

习题解答第2章

上下文无关文法

第1/39页 2010-06-22



- 6. 令文法G6为
- $N \rightarrow D|ND D \rightarrow 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9$
 - (1) G6的语言L(G6)是什么?
 - (2) 给出句子0127、34和568的最左推导和最右推导

• 解答

- (1) G6的语言是由0~9这10个数字组成的字符串
- (2) 最左推导

N=>ND =>DDDD =>ODDD =>01DD =>012D =>0127

N = DD = DD = 3D = 4D

N = ND = NDD = DDD = 50D = 56D = 568

最右推导

N = ND = N7 = ND7 = ND7 = ND27 = ND

N = ND = N4 = D4 = 34

N =>ND =>N8 =>ND8 =>N68 =>D68 =>568



7.写一个文法,使其语言是奇数集,且每个奇数不以0开头

- 解答
 - > 分析结构
 - ▶D代表单个奇数,C代表非0数字,A代表所有数字,B代表任意数字串
 - ► G(S): S →D | CD | CBD $D \rightarrow 1 \mid 3 \mid 5 \mid 7 \mid 9$ $C \rightarrow 2 \mid 4 \mid 6 \mid 8 \mid D$ $A \rightarrow 0 \mid C$ $B \rightarrow BA \mid A$

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8.令文法为

 $E \rightarrow T \mid E+T \mid E-T \quad T \rightarrow F \mid T*F \mid T/F \quad F \rightarrow (E) \mid i$

- (1)给出i+i*i、i*(i+i)的最左推导和最右推导
- (2)给出i+i+i、i+i*i、i-i-i的语法树

• 解答

(1) 最左推导

$$E=\rangle E+T=\rangle T+T=\rangle F+T=\rangle i+T*F$$

$$=$$
 $i+F*F$ $=$ $i+i*F$ $=$ $i+i*i$

$$E \Rightarrow T \Rightarrow T*F \Rightarrow F*F \Rightarrow i*F \Rightarrow i*(E) \Rightarrow i*(E+T)$$

$$=>i*(T+T)=>i*(F+T)$$
 $=>i*(i+T)$ $=>i*(i+F)$ $=>i*(i+i)$

最右推导

$$E \Rightarrow E+T \Rightarrow E+T*F \Rightarrow E+T*i \Rightarrow E+F*i$$

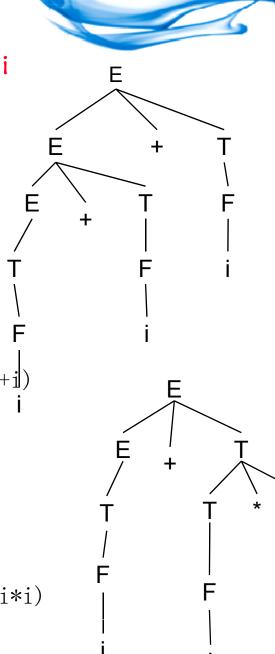
$$=$$
 $E+i*i$ $=$ $T+i*i$ $=$ $F+i*i$ $=$ $i*i+i$

$$E = T = T*F = T*(E) = T*(E+T) = T*(E+F)$$

$$=>T*(E+i) =>T*(T+i) =>T*(F+i) =>T*(i*i) =>F*(i*i)$$

$$=>i*(i+i)$$

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9. 证明下面的文法是二义的:

$S \rightarrow iSeS \mid iS \mid i$

• 解答

考虑句子iiiei,存在如下两个最右推导:

由此,该文法是二义的

10. 把下面的文法改写为无二义的: $S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid ()$

- ▶ 思路: S → SS 是产生二义性的根源,将其变为等价的递归结构
- 解答

将文法改造成G(S):

$$S \longrightarrow TS \mid T$$

$$T ->(S) | ()$$

11. 给出下面语言的相应文法

$$L_{1} = \{a^{n}b^{n}c^{i} \mid n \ge 1, i \ge 0\}$$

$$L_{2} = \{a^{i}b^{n}c^{n} \mid n \ge 1, i \ge 0\}$$

$$L_{3} = \{a^{n}b^{n}a^{m}b^{m} \mid n, m \ge 0\}$$

$$L_{4} = \{1^{n}0^{m}1^{m}0^{n} \mid n, m \ge 0\}$$



• 解答

- L1的文法: S→AC A →aAb ab C →cC ε
- L2的文法: S→AB A →aA | ε B →bBc | bc
- L3的文法: S→AB A →aAb | ε B →aBb | ε
- L4的文法: S → 1S0 | A A → 0A1 | ε



