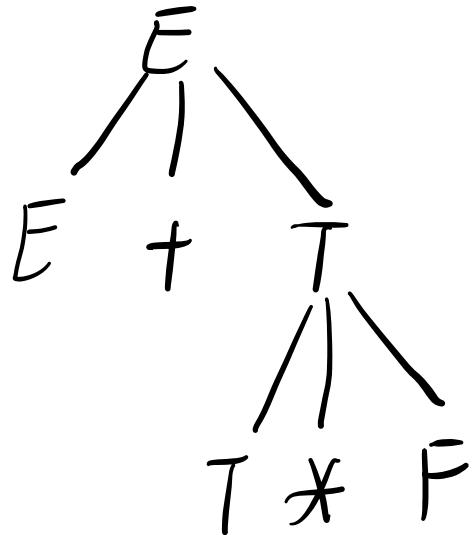


T<sub>1</sub>

$$\begin{aligned} & \because E \Rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow E + T * F \\ \therefore & E + T * F \text{ 是左-向型} \end{aligned}$$



短语:  $T * F$ ,  $E + T * F$

直接短语:  $T * F$

句柄:  $T * F$

T<sub>2</sub>

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad S &\xrightarrow{\text{Lm}} (T) \xrightarrow{\text{Lm}} (T, S) \xrightarrow{\text{Lm}} (a, S) \xrightarrow{\text{Lm}} (a, (T,)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Lm}} (a, (T, S)) \xrightarrow{\text{Lm}} (a, (S, S)) \xrightarrow{\text{Lm}} (a, (a, S,)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Lm}} (a, (a, a,)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\xrightarrow{r_m} (T) \xrightarrow{r_m} (T, S) \xrightarrow{r_m} (T, (T), S) \xrightarrow{r_m} (T, (T, S)) \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_m} (T, (T, a)) \xrightarrow{r_m} (T, (S, a)) \xrightarrow{r_m} (T, (a, a)) \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_m} (S, (a, a)) \xrightarrow{r_m} (a, (a, a))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\xrightarrow{l_m} (T) \xrightarrow{l_m} (T, S) \xrightarrow{l_m} (S, S) \xrightarrow{l_m} ((T), S) \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_m} ((T, S), S) \xrightarrow{l_m} ((T, S, S), S) \xrightarrow{l_m} ((S, S, S), S) \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_m} (((T), S, S), S) \xrightarrow{l_m} (((T, S), S, S), S) \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_m} (((S, S), S, S), S) \xrightarrow{l_m} (((a, S), S, S), S) \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_m} (((a, a), S, S), S) \xrightarrow{l_m} (((a, a), 1, S), S) \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_m} (((a, a), 1, (T)), S) \xrightarrow{l_m} (((a, a), 1, (S)), S) \\
 &\xrightarrow{l_m} (((a, a), 1, (a)), S) \xrightarrow{l_m} (((a, a), 1, (a)), a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\xrightarrow{r_m} (T) \xrightarrow{r_m} (T, S) \xrightarrow{r_m} (T, a) \xrightarrow{r_m} (S, a) \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_m} ((T), a) \xrightarrow{r_m} ((T, S), a) \xrightarrow{r_m} ((T, (T)), a) \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_m} ((T, (S)), a) \xrightarrow{r_m} ((T, (a)), a) \xrightarrow{r_m} ((T, S, a), a) \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_m} ((T, 1, (a)), a) \xrightarrow{r_m} ((S, 1, (a)), a) \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_m} (((T), 1, (a)), a) \xrightarrow{r_m} (((T, S), 1, (a)), a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\stackrel{\text{rm}}{\Rightarrow} (((T,a),1,(a)),a) \stackrel{\text{rm}}{\Rightarrow} (((S,a),1,(a)),a) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{rm}}{\Rightarrow} (((a,a),1,(a)),a)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

