

Consider the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , ( $a \neq 0$ ):

If  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are the solutions of the equation, then  $r_1 + r_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  and  $r_1 r_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

- A)  $\frac{b}{a} \quad \dots \quad \frac{c}{a}$
- B)  $-\frac{b}{a} \quad \dots \quad -\frac{c}{a}$
- C)  $-\frac{b}{a} \quad \dots \quad \frac{c}{a}$
- D)  $\frac{b}{a} \quad \dots \quad -\frac{c}{a}$

---

If  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are the solutions of the equation, then  $r_1 + r_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$  and  $r_1 r_2 = \frac{c}{a}$ .

Answer **C**