

1. 请写出下面的变量a的类型表达式

1. `int a[][3];`
2. `int *a[3];`
3. `int (*a)[3];`
4. `int *(*a)[3];`
5. `int **a[3];`
6. `int *(*a[3])[2];`



- (1) `pointer(array(3, integer))`
- (2) `array(3, pointer(integer))`
- (3) `pointer(array(3, integer))`
- (4) `pointer(array(3, pointer(integer)))`
- (5) `array(3, pointer(pointer(integer)))`
- (6) `array(3, pointer(array(2, pointer(integer))))`

- 参考资料: <http://unixwiz.net/techtips/reading-cdecl.html>



1. $P \rightarrow D; E$
2. $D \rightarrow D; D \mid id : T$
3. $T \rightarrow \text{list of } T \mid \text{char} \mid \text{integer}$
4. $E \rightarrow (L) \mid \text{literal} \mid \text{num} \mid id \mid \text{nil}$
5. $L \rightarrow E, L \mid E$

写一个类似5.3节中的翻译方案，以确定表达式(E)和表(L)的类型。

产生式	翻译方案
$P \rightarrow D; E$	
$D \rightarrow D; D$	
$D \rightarrow id : T$	{addtype(id.entry,T.type);}
$T \rightarrow list\ of\ T_1$	{T.type=list($T_1.type$);}
$T \rightarrow char$	{T.type=char;}
$T \rightarrow integer$	{T.type=integer;}
$E \rightarrow id$	{E.type=lookup(id.entry);}
$E \rightarrow num$	{E.type=integer;}
$E \rightarrow nil$	{E.type=void;}
$E \rightarrow literal$	{E.type=char;}
$E \rightarrow (L)$	{E.type=list(L.type);}
$L \rightarrow E$	{L.type=E.type;}
$L \rightarrow E, L_1$	{if(E.type== $L_1.type$){L.type=E.type;}else{L.type=type_error;}};

教材5.15 找出下列表达式的最一般的合一代换：

(a) $(\text{pointer } (\alpha)) \times (\beta \rightarrow \gamma)$

(b) $\beta \times (\gamma \rightarrow \delta)$

如果(b)的 δ 是 α 呢？

HW8



中国科学技术大学
University of Science and Technology of China

$$\alpha \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\beta \rightarrow \textit{pointer}(\alpha)$$

$$\gamma \rightarrow \textit{pointer}(\alpha)$$

$$\delta \rightarrow \textit{pointer}(\alpha)$$

HW8



中国科学技术大学
University of Science and Technology of China

$$\alpha \rightarrow \textit{pointer}(\alpha)$$

$$\beta \rightarrow \textit{pointer}(\alpha)$$

$$\gamma \rightarrow \textit{pointer}(\alpha)$$

$$\delta \rightarrow \textit{pointer}(\alpha)$$

教材 5.17 效仿例5.5, 推导下面map的多态类型:

$\text{map} : \forall \alpha. \forall \beta. ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \times \text{list } (\alpha)) \rightarrow \text{list } (\beta)$

map的ML定义是

```
1. fun map (f, l ) =  
2.   if null (l ) then nil  
3.   else cons (f (hd (l)), map (f, tl (l ) ) );
```

在这个函数体中, 内部定义的标识符的类型是:

$\text{null} : \forall \alpha. \text{list } (\alpha) \rightarrow \text{boolean};$

$\text{nil} : \forall \alpha. \text{list } (\alpha);$

$\text{cons} : \forall \alpha. (\alpha \times \text{list } (\alpha)) \rightarrow \text{list } (\alpha);$

$\text{hd} : \forall \alpha. \text{list } (\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha;$

$\text{tl} : \forall \alpha. \text{list } (\alpha) \rightarrow \text{list } (\alpha);$

HW8



序号	定型断言	代换	规则
1	$f : \alpha$		Exp Id
2	$l : \beta$		Exp Id
3	$\text{map} : \gamma$		Exp Id
4	$\text{map}(f, l) : \delta$	$\gamma = (\alpha \times \beta) \rightarrow \delta$	Exp FunCall
5	$\text{null} : \text{list}(\alpha_0) \rightarrow \text{boolean}$		Exp Id Fresh
6	$\text{null}(l) : \text{boolean}$	$\beta = \text{list}(\alpha_0)$	Exp FunCall + (2)
7	$\text{nil} : \text{list}(\alpha_1)$		Exp Id Fresh
8	$l : \text{list}(\alpha_0)$		(2)
9	$\text{hd} : \text{list}(\alpha_2) \rightarrow \alpha_2$		Exp Id Fresh
10	$\text{hd}(l) : \alpha_0$	$\alpha_2 = \alpha_0$	Exp FunCall
11	$f(\text{hd}(l)) : \alpha_3$	$\alpha = \alpha_0 \rightarrow \alpha_3$	Exp Id
12	$f : \alpha_0 \rightarrow \alpha_3$		(1)

