NO.

DATE 96 · 9 · 9 ( )

$\varepsilon_{ijk} = \gamma_{lm} + \mu_k = Ⓗ \cup Ⓗ_{ij} \cup Ⓗ_{ik} \cup Ⓗ_{jk}$ $(1 \leq i < j < k \leq 5)$.

$\ulcorner$ $\#\alpha_{ij} = {}_5C_2 = 10$. $\#\beta_{ijk} = {}_5C_2 \times \#\{\ {}^5 - \#\{j, k\}\} = 30$ since $j, k \neq i$. $\#\gamma_{ij} = {}_5C_2 = 10$ $\#\delta_{ij} = 5 \times 4 = 20$ since $i \neq j$. $\#\varepsilon_{ijk} = {}_5C_3 = 10$. $\Rightarrow 10 + 30 + 10 + 20 + 10 = 80$. $\lrcorner$

Each of these divisors contains all 16 half-lattice points, and each contains exactly four of them with multiplicity 3: three of the four components of α_{ij}, for example, pass through each of μ_0, μ_i, μ_j, and μ_{ij}, while three components of γ_{ij} pass through each of $\mu_{kl}, \mu_{lm}, \mu_{km}$, and μ_0; the remaining divisors β_{ijk}, δ_{ij}, and ε_{ijk} are all translates of these two types.

$\ulcorner$ $\alpha_{12} = Ⓗ \cup Ⓗ_1 \cup Ⓗ_2 \cup Ⓗ_{12}$

Ⓗ	contains	$\mu_0, \mu_1, \cdots \mu_5$.	6
$Ⓗ_1$	"	$\mu_{12}\ \mu_{13}\ \mu_{14}.\ \mu_{15}$	4
$Ⓗ_2$	"	$\overset{\shortparallel}{\mu_{21}}\ \mu_{23}\ \mu_{24}\ \mu_{25}$	3
$Ⓗ_{12}$	"	$\mu_{34}\ \mu_{35}\ \mu_{45}$	+ 3
			16

$\Rightarrow$ α_{ij} contains all 16 half-lattice points.

Since $K + \mu_i = K$ (K = the group of 16 half-lattice points), $\alpha_{ij} + \mu_l \supset K$.

Similarly, δ_{ij} & ε_{ijk} contain K, too.