

1. 当 $k = 2$ 时,

$$\mathcal{B}_2 = \{\underbrace{\{s_1, s_2\}, \dots, \{s_1, s_2\}}_{t\uparrow}, \underbrace{\{s_1, s_2\}, \dots, \{s_1, s_2\}}_{t\uparrow}, \dots, \underbrace{\{s_1, s_v\}, \dots, \{s_1, s_v\}}_{t\uparrow},$$

$$\underbrace{\{s_2, s_3\}, \dots, \{s_2, s_3\}}_{t\uparrow}, \dots, \underbrace{\{s_2, s_v\}, \dots, \{s_2, s_v\}}_{t\uparrow},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\underbrace{\{s_{v-1}, s_v\}, \dots, \{s_{v-1}, s_v\}}_{t\uparrow}\}$$

所以 $b = \frac{v(v-1)}{2}t$ ,  $v = v$ ,  $r = vt$ ,  $\lambda = t$ 。

当 $k = v - 2$ 时,

$$\mathcal{B}_{v-2} =$$

$$\{\underbrace{S - \{s_1, s_2\}, \dots, S - \{s_1, s_2\}}_{t\uparrow}, \underbrace{S - \{s_1, s_2\}, \dots, S - \{s_1, s_2\}}_{t\uparrow}, \dots, \underbrace{S - \{s_1, s_v\}, \dots, S - \{s_1, s_v\}}_{t\uparrow},$$

$$\underbrace{S - \{s_2, s_3\}, \dots, S - \{s_2, s_3\}}_{t\uparrow}, \dots, \underbrace{S - \{s_2, s_v\}, \dots, S - \{s_2, s_v\}}_{t\uparrow},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\underbrace{S - \{s_{v-1}, s_v\}, \dots, S - \{s_{v-1}, s_v\}}_{t\uparrow}\}$$

所以 $b = \frac{v(v-1)}{2}t$ ,  $v = v$ ,  $r = \frac{(v-1)(v-2)}{2}t$ ,  $\lambda = \frac{(v-2)(v-3)}{2}t$ 。

10. (3) (12,9,4,3,1)-BIBD。

$$11. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$