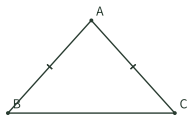
Isosceles, equilateral and special-triangle practice — Further practice

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Further practice 11

AB=AC and ∠A=84°. Find each base angle.



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

Further practice 12

An equilateral triangle has side 7 cm. Find its perimeter.

Further practice 13

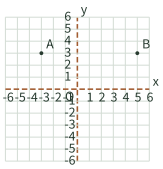
∠C=90°, ∠A=30° and AB=9 cm. Find BC.

Further practice 14

AB=AC and each base angle is 38°. Find ∠A.

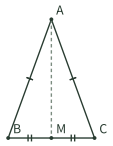
Extension 15

A=(−3,3) and B=(5,3) are on the same side of the x-axis. A′=(−3,−3) is A’s reflection and A′B=10 units. Find the minimum AQ+QB for Q on the axis and explain why.



Use the labelled axes and unit grid.

AB=AC and M is the midpoint of BC. Prove that AM is both an altitude and the internal angle bisector.



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.