БИОМЕХАТРОННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ

Лекция 1

Двойной маятник:

оптимальное управление раскачиванием и торможением

Гимнаст раскачивается на перекладине, управляя, в основном, углом в тазобедренном суставе; момент в запястном суставе при этом весьма мал.

Человек управляет колебаниями качелей вокруг точки подвеса, перемещаясь на них подходящим образом, в то время как в точке подвеса качелей отсутствует какой-либо «внешний» управляющий момент. В обоих последних случаях человек надлежащим образом использует силу тяжести.

Животные, человек могут перемещать "звенья" своего тела только одно относительно другого. Однако делают они это так, чтобы внешние силы, возникающие при относительном движении, – силы взаимодействия с окружающей средой, гравитационные силы – осуществляли движение тела как целого желаемым образом.

Например, ходьба, бег животных, ползание пресмыкающихся происходит благодаря силам трения с опорной поверхностью. Животные "организуют" надлежащие воздействия этих внешних сил при относительном движении звеньев тела.

Другой пример



Уравнения движения двойного маятника

$$T_{1} = I_{1}, m_{1}, r_{1}, l$$

$$Q$$

$$I_{1}, m_{1}, r_{1}, l$$

$$I_{2} = m$$

$$I_{2}, m_{2}, r_{2}$$

$$X_{C} = l \cos \theta$$

$$T_{1} = \frac{1}{2}I_{1}\phi^{2} \qquad T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}m_{2}v_{C}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}I_{C}(\phi + \alpha)^{2} \qquad \mathbf{v}_{C} = \mathbf{v}_{D} + \mathbf{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}$$

$$I_{2} = m_{2}r_{2}^{2} + I_{C} \qquad I_{C} = I_{2} - m_{2}r_{2}^{2} \qquad T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}m_{2}v_{C}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(I_{2} - m_{2}r_{2}^{2})(\phi + \alpha)^{2}$$

$$x_{C} = l\sin\phi + r_{2}\sin(\phi + \alpha) \qquad y_{C} = -l\cos\phi - r_{2}\cos(\phi + \alpha)$$

$$T_{C} = l\cos\phi\phi + r_{2}\cos(\phi + \alpha)(\phi + \alpha) \qquad y_{C} = l\sin\phi\phi + r_{2}\sin(\phi + \alpha)(\phi + \alpha)$$

$$v_C^2 = x_C^2 + y_C^2 = \left[l\cos\dot{\varphi}\phi + r_2\cos(\varphi + \alpha)(\varphi + \alpha)\right]^2 + \left[l\sin\dot{\varphi}\phi + r_2\sin(\varphi + \alpha)(\varphi + \alpha)\right]^2 =$$

$$= l^2\varphi^2 + r_2^2(\varphi + \alpha)^2 + 2lr_2\varphi(\varphi + \alpha)\left[\cos\varphi\cos(\varphi + \alpha) + \sin\varphi\sin(\varphi + \alpha)\right] =$$

$$= l^2\varphi^2 + r_2^2(\varphi + \alpha)^2 + 2lr_2\varphi(\varphi + \alpha)\cos\alpha$$

$$T = T_{1} + T_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \dot{I}_{1} \varphi^{2} + m_{2} \left[l^{2} \varphi^{2} + r_{2}^{2} (\varphi + \alpha)^{2} + 2 l \dot{r}_{2} \varphi (\varphi + \alpha) \cos \alpha \right] + \left(I_{2} - m_{2} r_{2}^{2} \right) (\varphi + \alpha)^{2} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \dot{I}_{1} \varphi^{2} + m_{2} \left[l^{2} \varphi^{2} + 2 l \dot{r}_{2} \varphi (\varphi + \alpha) \cos \alpha \right] + I_{2} (\varphi + \alpha)^{2} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[a_{11} \varphi^{2} + 2 a_{12} \varphi (\varphi + \alpha) \cos \alpha + a_{22} (\varphi + \alpha)^{2} \right]$$

$$a_{11} = I_1 + m_2 l^2$$
 $a_{12} = m_2 l r_2$ $a_{22} = I_2$

Кинетическая энергия:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \left[\dot{a_{11}} \dot{\varphi}^2 + 2 \dot{a_{12}} \dot{\varphi} (\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\alpha}) \cos \alpha + a_{22} (\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\alpha})^2 \right]$$

