第5章 上下文无关语言

一些术语

终结符,非终结符,产生式,初始符号,产生式,推导,最左推导,最右推导,句型,句子。

语法分析树

语法分析树的产物: The concatenation of the labels of the leaves in left-to-right order

语法分析树, 最左推导, 最右推导, 任意推导是等价的(以下结论对最右推导同)

- If there is a parse tree with root labeled A and yield w, then $A = >*_{lm} w$.
- 2. If $A = >*_{lm} w$, then there is a parse tree with root A and yield w.

二义性

A CFG is ambiguous if there is a string in the language that is the yield of two or more parse trees

- There is a string in the language that has two different leftmost derivations.
- 2. There is a string in the language that has two different rightmost derivations.

歧义是语法的性质,而不是语言的!

固有歧义性:有的语言是固有歧义的,即其不存在无歧义的文法。

乔姆斯基范式

- Perform the following steps in order:
 - Eliminate €-productions.
 - 2. Eliminate unit productions.
 - Eliminate variables that derive no terminal string.
 - 4. Eliminate variables not reached from the start symbol.

Obey The Order! Why?

Must be first. Can create unit productions or useless variables.

消除ε产生式

1) 找到"可空符号",即可以推导出ε的符号

算法:如果A->ε,则A是可空符号;如果存在产生式A->a,且a中全是可空符号,则A是可空符号。

2) 将A -> X1...Xn 转换成一系列产生式:即对于右侧可空符号集的每一个子集,在右边产生式提前将其消去,得到一个新的产生式。

消除单元产生式

- 1) 寻找单元对(注意递归中必须使用单元产生式)
 - Find all pairs (A, B) such that A =>* B by a sequence of unit productions only.
 - Basis: Surely (A, A).
 - Induction: If we have found (A, B), and B -> C is a unit production, then add (A, C).

2) 对于所有的非单元产生式B->a, 加入A->a

消除无法推导出终结符串的非终结符

- 1) 如果A->w,则A可推出终结符串
- 2) 如果A->X1...Xn, 且X1...Xn均可推出终结符串,则A可推出终结符串

消除从初始符号不可达的非终结符

- 1) S->a,则a中的非终结符可达
- 2) A->a且A可达,则a中的非终结符可达

删除顺序不能反,先删"下不去",再删"过不来"

理由: 先删不能推导出终结字符串的符号,得到剩下的符号都是可以推导出终结字符串的; 再考虑可达性,选出从S可达的符号。

如果先考虑可达性,那么会有一些不能推导出终结字符串的符号,它们从S可达,并且其上的产生式导致某些本来不可达的符号也变得可达。之后再删除不能推导出终结字符串的符号,其上的产生式被删除,但此时可能会有部分不可达的符号留了下来

乔姆斯基范式

- A CFG is said to be in *Chomsky Normal Form* if every production is of one of these two forms:
 - 1. A -> BC (body is two variables).
 - 2. A -> a (body is a single terminal).
- Theorem: If L is a CFL, then $L \{ \underline{\epsilon} \}$ has a CFG in CNF.