高级语法分析

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12.1

(1)

构造如下:

$$FIRST(E) = \{(,a,b,\wedge)\}$$

$$FIRST(T) = \{(,a,b,\wedge)\}$$

$$FIRST(F) = \{(,a,b,\wedge)\}$$

$$FIRST(P) = \{(,a,b,\wedge,\varepsilon)\}$$

$$FIRST(T') = \{(,a,b,\wedge,\varepsilon)\}$$

$$FIRST(E') = \{+,\varepsilon\}$$

$$FIRST(F') = \{*\}$$

$$FOLLOW(E) = \{\#,\}\}$$

$$FOLLOW(E') = \{\#,\}\}$$

$$FOLLOW(T') = \{+\}$$

$$FOLLOW(T') = \{+\}$$

$$FOLLOW(F') = \{(,a,b,\wedge)\}$$

$$FOLLOW(F') = \{(,a,b,\wedge)\}$$

$$FOLLOW(P) = \{(,a,b,\wedge)\}$$

(2)

显然的有:

所以文法G[E]是LL(1)的。

(3)

预测分析表见下表:

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	+	()	*	\wedge	a	b	#			
E		$E \to TE'$			$E \to TE'$	$E \to TE'$	$E \to TE'$				
E'	$E \rightarrow +$		$E \to \varepsilon$					$E \to \varepsilon$			
T		$T \to FT'$			$T \to FT'$	$T \to FT'$	$T \to FT'$				
T'	$T' \to \varepsilon$	$T' \to T$			$T' \to T$	$T' \to T$	$T' \to T$				
F		$F \to PF'$			F o PF'	F o PF'	$F \to PF'$				
F'		$F' \to \varepsilon$		$F' \to *F'$	$F' \to \varepsilon$	$F' \to \varepsilon$	$F' \to \varepsilon$				
P		$P \to (E)$			$P \rightarrow \wedge$	$P \rightarrow a$	$P \rightarrow b$				

12.2

(1)

FOLLOW 集合如下:

$$FOLLOW(S) = \{d, a, f, \#\}$$

$$FOLLOW(A) = \{a, d, e\}$$

$$FOLLOW(B) = \{b\}$$

$$FOLLOW(C) = \{b, g\}$$

(2)

FIRST 集合如下:

$$FIRST(aABbcd) = \{a\}$$

$$FIRST(ASd) = \{a\}$$

$$FIRST(Sah) = \{a\}$$

$$FIRST(eC) = \{e\}$$

$$FIRST(Sf) = \{a\}$$

$$FIRST(Cg) = \{a\}$$

(3)

此文法并非 LL(1) 的文法,原因如下:

- 1. 产生式中存在左递归,
- 2. C的产生式中,Sf和Cg的FIRST集合相交了。

12.6

不会做

补充作业

(1)

对于句子ibtibtaea, 有符合此文法的两种语法树:

- 1. [i, [b], [i, [b], t, [a], [e, [a]]]]
- 2. [i, [b], [i, [b], t, [a]], [e, [a]]]

所以此文法是二义的。

(2)

$$FIRST(S) = \{i, a\}$$

$$FIRST(S') = \{e, \varepsilon\}$$

$$FIRST(C) = \{b\}$$

$$FOLLOW(S) = \{\#, e\}$$

$$FOLLOW(S') = \{\#, e\}$$

$$FOLLOW(C) = \{t\}$$

(3)

构造的表格如下:

13/2013/10/11/11									
	i	t	e	a	b	#			
S	$S \to iCtSS'$			$S \to a$					
S'			$S' \to \varepsilon$			$S' \to \varepsilon$			
C				$C \rightarrow b$					