Потенциальная энергия:

$$\Pi = -b_1 \cos \varphi - b_2 \cos (\varphi + \alpha)$$

$$b_1 = (m_1 r_1 + m_2 l) g$$
 $b_2 = m_2 r_2 g$

Обобщенная работа:

$$\delta W = L\delta\alpha$$

Уравнения Лагранжа:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{d(T-\Pi)}{d\varphi} \right] - \frac{d(T-\Pi)}{d\varphi} = 0 \qquad \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{d(T-\Pi)}{d\alpha} \right] - \frac{d(T-\Pi)}{d\alpha} = L$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \varphi} = a_{11} \dot{\varphi} + 2a_{12} \dot{\varphi} \cos \alpha + a_{12} \dot{\alpha} \cos \alpha + a_{22} (\varphi + \alpha) = j_1(\alpha) \dot{\varphi} + j_2(\alpha) \dot{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \alpha} = a_{12} \dot{\varphi} \cos \alpha + a_{22} \left(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\alpha} \right) = j_2(\alpha) \dot{\varphi} + a_{22} \dot{\alpha}$$

$$j_1(\alpha) = a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\alpha$$
 $j_2(\alpha) = a_{22} + a_{12}\cos\alpha$

$$j_1(\alpha)\ddot{\varphi} + j_2(\alpha)\ddot{\alpha} - 2a_{12}\dot{\varphi}\alpha\sin\alpha - a_{12}\dot{\alpha}^2\sin\alpha = -b_1\sin\varphi - b_2\sin(\varphi + \alpha)$$

$$j_2(\alpha)\dot{\varphi} + a_{22}\dot{\alpha} + a_{12}\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \alpha = -b_2 \sin (\varphi + \alpha) + L$$

$$j_1(\alpha) = a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\alpha$$
 - момент инерции жесткого двухзвенника

$$\dot{K} = -b_1 \sin \varphi - b_2 \sin (\varphi + \alpha) \qquad K = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \varphi} = j_1(\alpha) \varphi + j_2(\alpha) \alpha$$

$$\varphi + \frac{j_2(\alpha)}{j_1(\alpha)}\alpha = \frac{K}{j_1(\alpha)} \qquad \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + \frac{j_2(\alpha)}{j_1(\alpha)}\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\varphi + F(\alpha) \right]$$

$$F(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{j_{2}(\zeta)}{j_{1}(\zeta)} d\zeta = \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{a_{22} + a_{12} \cos \zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12} \cos \zeta} d\zeta = \frac{\alpha}{2} - A \arctan \left[B \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \right]$$

$$A = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{\sqrt{\left(a_{11} + a_{22}\right)^2 - 4a_{12}^2}} \qquad B = \sqrt{\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} - 2a_{12}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}}}$$

$$(a_{11} + a_{22})^2 - 4a_{12}^2 = (a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12})(a_{11} + a_{22} - 2a_{12})$$

$$a_{11} = I_1 + m_2 l^2 \quad a_{12} = m_2 l r_2 \quad a_{22} = I_2$$

$$?$$

$$a_{11} + a_{22} - 2a_{12} = I_1 + m_2 l^2 + I_2 - 2m_2 l r_2 = I_1 + m_2 l^2 + m_2 \rho_2^2 - 2m_2 l r_2 > 0$$

$$I_2 = m_2
ho_2^2$$
 $I_2 = m_2 r_2^2 + I_{C_2}$ - теорема Штейнера $m_2
ho_2^2 = m_2 r_2^2 + I_{C_2}$ $ho_2 > r_2$

$$I_1 + m_2 l^2 + m_2 \rho_2^2 - 2m_2 l r_2 > I_1 + m_2 l^2 + m_2 r_2^2 - 2m_2 l r_2$$

$$I_1 + m_2 (l^2 + r_2^2 - 2lr_2) = I_1 + m_2 (l - r_2)^2 > 0$$

Вычисление интеграла

$$\frac{a_{22} + a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta + a_{22} - a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\left(\cos^2\frac{\zeta}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\zeta}{2}\right)} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\left(\cos^2\frac{\zeta}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\zeta}{2}\right)} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\left(\cos^2\frac{\zeta}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\zeta}{2}\right)} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}\cos\zeta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{\left(a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\right)\cos^2\frac{\zeta}{2} + \left(a_{11} + a_{22} - 2a_{12}\right)\sin^2\frac{\zeta}{2}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| 1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{\left(a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\right)\cos^2\frac{\zeta}{2} + \left(a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}\right)\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} - 2a_{12}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}}\sin^2\frac{\zeta}{2}} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\zeta}{2} + B^2 \sin^2 \frac{\zeta}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{AB}{2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\zeta}{2} + B^2 \sin^2 \frac{\zeta}{2}} =$$

$$\left(A = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{\sqrt{\left(a_{11} + a_{22}\right)^2 - 4a_{12}^2}}, B = \sqrt{\frac{a_{11} + a_{22} - 2a_{12}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}}}, AB = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - AB \frac{1}{1 + B^2 tg^2 \frac{\zeta}{2}} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\zeta}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} - A \frac{1}{1 + B^2 tg^2 \frac{\zeta}{2}} B \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\zeta}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\zeta} \left\{ \frac{\zeta}{2} - A \arctan \left[B \operatorname{tg} \frac{\zeta}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{j_{2}(\zeta)}{j_{1}(\zeta)} d\zeta = \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{a_{22} + a_{12} \cos \zeta}{a_{11} + a_{22} + 2a_{12} \cos \zeta} d\zeta = \frac{\alpha}{2} - A \arctan\left[B \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}\right] = F(\alpha) \qquad F(0) = 0$$

