Q. No.	DAY - 15
82	**EXERCISE 3.1** 9. If p and q are the roots of the equation $lx^2+nx+n=0$, show that $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}+\sqrt{\frac{q}{p}}+\sqrt{\frac{n}{l}}=0$.
83	10. If the equations $x^2+px+q=0$ and $x^2+p'x+q'=0$ have a common root, show that it must be equal to $\frac{pq'-p'q}{q-q'}$ or $\frac{q-q'}{p'-p}$.
84	**Example 3.10** Form a polynomial equation with integer coefficients with $\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}}$ as a root.
85	**Example 3.12** If $x^2+2(k+2)x+9k=0$ has equal roots, find k.
86	**Example 3.13** Show that, if p,q,r are rational, the roots of the equation $x^2-2px+p^2-q^2+2qr-r^2=0$ are rational.
87	**Example 3.14** Prove that a line cannot intersect a circle at more than two points.