1 Lexical elements

Input is converted into a sequence of tokens during the lexical analysis. Tokens end if the next character is a whitespace character or if the next character cannot be added to it.

1.1 Whitespace characters

The characters ' ' (ASCII 32), '\f' (ASCII 12), '\v' (ASCII 11) and '\t' (ASCII 9) are whitespace charakters.

Whitespace characters delimite tokens but are otherwise ignored.

1.2 Tokens recoginzed

Recognized token kinds are one of:

UNKNOWN	Illegal character (i.e. not a whitespace and can not be part of any token) was found and consumed.
EOI	End of input
$\langle {\rm float\text{-}literal} \rangle$	floating point literal matching the regular expression $[0-9]+(([.][0-9]*)([eE][+-]?[0-9]+)?)?$ or $[0-9]*(([.][0-9]+)([eE][+-]?[0-9]+)?)?$ Note: The first regular expression requires at least one leading digit, the second at least one trailing digit. Hence, 0. and .0 are legal, but . is not
+	Plus operator
-	Minus operator or unary minus
*	Multiplication operator
/	Division oprtator
^	Power operator
(Left parenthesis
)	Right parenthesis

2 Grammar (with left recursion)

```
⟨translation-unit⟩
                                                 EOI
                                                 \langle expression\text{-sequence} \rangle EOI
      (expression-sequence)
                                                 \langle expression \rangle
                                                 \langle expression-sequence \rangle \langle expression \rangle
                   \langle expression \rangle
                                                 EOL
                                                 \langle additive-expression \rangle EOL
       (additive-expression)
                                                 (multiplicative-expression)
                                                  \langle additive-expression \rangle + \langle multiplicative-expression \rangle
                                                  \langle additive\text{-expression} \rangle - \langle multiplicative\text{-expression} \rangle
(multiplicative-expression)
                                                  ⟨power-expression⟩
                                                  ⟨multiplicative-expression⟩ * ⟨power-expression⟩
                                                  \langle \text{multiplicative-expression} \rangle / \langle \text{power-expression} \rangle
          (power-expression)
                                                  ⟨unary-expression⟩
                                                 \langle unary-expression \rangle ^ \langle power-expression \rangle
                                                 (primary-expression)
          ⟨unary-expression⟩
                                                 + (unary-expression)
                                                 - \langle unary-expression \rangle
                                                 (float-literal)
       (primary-expression)
                                                 (\langle additive-expression \rangle)
```

2.1 Expression sequence

$$\underbrace{\langle \text{expression-sequence} \rangle}_{=:S} \longrightarrow \underbrace{\langle \text{expression} \rangle}_{=:E}$$

$$\longrightarrow \langle \text{expression-sequence} \rangle \langle \text{expression} \rangle$$

2.1.1 Eliminating left recursion

Item automata for S

$$\longrightarrow \hspace{-0.5cm} \underbrace{ \left[S \rightarrow .ES' \right] } \hspace{-0.5cm} \xrightarrow{\hspace{-0.5cm} \text{E} } \hspace{-0.5cm} \underbrace{ \left[S \rightarrow E.S' \right] } \hspace{-0.5cm} \xrightarrow{\hspace{-0.5cm} \text{S'} } \hspace{-0.5cm} \underbrace{ \left[S \rightarrow ES' . \right] } \hspace{-0.5cm} \right)$$

Item automata for S'

2.1.2 Eliminating left recursion (in EBNF Form)

Expressing the BNF notation in EBNF reveals how the item automata for S and S' can be combined in an implementation using a do-while loop:

$$\underbrace{\langle \text{expression-sequence} \rangle}_{=S} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underbrace{\langle \text{expression} \rangle}_{=E} \underbrace{\left\{ \langle \text{expression} \rangle \right\}}_{=E'}$$

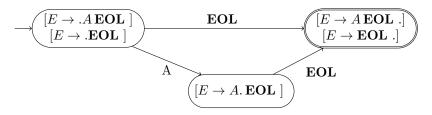
In the case the loop can terminate if the current token is $Follow(E') = \{EOI\}$.

2.2 Expression

$$\underbrace{\langle \text{expression} \rangle}_{=:E} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \textbf{EOL}$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad \underbrace{\langle \text{additive-expression} \rangle}_{=:A} \textbf{EOL}$$

Item automata for E



2.3 Additive Expression

```
 \begin{array}{ccc} \langle {\rm additive\text{-}expression} \rangle & \longrightarrow & \langle {\rm multiplicative\text{-}expression} \rangle \\ & \longrightarrow & \langle {\rm additive\text{-}expression} \rangle + \langle {\rm multiplicative\text{-}expression} \rangle \\ & \longrightarrow & \langle {\rm additive\text{-}expression} \rangle - \langle {\rm multiplicative\text{-}expression} \rangle \\ \end{array}
```

2.3.1 Eliminating left recursion

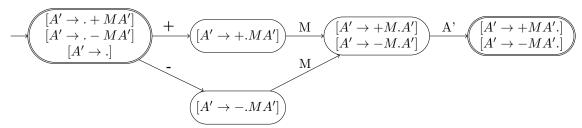
Eliminating left recursion leads to

The left associativity of the operators + and - needs to be handled manually by the parser.