12	$f : \alpha_0 \rightarrow \alpha_3$		(1)
13	$\text{tl} : \text{list}(\alpha_4) \rightarrow \text{list}(\alpha_4)$		Exp Id Fresh
14	$\text{tl}(l) : \text{list}(\alpha_0)$	$\alpha_4 = \alpha_0$	Exp FunCall
15	$\text{map} : ((\alpha_0 \rightarrow \alpha_3) \times \text{list}(\alpha_0)) \rightarrow \delta$		(3)
16	$\text{map}(f, \text{tl}(l)) : \delta$		Exp FunCall
17	$\text{cons} : \alpha_5 \times \text{list}(\alpha_5) \rightarrow \text{list}(\alpha_5)$		Exp Id Fresh
18	$\text{cons} : \text{list}(\alpha_3)$	$\alpha_5 = \alpha_3, \delta = \text{list}(\alpha_3)$	Exp FunCall
19	$\text{if} : \text{boolean} \times \text{list}(\alpha_6) \times \text{list}(\alpha_6) \rightarrow \text{list}(\alpha_6)$		Exp Id Fresh
20	$\text{if} : \text{list}(\alpha_1)$		Exp FunCall
21	$\text{match} : \alpha_7 \times \alpha_7 \rightarrow \alpha_7$		Exp Id Fresh
22	$\text{match} : \text{list}(\alpha_1)$	$\alpha_7 = \text{list}(\alpha_1)$	Exp FunCall

故 $\text{map} : ((\alpha_0 \rightarrow \alpha_3) \times \text{list}(\alpha_0)) \rightarrow \text{list}(\alpha_3)$

即 $\text{map} : \forall \alpha. \forall \beta. ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \times \text{list}(\alpha)) \rightarrow \text{list}(\beta)$

HW8



中国科学技术大学
University of Science and Technology of China

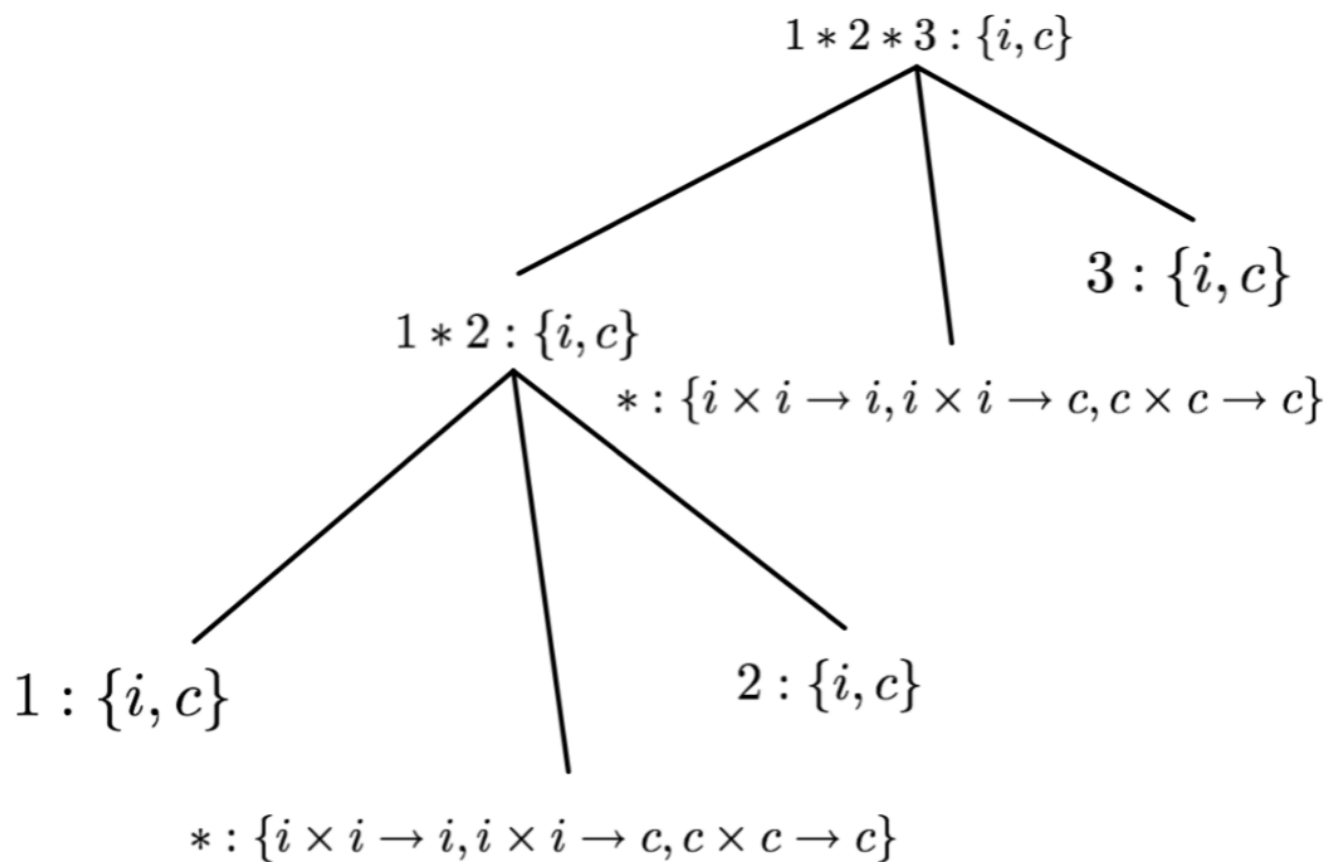
习题 5.21 使用例5.9的规则，确定下列哪些表达式有唯一类型（假定 z 是复数）：