符号栈

输出串

句柄

#

$((a,a),1,(a)),a\#$

#(

$((a,a),1,(a)),a\#$

#( (

$(a,a),1,(a)),a\#$

#((

$a,a),1,(a)),a\#$

#((a

$,a),1,(a)),a\#$

#((S

$,a),1,(a)),a\#$

a

#((T

$,a),1,(a)),a\#$

S

#(((T,

$a),1,(a)),a\#$

#(((T,a

$),1,(a)),a\#$

#(((T,S

$),1,(a)),a\#$

a

#(((T

$),1,(a)),a\#$

T,S

#(((T))

$,1,(a)),a\#$

#((S

$,1,(a)),a\#$

(T)

#((T

$,1,(a)),a\#$

S

#((T,

$1,(a)),a\#$

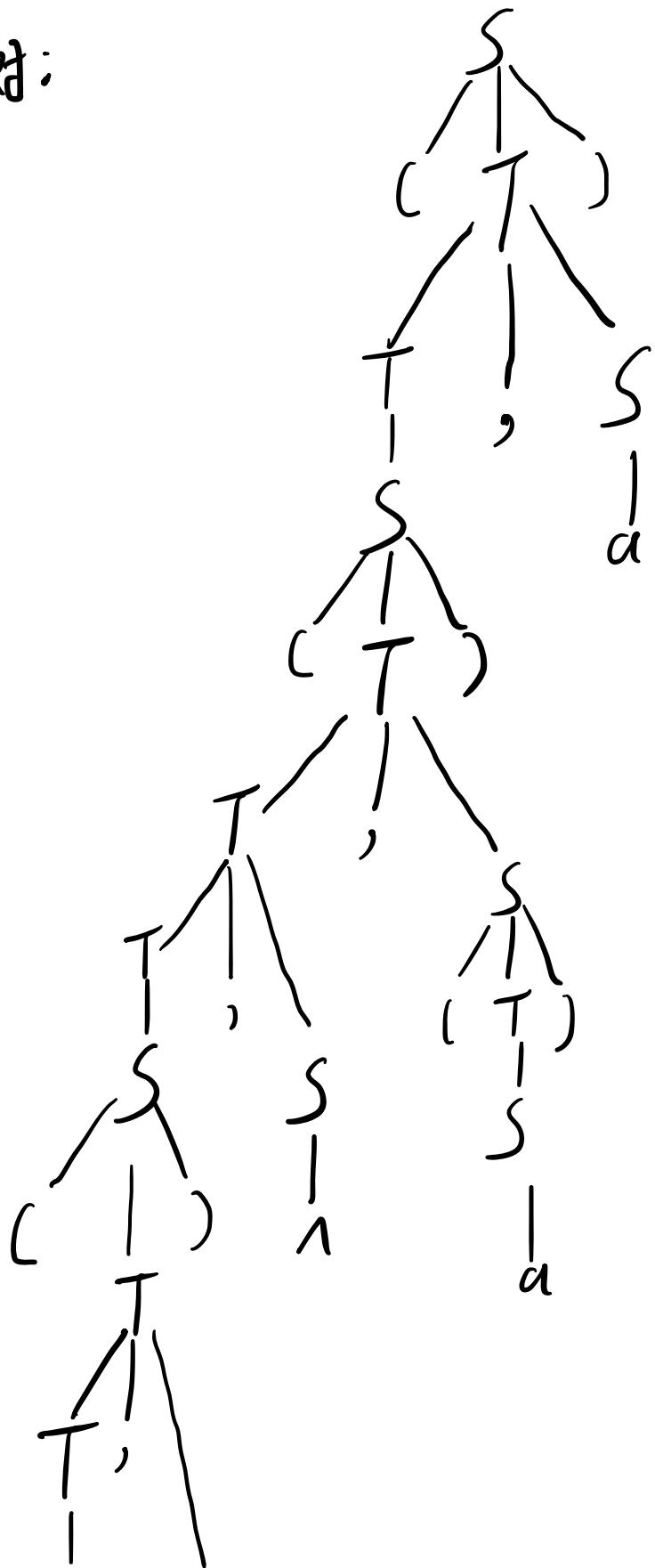
$\#((T, \wedge$	$, (a)), a) \#$	
$\#((T, S$	$, (a)), a) \#$	$\wedge$
$\#((T$	$, (a)), a) \#$	$T, S$
$\#((T,$	$(a)), a) \#$	
$\#((T, ($	$a)), a) \#$	
$\#((T, (a$	$)), a) \#$	
$\#((T, (S$	$)), a) \#$	$a$
$\#((T, (T$	$)), a) \#$	$S$
$\#((T, (T)$	$), a) \#$	
$\#((T, S$	$), a) \#$	$(T)$
$\#((T$	$), a) \#$	$T, S$
$\#((T)$	$, a) \#$	
$\#(S$	$, a) \#$	$(T)$
$\#(T$	$, a) \#$	$S$
$\#(T,$	$a) \#$	
$\#(T, a$	$) \#$	
$\#(T, S$	$) \#$	$a$
$\#(T$	$) \#$	$T, S$
$\#(T)$	$\#$	

