$-\sqrt{3}/3 = (m+\lambda)\sqrt{3}/2$ ①

$0 = -(n+\lambda) - (m+\lambda)\cdot\frac{1}{2}$ ②

from ① $(m+\lambda) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{-2}{3}$

$m = -1, \lambda = 1/3$

from ② $(n+\lambda) = -\frac{(m+\lambda)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{-2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore n+\lambda = 1/3 \Rightarrow n = 0, \lambda = 1/3$

$\therefore$ offset of $\underline{c}$ is $(1/3, 1/3)$ ✓ $L(\underline{a}, \underline{b})$ is hexagonal but the height of $\underline{c}$ above $L(\underline{a}, \underline{b})$ is $\sqrt{3}/3 \neq \frac{\|\underline{a}\|}{\sqrt{6}}$ or $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\|\underline{a}\|$

$\therefore L(d, e, f)$ is trigonal ×

3/6

Let $L(\underset{\sim}{e}-\underset{\sim}{f},\ 2\underset{\sim}{f}-\underset{\sim}{d},\ \underset{\sim}{d}-\underset{\sim}{e}) = L(\underset{\sim}{a}, \underset{\sim}{b}, \underset{\sim}{c})$

$L(\underset{\sim}{a}, \underset{\sim}{b})$ is hexagonal

Offset of $\underset{\sim}{c}$ relative to $\{a, b\}$ is $(1/3, 1/3)$

Vertical separation $= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\|\underline{a}\|$

Hence it is face-centred cubic