

故可得分析表	action	goto 由该支牙灰、存在含个彩进门外内突
state o	a b \$	A S 输入abab 污能的幼作序列有:
1 s	4 st ou	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
3 γ		54, y4, 300(t)
ع لا ا	4,13 57,13 4 57	10 9 St, x4, goto(2), s3, x2, goto(8),
7 12		5 54, y4, goto(2), 53, y2, goto(8), y1, soto(8), y1, goto1, acc
	×1 \$7.Y1	b 9 3 54, y4, goto(2), 53, y2, goto(8), y1, 30 conor, and
		γ1 · goto(1), ε4. γ4 · gsω(s) \$7, error
		(9) 54, 74, goto(2), 53, 72, gots(8),
		YI goto(1), (4, 14, goto(5), 13, goto(2), (3, 12,
		5 oto(8), Yl. goto(1). acc
4.3 Mx (a)	没 S.L有综合属性	n,表示所含括号丽对数
	产生式	活义规则
	5'→5	print(S.n)
	5→ (L)	S.n = L.n + 1
	5-> A	S.M = 0
	L->L1,5	Ln = Lln + S.n
	L>5	Lin = Sin
/6) 没 5		示所含括号嵌套的最大深度
	产生式	<b>浯</b> 义规则
	S'-> S	print(Sd)
	5→ (L)	5.01 = 1.01 + 1
	5 → a	S. ol = 0
	L->L1,5	L. d = max { L1 d , S d }
	L>5	L.ol = S.ol
46 解: 101	<b>学</b> 生式	语义规则 分别用 mt veal 代表整型实型
	L>En	print (E. type)
	E>EHT E>T	E-type= E1-type== T-type? T-type: Yeal
		E type = T type
	T > YIUM. YUM	Ttype = real
	T > num	T-type = int

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沙人规则
              产建式
  (b)
                                       if ( Elitype == int && Titype == real) {
             E>EI+T
                                              E. typo = real;
                                              print ("inttoreal");
                                               print (Tval);
                                       3 else if (Elitype==real & & Titype==int) {
                                               E. type == real;
                                               print (T.val);
                                               print ("int to real");
                                        elsel
                                            E type = T type;
                                             print (Tval);
                                       y print('+');
                                                                               户连接
                                        E type = T type; print (T.val),
             E→T
                                        T. type = real Tival = numlival | ". " | numilival
             T-> MUMI, NUM)
                                        T. type = int; T. val = nym val
             T-> num
49 jip (a)
            用len表示L的位数
                                       语义规则
             产生式
                                       5. val = L1. val + L2. val / 2 12. lan
             S → L1. L2
                                        S val = L val
             L-> LIB
                                       L.val = 2x Ll.val + B.val. L.len = Ll.len + 1.
             L → B
                                        L. val = B. val, L. Len = 1
             \beta \rightarrow 0
                                        B.va = 0,
             B->1
                                         Bival = 1
            设计, 长分别为上的继承用了公合田了
      Δ
                                       语义规则
             产生大
            S → [1. L2
                                      LI. = 1. L2. i = 2, Sval = Ll. val + L2. val
                                     Li= | Sival = Liva
            5-> L
            L-> LIB
                                     B.i=L.i LII=L.ix2
            L → B
                                     Bi = Li Bc = Bix Bva
             \beta \rightarrow 0
                                     B.C=0
             B → 1
                                     B. C = 1 B. val = 1
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