

Supplementary Material

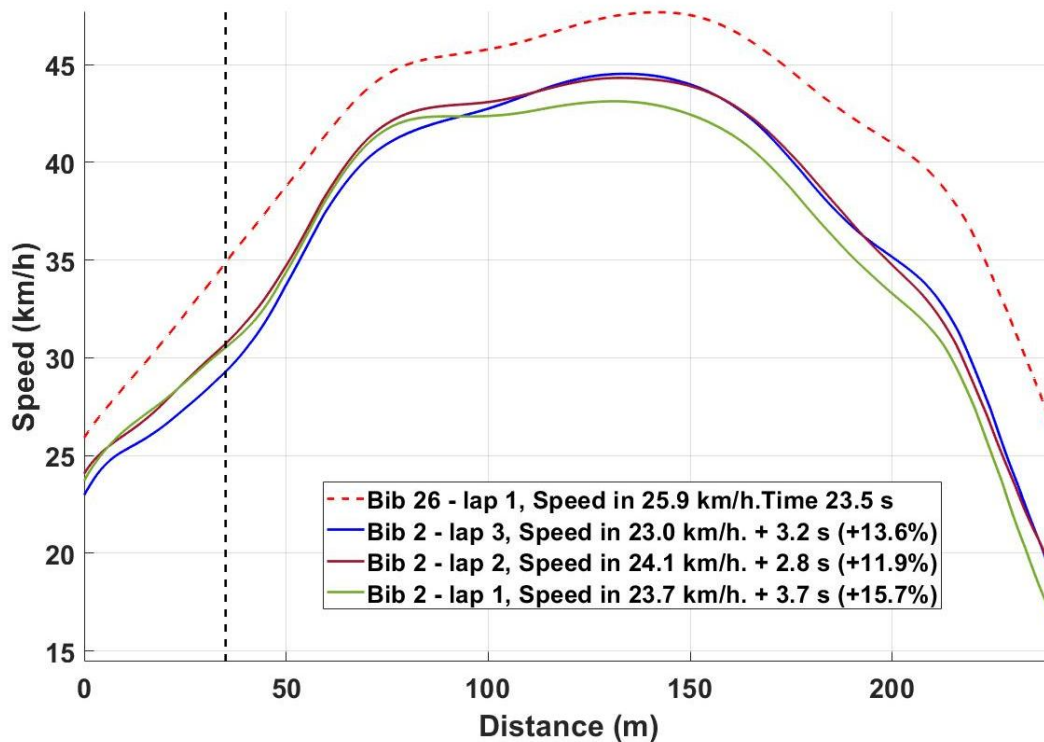


Figure S1 Slides from the theoretical training session showing speed for one skier (Bib 2) compared to the winner of Race1 (Bib 26).

Table S1. Speed [$\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$] after the acceleration phase (measured by photocells 3-meters apart) in the two downhill segments used during the practical training. Numbers for trial 1-7 (T1-T7) is given.

Bib	Segment 10							Segment 12								
	T1*	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6*	T7**	$\Delta\%$ T7-T1	$\Delta\%$ T7-T6	T1*	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6**	$\Delta\%$ T6-T1
2	8.7	10.1	9.7	10.1	9.8	8.3	10.1	17	22	10.3	10.8	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.5	1
4	9.2	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.8	7	9	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.1	11.4	6
6	9.7	10.1	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.9	10.0	3	2	8.2	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.9	10.5	28
7		10.2	9.8	9.6	9.4	8.8	9.7		10	8.5	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.3	21
8	9.8	10.3	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.4	9.9	1	6	9.7		11.3	10.5	10.3	10.8	11
11	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.9	11	7	9.7	9.7	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.3	5
14	8.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.1	9.7	8	7	9.8	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.2	10.3	6
17	9.5	9.7	10.5	10.6	9.9	8.7	9.9	4	15	9.3	10.5	11.0	10.8	11.6	10.4	12
19	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.7	8.9	10.1	-1	14	9.7	8.8	10.2	10.0	8.7	10.3	7
22	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.9	9	8	9.5	9.0	10.9	10.8	11.2	10.5	11
24	9.2	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.1	8.8	10.5	15	20	10.1	10.4	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	8
25	8.4	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	8.6	9.9	18	15	10.0	9.9	9.1	10.0	9.8	10.5	4
26	10.5	10.9	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.6	1	7	10.0	9.9	9.1	10.0	9.8	10.5	4
28	9.2	10.3	9.9	10.4	10.4	9.6	10.4	13	8	10.6	11.1	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.8	2
30	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.5	9.0	10.3	3	14	9.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	11.0	10.5	10
Ave	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.1	10.1	7.9	10.9	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.6	9.0
Std	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	6.0	5.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	6.8

T = trial, bib = bib number, * = the skiers were asked to simulate technical solution in Race 1,

** the skiers were asked to ski as they planned to do in Race 2

Table S2. Photocell measurements: Individual (mean lap value) values for instant speed after the acceleration phase (Speed_{PC2-PC1}) and approximate time for the skier in a tucked position (Time_{PC3-PC2}) for Race1 and Race2. Maximum speed flat and uphill measurements (V_{max}) in flat and uphill terrain.