Item automata for A

$$\longrightarrow \underbrace{[A \to .MA']}^{\text{M}} \underbrace{[A \to M.A']}^{\text{A'}} \underbrace{[A \to MA'.]}^{\text{A'}}$$

Item automata for A'



2.3.2 Eliminating left recursion (in EBNF Form)

Expressing the BNF notation in EBNF reveals how the item automata for A and A' can be combined in an implementation using a while loop checking if the current token is in $First(A') = \{+, -\}$:

$$\underbrace{\left\langle \text{additive-expression} \right\rangle}_{=A} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underbrace{\left\langle \text{multiplicative-expression} \right\rangle}_{=M} \underbrace{\left\{ \left\langle \text{additive-op} \right\rangle \left\langle \text{multiplicative-expression} \right\rangle}_{=A'} \right\}}_{=A'}$$

$$\left\langle \text{additive-op} \right\rangle \quad \longrightarrow \quad +$$

2.4 Multiplicative Expression

```
\begin{array}{ccc} \langle \text{multiplicative-expression} \rangle & \longrightarrow & \langle \text{power-expression} \rangle \\ & \longrightarrow & \langle \text{multiplicative-expression} \rangle * \langle \text{power-expression} \rangle \\ & \longrightarrow & \langle \text{multiplicative-expression} \rangle / \langle \text{power-expression} \rangle \end{array}
```

2.4.1 Eliminating left recursion (in BNF Form)

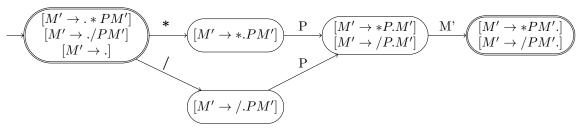
Eliminating left recursion leads to

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} \underline{\langle \text{multiplicative-expression} \rangle} & \longrightarrow & \underline{\langle \text{power-expression} \rangle} & \underline{\langle \text{multiplicative-expression'} \rangle} \\ =: M & =: P & =: M' \\ \hline \langle \text{multiplicative-expression'} \rangle & \longrightarrow & * & \langle \text{power-expression} \rangle & \langle \text{multiplicative-expression'} \rangle \\ & \longrightarrow & / & \langle \text{power-expression} \rangle & \langle \text{multiplicative-expression'} \rangle \\ & \longrightarrow & - & - & - & - & - \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Item automata for M

$$\longrightarrow \underbrace{[M \to .PM']} \xrightarrow{\text{P}} \underbrace{[M \to P.M']} \xrightarrow{\text{M'}} \underbrace{[M \to PM'.]}$$

Item automata for M'



2.4.2 Eliminating left recursion (in EBNF Form)

Expressing the BNF notation in EBNF reveals how the item automata for M and M' can be combined in an implementation using a while loop checking if the current token is in $\operatorname{First}(M') = \{ * , / \}$:

$$\underbrace{\langle \text{multiplicative-expression} \rangle}_{=M} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underbrace{\langle \text{power-expression} \rangle}_{=P} \left\{ \underbrace{\langle \text{multiplicative-op} \rangle \langle \text{power-expression} \rangle}_{=M'} \right\}$$

$$\langle \text{multiplicative-op} \rangle \quad \longrightarrow \quad *$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad /$$

2.5 Power Expression

Item automata for P



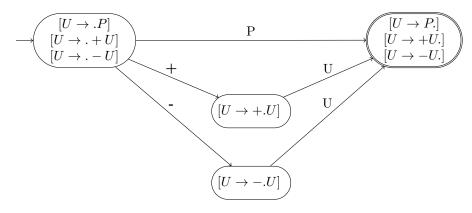
2.6 Unary Expression

$$\underbrace{\langle \text{unary-expression} \rangle}_{=:U} \longrightarrow \underbrace{\langle \text{primary-expression} \rangle}_{=:P}$$

$$\longrightarrow + \langle \text{unary-expression} \rangle$$

$$\longrightarrow - \langle \text{unary-expression} \rangle$$

Item automata for U



2.7 Primary Expression

$$\underbrace{\langle \text{primary-expression} \rangle}_{=:P} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underbrace{\langle \text{float-literal} \rangle}_{=:F}$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad \left(\underbrace{\langle \text{additive-expression} \rangle}_{=:A} \right)$$

Item automata for P

