1

Now statement (1) is clearly sufficient as shown in previous posts.

As for statement (2): consider BA to be the base. $Area = 30 = \frac{1}{2}*base*height$. If angle B is right angle, then $height = CB = 12$ **BUT** if angle B is acute and CA is reflected symmetricly about vertical line, then CA still will be 13, height still will be the same and area still will be 30, though in this case CB will be much greater than 12.

So statement (2) is not sufficient.

Answer: A.

2

Is triangle ABC isosceles?

(1) X does not equal Y --> angles at the side BC are not equal --> $AB \neq AC$, but the third side, BC, can be equal to either of them. Not sufficient.

(2) AB/BC=2 --> AB=2BC --> $AB \neq BC$, but AB can be equal to AC. Not sufficient.

(1)+(2) As $AB \neq AC$ and $AB \neq BC$ then the only way triangle ABC to be an isosceles is AC to be equal to BC, but in this case AB=2BC=2AC=BC+AC --> but the length of any side of a triangle must be smaller than the sum of the other two sides, so AB must be less than BC+AC, hence the case when AC=BC is not possible: triangle ABC is not isosceles. Sufficient.

Answer: C.

3

If CD = 6, what is the length of BC?

As it's a DS question no need to actually find the value of BC, rather than to determine that it's possible to find it with either of statements:

(1) $BD = 6\sqrt{3}$. We know CD, BD and the angle between them. The opposite side BC is fixed and has single value, meaning that you cannot draw two or more triangles with given two sides and the angle between them. Sufficient.

(2) $x = 60$. Again we know x, hence we know all the angles in triangle BCD, plus we know one of the sides CD=6, again only one such triangle exists, hence the length of BC can be determined. Sufficient.

Answer: D.