A = A * (B + (C * A))

a) <assign> => <id> = <expr> ..../..../....

=> A = <id> * <expr>

-> A = B * <expr>

=> A = A * (<id> + <expr>)

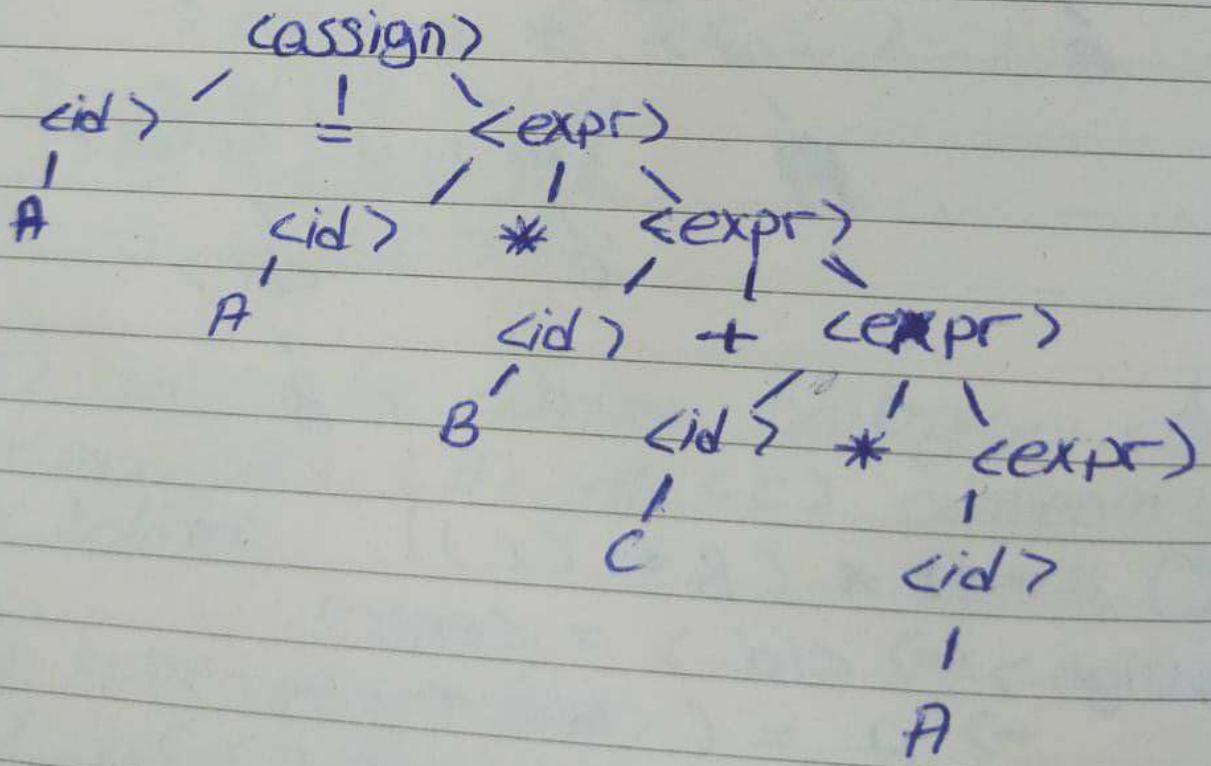
=> A = A * ( B + <expr> )

-> A = A * ( B + (<id> * <expr> )

-> A = A * ( B + ( C * <expr> ))

=> A = A * (B + (C * <id> ))

=> A = A * (B + (C * A ))



B = C * (A * C + B)

