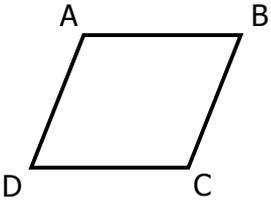
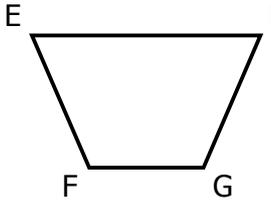
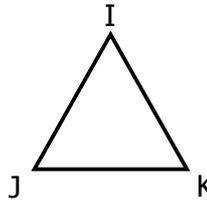
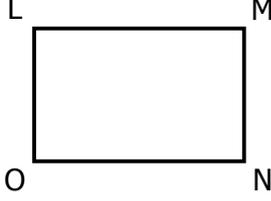
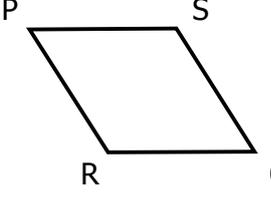
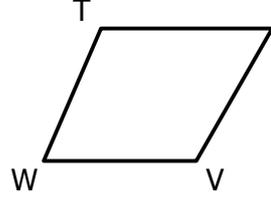
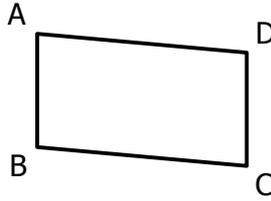
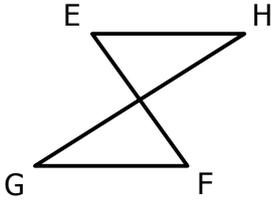
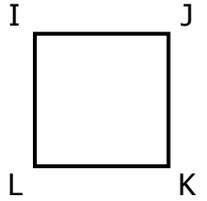


On rappelle qu'un parallélogramme est un « quadrilatère dont les côtés opposés sont parallèles deux à deux ».

EXERCICE 1B.1

Pour chaque figure, expliquer s'il s'agit (ou pas) d'un parallélogramme, en justifiant la réponse.

<p>a.</p>  <p>ABCD est un parallélogramme car $(AB) \parallel (DC)$ et $(AD) \parallel (BC)$</p>	<p>b.</p> 	<p>c.</p> 
<p>d.</p> 	<p>e.</p> 	<p>f.</p> 
<p>g.</p> 	<p>h.</p> 	<p>i.</p> 

EXERCICE 1B.2

Parmi ces 20 figures, entourer tous les parallélogrammes.

