

$$x^2 - \alpha x + 1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 3x_1 \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{\alpha}{1} \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$x_1 + 3x_1 = 4x_1 = \frac{\alpha}{1} \Rightarrow \alpha = 4x_1$$

$$x_1 \cdot 3x_1 = 3x_1^2 = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow x_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 4 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \alpha = 1.1547 \quad \boxed{1.1547}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = -1.1547 \quad \boxed{-1.1547}$$

$$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \text{مطلوبه است}$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-3 - 2\alpha}{\alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} \leq \alpha < 0$$

در حالتی که $\alpha = 0$ به تابع تبدیل $y_2 - x_2$ می شود و باز هم از نامیسی عبور نمی کند.

به ازای α در مقدار صحیح $\boxed{-1.1547 \leq \alpha \leq 0}$

$$y = x^2 + \alpha x - 2 \Rightarrow -\frac{\alpha}{1} \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$y = -x^2 - 2x + b \Rightarrow -\frac{-2}{-1} = -1$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -3$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + b = 1 \Rightarrow -x^2 - 2x + b - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 - 2x + (b-1) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - b + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = -2 \quad x_1 x_2 = -b + 1$$

$$\alpha = 2, b = -2 \Rightarrow \alpha b = 2 \times (-2) = \boxed{-4}$$

$$x_1 = y_1 + \frac{1}{1} \quad 2x^2 - \alpha x + b = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$2\alpha x^2 + \alpha x - 4 = 0 \quad y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{2\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad y_1 y_2 = \frac{-4}{2\alpha} = -\frac{2}{\alpha}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = (y_1 + \frac{1}{1}) + (y_2 + \frac{1}{1}) = y_1 + y_2 + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad x_1 x_2 = (y_1 + \frac{1}{1})(y_2 + \frac{1}{1}) = y_1 y_2 + \frac{1}{1}(y_1 + y_2) + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad y_1 y_2 = -\frac{2}{\alpha} = -2 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = -2 + \frac{1}{1} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{1} = -2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x_1 x_2 = \frac{b}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow b = -3 \quad \left[\frac{\alpha b}{2}\right] = \frac{1 \times (-3)}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{-1.5}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + m = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 + 4\alpha + m = 0 \Rightarrow m = -(\alpha^2 + 4\alpha)$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3m = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 + 2\alpha - 3m = 0 \Rightarrow 3m = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha \Rightarrow m = \frac{\alpha^2 + 2\alpha}{3}$$

$$-(\alpha^2 + 4\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^2 + 2\alpha}{3} \Rightarrow -3(\alpha^2 + 4\alpha) = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha \Rightarrow -3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha(-4\alpha - 14) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{14}{4} = -\frac{7}{2} \quad m = -(\alpha^2 + 4\alpha) = -\left(\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)\right) = -\left(\frac{49}{4} - 14\right) = -\frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow m = \boxed{-\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + \frac{5}{4} = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = -1 \quad x^2 + 2x - 14 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 3 \quad x_2 = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$3 - (-1) = \boxed{4}$$