

1.

1. 划分基本块

B1:
 $i = 1$
 $sum = 0$
 $x = 10$
 $y = 5$

B2 =

L1: if $i > 100$ goto L2

B3:

$t1 = x * y$
 $t2 = i * 4$
 $t3 = t2 + a$
 $M[t3] = t1$
 $t4 = x * y$
 $sum = sum + t4$
 $t5 = i + 1$
 $i = t5$
 goto L1

B4:

L2:
 $result = sum$
 $print(result)$

2. CFG, SSA

B1

$i_1 = 1$
 $sum_1 = 0$
 $x_1 = 10$
 $y_1 = 5$



B2

L1: $i_2 = \phi(i_1, i_2)$
 $sum_2 = \phi(sum_1, sum_2)$
 if $i_2 > 100$ goto L2.

False

True

B3

$t1_1 = x_1 * y_1$
 $t2_1 = i_2 * 4$
 $t3_1 = t2_1 + a$
 $M[t3_1] = t1_1$
 $t4_1 = x_1 * y_1$
 $sum_3 = sum_2 + t4_1$
 $t5_1 = i_2 + 1$
 $i_3 = t5_1$
 goto L1

B4

L2:
 $result_1 = sum_2$
 $print(result_1)$

3. 代码优化

A. 常量传播、算术简化

$$x_1 = 10, y_1 = 5$$

$$\rightarrow t_1 = x_1 * y_1 = 50$$

$$t_4 = x_1 * y_1 = 50$$

B. 公共子表达式删除

t_1 与 t_4 计算逻辑一样.

只保留 t_1 , 代码变为 $sum = sum + t_1$

C. 循环不变量外提

$t_1 = 50$ 的计算不依赖循环变量 i

D. 强度削弱

基础归约变量 i

派生归约变量 $t_2 = i * 4$

$$t_3 = t_2 + a$$

将循环里的 $i * 4$ 替换为加法

引入临时变量 T .

初始化 $T = 4 + a$; 循环内 $T = T + 4$

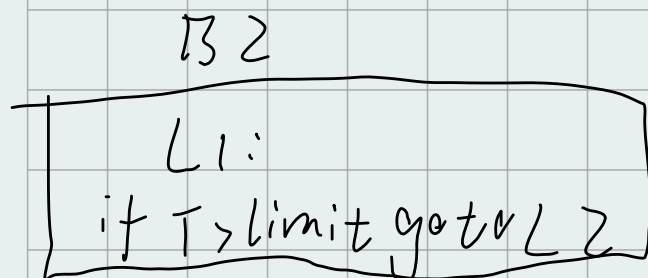
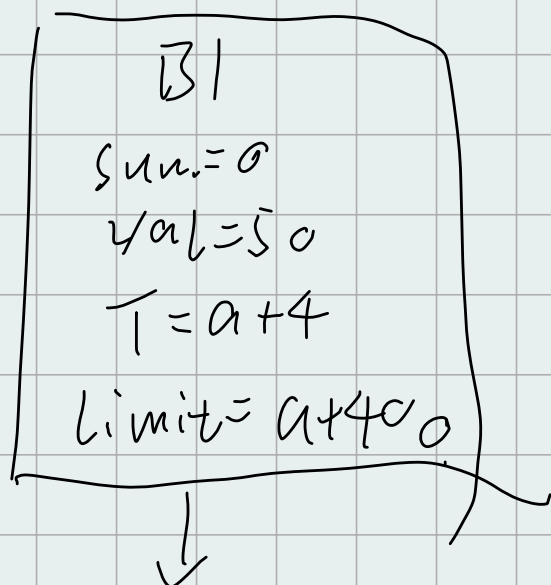
$$M[t_3] \rightarrow M[T]$$

E. 无用变量删除

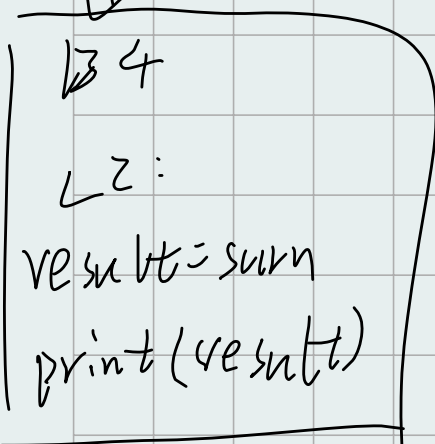
$$\text{if } i > 100 \rightarrow \text{if } T > 400 + a$$

变量 i 及相关计算成为死代码, 可删除

最终结果:



True
↓



False
↘

