

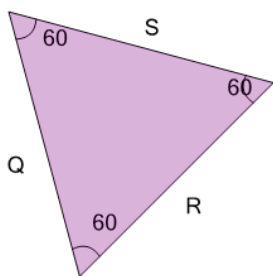


Math worksheet on 'Geometry of Triangles - Equilateral, Side Rule (Level 1)'. Part of a broader unit on 'Geometry - Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles'

Learn online:

app.mobius.academy/math/units/geometry_triangles_isosceles_equilateral_intro/

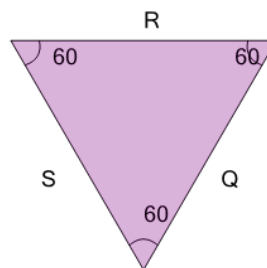
2



Given the angle measurements, what do we know about the side lengths?

- a $Q = R = S$
- b $Q = R$ but not S
- c $Q, R,$ and S are different
- d $R = S$ but not Q
- e $S = Q$ but not B

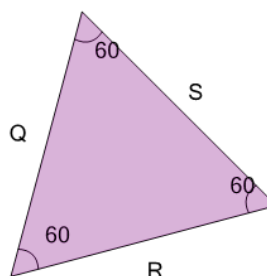
1



Given the angle measurements, what do we know about the side lengths?

- a $Q = R = S$
- b $S = Q$ but not B
- c $R = S$ but not Q
- d $Q, R,$ and S are different
- e $Q = R$ but not S

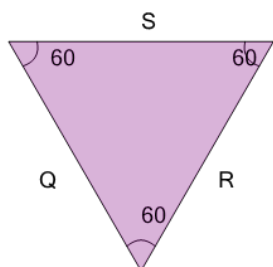
3



Given the angle measurements, what do we know about the side lengths?

- a $R, S,$ and Q are different
- b $S = Q$ but not R
- c $R = S$ but not Q
- d $R = S = Q$
- e $Q = R$ but not B

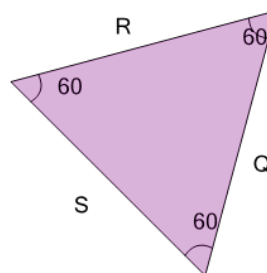
4



Given the angle measurements, what do we know about the side lengths?

- a $Q = R$ but not B
- b $S = Q$ but not R
- c $R, S,$ and Q are different
- d $R = S$ but not Q
- e $R = S = Q$

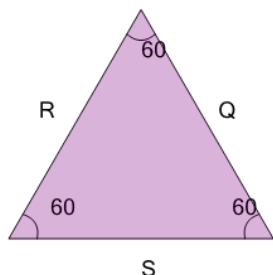
5



Given the angle measurements, what do we know about the side lengths?

- a $R, S,$ and Q are different
- b $Q = R$ but not B
- c $S = Q$ but not R
- d $R = S = Q$
- e $R = S$ but not Q

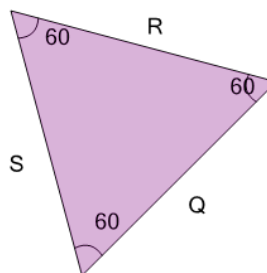
6



Given the angle measurements, what do we know about the side lengths?

- a $R, S,$ and Q are different
- b $R = S$ but not Q
- c $R = S = Q$
- d $Q = R$ but not B
- e $S = Q$ but not R

7



Given the angle measurements, what do we know about the side lengths?

- a $S, Q,$ and R are different
- b $S = Q = R$
- c $S = Q$ but not R
- d $R = S$ but not B
- e $Q = R$ but not S