

G ba ex d ca : d , b e di s cia i be ee MT+ a d V3A
i i r co s i g re ea ed , i g c i , he a b
ra tra ta ag e ic i a i

Pe g Cai Nih g Che a Tia ga g Zh
Be ja i Th a Fa g Fa g

... H ...

Abstract

[illegible]

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of the experimental setup. It shows a participant (P) sitting at a table, viewing a screen (S) through a camera (C). The screen displays a target (T) and a starting point (K). A motor unit (M) is also shown, connected to the screen. The diagram illustrates the visual feedback loop for the experiment.

Figure 1 shows a 2D hexagonal lattice of atoms, represented by black dots. A central atom is labeled 'K'. A dashed line connects this central atom to an adjacent atom to its right, with the label 'a' indicating the lattice constant. The lattice is shown as a portion of a larger, periodic structure.

K

M +

H

M +

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ke}^+ + \text{rd}_\ell &\rightarrow (\text{M})^{+}_{\ell} \\ (\quad)_{\ell} &\rightarrow \text{M} + \nu_\ell \end{aligned}$$

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The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the second part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the third part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the fourth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the fifth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the sixth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the seventh part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the eighth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the ninth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the tenth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

[illegible]

M

$($

$+$

M

$+$

$($

H

K

$(M$

M

M

$\%$

H

$\%$

Method

E

M

K

H

M

HM

(M)

x

M

(M)