习题解答第3章

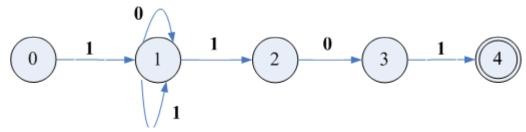
词法分析

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7. 构造下列正规式相应的DFA 1(0|1)*101

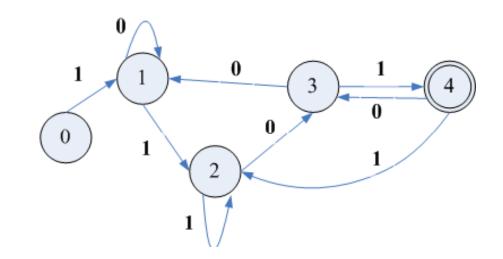
• 解答

▶第一步:根据正规式构造NFA如图



▶第二步: NFA确定化,得到状态转换矩阵和相应DFA如图

I	l _o	I ₁
{0}	Ф	{1}
{1}	{1}	{1,2}
{1,2}	{1,3}	{1,2}
{1,3}	{1}	{1,2,4}
{1,2,4}	{1,3}	{1,2}



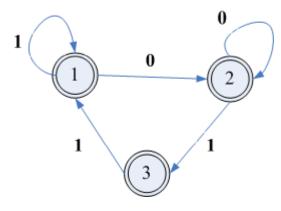
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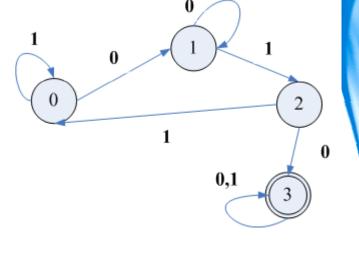


- (1) 以01结尾的二进制数串
- (2) 能被5整除的十进制整数
- (3) 包含奇数个1或奇数个0的二进制数串

• 解答

- ① (0|1)*01
- (1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9) (0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9)*(0|5) | 0 | 5
- ③ 0* 1(0 | 10*1)* | 1* 0 (1 | 01*0)*
- 9. 对下面的情况给出DFA及正规式 (1) {0,1}上含有子串010的所有串 (2) {0,1}上不含子串010的所有串
- 解答
- 2 1* (0 | 111*)* 1*





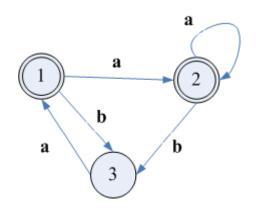
12. 将图3.18的(a)和(b)分别确定化和最小化

• 解答

(a) 确定化得到状态转换矩阵如表

DFA如图

I	l a	l _b
{0}	{0,1}	{1}
{0,1}	{0,1}	{1}
{1}	{0}	Ф



(b)首先将状态划分为{0,1}{2,3,4,5};

有
$$\{0,1\}a = \{1\} \{0,1\}b = \{2,4\}$$

$${2,3,4,5}a = {1,3,0,5}$$

$$\{2,3,4,5\}b = \{2,3,4,5\}$$

所以可以进一步划分为{0,1} {2,4} {3,5};

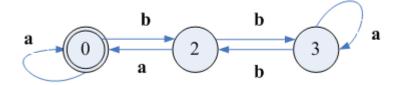
有
$$\{0,1\}$$
a = $\{1\}$ $\{0,1\}$ b = $\{2,4\}$

$${2,4}a = {1,0} {2,4}b = {3,5}$$

$${3,5}a = {3,5} {5,5}b = {2,4}$$

因此最后划分结果为{0,1} {2,4} {3,5};

DFA如图

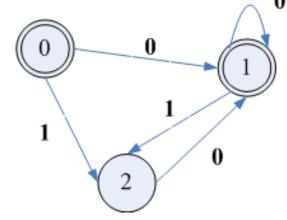


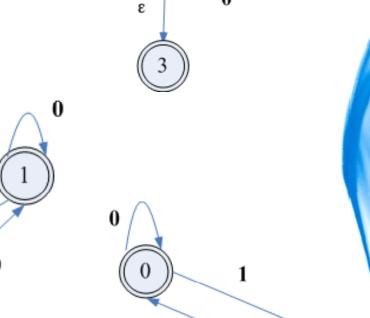
14. 构造一个DFA, 它接受 $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ 上所有满足如下条件的字符串: 每个1都有0直接跟在右边。

• 解答

- ① 构造相应的正规式为(0|10)*
- ② 构造NFA如右图
- ③ 确定化得到状态转换矩阵和DFA如下
- ④ 最小化DFA

I	I ₀	I ₁
{0,1,3}	{1,3}	{2}
{1,3}	{1,3}	{2}
{2}	{1,3}	Ф



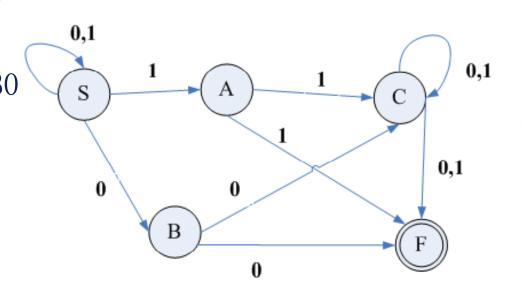


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• 解答

文法G对应的FA如图 根据FA,构造左线性文法为





习题解答第4章

自上而下语法分析

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1. 考虑下面的文法:

