First Trial

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1st exercise:

1) For $\triangle ABC$ to be isosceles at B, [AB] must be equal to [BC]

$BC = 0.015 \times 10^2$ $AB = \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \div \frac{4}{5} \cancel{\times 8}\right) \times \left(3.5 - \frac{3}{2}\right)$

$BC = 1.5$ cm.

$= \frac{3}{2}$ cm

$= \left(\frac{3 \times 5}{5 \quad 4}\right)\left(\frac{4}{2}\right) =$ ~~...~~

$= \frac{3}{2}$ cm $=$ ~~$\frac{48}{4}$~~

$AB \neq BC$. $AB = 11.25$ ~~numbers aren't clear~~

So, $\triangle ABC$ is~~n't~~ isosceles at B. True ~~false~~

2) For rectangle ABCD to be a square [AB] must be equal to [BC]

$AB^2 = \left(\sqrt{4+\sqrt{7}}\right)^2$ $BC^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2$

$AB^2 = 4 + \sqrt{7}$ $BC^2 = 4 + \sqrt{7}$.

Comparing positive nb is the same as comparing their squares. If $AB^2 = BC^2$

So, $AB = BC$.

Thus, ABCD is a squar (rectangle + adjacent sides equal).

true

3) $\sqrt{24} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\sqrt{48}}{2}$

$\sqrt{24} = \sqrt{12 \times 2}$ $\sqrt{48} = \sqrt{24 \times 2}$

$\sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$ $= 4\sqrt{\ \ 3}$

$\sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$

$2\sqrt{6} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$2\sqrt{6} \neq 2\sqrt{3}$.

Since $6 \neq 3$.

false. $\sqrt{24}$ isn't half of $\sqrt{48}$.