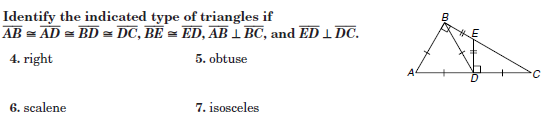
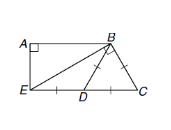
**Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles Practice (Day 2)**

1. Answer: True or False.

1. ∆ABC is a right triangle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ∆BED is an obtuse triangle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. ∆BED is equilateral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. ∆EDC is a right triangle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. <ABC is 90 degrees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

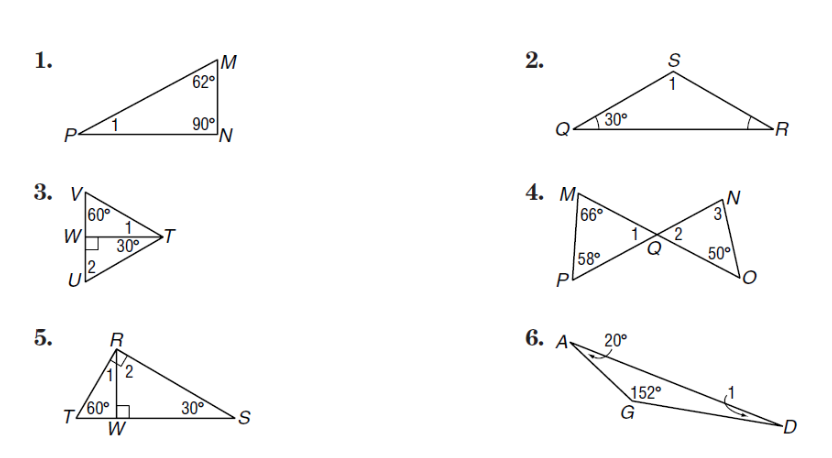
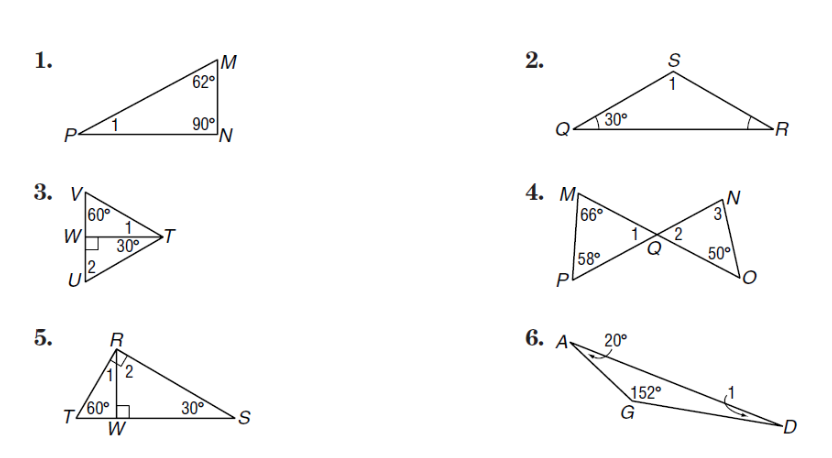
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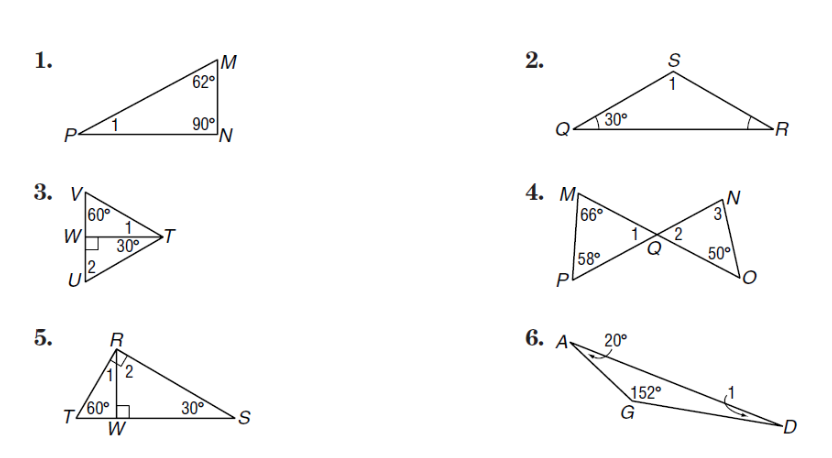
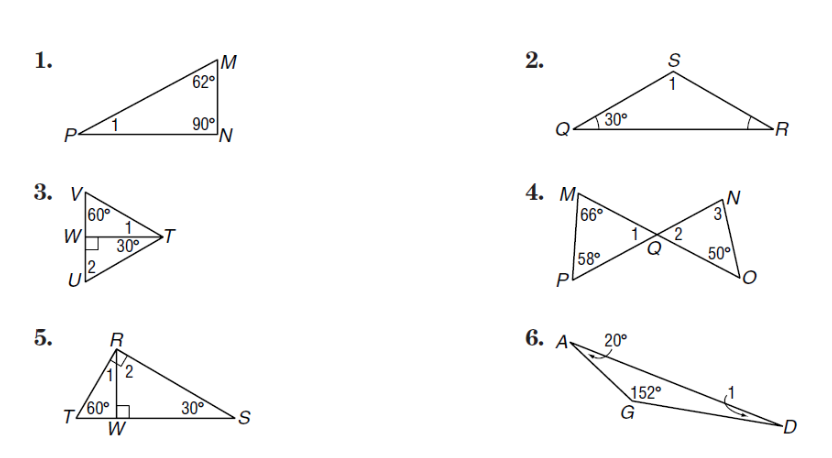
2. Answer: True or False.