 $S \rightarrow a \mid \uparrow \mid (T) \qquad T \rightarrow T, S \mid S$

消去左递归。改写后的文法是否为LL(1)的?给出预测分析表

• 解答

消除直接左递归,得到G'(S)

$$S \rightarrow a \mid \hat{} \mid (T) \quad T \rightarrow ST'$$

 $T' \rightarrow , ST' \mid \epsilon$

计算每个非终结符的FIRST和FOLLOW集合

构造预测分析表 因为表中无多重定义项, 所以文法G' 是LL(1)的

	а	۸	,	()	#
S	S →a	S →^		S →(T)		
T	T →ST'	T →ST'		T →ST'		
T			T' →,ST'		3	

	FIRST	FOLLOW
S	a^(# ,)
Т	a ^ ()
_	, ε)



 $E \rightarrow TE'$ $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$ $T \rightarrow FT'$ $T' \rightarrow T \mid \epsilon$ $F \rightarrow PF'$ $F' \rightarrow *F' \mid \epsilon$ $P \rightarrow (E) \mid a \mid b \mid ^$

- (1)计算每个非终结符的FIRST和FOLLOW集合
- (2)证明这个文法是LL(1)的
- (3)构造预测分析表
- 解答(1) 非终结符的FIRST和F0LL0W集合
- (2) 构造预测分析表如下:

因为表中无多重定义项,所以文法是LL(1)的

(3) 分析表如(2) 所示

	FIRST	FOLLOW
E	(ab^	#)
E'	3 +	#)
T	(ab^	+)#
T'	(ab^ε	+)#
F	(ab^	(ab^+)#
F'	* ٤	(ab^+)#
Р	(ab^	*(ab^+)#

	а	b	۸	()	+	*	#
E	TE	TE'	TE'	TE				
E'					3	+E		3
T		ET	ET	ET				
T'	Т	Т	Т	Т	3	3		3
F	PF'	PF'	PF"	PF'				
F'	3	3	3	3	3	3	*F'	3
P	a	b	٨	(E) # 15 / 29 A				2010.0

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3. 下面文法中, 哪些是LL(1)文法, 说明理由

(1)
$$S \rightarrow ABc$$
 $A \rightarrow a \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$

(2)
$$S \rightarrow Ab$$
 $A \rightarrow a \mid B \mid \epsilon \quad B \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$

(3)
$$S \rightarrow ABBA$$
 $A \rightarrow a \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$

(4)
$$S \rightarrow aSe \mid B \rightarrow bBe \mid C \rightarrow cCe \mid d$$

● 解答

- ① 文法不含左递归; first(S) = {a,b,c} follow{S} = {#} first(A) = {a,ε} follow(A) = {b,c} first(B) = {b,ε} follow(B) = {c}; 可见满足LL(1)文法的三个条件,是LL(1)文法
- ② 文法不含左递归; first(S) = {a,b} follow{S} = {#} first(A) = {a,b, ε } follow(A) = {b} first(B) = {b, ε } follow(B) = {b}; 考虑A的产生式, first(A) \cap follow(A) = {b} \neq Φ , 所以文法不是LL(1)的。
- ③ 不是LL(1)文法,理由略
- ④ 是LL(1)文法,理由略



Expr ightharpoonup – Expr | (Expr) | Var ExprTail — Expr | ϵ

 $Var \rightarrow id Var Tail \qquad Var Tail \rightarrow (Expr) \mid \epsilon$

- (1)构造LL(1)分析表
- (2)给出句子id—id(id)的分析过程
- 解答
- (1) 计算每个非终结符的FIRST和FOLLOW集合

构造预测分析表如下

(2)分析过程略

	FIRST	FOLLOW
Expr	一, (, id	#,)
ExprTail	—, ε	#,)
Var	id	一,) ,#
VarTail	(, ε	ー,) , #

	_	id	()	#
Expr	-Expr	Var ExprTail	(Expr)		
ExprTail	-Expr			3	3
Var		id VarTail			
VarTail	ε		(Expr)	٤	3



习题解答第5章

自下而上语法分析

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1.令文法 $G1为 E \rightarrow E+T \mid T T \rightarrow T^*F \mid FF \rightarrow (E) \mid i$ 证明 $E+T^*F$ 是它的一个句型,指出这个句型的所有短语、直接短语和句柄。

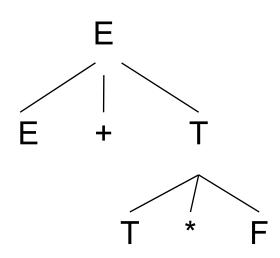
• 解答:

E+T*F是文法G1的句型,因为存在如下图所示的语法树

短语: T*F 和 E+T*F

直接短语: T*F

句柄: T*F



- 3. 考虑表格文法G2: S → a | ^ | (T) T → T,S | S
 - (1) 计算G2的FIRSTVT和LASTVT
 - (2) 计算G2的优先关系, G2是算符优先文法吗?
 - (3) 计算G2的优先函数
 - (4)给出输入串(a,(a,a))的算符优先分析过程。
- 解答

