were kept constant. This appears to be the major function of fibers in the AKM. The fibers are primarily responsible for maintaining the overall tension of the muscle. The fibers are also responsible for the speed of movement. The longer the fibers, the faster the movement. The shorter the fibers, the slower the movement. The fibers are also responsible for the strength of the movement. The longer the fibers, the stronger the movement. The shorter the fibers, the weaker the movement. The fibers are also responsible for the endurance of the movement. The longer the fibers, the longer the endurance. The shorter the fibers, the shorter the endurance.

In order to understand the function of the fibers, we must look at the structure of the muscle. The muscle is composed of a large number of fibers, each of which is composed of a large number of sarcomeres. The sarcomeres are the basic units of the muscle, and they are responsible for the contraction of the muscle. The sarcomeres are composed of actin and myosin filaments, which slide past each other to produce the contraction of the muscle. The muscles are also composed of a large number of nuclei, which are responsible for the synthesis of the proteins necessary for the muscle to function.

The fibers are also responsible for the coordination of the movements of the muscle. The fibers are connected to each other by a network of gap junctions, which allow the fibers to communicate with each other. This allows the fibers to coordinate their movements, which is essential for the proper function of the muscles. The fibers are also responsible for the recruitment of the muscle fibers. The fibers are recruited in a graded manner, with the slowest fibers being recruited first, and the fastest fibers being recruited last. This allows the muscle to produce the correct amount of force for the movement.

The fibers are also responsible for the relaxation of the muscle. The fibers are responsible for the release of calcium ions, which allows the muscle to relax. The fibers are also responsible for the reuptake of calcium ions, which allows the muscle to contract. This allows the muscle to maintain the proper tension for the movement.

The fibers are also responsible for the fatigue of the muscle. The fibers are responsible for the production of lactic acid, which is a byproduct of the metabolism of the muscle. The lactic acid causes the muscle to fatigue, which limits the duration of the movement.

The fibers are also responsible for the repair of the muscle. The fibers are responsible for the synthesis of the proteins necessary for the repair of the muscle. The fibers are also responsible for the release of growth factors, which are necessary for the repair of the muscle.

The fibers are also responsible for the generation of the electrical signal. The fibers are responsible for the generation of the action potential, which is the electrical signal that is used to coordinate the movements of the muscle. The fibers are also responsible for the propagation of the action potential, which allows the signal to be transmitted throughout the muscle.