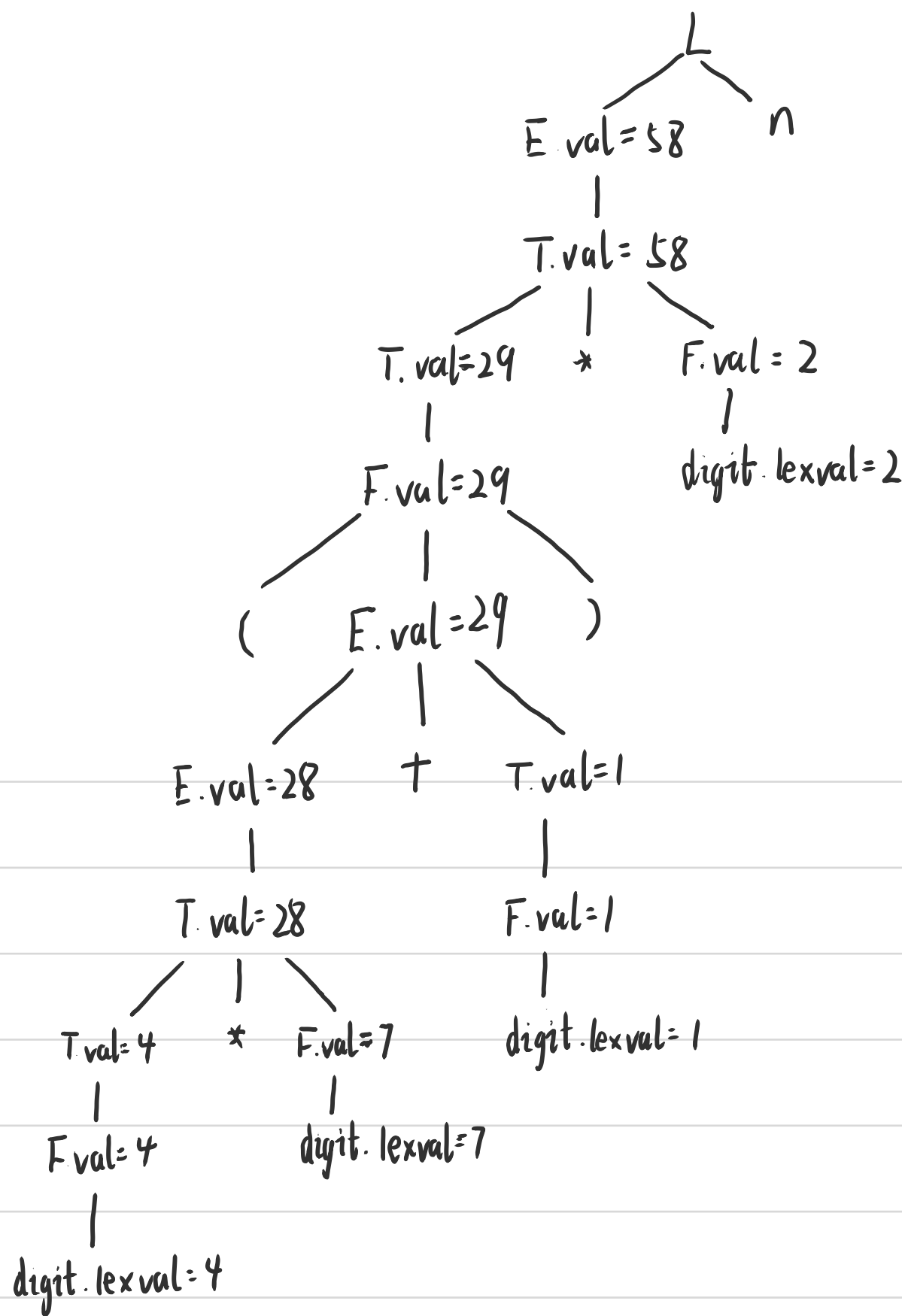


1.



5. (1)  $E \rightarrow E_1 + T$  { if ( $E_1.type = int$ ) and ( $T.type = int$ )  
 then  $E.type = int$   
 else  $E.type = real$  }

$E \rightarrow T$  {  $E.type = T.type$  }

$T \rightarrow num_1 num_2$  {  $T.type = real$  }

$T \rightarrow num$  {  $T.type = int$  }

(2)  $E \rightarrow E_1 + T$  { if ( $E_1.type = real$  and  $T.type = int$ ) then  
 $E.type = real$   
 $print(T.code)$   
 $print('inttoreal')$   
 else if ( $E_1.type = int$  and  $T.type = real$ ) then  
 $E.type = real$   
 $print('inttoreal')$   
 $print(T.code)$   
 else  
 $E.type = E_1.type$   
 $print(T.code)$   
 $print('+')$

$E \rightarrow T$  {  $E.type = T.type$  ;  $print(T.code)$  }

$T \rightarrow num_1 num_2$  {  $T.type = real$  ;  $T.code = num_1.code || '.' || num_2.code$  }

$T \rightarrow num$  {  $T.type = int$  ,  $T.code = num.code$  }

注: 1) 只能在  $T$  或  $E \rightarrow T$  向  $E$  归约时才能输出  $T.code$ , 因为在归约时可能需要先转换再  $print$ , 不能先  $print$  再转换  
 2) 其次,  $E_1 + T$  向  $E$  归约时,  $E$  已经  $print$  过了, 所以不需要再  $print$ .

9. (1)  $S \rightarrow E$  {  $E.side = right$  }

$E \rightarrow E_1 := E_2$  { if ( $E_1.side = left$ ) then error  
 else  $E_1.side = left$   $E_2.side = right$

$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2$  { if ( $E_1.side = left$ ) then error  
 else  $E_1.side = E_2.side = right$  ( : 整个表达式只能出现在右侧)

$E \rightarrow (E_1)$  { if ( $E_1.side = left$ ) then error  
 $E_1.side = right$

$E \rightarrow id$

(2)

$S \rightarrow E$  {  $E.side = right$  ;  $S.code = E.code$  }

$E \rightarrow E_1 := E_2$  { if ( $E_1.side = left$ ) then error  
 else  $E_1.side = left$  ,  $E_2.side = right$  ,  
 $E.code = E_1.code || E_2.code || ' := '$  }

$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2$  { if ( $E_1.side = left$ ) then error  
 else  $E_1.side = E_2.side = right$  ;  
 $E.code = E_1.code || E_2.code || '+'$  }

$E \rightarrow (E_1)$  { if ( $E_1.side = left$ ) then error  
 else  $E_1.side = right$  ,  
 $E.code = E_1.code$  }

$E \rightarrow id$  {  $E.code = id.name$  }