编译原理第二章可选作业

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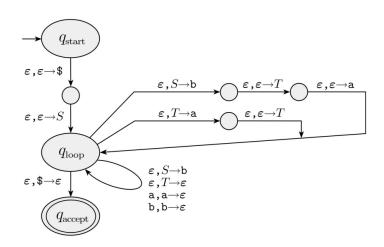
答:

采用将 CFG 转为 PDA 的思想, 例如将文法:

$$S \rightarrow aTb \mid b$$

$$T \rightarrow Ta \mid \varepsilon$$

转换为 PDA:



根据此思想,设计C++程序如下:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <stack>
#include <algorithm>
#include <algorithm>
#include <map>

using namespace std;

class PDA {
    // 存储变元 约定第一个变元为起始符
    vector<char> vars;
    // 存储所有产生式
    map<char, vector<string>> generations;
    // 为了防止无限递归,设置最大递归深度
    const int MAX_DEPTH = 32;

bool submatch(stack<char> s, string sentence, int depth)
    {
```

```
// 超过最大递归深度,则不再尝试
       if (depth > MAX_DEPTH)
            return false;
       // 已经匹配完全
       if (s.empty())
            if (sentence == "")
               return true;
            else
               return false;
       char top = s.top();
       s.pop();
       // 若此刻栈顶是变元(非终结符)
       if (count(vars.begin(), vars.end(), top)) {
           // 尝试各种产生式的可能性
            for (auto str : generations[top]) {
               stack<char> ss = s;
               // 将产生式右端倒着压栈
               for (int i = str.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
                   ss.push(str[i]);
               if (submatch(ss, sentence, depth + 1))
                   return true;
           return false;
       }
       // 若此刻栈顶是终结符
       else {
            // 若与字符串首个匹配
            if (top == sentence[0])
               return submatch(s, sentence.substr(1), depth + 1);
           else
               return false;
       }
public:
   PDA(vector<char> _vars):vars(_vars)
   void addGeneration(char left, string right)
       generations[left].push_back(right);
   bool match(string sentence)
       stack<char> s;
       s.push(vars[0]);
       return submatch(s, sentence, 0);
    }
};
int main()
{
    PDA pda(vector<char>{'S', 'T'});
   pda.addGeneration('S', "aTb");
pda.addGeneration('S', "b");
```

```
pda.addGeneration('T', "Ta");
pda.addGeneration('T', "");

cout << boolalpha << pda.match("aaab");

return 0;
}</pre>
```