Practice Worksheet for Lesson 3-4 (Part I)

Name:

Mailbox #:

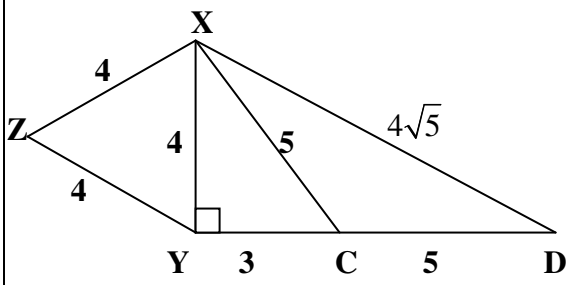
Use the given diagram to answer the following.

1) Name an isosceles triangle that is not equilateral.

2) Name a right triangle

3) Name a scalene triangle

4) Name an acute triangle

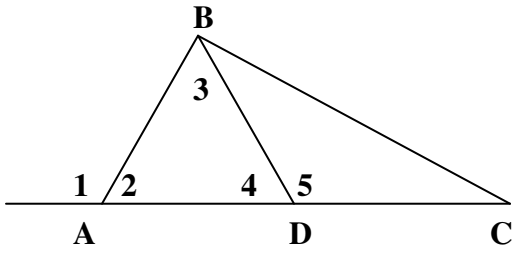


Use the given diagram to answer the following.

5) If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AD}$, then ΔABD is a(n) _____ triangle.

6) If m< 5 = 118, then Δ BDC is a(n) _____ triangle.

7) If ΔABD is an equilateral triangle, m< 3 = _____.



Complete each statement with *always, sometimes, or never.*

8) If a triangle is isosceles, then it is _____ equilateral.

9) If a triangle is equilateral, then it is _____ isosceles.

10) If a triangle is scalene, then it is _____ isosceles.

11) If a triangle is obtuse, then it is _____ isosceles.

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12) The lengths of the sides of a triangle are $4n$, $2n + 10$, and $7n - 15$. Is there a value of n that makes the triangle equilateral? Explain.

13) The lengths of the sides of a triangle are $3t$, $5t - 12$, and $t + 20$.

a) find the value(s) of t that make the triangle isosceles.

b) is there any value of t that would make the triangle equilateral? Explain.