b) The rotations with centre D which are symmetries of L are
$r((-1,0),0)$ (the identity rotation)
$r((-1,0),\pi/2) = t(-1,0)\,r(\pi/2)\,t(1,0) = t(-1,1)\,r(\pi/2)$
$r((-1,0),\pi) = t(-1,0)\,r(\pi)\,t(1,0) = t(-2,0)\,r(\pi)$
$r((-1,0),3\pi/2) = t(-1,0)\,r(3\pi/2)\,t(1,0) = t(-1,-1)\,r(3\pi/2)$
Which is a rotation composed with a translation, but $r = r(\pi/2)$. Conjugate symmetries are the same geometrically and a rotation is not geometrically the same as a rotation composed with a translation

X ?
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If $x \in \Gamma(L)$ then $x r x^{-1}$ is a conjugate of r

$x r x^{-1}$ is a rotation but with centre $x(0)$.

However, since $x \in \Gamma(L)$, $x(0)$ must be a lattice point and D is not a lattice point.