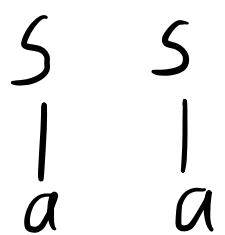
# 5

#

(T)

## 语法树：





T<sub>3</sub>

$$(1) \text{ FIRSTVT}(S) = \{a, \text{,}, \text{,}\}$$

$$\text{FIRSTVT}(T) = \{, , a, \text{,}, \text{,}\}$$

$$\text{LASTVT}(S) = \{a, \text{,}, \text{,}\}$$

$$\text{LASTVT}(T) = \{, , a, \text{,}, \text{,}\}$$

(2) 由  $S \rightarrow (T)$  知, ( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$\forall x \in \text{FIRSTVT}(T), ( < x$$

$$\forall y \in \text{LASTVT}(T), y >$$

由  $T \rightarrow T, S$  知,  $\forall x \in \text{LASTVT}(T), x >$ ,

$$\forall y \in \text{FIRSTVT}(S), < y$$

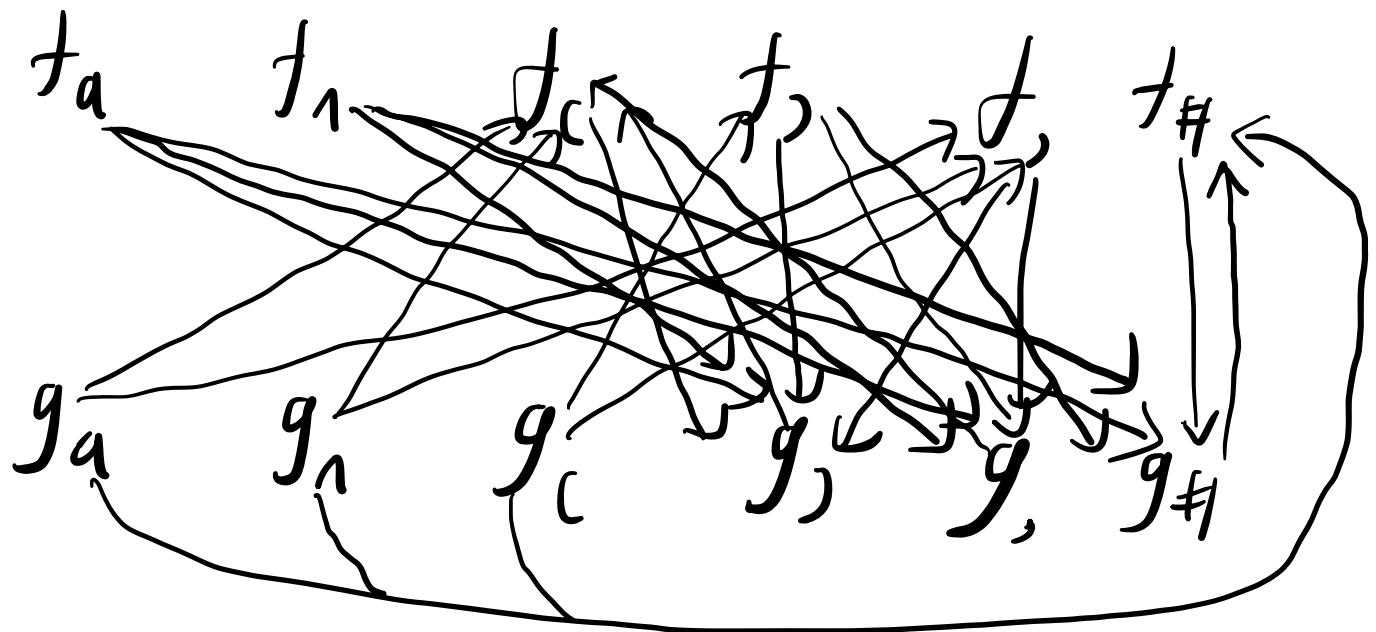
从而  $, >, a>, 1>, >>,$   
 $, < a, < \text{,}, < \text{(}, (=)$   
 $(< \text{,}, (< a, [ < 1, (< \text{(,$   
 $, >) a>), >>), >>)$

