编译原理 第一次理论作业

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Exercise 1.1

- 1. Imagine an artificial computer language, which can be utilized to solve a practical problem, i.e. the application of the language.
 - Tips 1. Language is an alternative approach to problem solving.
 - Tips 2. First find a proper problem, then design a language to solve the problem.
- 2. Give an example of a complete piece written in the proposed language.
- 3. Discuss how to define the new language and try your approach.
- 4. Describe the process of changing the thinking of your language to a reality, i.e. how to make the artificial language usable
- 1. 我设计的语言想要解决的问题是实现计算器的某些功能,包括加、减、乘、除、幂、对数和开根号。

这种语言所解决的计算均为二元计算,每条语句以运算符开始,后面为两个待计算的数字,以分号结束,并且运算符与两个操作数以"&"分开,中间可以有随意数量的空格。

运算符(假设第一个数字为a,第二个为b):

- +-*/ 分别代表加减乘除;
- $^{\wedge}$ 代表幂运算,后面第一个为底数,第二个数字为指数,即 a^b ;
- \$ 代表对数运算,第一个数为底数,第二个数为真数,即 log_ab ;
- @ 表示开根号,第一个数字为根指数,第二个数为准备开根号的数字,即 $\sqrt[6]{b}$

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2. 一个例子:

```
1 + & 3 & 5; //3+5

2 * & 2 & 3; //2*3

3 / & 10 & 5; //10/5

4 ^ & 2 & 3; //2的3次方

5 $ & 2 & 8; //以2为低8的对数

6 @ & 2 & 4; //开根号,4的2次方跟,即根号2
```

- 3. 对语言的定义:
 - 字符集

```
\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,+,-,*,/,^,\$,@,;\}
```

• BNF:

```
1 | <计算语句> ::= <运算符> & integer & integer ;

1 | <运算符> ::= + | - | * | / | ^ | $ | @

1 | integer ::= [ symbol ] unsigned
2 unsigned ::= digit { digit }
3 symbol ::= + | -
4 | digit ::= 0 | 1 | ... | 9
```

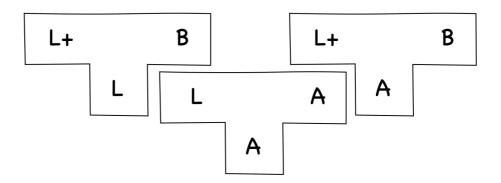
4. 如果想要实现这门语言,当读到指令之后按照 & 进行分词,先读第一个操作符,针对每种计算分别编写不同的程序,然后读后面的两个操作数,再传给程序计算即可。

Exercise 1.2

Draw a T-diagram with two stages of bootstrappings.

- Given a new programming language L++, we firstly implement L, a small subset of L++.
- Then we use L to implement L+, a subset of L++ and a superset of L.
- Finally, L++ is implemented using L+.

Stage 1



Stage 2