(a) $1 * 2 * 3$

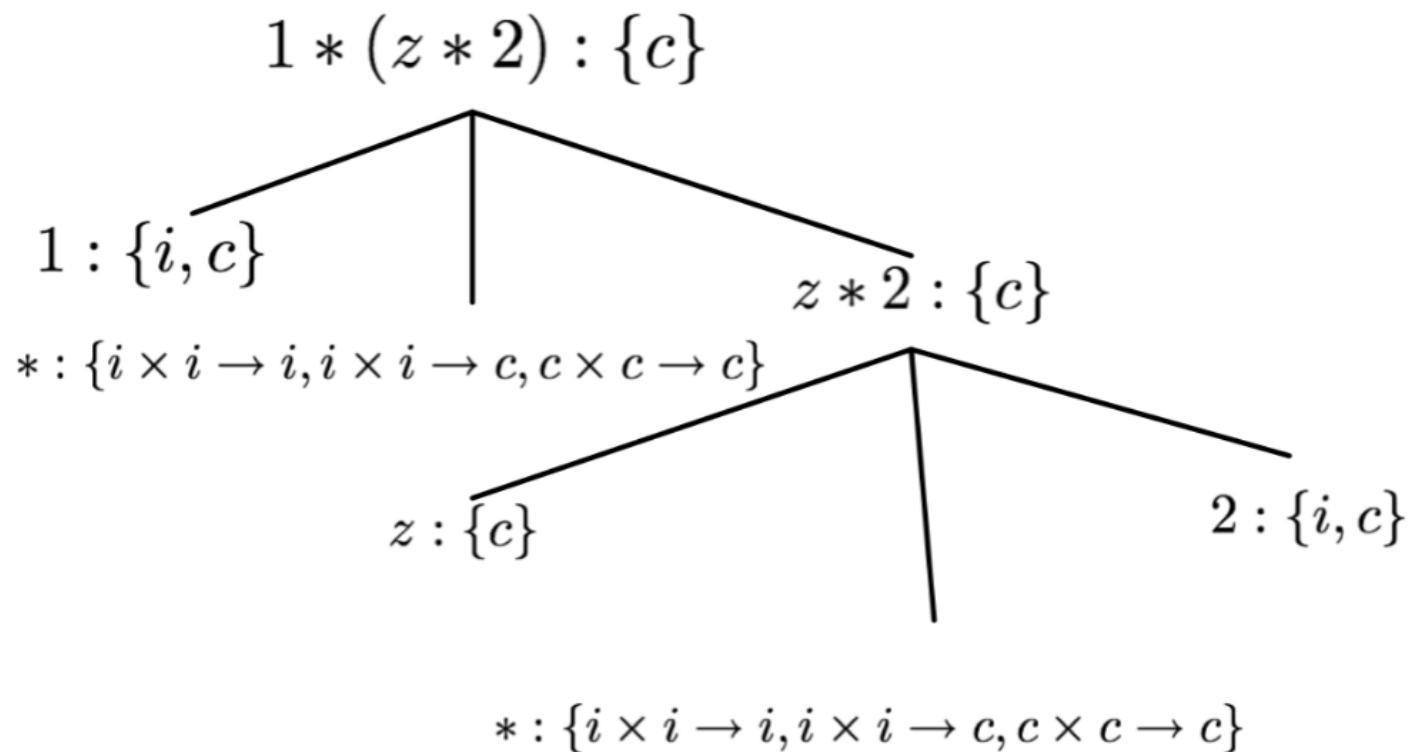
(b) $1 * (z * 2)$

(c) $(1 * z) * z$

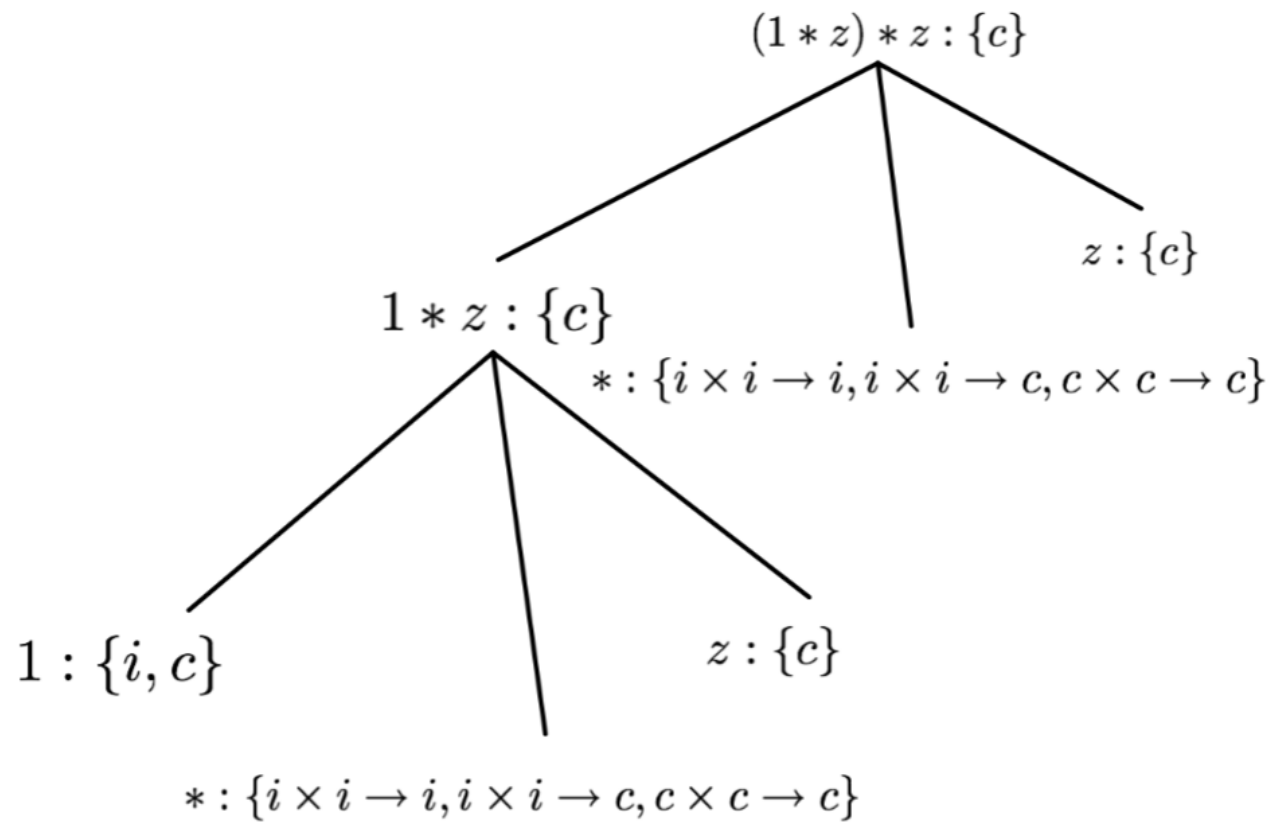
HW8



HW8



HW8





- 7.4 修改计算声明名字的类型和相对地址的翻译方案或者树访问代码，允许名字表而不是单个名字出现在形式为 $D \rightarrow id:T$ 的声明中。

HW9-1



中国科学技术大学
University of Science and Technology of China

```
1  D->L:T {  
2      for(i in L.list){  
3          enter(i,T.type,offset);  
4          offset+=T.width;  
5      }  
6  }  
7  
8  L->L1,id {L.list=L1.list;L.list.push(id.lexeme);}  
9  
10 L->id {L.list=new list();L.list.push(id.lexeme);}
```

HW9-1



中国科学技术大学
University of Science and Technology of China

$D \rightarrow L:T$

```
{ L.type = T.type ; L.width = T.width }
```

$L \rightarrow id, L1$

```
{ enter ( id.lexeme , L.type , offset ) ;
```

```
    offset = offset + L.width ;
```

```
    L1.type = L.type ; L1.width = L.width }
```

$L \rightarrow id$

```
{ enter ( id.lexeme , L.type , offset ) ;
```

```
    offset = offset + L.width }
```