优先表：

a	~	(	)	,	#
a			)	>	>
1			)	>	>
(	<	<	<	=	<
)			)	>	>
,	<	<	<	>	>
#	<	<	<		=

是  $\forall x, y \in V_T, x \neq y$  且满足  $x > y, x = y, x < y$   
 $\hookrightarrow$ , 从而  $\hookrightarrow$  是一个算符优先文法

(3)



$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$	$\zeta$	$\delta$	$\epsilon$	$\eta$	$\varphi$
6	6	2	6	4	2	3	2

g	7	7	7	2	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(4) 符号栈      轴心串

#	$(\alpha, (\alpha, \alpha)) \#$
# [	$\alpha, (\alpha, \alpha)) \#$
# [ a	$, (\alpha, \alpha)) \#$
# [ S	$, (\alpha, \alpha)) \#$
# [ T	$, (\alpha, \alpha)) \#$
# [ T,	$(\alpha, \alpha)) \#$
# [ T, (	$\alpha, \alpha)) \#$
# [ T, [ a	$, \alpha)) \#$
# [ T, [ S	$, \alpha)) \#$
# [ T, [ T	$, \alpha)) \#$
# [ T, [ T,	$\alpha)) \#$
# [ T, [ T, a	$) \#$
# [ T, [ T, S	$) \#$
# [ T, [ T	$) \#$
# [ T, [ T)	$) \#$

