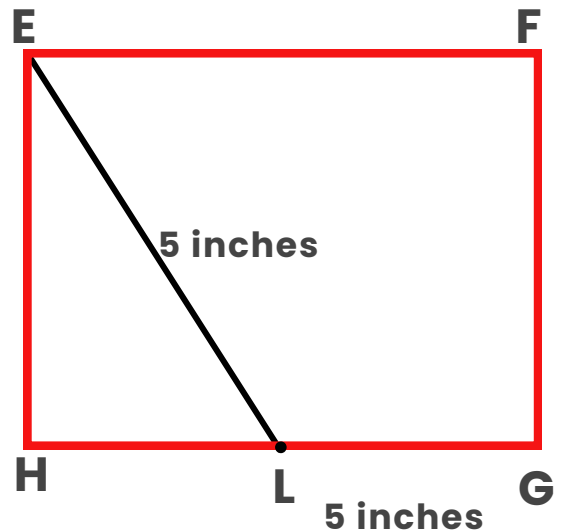


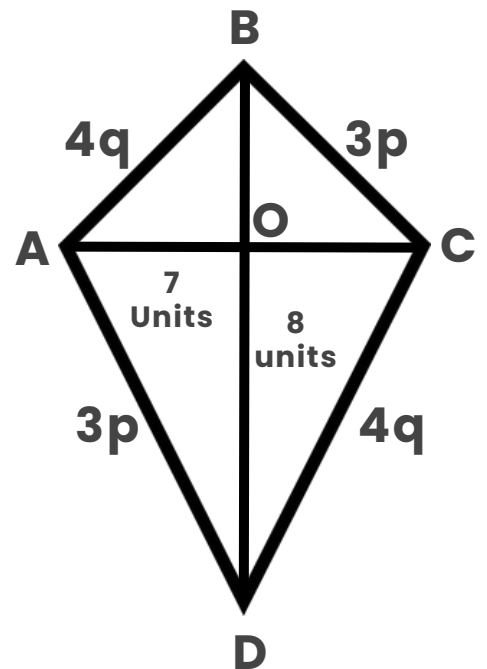
# Two-Step Equations

## Shapes Worksheet

**EFGH is a rectangle. Find the length of HG and let it be  $z$**



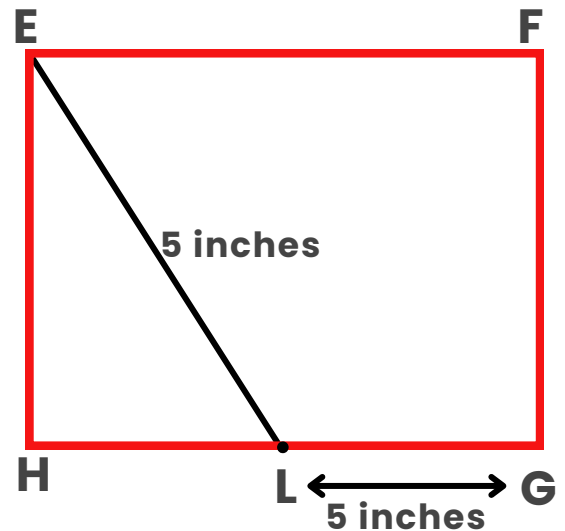
**ABCD is a kite. Find the values of  $p$  and  $q$ .**



# Two-Step Equations Shapes Worksheet Answer Key

**EFGH is a rectangle. Find the length of HG and let it be  $z$**

- **Given:**
- **EL=LG=5**
- **Since L is the midpoint, it divides HG into two equal segments:**
- **HL=LG=5 inches**
- **The total length of HG (denoted as  $z$ ) is the sum of HL and LG:  $z = HL + LG$**
- **$z = 5 \text{ in} + 5 \text{ in}$**
- **$z = 10 \text{ in}$**



**ABCD is a kite. Find the values of  $p$  and  $q$ .**

- **OA=3.5 units (half of AC)**
- **OB=4 units (half of BD)**
- **AB=4q (side of the kite)**

**Applying Pythagoras' theorem to triangle AOB**

$$(3.5)^2 + (4)^2 = (4q)^2$$

$$12.25 + 16 = 16q^2$$

$$28.25 = 16q^2$$

$$q^2 = \frac{28.25}{16}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{28.25}{16}}$$

$$q = \frac{5.3}{4}$$

$$q = 1.325$$

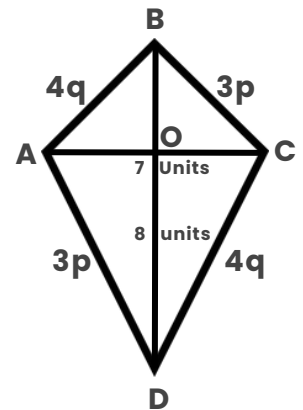
**Triangle COD (using similar logic as above):**

**OC=3.5 units (half of AC)**

**OD=4 units (half of BD)**

**CD=4q = 4 × 1.325 = 5.3 units**

**This matches with the previous calculation using triangle AOB. Now let's find  $p$  using the entire diagonal BD and AD or BC.**



$AD = 3p$ ,  $OD = 4$  units (half of BD, already established)

$$(3p)^2 = (4)^2 + (4)^2$$

$$9p^2 = 16 + 16$$

$$9p^2 = 32$$

$$p^2 = \frac{32}{9}$$

$$p = \sqrt{\frac{32}{9}}$$

$$p = \frac{5.656}{3}$$

$$p = 1.885$$