(1) FIRSTVT(S) = {a
$$\hat{ }$$
 (} FIRSTVT(T) = { , a $\hat{ }$ (} LASTVT(S) = {a $\hat{ }$) } LASTVT(T) = {, a $\hat{ }$) }

(2) G2的优先关系表如右

因为表中无多重定义项

所以G2是算符优先文法

- (3) G2的优先函数如下表所示
- (4) 略

	а	٨	()	,	#
f	6	6	2	6	4	2
g	7	7	7	2	3	2

a	- 1	()	,	#
			>	>	>
			>	>	>
<	<	<	=	V	
100 A			>	>	>
<	٧	٧	>	>	
<	<	<			_
	V	< <	< < <	> < < < = > > < < < = >	<pre></pre>

4

5

5

a

4

5

g

3



- 5.考虑文法S→AS | b A→SA | a
- (1)列出文法的所有LR(O)项目
- (2) 构造这个文法的LR(O)项目集规范族及识别活前缀的DFA
- (3)这个文法是SLR的吗?若是,构造SLR分析表
- (4)这个文法是LALR或LR(1)的吗?

• 解答

- (1) 0. $S' \rightarrow \bullet S$ 1. $S' \rightarrow S \bullet$ 2. $S \rightarrow \bullet AS$ 3. $S \rightarrow A \bullet S$ 4. $S \rightarrow AS \bullet$ 5. $S \rightarrow \bullet b$ 6. $S \rightarrow b \bullet$ 7. $A \rightarrow \bullet SA$
- (2) 识别活前缀的DFA如下页图

该DFA的状态构成了LR(0)项目集规范族

• 解答(续)

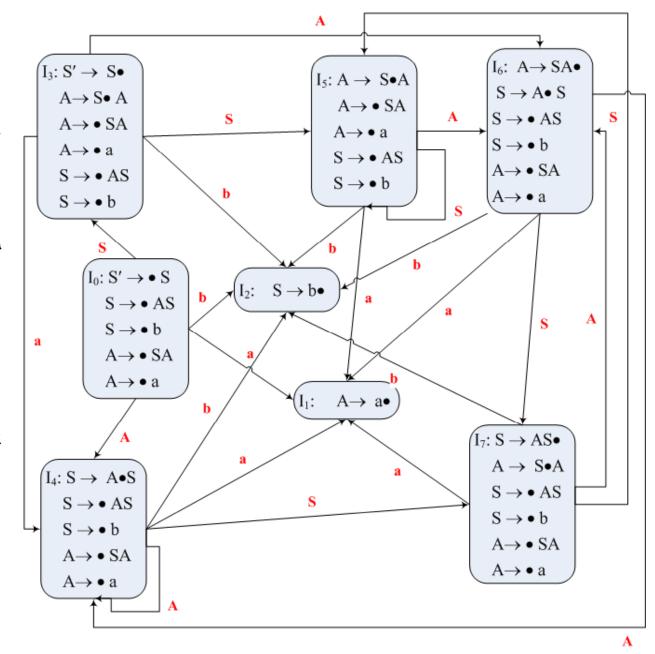
(3) 该文法不是SLR文法:13, 16, 17有移进一归约冲突

I3: FOLLOW(S')={#},不包含a,b

17: FOLLOW(S)={#, a, b};移进归约冲突无法消解

I6: FOLLOW(A) = {a,b};移 进归约冲突无法消解

所以文法不是SLR文法。



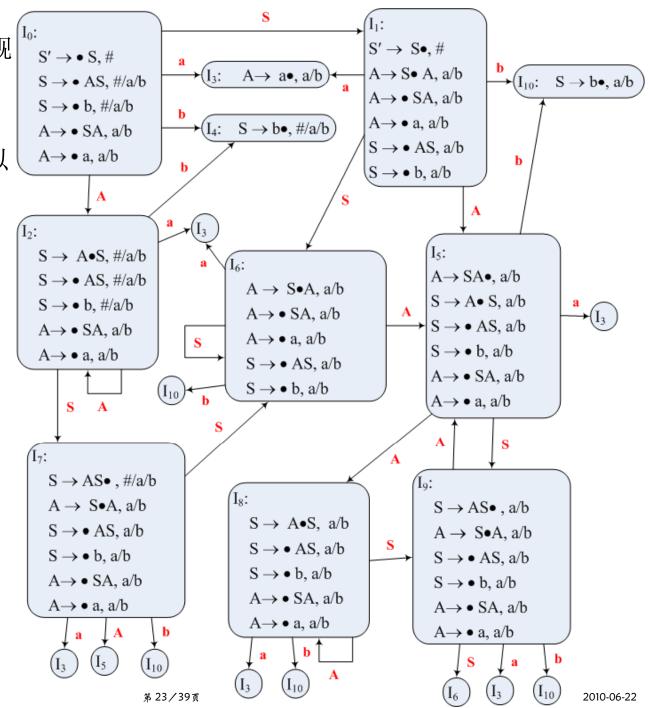
(4) 构造LR(1)项目集规 范族如图

对于状态5,包含项目 [A→SA•,a/b],所以 遇到a或b时,应该用A →SA归约。

又因为状态5包含项目 [A→•a,a/b],所以 遇到a时应该移进

因此存在"移进一归约" 冲突,文法不是LR(1) 的;