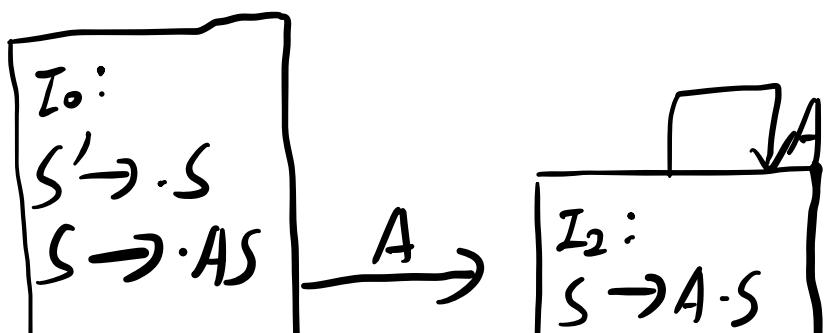
#(T, S)	)#
#(T)	)#
#(T)	#
#S	#
#S#	#

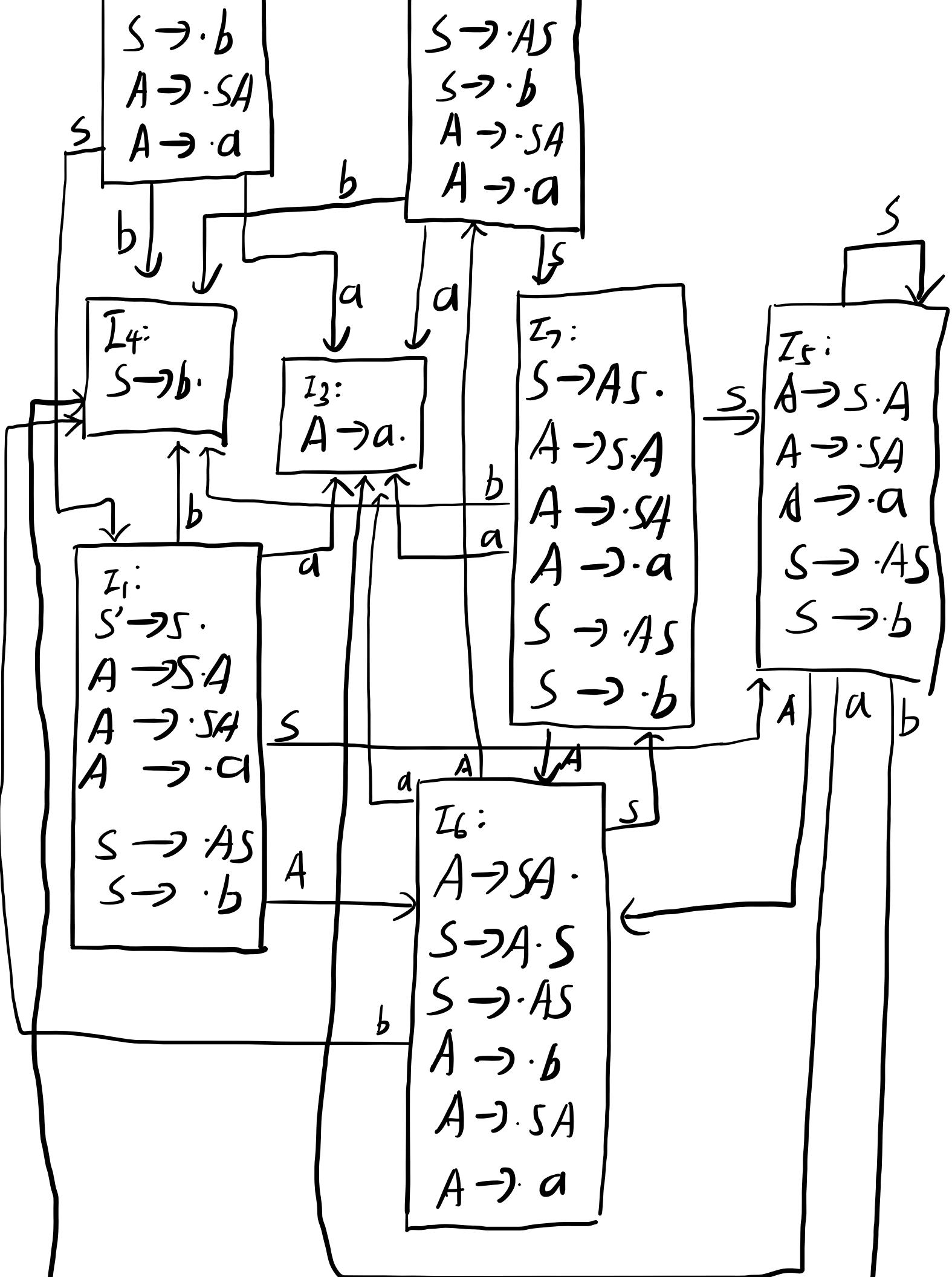
T5

(1)  $S \rightarrow \cdot AS$      $S \rightarrow A \cdot S$      $S \rightarrow AS \cdot$   
 $S \rightarrow \cdot b$      $S \rightarrow b \cdot$      $A \rightarrow \cdot SA$   
 $A \rightarrow S \cdot A$      $A \rightarrow SA \cdot$      $A \rightarrow \cdot a$   
 $A \rightarrow a \cdot$

