

Quadratic Equation Solver

Consider the following:

Given three integers a , b , and c , compute the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$. The roots can be real or complex numbers.

Function Description

Complete the 'find_roots' function in the editor below.

'find_roots' has the following parameters:

- 'a' (float): the coefficient of x^2
- 'b' (float): the coefficient of x
- 'c' (float): the constant term

The function should print the roots of the quadratic equation in the format:

"Roots are: root_1 root_2"

If the roots are real, print them as floating-point numbers. If the roots are complex, print them as complex numbers in the form

'(real_part+imaginary_partj)' or '(real_part-imaginary_partj)'.

Input Format

The input consists of three lines:

- The first line contains the coefficient a .
- The second line contains the coefficient b .
- The third line contains the coefficient c .

Constraints

- $a \neq 0$
- The coefficients a , b , and c are real numbers.

Output Format

Print the roots of the quadratic equation as described above.

Sample Input

```
Enter a :1
Enter b :5
Enter c :6
```

Sample Output

```
Roots are: -3.0 -2.0
```

Explanation

For the quadratic equation $x^2+5x+6=0$, the discriminant $\Delta=b^2-4ac$ is positive.
The roots are calculated as:

$$root_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$root_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

For the given input, the roots are -3.0 and -2.0.