Sub	GRP	Speed _{PC2-PC1}				Time _{PC3-PC2}				Vmax [m·s ⁻¹]	
		Race1 [m·s ⁻¹]	Race2 [m·s ⁻¹]	Δ [m·s ⁻¹]	Δ [%]	Race1 [s]	Race2 [s]	Δ [s]	Δ [%]	Flat	Uphill
1	0	8.3	8.8	0.5	5.9	19.8	17.5	2.3	11.6	9.6	5.8
2	1	8.3	10.0	1.7	18.6	21.0	17.4	3.7	17.1	9.2	5.8
3	0	8.6	9.3	0.7	8.0	21.0	18.3	2.7	12.9	9.3	5.4
4	1	8.1	9.3	1.2	14.0	21.8	17.4	4.4	20.2	9.2	5.9
5	0	8.1	9.0	1.0	11.3	23.3	18.0	5.3	22.7	8.9	5.5
6	1	9.6	10.4	0.8	8.4	19.1	16.4	2.7	14.1	9.2	5.7
7	1	8.4	10.1	1.8	19.0	21.0	17.1	3.8	18.6	8.7	5.3
8	1	8.2	10.7	2.5	26.6	22.1	16.7	5.4	24.4	9.1	5.6
10	0	9.1	9.9	0.8	8.2	20.9	18.0	2.8	13.9	9.1	5.8
11	1	8.4	10.1	1.8	19.0	21.8	17.3	4.5	20.6	9.0	5.7
13	0	9.8	10.1	0.4	3.5	19.1	16.9	2.2	11.5	9.2	5.8
14	1	8.2	9.5	1.3	15.2	21.9	17.3	4.6	21.0	9.3	5.9
16	0	8.9	9.5	0.6	6.3	19.6	17.0	2.6	13.3	9.3	6.1
17	1	8.1	9.4	1.3	14.9	21.1	17.5	3.6	17.1	7.5	4.5
18	0	8.8	9.3	0.5	5.3	20.2	17.8	2.4	11.9	9.0	5.4
19	1	8.8	10.2	1.4	14.2	19.4	16.9	2.5	12.9	9.1	5.9
20	0	9.2	9.9	0.8	7.9	19.7	17.5	2.2	11.2	9.1	5.5
23	0	8.5	9.0	0.6	6.4	21.7	18.7	3.0	13.8	8.9	5.3
24	1	8.6	9.8	1.2	12.8	21.3	17.0	4.4	20.2	8.8	5.5
25	1	8.4	10.0	1.6	16.9	21.6	17.9	3.7	17.1	9.0	6.2
26	1	9.0	10.2	1.2	12.8	19.0	17.1	2.0	10.0	9.4	6.3
27	0	7.8	9.2	1.3	15.8	22.3	18.2	4.1	18.4	8.6	5.1
28	1	8.7	9.6	0.9	9.4	20.4	17.7	2.6	13.2	9.4	5.8
29	0	9.0	9.4	0.4	3.9	21.2	17.5	3.6	17.5	9.3	5.7
30	1	8.5	10.1	1.6	17.1	19.7	17.1	2.6	13.2	8.6	5.3
31	0	8.8	9.3	0.5	5.5	21.1	19.1	2.0	9.5	8.9	5.3
INT		8.74	9.40	0.66	7.34	20.81	17.89	2.92	15.01	9.09	5.56
Std		0.39	0.37	0.41	4.36	1.05	0.38	4.57	0.95	0.46	0.42
CON		8.52	9.96	1.44	15.63	20.79	17.20	3.59	18.79	8.97	5.66
Std		0.51	0.38	0.27	3.23	1.17	0.63	4.26	0.93	0.26	0.27

INT = intervention group

CON = control group

Table S3. Individual values for total race-time, mean relative heart rate (%HR) and rate of perceived exertion (RPE) for Race1 and Race2.