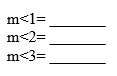
1. ∆ABE is a right triangle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ∆BED is an obtuse triangle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. ∆BED is isosceles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. ∆EBC is a right triangle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. <DBC is 90 degrees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. ∆BDC is equilateral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. <D is the vertex angle of ∆EDB \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. <C is 60 degrees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

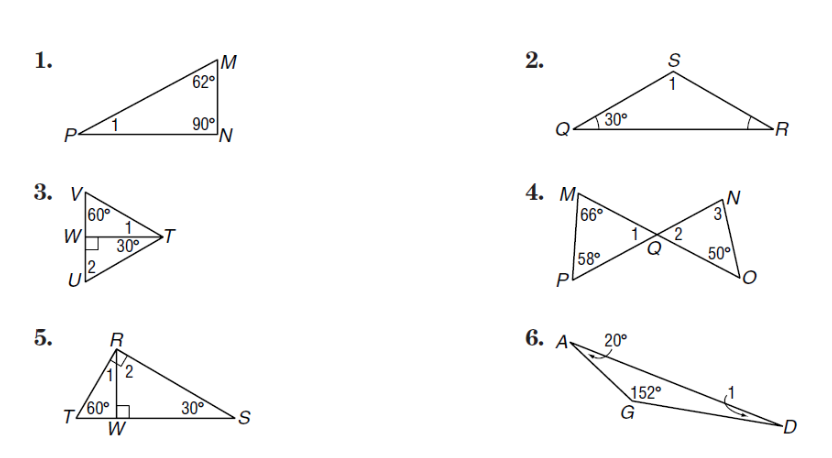
**Use the Triangle Sum Theorem to find the numbered angles listed below each figure.**

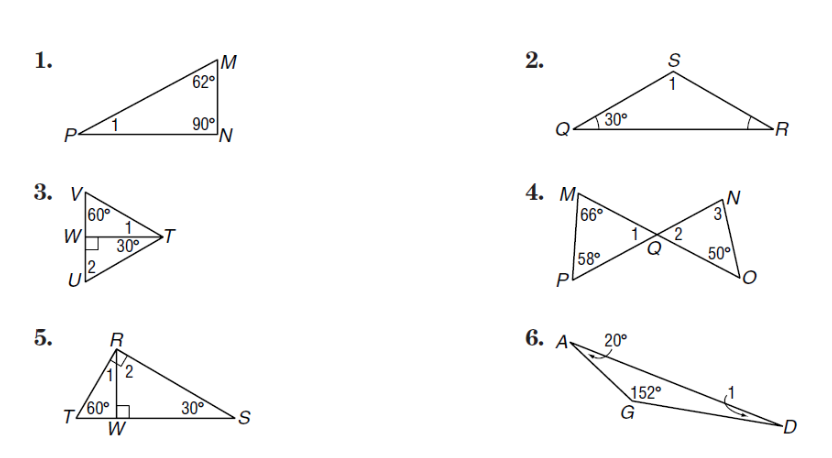
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<1= \_\_\_\_\_ m<1= \_\_\_\_\_\_

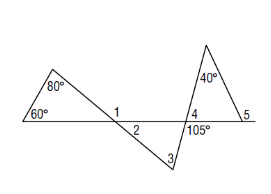
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m<1= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m<1= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_



7.

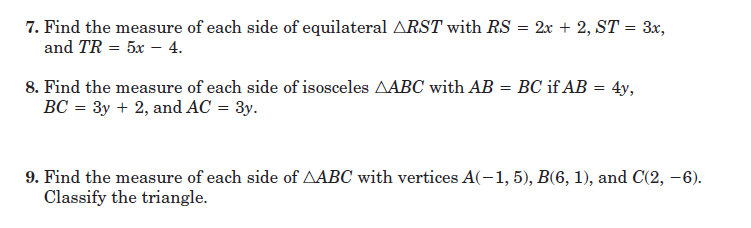
m<1= \_\_\_\_\_\_ m<2 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

m<3= \_\_\_\_\_\_ m< 4= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

m<5 = \_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Find the measure of each side of equilateral triangle RST with RS = 2x + 2, ST = 3x and TR = 5x – 4.

9. Find the measure of each side of isosceles triangle ABC with vertex angle <B, if AB = 4y, BC = 3y + 2, and AC = 3y.



10.