

第二次课后作业(Sec 5-6)

1. 扩展右图中的SDD，使它可以像左图所示的那样处理表达式：

产生式	语义规则	产生式	语义规则
1) $L \rightarrow E \mathbf{n}$	$L.val = E.val$	1) $T \rightarrow F T'$	$T'.inh = F.val$ $T.val = T'.syn$
2) $E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$	2) $T' \rightarrow * F T'_1$	$T'_1.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ $T'.syn = T'_1.syn$
3) $E \rightarrow T$	$E.val = T.val$	3) $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T'.syn = T'.inh$
4) $T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$	4) $F \rightarrow \mathbf{digit}$	$F.val = \mathbf{digit.lexval}$
5) $T \rightarrow F$	$T.val = F.val$		
6) $F \rightarrow (E)$	$F.val = E.val$		
7) $F \rightarrow \mathbf{digit}$	$F.val = \mathbf{digit.lexval}$		

2. 对于图中的SDD，给出 $int\ x, y, z$ 对应的注释语法分析树：

产生式	语义规则
1) $D \rightarrow T L$	$L.inh = T.type$
2) $T \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$	$T.type = \mathbf{integer}$
3) $T \rightarrow \mathbf{float}$	$T.type = \mathbf{float}$
4) $L \rightarrow L_1, \mathbf{id}$	$L_1.inh = L.inh$ $addType(\mathbf{id.entry}, L.inh)$
5) $L \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$	$addType(\mathbf{id.entry}, L.inh)$

3. 图中的SDT计算了一个由0和1组成的串的值，它把输入的符号串当做按照正二进制数来解释。改写这个SDT，使得基础文法不再是左递归的，但仍然可以计算出整个输入串的相同的B.val的值：

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 B & \rightarrow & B_1 0 \{ B.val = 2 \times B_1.val \} \\
 & | & B_1 1 \{ B.val = 2 \times B_1.val + 1 \} \\
 & | & 1 \{ B.val = 1 \}
 \end{array}$$

4. 为下面的表达式构造DAG：

$$((x + y) - ((x + y) * (x - y))) + ((x + y) * (x - y))$$

5. 将下列赋值语句翻译为四元式序列，三元式序列，间接三元式序列：

(1) $a = b[i] + c[j]$

(2) $a[i] = b * c - b * d$

6. 使用下图所示的翻译方案来翻译赋值语句 $x = a[i][j] + b[i][j]$:

$S \rightarrow \text{id} = E$	{ $\text{gen}(\text{top.get}(\text{id.lexeme}) \text{'=' } E.\text{addr});$ }
$L = E$	{ $\text{gen}(L.\text{array}.\text{base} \text{'[' } L.\text{addr} \text{'}]' \text{'=' } E.\text{addr});$ }
$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2$	{ $E.\text{addr} = \text{new Temp}();$ $\text{gen}(E.\text{addr} \text{'=' } E_1.\text{addr} \text{'+' } E_2.\text{addr});$ }
id	{ $E.\text{addr} = \text{top.get}(\text{id.lexeme});$ }
L	{ $E.\text{addr} = \text{new Temp}();$ $\text{gen}(E.\text{addr} \text{'=' } L.\text{array}.\text{base} \text{'[' } L.\text{addr} \text{'}]');$ }
$L \rightarrow \text{id} [E]$	{ $L.\text{array} = \text{top.get}(\text{id.lexeme});$ $L.\text{type} = L.\text{array}.\text{type}.\text{elem};$ $L.\text{addr} = \text{new Temp}();$ $\text{gen}(L.\text{addr} \text{'=' } E.\text{addr} \text{'*' } L.\text{type}.\text{width});$ }
$L_1 [E]$	{ $L.\text{array} = L_1.\text{array};$ $L.\text{type} = L_1.\text{type}.\text{elem};$ $t = \text{new Temp}();$ $L.\text{addr} = \text{new Temp}();$ $\text{gen}(t \text{'=' } E.\text{addr} \text{'*' } L.\text{type}.\text{width});$ $\text{gen}(L.\text{addr} \text{'=' } L_1.\text{addr} \text{'+' } t);$ }

图 6-22 处理数组引用的语义动作

7. 一个按行存放的实数型数组 $A[i, j, k]$ 的下标 i 的范围为 1~4, 下标 j 的范围为 0~4, 且下标 k 的范围为 5~10。每个实数占 8 个字节。假设数组 A 从 0 字节开始存放, 计算下列元素的位置:

(1) $A[3, 4, 5]$

(2) $A[1, 2, 7]$

(3) $A[4, 3, 9]$

8. 使用下图中的翻译方案翻译表达式 $a==b \ \&\& \ (c==d \ || \ e==f)$, 并给出每个子表达式的真值列表与假值列表, 你可以假设第一条被生成的指令的地址是 100:

1) $B \rightarrow B_1 \ \ M \ B_2$	{ $\text{backpatch}(B_1.\text{falselist}, M.\text{instr});$ $B.\text{truelist} = \text{merge}(B_1.\text{truelist}, B_2.\text{truelist});$ $B.\text{falselist} = B_2.\text{falselist};$ }
2) $B \rightarrow B_1 \ \&\& \ M \ B_2$	{ $\text{backpatch}(B_1.\text{truelist}, M.\text{instr});$ $B.\text{truelist} = B_2.\text{truelist};$ $B.\text{falselist} = \text{merge}(B_1.\text{falselist}, B_2.\text{falselist});$ }
3) $B \rightarrow ! B_1$	{ $B.\text{truelist} = B_1.\text{falselist};$ $B.\text{falselist} = B_1.\text{truelist};$ }
4) $B \rightarrow (B_1)$	{ $B.\text{truelist} = B_1.\text{truelist};$ $B.\text{falselist} = B_1.\text{falselist};$ }
5) $B \rightarrow E_1 \ \text{rel} \ E_2$	{ $B.\text{truelist} = \text{makelist}(\text{nextinstr});$ $B.\text{falselist} = \text{makelist}(\text{nextinstr} + 1);$ $\text{gen}(\text{'if' } E_1.\text{addr} \ \text{rel.op} \ E_2.\text{addr} \ \text{'goto' } _);$ $\text{gen}(\text{'goto' } _);$ }
6) $B \rightarrow \text{true}$	{ $B.\text{truelist} = \text{makelist}(\text{nextinstr});$ $\text{gen}(\text{'goto' } _);$ }
7) $B \rightarrow \text{false}$	{ $B.\text{falselist} = \text{makelist}(\text{nextinstr});$ $\text{gen}(\text{'goto' } _);$ }
8) $M \rightarrow \epsilon$	{ $M.\text{instr} = \text{nextinstr};$ }

图 6-43 布尔表达式的翻译方案