

Analizorul descendent cu reveniri

Configuratie:

(s, i, α, β)

Se aplica pt. gramatici
nerecursive la stanga.

- s- starea automatului
 - q – stare normala
 - r – stare de revenire (sau b – back)
 - t – stare de terminare (terminare cu succes)
 - e – stare de eroare
- i – pozitia (urmatoare) in secventa de intrare
- α – stiva de lucru: istoria r.p. aplicate
- β – banda de intrare: partea inca neprelucrata
(stiva)

- configuratie initiala: $(q, 1, \varepsilon, S)$

- Tranzitii:

- expandare:

$$(q, i, \alpha, A\beta) \vdash (q, i, \alpha A_1, \gamma_1 \beta)$$

- avans:

$$(q, i, \alpha, a_i \beta) \vdash (q, i+1, \alpha a_i, \beta)$$

- insucces de moment:

$$(q, i, \alpha, a\beta) \vdash (r, i, \alpha, a\beta) \quad a <> a_i$$

- succes:

$$(q, n+1, \alpha, \varepsilon) \vdash (t, n+1, \alpha, \varepsilon)$$

- revenire:

$$(r, i, \alpha a, \beta) \vdash (r, i-1, \alpha, a\beta)$$

- alta incercare: $(r, i, \alpha A_j, \gamma_j \beta) \vdash \dots$

$$\text{daca } \exists A_{j+1} \rightarrow \gamma_{j+1} \vdash (q, i, \alpha A_{j+1}, \gamma_{j+1} \beta)$$

$$\text{altfel } \text{daca } i=1, A=S \vdash (e, i, \alpha, A\beta)$$

$$\alpha = \varepsilon, \beta = \varepsilon$$

altfel

$$\vdash (r, i, \alpha, A\beta)$$

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- Obs: se numeroteaza regulile de productie cu acelasi membru stang

- Exemplu:

$$S \rightarrow aSbS$$

$$S \rightarrow aS$$

$$S \rightarrow c$$

- $w = ac$...? $(q, 1, \varepsilon, S) \vdash \dots$
- $w = acbc$...?
- $w = aacbc$...?

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Gramatici recursive → curs 5