b) <assign> => <id> = <expr>

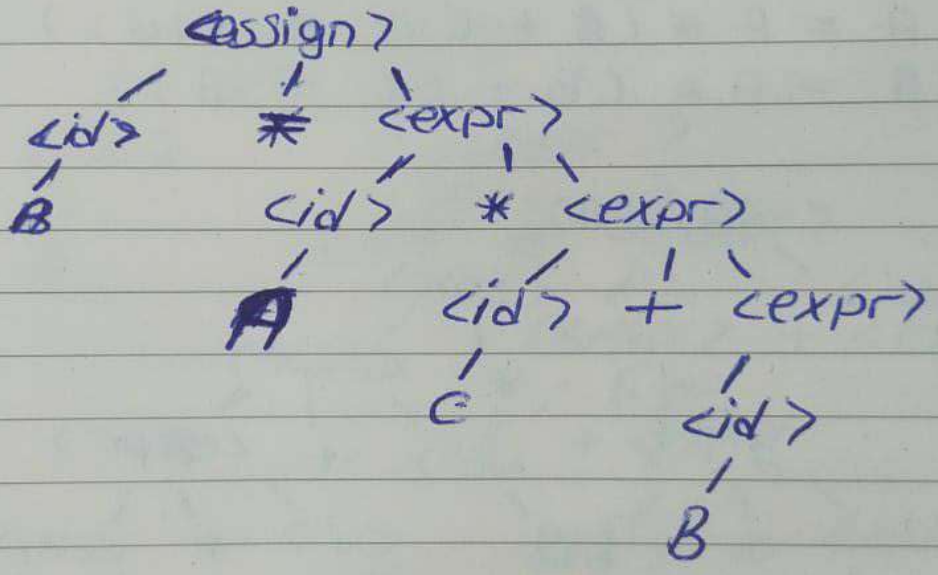
=> C = <expr>

=> C = <id> * <expr>

=> C = A * <id> + <expr>

=> C = A * <id> + <id>

=> C = A * C + B




C) A = A * (B + (C))

<assign> => <id> = <expr>

=> A = (<id> * <expr>)

=> A = A * (<expr>)

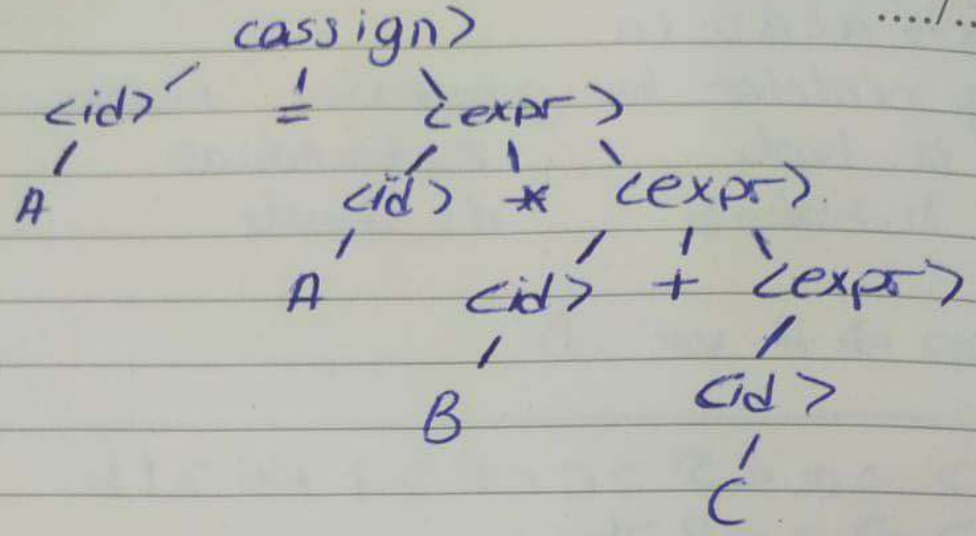
=> A = A * (<id> + <expr>)

=> A = A * (<id> + (<id>))

=> A = A * (B + (C))

C sikkinin parse tree 'si

..../..../....

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$\langle S \rangle \rightarrow \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle \langle C \rangle$

$\langle A \rangle \rightarrow a \langle A \rangle \mid a$

$\rightarrow b \langle B \rangle \mid b$

$\rightarrow c \langle C \rangle \mid c$

$\langle S \rangle$ simgesi bir cümlenin başlangıcını ifade ederken, $\langle A \rangle$, $\langle B \rangle$ ve $\langle C \rangle$ cümlenin yapısını belirler.

$\langle A \rangle$ kısmı aa ya da a

$\langle B \rangle$ kısmı bb ya da b

$\langle C \rangle$ kısmı cc ya da c olabilir.

Örnek olarak aabbcc cümlesi bu gramerden türemiş olabilir.

b)

<S> → <A> a <B> b
<A> → <A> b | b
<B> → a <B> | a

..../..../....

Hangi cümleler bu gramerden türemiştir?

a. baab
b. bbbab
c. bb aaaaa
d. bbaab

Cevap ⇒ A ve D

---

<S> → a <S> c <B> | <A> | b
<A> → c <A> k
<B> → d | <A>

Hangi cümleler bu gramerden türemiştir?

a. abcd
b. accccbd
c. accccbcc
d. acd
e. accc

Cevap ⇒ A, C ve B