(2) 引入  $S'$  和产生式  $S' \rightarrow S$   
 对应项目  $S' \rightarrow \cdot S$  与  $S' \rightarrow S \cdot$

DFA:





LR(0)项目集规范族 =  $\{I_0, I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7\}$   
 $I_0 \sim I_7$  见上方 DFA

$$(3) \quad \text{FIRST}(S) = \{b, a\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(A) = \{a, b\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\#, a, b\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(A) = \{a, b\}$$

$$\because A \rightarrow \cdot a \in I_7 \text{ 且 } GO(I_7, a) = I_3$$

$$\therefore ACTION(7, a) = S_3$$

$$2 \because S \rightarrow AS \cdot \in I_7 \text{ 且 } a \in \text{Follow}(S)$$

$$\therefore ACTION(7, a) = r_1$$

产生冲突，故该方法不是 LR(1) 方法

(4) 指出该方法的 LR(1) 项目集规范族，

其中一个项目集  $I_4 = \{[A \rightarrow SA \cdot, a/b], [S \rightarrow A \cdot S, a/b]\}$

$[S \rightarrow .AS, a/b], [S \rightarrow .b, a/b]$ ,  
 $[A \rightarrow .SA, a/b], [A \rightarrow .a, a/b]$

当 k 处于栈顶时

$\therefore [A \rightarrow .SA, a/b] \in Z_k$

$\therefore$  当输入 a 时 要求用  $A \rightarrow SA$  ③

又  $\because [A \rightarrow .a, a/b] \in Z_k$

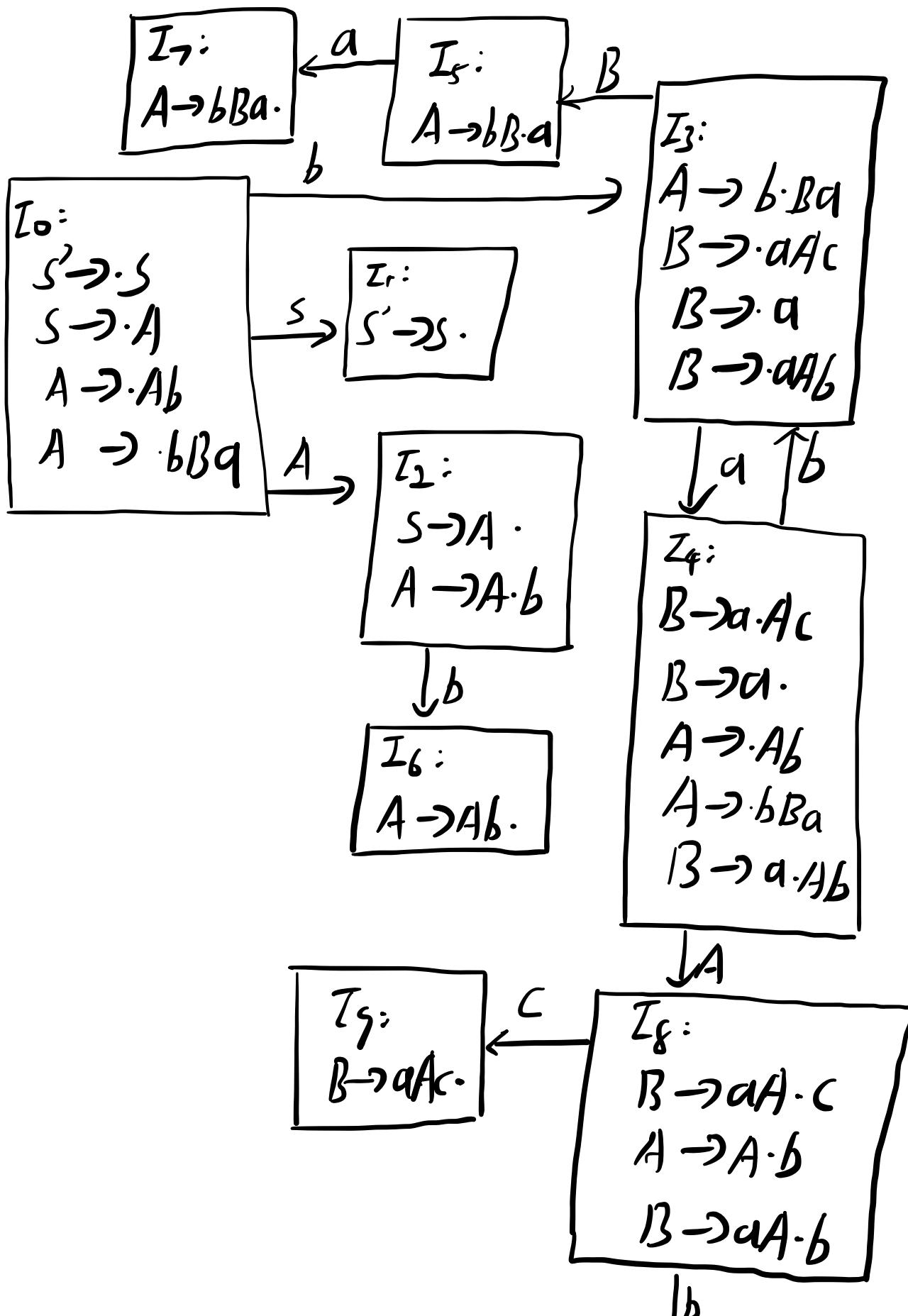
$\therefore$  当输入 a 时，要求移进

$\therefore$  在移进 - ③ 的冲突

$\therefore$  不是 LR(0) 法，也不是 LALR(0) 法

7 证:

先求出识别活前缀的 DFA:



$I_{10}:$   
 $A \rightarrow Ab.$   
 $B \rightarrow aAb.$

在 LR(0) 的分析表构造规则下：

$\because S \rightarrow A \cdot \in I_2$

$\therefore ACTION(z, b) = r_1$

又： $A \rightarrow A \cdot b \in I_2$  且  $GO(I_2, b) = I_6$

$\therefore ACTION(z, b) = s_6$

$\therefore$  产生物进一规则冲突

$\therefore$  该方法不是 LR(0) 的

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

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

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

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

$$FOLLOW(A) = \{b, c, \#\}$$

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

尝试构造SLR(1)分析表：

	ACTION				GOTO		
	a	b	c	#	S	A	B
0			$s_3$			1	2
1				acc			
2			$s_6$		$r_1$		
3	$s_4$						5
4	$r_5$						8
5	$s_7$						
6		$r_2$	$r_2$	$r_2$			
7		$r_3$	$r_3$	$r_3$			
8		$s_{10}$	$s_9$				
9	$r_4$						
10	$r_6$	$r_2$	$r_2$	$r_2$			

可以发现没有发生冲突，故该方法是SLR(1)的

T8 证：

$$\text{FIRST}(S) = \{a, b\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(A) = \{\epsilon\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(B) = \{a\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\#\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(A) = \{a, b\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(B) = \{b, a\}$$

