1.4   1) (a) $\begin{cases} -4 = 6 + 2\,\lambda \iff 2\,\lambda = -10 \iff \lambda = -5 \\ 3 = -1 - 3\,\lambda \iff 3\,\lambda = -4 \iff \lambda = -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$
Comme $-5 \neq -\frac{4}{3}$, on conclut que A $\notin d_1$.

(b) $\begin{cases} 2 = 6 + 2\,\lambda \iff 2\,\lambda = -4 \iff \lambda = -2 \\ 5 = -1 - 3\,\lambda \iff 3\,\lambda = -6 \iff \lambda = -2 \end{cases}$
Comme $-2 = -2$, on conclut que B $\in d_1$.

(c) $\begin{cases} 8 = 6 + 2\,\lambda \iff 2\,\lambda = 2 \iff \lambda = 1 \\ -4 = -1 - 3\,\lambda \iff 3\,\lambda = 3 \iff \lambda = 1 \end{cases}$
Comme $1 = 1$, on conclut que C $\in d_1$.

2) (a) $-4 - 3 \cdot 3 + 13 = 0$ implique que A $\in d_2$.

(b) $2 - 3 \cdot 5 + 13 = 0$ implique que B $\in d_2$.

(c) $8 - 3 \cdot (-4) + 13 = 33 \neq 0$ implique que C $\notin d_2$.