Приведённый угол

$$\dot{K} = -b_1 \sin \varphi - b_2 \sin (\varphi + \alpha) \qquad K = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \varphi} = j_1(\alpha) \varphi + j_2(\alpha) \alpha$$

$$\dot{\varphi} + \frac{j_2(\alpha)}{j_1(\alpha)} \alpha = \frac{K}{j_1(\alpha)} \qquad \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + \frac{j_2(\alpha)}{j_1(\alpha)} \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\varphi + F(\alpha) \right]$$

Вместо угла ф введем новую переменную p: $p = \varphi + F(\alpha)$ \Rightarrow $\varphi = p - F(\alpha)$

Если
$$\alpha = 0$$
, т $\phi = p$, поскольку $F(0) = 0$

$$p = \frac{K}{j_1(\alpha)}$$

$$K = f(p,\alpha)$$
 $f(p,\alpha) = -b_1 \sin[p - F(\alpha)] - b_2 \sin[p - F(\alpha) + \alpha]$

$$\frac{dK}{dp} = \frac{f(p,\alpha)j_1(\alpha)}{K}$$

$$\alpha_{\min} \le \alpha \le \alpha_{\max}$$
 $\alpha_{\min}, \alpha_{\max} = const$ $\alpha_{\min}, \alpha_{\max} \in (-\pi, \pi)$

Оптимальное управление, раскачивающее маятник

Начальное состояние:
$$-\pi < p(0) < 0$$
, $K(0) = 0$

Если
$$\alpha(0) = 0$$
, то $\phi(0) = p(0)$

Постановка задачи:

$$\max_{\alpha_{\min} \le \alpha \le \alpha_{\max}} [p(t_1)] \qquad K(t_1) = 0 \qquad t_1 > 0$$

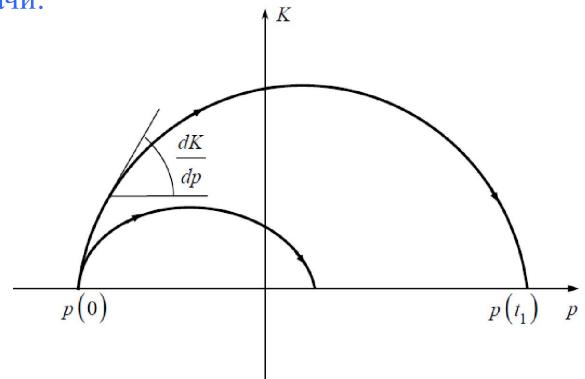
Если
$$\alpha \equiv 0$$
, то $p(t) = \varphi(t)$ и $p(t_1) = -p(0) = -\varphi(0)$

Решение задачи:

$$p = \frac{K}{j_1(\alpha)}$$

$$K = f(p, \alpha)$$

$$\frac{dK}{dp} = \frac{f(p,\alpha)j_1(\alpha)}{K}$$



$$lpha(p) = rg\max_{lpha_{\min} \le lpha \le lpha_{\max}} \left\lceil rac{dK}{dp}
ight
ceil = rg\max_{lpha_{\min} \le lpha \le lpha_{\max}} \left[f(p, lpha) j_1(lpha)
ight], \;\;$$
если $K > 0$

$$\varphi = p - F(\alpha)$$
 $\varphi(t_1) = p(t_1) - F[\alpha(t_1)]$

При
$$\alpha(t_1+0)=\alpha=\arg\min_{\alpha_{\min}\leq \alpha\leq \alpha_{\max}}\left[F\left(\alpha\right)\right]$$
 достигается максимум угла ф при $t=t_1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\alpha_{\min} \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}} [p(t_2)] & K(t_2) = 0 \\ & \frac{dK}{dp} = \frac{f(p,\alpha)j_1(\alpha)}{K} & p(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha(p) = \arg\max_{\alpha_{\min} \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}} \left[\frac{dK}{dp}\right] = \arg\min_{\alpha_{\min} \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}} \left[f(p,\alpha)j_1(\alpha)\right], \text{ если } K < 0$$

Итак:

$$\alpha^* (p, K) = \begin{cases} \alpha \text{ prime } \arg 0 \max_{\alpha_{\min} \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}} \left[\frac{dK}{dp} \right] = \arg \max_{\alpha_{\min} \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}} \left[f(p, \alpha) j_1(\alpha) \right], & K > 0 \\ \alpha \text{ prime } \arg 0 \max_{\alpha_{\min} \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}} \left[\frac{dK}{dp} \right] = \arg \min_{\alpha_{\min} \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_{\max}} \left[f(p, \alpha) j_1(\alpha) \right], & K < 0 \end{cases}$$