

Chapter 12 Case Study: The Polish Notation

信息科学与技术学院

黄方军



data_structures@163.com



东校区实验中心B502

13.1 The Problem



It was a real triumph to design a compiler that understood expressions such as

$$(x + y) * exp(x - z) - 4.0$$

 $a * b + c/d - c * (x + y)$
 $! (p && q) || (x <= 7.0)$

In fact, the name Fortran stands for

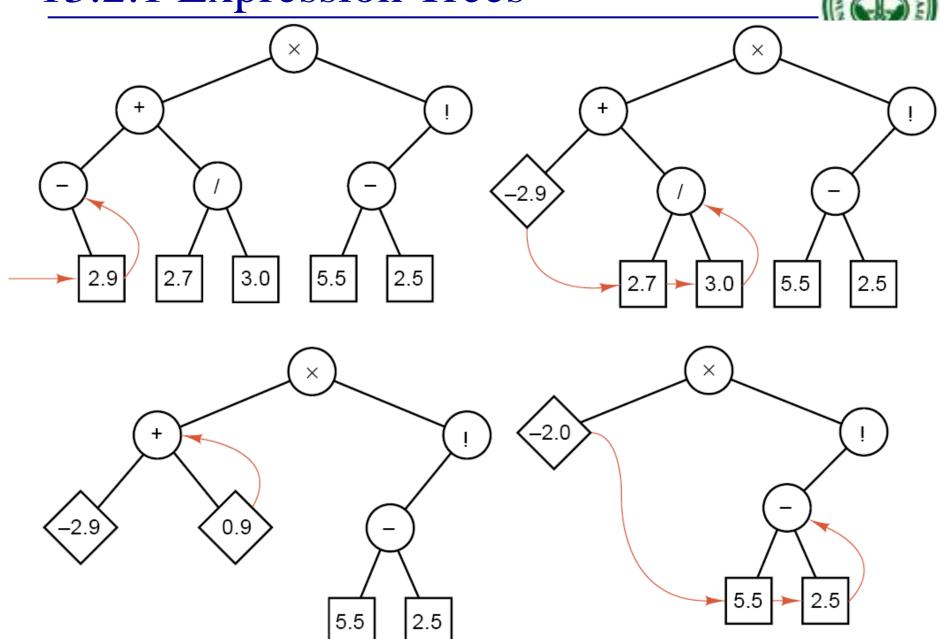
Formula Translator

13.1.1 The Quadratic Formula



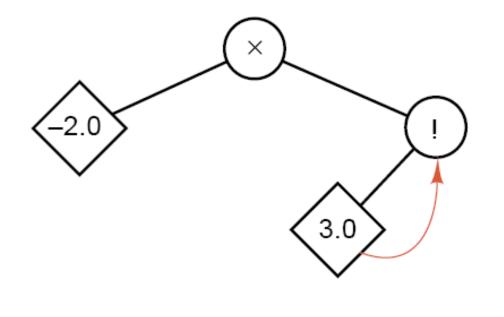
Operators	Priorit
↑, all unary operators	6
× / %	5
+ – (binary)	4
$== ! = < > \le \ge$	3
not	2
&&	1
=	0

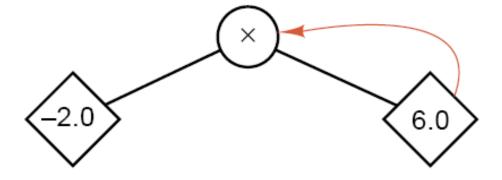
13.2.1 Expression Trees



13.2.1 Expression Trees



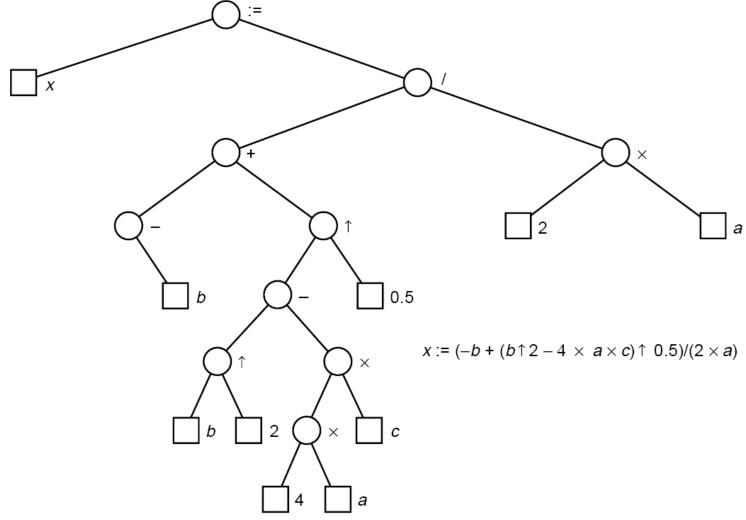






13.2.2 Polish Notation





Hence the complete prefix form for the quadratic formula is

= $x / + \sim b \uparrow - \uparrow b 2 \times \times 4 a c \frac{1}{2} \times 2 a$. You should verify yourself that the postfix form is

 $x \quad b \quad \sim \quad b \quad 2 \quad \uparrow \quad 4 \quad a \quad \times \quad c \quad \times \quad - \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \uparrow \quad + \quad 2 \quad a \quad \times \quad / \quad = .$

13.3.4 Evaluation of Postfix Expression

- Scan postfix expression from left to right pushing operands on to a stack.
- When an operator is encountered, pop as many operands as this operator needs; evaluate the operator; push the result on to the stack.
- This works because, in postfix, operators come immediately after their operands.

•
$$(a + b) * (c - d) / (e + f)$$

•
$$ab + cd - *ef + /$$

b

a

- (a + b) * (c d) / (e + f)
- ab + cd *ef + /

d c (a + b)

- (a + b) * (c d) / (e + f)
- ab + cd *ef + /
- ab + cd *ef + /

$$(c-d)$$

$$(a+b)$$

- (a + b) * (c d) / (e + f)
- ab + cd *ef + /

$$f$$

$$e$$

$$(a+b)*(c-d)$$

- (a + b) * (c d) / (e + f)
- ab + cd *ef + /

$$(e + f)$$

 $(a + b)*(c - d)$