因此也不是LALR的。



6. 构造下面文法的LALR项目集和分析表 E→E+T | T → TF | F F→F* | (E) |a |b | ^

●解答:

拓广文法为G(E'), 略。文法的LR(1)项目集为:

```
I_0 = \{ [E' \rightarrow E, \#] [E \rightarrow E + T, \#/+] [E \rightarrow T, \#/+] [T \rightarrow TF, \#/+/ (/a/b/^] \}
[T \to F, \#/+/ (/a/b/^{\circ})] F \to F^{*}, \#/+/(/a/b/^{\circ}) [F \to G(E), \#/+/(/a/b/^{\circ})] [F \to G(A/b)/^{\circ}]
[F \rightarrow · b, #/+/(/a/b/^/*] [F \rightarrow · ^ , #/+/(/a/b/^/*] }
I_1 = GO(I_0, E) = \{ [E' \rightarrow E \cdot , \#] [E \rightarrow E \cdot + T, \#/+] \}
I_2 = GO(I_0,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, \#/+] [T \to T \cdot F, \#/+/ (/a/b/^1) [F \to \cdot F^*, \#/+/(/a/b/^*] \}
[F \rightarrow \cdot (E), \#/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \rightarrow \cdot a, \#/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \rightarrow \cdot b, \#/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \rightarrow \cdot ^ , \#/+/(/a/b/^*]
I_3 = GO(I_0,F) = \{ [T \rightarrow F \cdot , \#/+/ (/a/b/^)] [F \rightarrow F \cdot *, \#/+/(/a/b/^/*] \}
I_4 = GO(I_0, () = \{ [F \rightarrow ( \cdot E ), \#/+/(/a/b/^*] [E \rightarrow \cdot E + T, )/+ ] [E \rightarrow \cdot T, )/+ \}
[T \to \cdot TF, \ )/+/ \ (/a/b/^{}] \ [T \to \cdot F, \ )/+/ \ (/a/b/^{}] \ [F \to \cdot F^*, \ )/+/(/a/b/^{/*}] \ [F \to \cdot \ (E \ ), \ )/+/(/a/b/^{/*}]
[F \rightarrow \cdot a, )/+/(/a/b/^{*}] [F \rightarrow \cdot b, )/+/(/a/b/^{*}] [F \rightarrow \cdot ^{*}, )/+/(/a/b/^{*}] 
I_5 = GO(I_0,a) = \{ [F \rightarrow a \cdot , \#/+/(/a/b/^*] \}
I_6 = GO(I_0,b) = \{ [F \rightarrow b \cdot, \#/+/(/a/b/^*] \}
I_7 = GO(I_0,^{\circ}) = \{ [F \rightarrow ^{\circ}, \#/+/(/a/b/^{\circ})] \}
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I_8 = GO(I_1,+) = \{[E \rightarrow E+\cdot T, \#/+] [T \rightarrow \cdot TF, \#/+/ (/a/b/^] [T \rightarrow \cdot F, \#/+/ (/a/b/^] ] \}
   [F \rightarrow F^*, \#/+/(/a/b)^*] [F \rightarrow G^* (E), \#/+/(/a/b)^*] [F \rightarrow G^* a, \#/+/(/a/b)^*]
[F \rightarrow \cdot b, \#/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \rightarrow \cdot ^ , \#/+/(/a/b/^*] \}
I_9 = GO(I_2,F) = \{[T \rightarrow TF^{\cdot}, \#/+/ (/a/b/^{\circ}) \ [F \rightarrow F^{\cdot*}, \#/+/(/a/b/^{\prime*}) \} GO(I_9,^{*}) = I_{10} \}
GO(I_2,()=I_4 \ GO(I_2,a)=I_5 \ GO(I_2,b)=I_6 \ GO(I_2,^*)=I_7
I_{10} = GO(I_3,^*) = \{ [F \rightarrow F^* \cdot , \#/+/(/a/b/^*] \}
I_{11} = GO(I_A,E) = \{ [F \rightarrow (E \cdot), \#/+/(/a/b/^*)] [E \rightarrow E \cdot + T, )/+] \}
I_{12} = GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to F^*, )/+/(/a/b/^*][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to T \cdot F, )/+/(/a/b/^2][F \to GO(I_4,T) = \{[E \to T \cdot, )/+][T \to GO(I_4,T) =
)/+/(/a/b/^{*}) [F \rightarrow · a, )/+/(/a/b/^{*}) [F \rightarrow · b, )/+/(/a/b/^{*}) [F \rightarrow · ^ , )/+/(/a/b/^{*}) } ]。同心
I_{13} = GO(I_A,F) = \{[T \rightarrow F \cdot, )/+/ (/a/b/^{1} [F \rightarrow F \cdot *, )/+/(/a/b/^{*}] \} I_3 | \Box \iota \rangle
I_{14} = GO(I_4, () = \{ [F \rightarrow ( \cdot E ), )/+/(/a/b/^* ] [E \rightarrow \cdot E + T, )/+ ] [E \rightarrow \cdot T, )/+ \}
[T \rightarrow TF, )/+/(/a/b/^{1}] [T \rightarrow F, )/+/(/a/b/^{1}] [F \rightarrow F, )/+/(/a/b/^{1}) [F 
[F \to a, ]/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \to b, ]/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \to a, ]/+/(/a/b/^*] \} 
I_{15} = GO(I_4,a) = \{ [F \rightarrow a \cdot, )/+/(/a/b/^*] \} I_5 | \Box \dot{U}
I_{16} = GO(I_4,b) = \{ [F \rightarrow b \cdot, )/+/(/a/b/^*] \} I_6 | \Box \dot{\mathbf{D}}
I_{17} = GO(I_4,^*) = \{ [F \rightarrow ^*, )/+/(/a/b/^*] \} I_7 | \Box \dot{\mathbf{U}}
#/+/(/a/b/^/*] [F \rightarrow · a, #/+/(/a/b/^/*] [F \rightarrow · b, #/+/(/a/b/^/*] [F \rightarrow · ^ , #/+/(/a/b/^/*] \
GO(I_8,F) = I_3 GO(I_8,() = I_4 GO(I_8,a) = I_5 GO(I_8,b) = I_6 GO(I_8,^*) = I_7
```

