

Supplementary Information for

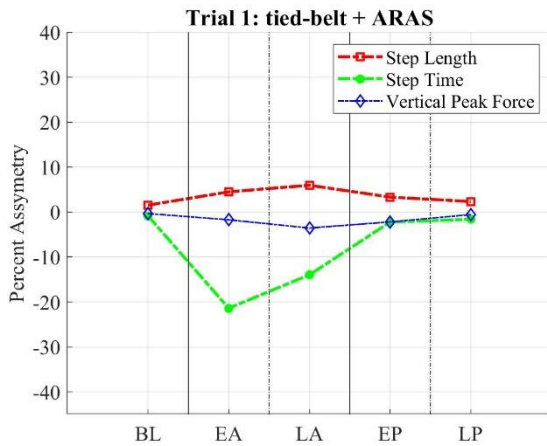
Superposition Principle Applies to Human Walking With Two Simultaneous Interventions

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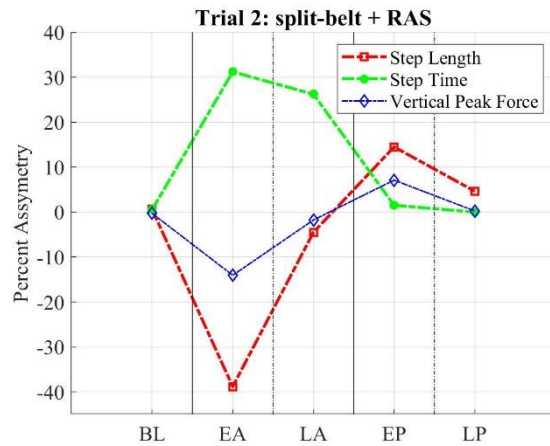
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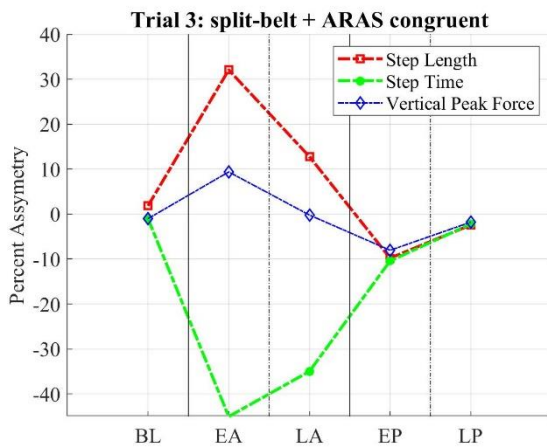
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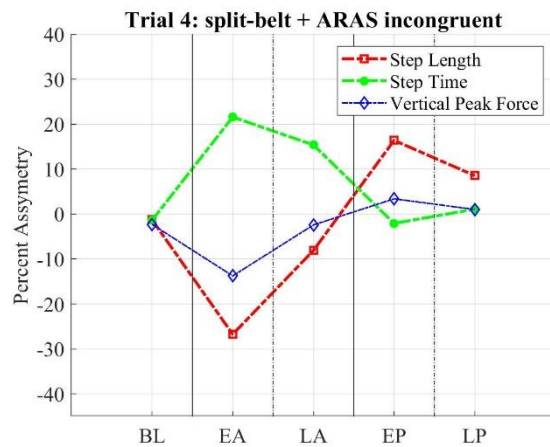
(a)



(b)