Sub	GRP	Time [s]			%HR [% of HR _{max}]			RPE		
		Race1	Race2	Δ	Race1	Race2	Δ	Race1	Race2	Δ
1	0	1648	1463	185	92.1	92.2	-0.1	20	20	0
2	1	1718	1496	222	90.7	90.3	0.4	20	20	0
3	0	1728	1508	220	86.3	83.7	2.6	19	20	-1
4	1	1773	1487	286	91.3	91.1	0.1	19	19	0
5	0	1858	1521	337	86.5	88.7	-2.2	19	20	-1
6	1	1650	1398	252	91.0	93.0	-2.0	20	20	0
7	1	1789	1506	283	92.0	91.9	0.1	20	20	0
8	1	1777	1470	307	92.8	93.0	-0.3	19	20	-1
10	0	1772	1567	205	91.3	90.4	0.9	20	19	1
11	1	1723	1462	261	90.6	91.0	-0.4	20	20	0
13	0	1586	1391	195	93.3	94.7	-1.4	19	20	-1
14	1	1725	1430	295	91.0	90.8	0.2	19	18	1
16	0	1653	1435	218	88.9	88.3	0.6	20	20	0
17	1	1761	1555	206	89.9	91.0	-1.1	19	20	-1
18	0	1682	1539	143	92.8	93.0	-0.1	20	20	0
19	1	1607	1465	142	89.7	91.4	-1.7	18	19	-1
20	0	1585	1444	141	91.3	93.8	-2.4	19	19	0
23	0	1639	1549	90	91.8	91.2	0.7	18	18	0
24	1	1817	1454	363	90.1	92.3	-2.3	17	19	-2
25	1	1720	1566	154	84.5	84.8	-0.2	20	20	0
26	1	1487	1419	68	90.1	91.3	-1.2	19	18	1
27	0	1727	1500	227	92.1	93.1	-1.0	20	19	1
28	1	1637	1525	112	87.9	88.4	-0.5	19	19	0
29	0	1678	1489	189	91.8	91.5	0.3	18	19	-1
30	1	1582	1509	73	90.8	89.7	1.2	19	18	1
31	0	1699	1643	56	90.9	91.6	-0.7	18	19	-1
INT		1697.6	1481.6	216.0	90.2	90.7	-0.6	19.1	19.3	-0.1
STD		89.8	47.1	89.2	1.9	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
CON		1687.9	1504.1	183.8	90.8	91.0	-0.2	19.2	19.4	-0.3
STD		73.9	64.5	68.9	2.2	2.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Δ INT-CON		9.7	-22.5	32.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1

Time = total race time, INT= intervention group, CON = control group, GRP = group, GRP value 1 is INT, GRP value 0 is CON, Δ = value for Race1 – value for Race2, HR_{max} = the highest HR obtained during the races

Moving variance and the total variance acceleration metric

Let $a \in x, y, z$ be a sequence of acceleration samples of length N , and W denote the described odd numbered moving window $1 < W < N$. Then the algorithm moving window w_j , where $j > 1$, will handle the W truncation around the beginning and end of the signal a , and is defined by:

$$w_j = \min(W, 2(j - 1) + 1, 2(N - j) + 1)$$

Let the sample average be given by:

$$\mu(a, j) = \frac{1}{w_j} \sum_{i=j-(w_j-1)/2}^{j+(w_j-1)/2} a(i)$$

And the sample variance by:

$$\text{var}(a, j) = \frac{1}{w_j - 1} \sum_{i=j-(w_j-1)/2}^{j+(w_j-1)/2} |a(i) - \mu(a, j)|^2$$

$$\text{var}(a, 1) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left| a(i) - \frac{a(1) + a(2)}{2} \right|^2$$

$$\text{var}(a, N) = \sum_{i=N-1}^N \left| a(i) - \frac{a(N-1) + a(N)}{2} \right|^2$$

Then the *totVarAcc* metric can be formulated as:

$$\text{totVarAcc} = \sum_{a \in (x, y, z)} \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \text{var}(a, i) \right\}$$

Furthermore, by compiling an array, *movvar*(a, W), of the variances,

$$\text{movvar}(a, W) = [\text{var}(a, 1), \text{var}(a, 2), \dots, \text{var}(a, N)]$$

the *totVarAcc* metric can be written:

$$\text{totVarAcc} = \sum_{a \in (x, y, z)} \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \text{movvar}(a, W)_i \right\}$$

where i denotes the i 'th element of the array *movvar*(a, W). Matlab provides the *movvar* function to generate the above-presented array.