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 $I_{10} = GO(I_{11}) = \{ [F \rightarrow (E) \cdot , \#/+/(/a/b/^*) \}$ $I_{20} = GO(I_{11},+) = \{[E \rightarrow E+\cdot T,)/+] [T \rightarrow \cdot TF,)/+/ (/a/b/^] [T \rightarrow \cdot F,)/+/ (/a/b/^]$ $[F \rightarrow F^*,]/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \rightarrow G^*,]/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \rightarrow G^*,]/+/(/a/b/^*]$ $[F \to b,]/+/(/a/b/^*] [F \to b,]/+/(/a/b/^*] \} |_{8} |_{0}$ $I_{21} = GO(I_{12},F) = \{[T \rightarrow TF \cdot,)/+/ (/a/b/^{\circ}) [F \rightarrow F \cdot ^{*},)/+/(/a/b/^{*}) \} I_{9} | \Box \dot{\mathbf{L}} GO(I_{21},^{*}) = I_{22}$ $GO(I_{12}, () = I_{14} \quad GO(I_{12}, a) = I_{15} \quad GO(I_{12}, b) = I_{16} \quad GO(I_{12}, ^{\wedge}) = I_{17}$ $|_{22} = GO(|_{12},*) = \{ [F \rightarrow F^* \cdot .)/+/(/a/b/^*] \} |_{10} = \square \mathring{1}$ $I_{23} = GO(I_{14},E) = \{ [F \rightarrow (E^{\cdot}),)/+/(/a/b/^{*}) [E \rightarrow E^{\cdot} + T,)/+] \} I_{44} | \Box \psi | GO(I_{23},+) = I_{20}$ $GO(I_{14},T)=I_{12}$ $GO(I_{14},F)=I_{13}$ $GO(I_{14},()=I_{14})=I_{14}$ $GO(I_{14},a)=I_{15}$ $GO(I_{14},b)=I_{16}$ $GO(I_{14},^{*})=I_{17}$ $GO(I_{18},F)=I_{9}$ $GO(I_{18},()=I_{4}$ $GO(I_{18},a)=I_{5}$ $GO(I_{18},b)=I_{6}$ $GO(I_{18},^{*})=I_{7}$ $I_{24} = GO(I_{20},T) = \{ [E \rightarrow E+T \cdot,)/+ \} [T \rightarrow T \cdot F,)/+/(/a/b/^{\circ}) [F \rightarrow F^{*},)/+/(/a/b/^{\circ}) [F \rightarrow F^{*},)/+/(/a/b/^{\circ}) \}$ $)/+/(/a/b/^{*}]$ [F \rightarrow · a, $)/+/(/a/b/^{*}]$ [F \rightarrow · b, $)/+/(/a/b/^{*}]$ [F \rightarrow · ^ , $)/+/(/a/b/^{*}]$ } I_{18} 同心 $GO(I_{20},F)=I_{13}$ $GO(I_{20},()=I_{14})=I_{15}$ $GO(I_{20},b)=I_{16}$ $GO(I_{20},^{*})=I_{17}$ $I_{25} = GO(I_{23},)) = \{ [F \rightarrow (E) \cdot,)/+/(/a/b/^*] \} I_{10} = \Box \dot{D}$ $GO(I_{24},F)=I_{21}$ $GO(I_{24},()=I_{14})=I_{15}$ $GO(I_{24},b)=I_{16}$ $GO(I_{24},b)=I_{17}$

