agility. These qualities include A.A. The following were added by Ter-Hovhannesian: strength of balance, the ability to freely relax muscles, harmony, agility, smoothness of movement, coordination.

Mechanics of muscle contractions. At rest, muscle tissue appears as a viscoelastic material with the simplest properties. The most interesting feature of a muscle is its ability to contract. The maximum force that a muscle of optimal length can develop is around 2-10h Jin per 1 cm<sup>2</sup> of its cross section.

If the opposing force is not great, the muscle will not only shorten more strongly, but also shorten faster. If. if the contracting muscle has a length of  $I$  unit of time, its shortening rate:  $—$  ("minus" means a decrease in length) is determined by the following formula:

where  $F$  is the force that the muscle overcomes,  $F_t$  is the maximum force of the muscle at the measured length,  $r$   $f$   $v$   $a$  are constants. (The constant  $d$  is equal to the cross-sectional area  $I$  sin' of the muscle in the order of 4-105 dynes, and the constant  $v$  is different for different muscles (A.N. Hill, 1956). It should be noted that even in the absence of a force resisting contraction, the muscle shortens at a finite rate :

if  $F=0$ , then  $— = f, -.dt a$

If the ends of a muscle are immobilized and forced to contract, then the maximum force of

contraction depends on the distance between the ends of the muscle. If the distance is smaller than when the muscle is at rest, this force will decrease. If the distance between the ends of the muscle is greater than the length of the muscle at rest, the force of contraction will also decrease. When it comes to compressive strength, refers to the difference between the total force developed by the muscle during movement and the elastic restoring force, which is defined as the muscle being stretched beyond its normal length.

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