From 1

$C = 13$, $a = 17$, $\angle B = 30°$

Apply cosine formule.

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$b^2 = 169 + 289 - 2 \times 13 \times 17 \times \cos 30°$$

$$b^2 = 458 - 221\sqrt{3}$$

$$b^2 = 75.228 \quad \text{— (1)} \qquad b \simeq 8$$

using 1, we can find the ~~for~~ triangle is acute or not byusing the condition $b^2 + c^2 > a^2$

$\therefore$ Statement 1 is Sufficient.

From statement 2,

if a^2, b^2 and c^2 is right angled triangle.

then, we have $a^4+b^4=c^4$ (Assume c is longer side). — ②

For Δ^{le} with sides a, b and c, it should satisfy the below condition for acute triangle.

$$a^2+b^2>c^2 \quad — ③$$

Square on both sides. $\cancel{(a^2+b^2)^2 > c^4}$ $(a^2+b^2)^2 > c^4$ — ④.

From eqn ②

We can write as, $(a^2+b^2)^2 - 2a^2b^2 = c^4$

$$(a^2+b^2)^2 = c^4+2a^2b^2 \quad — ⑤.$$

From eqn ④ and ⑤

We can see that

$$c^4+2a^2b^2 > c^4$$

$\therefore$ Δ^{le} is acute.

$\therefore$ Statement 2 is sufficient.