合并其中的12组同心项目集后,得到LALR项目集(14个)构造LALR分析表如下

	ACTION								GOTO		
	+	*	()	а	b	۸	#	E	T	F
0			s4		s5	s6	s7		1	2	3
1	s8							acc			
2	r2		s4	r2	s5	s6	s7	r2			9
3	r4	s10	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4			
4			s4		s5	s6	s7		11	2	3
5	r7	r7	r7	r7	r7	r7	r 7	r 7			
6	r8	r8	r8	r8	r8	r8	r8	r8			
7	r9	r9	r9	r9	r9	r9	r9	r9			
8				s4		s5	s6	s7		12	3
9	r3	10	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3			
10	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5			
11	s8	s10		s13							
12	r1		s4	r1	s5	s6	s7	r1			9
13	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6			

7.证明下面文法是SLR(1)但不是LR(0)的。 S→A A→Ab | bBa B→aAc | a | aAb

● 解答: 文法的LR(0)项目集规范族如下:

 $19 = Go(17,c) = \{B \rightarrow aAc \cdot \}$

$$10 = \{S \rightarrow \cdot A, A \rightarrow \cdot Ab, A \rightarrow \cdot bBa\} \quad 11 = Go(10,A) = \{S \rightarrow A \cdot, A \rightarrow A \cdot b\}$$

$$12 = Go(10,b) = \{A \rightarrow b \cdot Ba, B \rightarrow \cdot aAc, B \rightarrow \cdot a, B \rightarrow \cdot aAb\}$$

$$13 = Go(11,b) = \{A \rightarrow Ab \cdot\} \quad 14 = Go(12,B) = \{A \rightarrow bB \cdot a\}$$

$$15 = Go(12,a) = \{B \rightarrow a \cdot Ac, B \rightarrow a \cdot, B \rightarrow a \cdot Ab, A \rightarrow \cdot Ab, A \rightarrow \cdot bBa\}$$

$$16 = Go(14,a) = \{A \rightarrow bBa \cdot\}$$

$$17 = Go(15,A) = \{B \rightarrow aA \cdot c, B \rightarrow aA \cdot b, A \rightarrow A \cdot b\} \quad Go(15,b) = 12$$

$$18 = Go(17,b) = \{B \rightarrow aAb \cdot, A \rightarrow Ab \cdot\}$$

I1和I5中都存在移进一归约冲突, I8中存在归约一归约冲突 所以文法不是LR(0)的。

对I1, FOLLOW(S)={#}, 不包含b, 冲突可解决;

对I5, FOLLOW(B)={a}, 不含b, 冲突可解决;

对 I8, $FOLLOW(A) = \{b, c, \#\}$ $FOLLOW(B) = \{a\}$,二者不相交,冲突可解决所以,文法是SLR(1)的。

8. 证明下面的文法是LL(1)的,但不是SLR(1)的 $S\rightarrow AaAb \mid BbBa \quad A \rightarrow \epsilon \quad B \rightarrow \epsilon$

解答 因为 FIRST(AaAb) = {a}, FIRST(BbBa) = {b} 二者交集为空;

FIRST(A)=FIRST(B) = {ε}, FOLLOW(A)=FOLLOW(B) = {a,b}; A,B各自的 FIRST和FOLLOW集合不相交; 所以该文法是LL(1)的。

构造LR(0)项目集规范族如下:

```
10 = \{S' \rightarrow S, S \rightarrow AaAb, A \rightarrow S \rightarrow BbBa, B \rightarrow \}
     11=Go(10,S) = \{S' \to S'\}
     12 = Go(10,A) = \{S \rightarrow A \cdot aAb\}
     I3 = Go(I0,B) = \{S \rightarrow B \cdot bBa\}
     14 = Go(12, a) = \{S \rightarrow Aa \cdot Ab, S \rightarrow \cdot AaAb, A \rightarrow \cdot \}
     15 = Go(13, b) = \{S \rightarrow Bb \cdot Ba, S \rightarrow BbBa, B \rightarrow \}
     16 = Go(14, A) = \{S \rightarrow AaA \cdot b, S \rightarrow A \cdot aAb\}
     17 = Go(15,B) = \{S \rightarrow BbB \cdot a, S \rightarrow B \cdot bBa \}
     18 = Go(16, b) = \{S \rightarrow AaAb\} Go(16,a) = 14
     19 = Go(17,a) = \{S \rightarrow BbBa\} Go(17,b) = 15
对10: FOLLOW(A) = FOLLOW(B) = \{a, b\}
A → • 和B → • 的归约一归约冲突无法消解, 所以文法不是SLR的。
```

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习题解答第6章

属性文法

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7.下列文法由开始符号产生一个二进制数,令综合属性val给出该数的值:

$$S \rightarrow L.L \mid L \rightarrow LB \mid B \quad B \rightarrow 0 \mid 1$$
 试设计求 $S.val$ 的属性文法。

• 解答,属性文法如下:

产生式	语义规则
S'→S	print (S.val)
$S \rightarrow L_1.L_2$	S.val := L ₁ .val + L ₂ .val / 2 ^{L2.length}
$S \rightarrow L$	S.val := L.val
$L \rightarrow L_1B$	L.val := L ₁ .val*2 + B.val L.length := L ₁ .length+1
L→B	L.val := B.val L.length := 1
$B \rightarrow 0$	B.val := 0
B → 1	B.val := 1