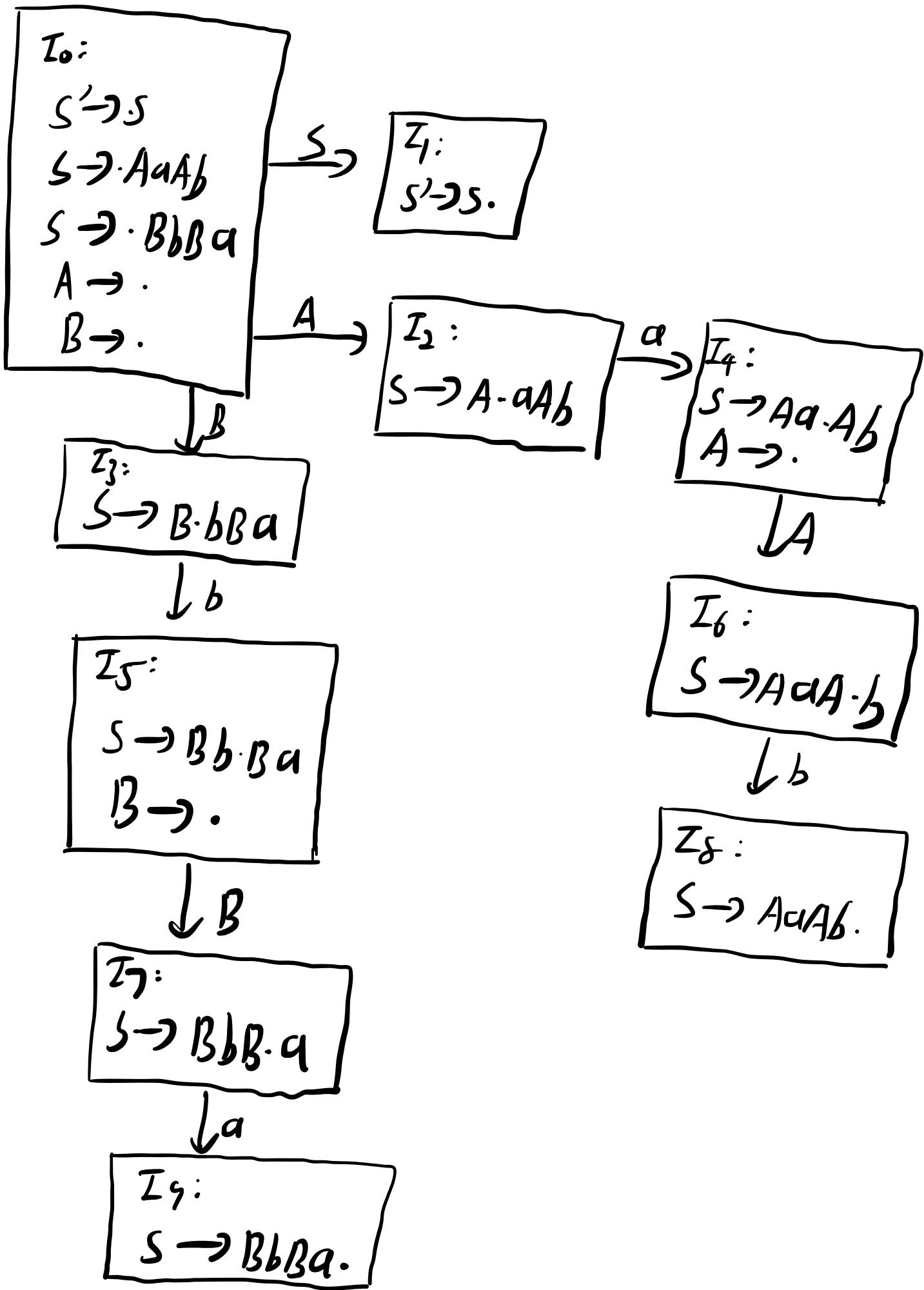
① 显然该文法无左递归

②  $\text{FIRST}(Aab) \cap \text{FIRST}(BbBa) = \{a\} \cap \{b\} = \emptyset$

③  $\text{FIRST}(A) \cap \text{Follow}(A) = \{\epsilon\} \cap \{a, b\} = \emptyset$   
 $\text{FIRST}(B) \cap \text{Follow}(B) = \{\epsilon\} \cap \{b, a\} = \emptyset$

由①-③知该文法是 LL(1) 的

下面构造识别前缀的 DFA：



$\because A \rightarrow \cdot \in I_0$  且  $a \in \text{Follow}(A)$

$\therefore \text{ACTION}(0, a) = r_3$

又  $\because B \rightarrow \cdot \in I_0$  且  $a \in \text{Follow}(B)$

$\therefore \text{ACTION}(0, a) = r_4$

$\therefore$  存在 归约 - 归约冲突

$\therefore$  {该方法不是 SLR(0) 的}