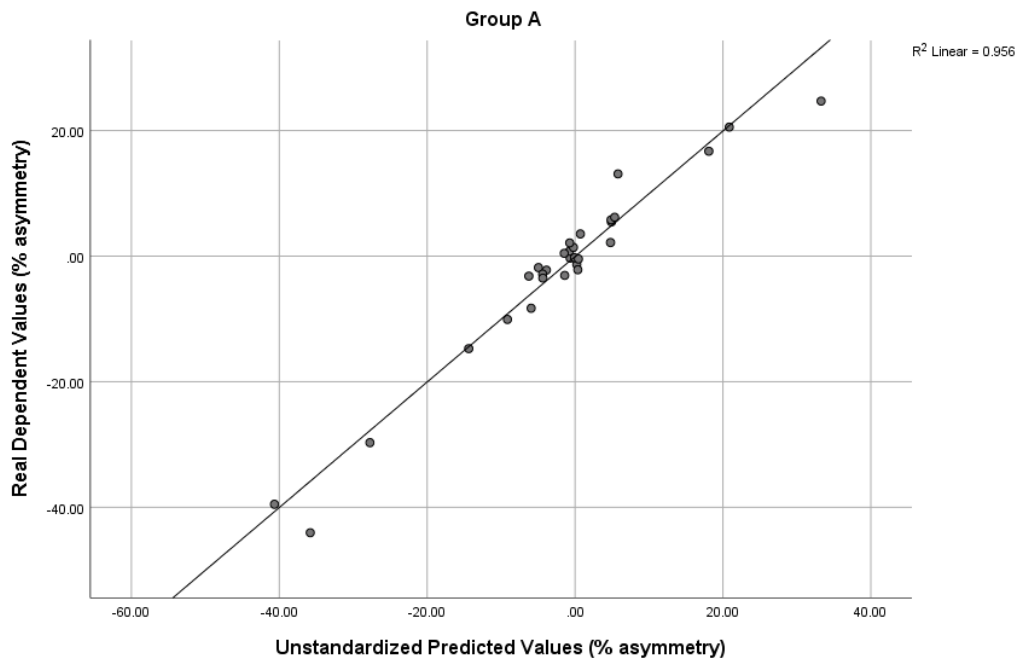


(c)

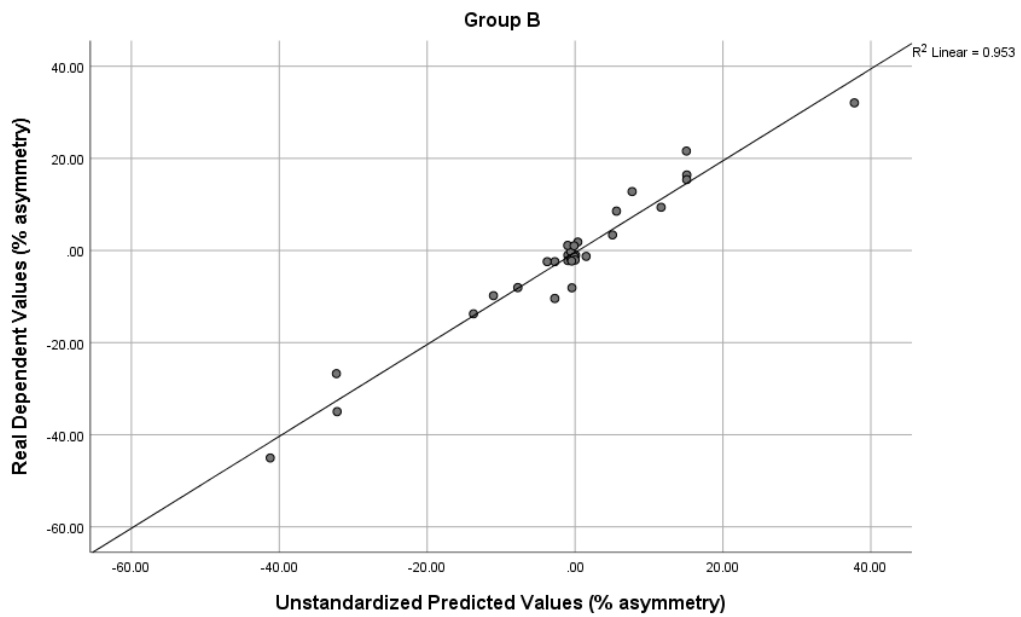


(d)

Supplementary Figure 1. Percent asymmetry average of step length, step time, and peak vertical force during five time-windows (BL: baseline, EA: early adaptation, LA: late adaptation, EP: early post-adaptation, LP: late post-adaptation) for group B. Solid vertical lines indicate the start and stop of each phase. a) trial 1: tied-belt + ARAS b) trial 2: SBT + RAS c) trial 3: SBT + ARAS congruently d) trial 4: SBT + ARAS incongruently. In trials 1 and 2 (top), only one intervention was applied asymmetrically, while both interventions were asymmetric in trials 3 and 4 (bottom).



(a)



(b)

Supplementary Figure 2. Scatter plot of the predicted values from the multiple linear regression model (coefficients and independent variables) compared to the real dependent values for (a) Group A, (b) Group B. The scatter plots' density close to the linear fit shows the model accounts for substantial variance in the data.

Supplementary Table 1. Personalized coefficients for the best fit linear model of all subjects (subject ID numbers do not represent the order in which subjects were recruited. They are intentionally ordered to differentiate between the two groups).

Group A			Group B		
Sub #	C ₁	C ₂	Sub #	C ₁	C ₂
1	0.48	0.57	9	0.79	1.34
2	0.54	1.07	10	0.65	0.84
3	1.14	0.75	11	0.72	0.71
4	0.87	0.54	12	0.96	0.76
5	0.64	0.7	13	0.19	0.48
6	0.68	0.68	14	0.88	1.06
7	0.6	0.75	15	-0.1	0.86
8	0.61	1.23	16	0.66	0.69