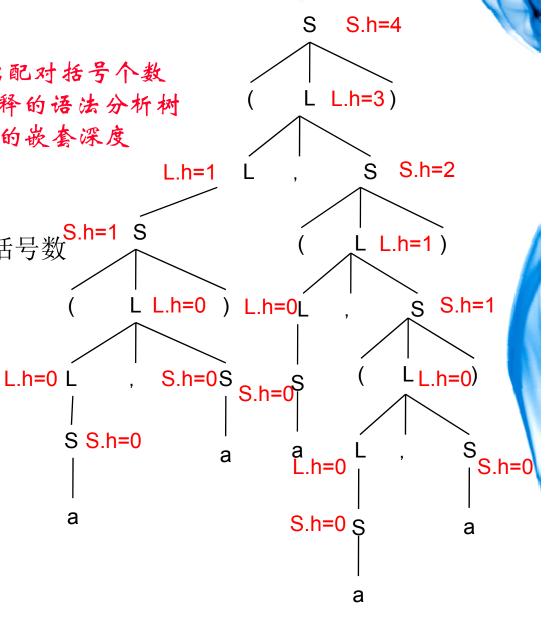
- $S \rightarrow (L) \mid a \quad L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$
- (1)给出一个语法制导定义,输出配对括号个数
- (2)给出句子((a,a),(a,(a,a)))带注释的语法分析树
- (3)写一个翻译方案, 打印每个a的嵌套深度

• 解答

(1) 引入属性h,代表配对括号数 S.h=1 S

语法制导定义如下

产 生式	语义规则
S'→S	print (S.h)
S →(L)	S.h := L.h + 1
S→a	S.h := 0
$L \rightarrow L_1$, S	$L.h := L_1.h + S.h$
$L \rightarrow S$	L.h := S.h



● (3)为S、L引入属性d,代表a的嵌套深度。翻译方案如下

```
S'→{ S. d := 0; }S

S →"("{ L. d := S. d +1; } L")"

S → a { print(S. d); }

L →{ L1. d := L. d ; }L1,

{ S. d := L. d ; } S

L → { S. d := L. d ; } S
```



习题解答第7章

中间代码生成

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• 解答

表达式	逆波兰式
a*(-b+c)	ab@c+*
a+b*(c+d/e)	abcde/+*+
-a+b*(-c+d)	a@bc@d+*+
not A or not (C or not D)	A not CD not or not or
(A and B) or (not C or D)	AD and C not D or or
(A or B)and (C or not D and E)	AB or CD not E and or and
if $(x+y)*z = 0$ then $(a+b)^c$ else a^b^c	xy+z*0= ab+c^abc^^ if-then-else

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3. 请将表达式 -(a+b)*(c+d)-(a+b+c)分别表示为三元式、问接三元式和四元式序列



三元式

- (1) (+,a,b)
- (@,(1),)(2)
- (3) (+,c,d)
- (4) (*,(2),(3))
- (5) (+,a,b)
- (6) (+,(5),c)
- $(7) \quad (-,(4),(6))$

三元式表

- (1) (+,a,b)
- (2) $(@,(1), _)$
- (3) (+,c,d)
- (4) (*,(2),(3))
- (5) (+,(1),c)
- (6) (-,(4),(5))

间接码表

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (1)
- (5)
- (6)

四元式

- (+,a,b,T1)(1)
- $(@,T1,_,T2)$ (2)
- (+,c,d,T3)(3)
- (4) (*,T2,T3,T4)
- (5) (+,a,b,T5)
- (6) (+,T5,c,T6)
- (7) (-,T4,T6,T7)



4. 写出赋值语句 A:= B*(-C+D)所产生的三地址码。

T3 := B*T2

A := T3

6. 写出布尔表达式 A or (B and not (C or D)) 的四元式序列

- (1) jnz, A, _ 0
- (2) j, _, _, 3
- (3) jnz, B, _, 5
- (4) j, _, _, 0
- (5) jnz, C, _, 4

(6) j, _, _, 7

(7) jnz, D, _, 5

(8) j, _, _, 1

E.falselist =
$$\{4,5,7\}$$

7. 把下面的语句翻译成四元式序列

while A<C and B<D do

if
$$A = 1$$

then C := C + 1

else

while $A \le D$ do

A := A + 2;

- (1) j<, A, C, 3
- (2) j, _, _, 16
- (3) j<, B, D, 5
- (4) j, _, _, 16)
- (5) j=, A, 1, 7
- (6) j, _, _, 10
- (7) +, C, 1, T1
- (8) :=, T1, _, C
- (9) j, _, _, 1
- (10) j<=, A, D, 12
- (11) j, _, _, 1
- (12) +, A, 2, T2
- (13) :=, T2, _, A
- (14) j, _, _, 10
- (15) j, _, _, 1

(16)



The End

2010年6月22日

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