E

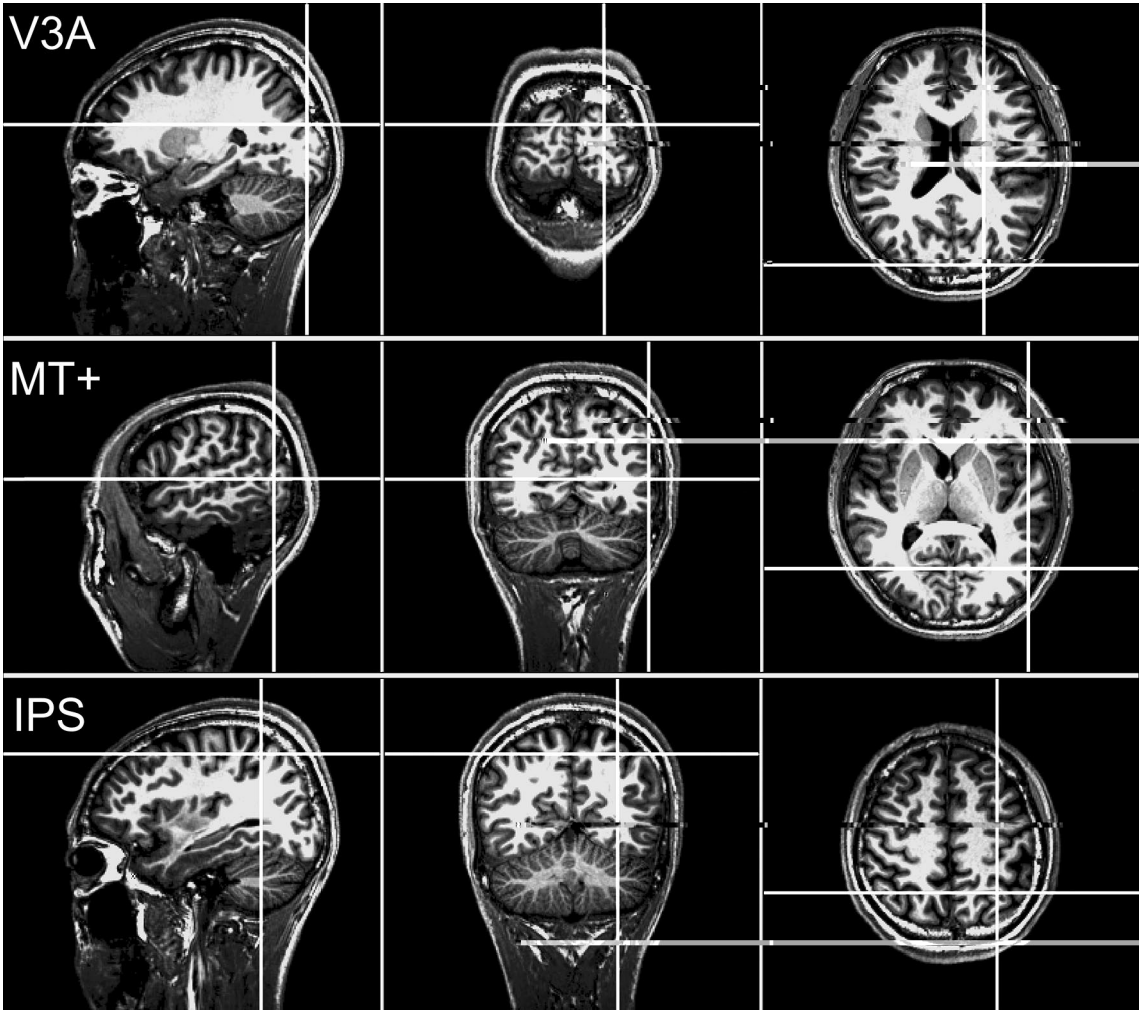


Fig. 2 M (top row), $M + (middle row)$, $(bottom row)$

[illegible][illegible]

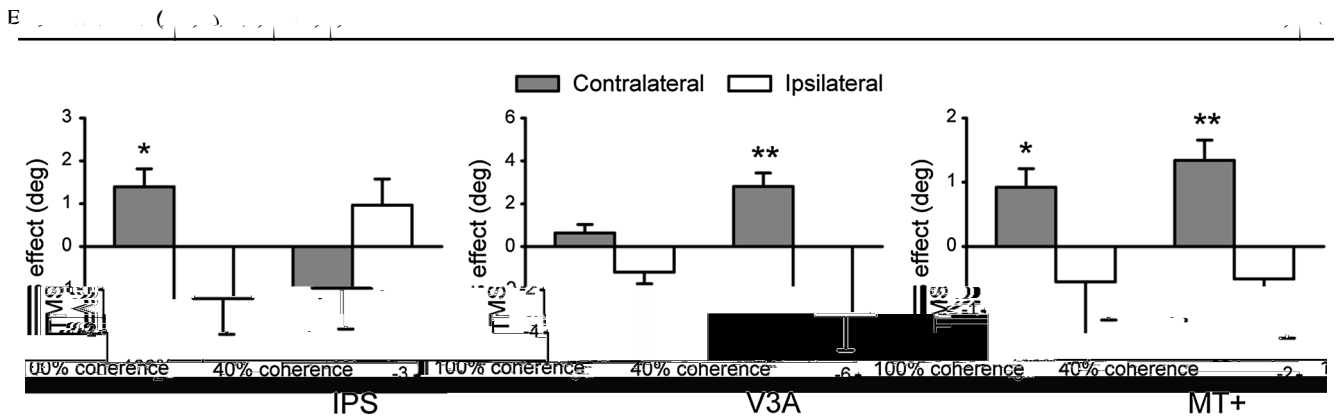


Fig. 3 M+ effect of TMS on the M+ effect for IPS, V3A, and MT+ regions. The y-axis represents the effect in degrees. The x-axis shows coherence levels: 100% coherence, 40% coherence, 0% coherence, -40% coherence, and -100% coherence. The legend indicates Contralateral (dark grey) and Ipsilateral (light grey) conditions. Asterisks (*) and double asterisks (**) indicate significant differences.

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For IPS, the M+ effect of TMS on the M+ effect for IPS, V3A, and MT+ regions. The y-axis represents the effect in degrees. The x-axis shows coherence levels: 100% coherence, 40% coherence, 0% coherence, -40% coherence, and -100% coherence. The legend indicates Contralateral (dark grey) and Ipsilateral (light grey) conditions. Asterisks (*) and double asterisks (**) indicate significant differences.

For V3A, the M+ effect of TMS on the M+ effect for IPS, V3A, and MT+ regions. The y-axis represents the effect in degrees. The x-axis shows coherence levels: 100% coherence, 40% coherence, 0% coherence, -40% coherence, and -100% coherence. The legend indicates Contralateral (dark grey) and Ipsilateral (light grey) conditions. Asterisks (*) and double asterisks (**) indicate significant differences.

For MT+, the M+ effect of TMS on the M+ effect for IPS, V3A, and MT+ regions. The y-axis represents the effect in degrees. The x-axis shows coherence levels: 100% coherence, 40% coherence, 0% coherence, -40% coherence, and -100% coherence. The legend indicates Contralateral (dark grey) and Ipsilateral (light grey) conditions. Asterisks (*) and double asterisks (**) indicate significant differences.

Discussion

The present study investigated the M+ effect of TMS on the M+ effect for IPS, V3A, and MT+ regions. The y-axis represents the effect in degrees. The x-axis shows coherence levels: 100% coherence, 40% coherence, 0% coherence, -40% coherence, and -100% coherence. The legend indicates Contralateral (dark grey) and Ipsilateral (light grey) conditions. Asterisks (*) and double asterisks (**) indicate significant differences.

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