# 编译原理 第一次作业

学号:

## **Exercise 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.
- Give an example of a complete piece written in the proposed language.
- Discuss how to define the new language and try your approach.
- Describe the process of changing the thinking of your language to a reality, i.e. how to make the artificial language usable.

# 解:

1. 预期解决的问题是实现计算器的简单计算功能,包括加、减、乘、除、幂。

每条语句以运算符开始,由于均为二元计算,因此后面还有两个操作数,即两个待计算的数字。运算符与两个操作数以","分开,以";"结束,并且字符之间可以有任意数量的空格。

运算符(不妨设第一个数字为a, 第二个为b):

- + \* 分别代表加减乘除;
- $\circ$   $\land$  代表幂运算,第一个操作数为底数,第二个操作数为指数,即  $a^b$ ;
- $\circ$  /代表对数运算,第一个操作数为被除数,第二个操作数为除数,即 a/b;

#### 2. 例子:

```
1 + , 1 , 2; //1+2
2 - , 4 , 2; //4-2
3 * , 2 , 3; //2*3
4 / , 4 , 2; //4/2
5 ^ , 2 , 3; //2的3次方
```

3. 对该语言的定义:

```
1 字符集: {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,+,-,*,/,^;}

BNF:

4 

<pr
```

#### 4. 实现这门语言:

首先对每种计算分别编写相应的计算程序

在执行的时候,先读取指令,之后按照",,"进行分词。分词后先读取第一个操作符,再读取后面的两个操作数,最后传给对应的程序进行计算即可。

## **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+.

## 解:

