Homework 4

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1 Exercise 3.9

为习题 3.3 的文法构造预测分析器 (递归下降分析程序)。

$$S \rightarrow S$$
 and $S \mid S$ or $S \mid$ not $S \mid$ true \mid false \mid (S)

解 该文法是二义的,等价的非二义文法为

$$E \to E \text{ or } T \mid T$$

$$T \to T \text{ and } F \mid F$$

$$F \to \text{not } F \mid (E) \mid \text{true} \mid \text{false}$$

消除其中的左递归,得到

$$\begin{split} E &\to TE' \\ E' &\to \mathbf{or} \ TE' \mid \varepsilon \\ T &\to FT' \\ T' &\to \mathbf{and} \ FT' \mid \varepsilon \\ F &\to \mathbf{not} \ F \mid (E) \mid \mathbf{true} \mid \mathbf{false} \end{split}$$

列出文法中各非终结符的开始符号和后继符号集合

$$FIRST(E) = \{ \text{ not, } (, \text{true, false} \} \ FOLLOW(E) = \{), \$ \}$$
 $FIRST(E') = \{ \text{ or, } \varepsilon \} \ FOLLOW(E') = \{), \$ \}$
 $FIRST(T) = \{ \text{ not, } (, \text{ true, false} \} \ FOLLOW(T) = \{ \text{ or, }), \$ \}$
 $FIRST(T') = \{ \text{ and, } \varepsilon \} \ FOLLOW(T') = \{ \text{ or, }), \$ \}$
 $FIRST(F) = \{ \text{ not, } (, \text{ true, false} \} \ FOLLOW(F) = \{ \text{ and, or, }), \$ \}$
 $\exists FIRST(F) = \{ \text{ not, } (, \text{ true, false} \} \ FOLLOW(F) = \{ \text{ and, or, }), \$ \}$
 $\exists FIRST(TE') \cap FIRST(\varepsilon) = \{ \text{ or, } \} \cap \{ \varepsilon \} \}$
 $\exists \emptyset$

$$FIRST(TE') \cap FOLLOW(E') = \{ \text{ or, } \} \cap \{ \} \}$$
 $\exists \emptyset$

$$\exists FIRST(TE') \cap FIRST(\varepsilon) = \{ \text{ or, } \} \cap \{ \} \}$$
 $\exists \emptyset$

$$\exists FIRST(TE') \cap FIRST(\varepsilon) = \{ \text{ or, } \} \cap \{ \} \}$$
 $\exists \emptyset \cap \{ \} \cap \{ \} \cap \{ \} \} \cap \{ \} \cap \{ \} \}$

$$\begin{split} &FIRST(\mathbf{and}\ FT')\ \cap\ FOLLOW(T') \\ = &\big\{\ \mathbf{and}\ \big\}\ \cap\ \big\{\ \mathbf{or},\),\ \$\ \big\} \\ = &\emptyset \end{split}$$

 $=\emptyset$

```
对于产生式 F \to \operatorname{not} F \mid (E) \mid \operatorname{true} \mid \operatorname{false} FIRST(\operatorname{not} F) \cap FIRST((E)) \cap FIRST(\operatorname{true}) \cap FIRST(\operatorname{false}) = \{ \operatorname{not} \} \cap \{ \} \cap \{ \} \cap \operatorname{false} = \emptyset
```

因此该文法是 LL(1) 文法。为其构造递归下降预测分析器如下

```
void match (terminal t)
1
        {
2
            if (lookahead == t)
3
                 lookahead = nextToken();
4
             else
5
                 error();
6
            return;
        }
8
        {\tt void}\ E()
10
        {
11
            if ((lookahead == not) || (lookahead == '(')
12
                 || (lookahead == true) || (lookahead ==
                false))
13
            {
                 T();
14
                 E'();
15
            }
16
             else
17
18
                 error();
            return;
19
        }
20
21
        void E'()
22
23
            if (lookahead == or)
24
            {
25
```

```
match(or);
26
                 T();
27
                 E'();
28
            }
29
            else if ((lookahead == ')') || (lookahead
30
                == '$'))
                 match(lookahead);
31
32
            else
                 error();
33
            return;
34
35
        }
36
        void T()
37
        {
38
            if ((lookahead == not) || (lookahead == '(')
39
                 || (lookahead == true) || (lookahead ==
                false))
            {
40
41
                 F();
                 T'();
42
            }
43
            else
44
                 error();
45
46
            return;
        }
47
48
        {\tt void}\ T'()
49
50
            if (lookahead == and)
51
            {
52
                 match(and);
53
                 F();
54
                 T'();
55
```

```
56
             }
             else if (lookahead == or)
57
             {
58
                 match(or);
59
                 T();
60
                 E'();
61
             }
62
             else if ((lookahead == ')') || (lookahead
63
                == '$'))
                 match(lookahead);
64
             else
65
                  error();
66
67
             return;
        }
68
69
70
        \operatorname{\mathtt{void}} F()
71
72
             if (lookahead == not)
73
             {
                 match(not);
74
                 F();
75
             }
76
             else if (lookahead == '(')
77
78
             {
                 match('(');
79
                 E();
80
                 match(')');
81
             }
82
             else if (lookahead == true)
83
                 match(true);
84
             else if (lookahead == false)
85
                  match(false);
86
             else
87
```

```
88 error();
89 return;
90 }
```

2 Exercise 3.11

构造下面文法的 LL(1) 分析表。

$$S \rightarrow aBS \mid bAS \mid \varepsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow bAA \mid a$$

$$B \rightarrow aBB \mid b$$

解 列出文法中各非终结符的开始符号和后继符号集合

$$\begin{split} FIRST(S) &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} a,\,b,\,\varepsilon \end{array} \right\} &\qquad FOLLOW(S) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \$ \end{array} \right\} \\ FIRST(A) &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} a,\,b \end{array} \right\} &\qquad FOLLOW(A) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} a,\,b,\,\$ \end{array} \right\} \\ FIRST(B) &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} a,\,b \end{array} \right\} &\qquad FOLLOW(B) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} a,\,b,\,\$ \end{array} \right\} \end{split}$$

填写分析表如下

表 1: LL(1) 分析表

		\ /	
	a	b	\$
S	$S \to aBS$	$S \to bSS$	$S \to \varepsilon$
A	$A \rightarrow a$	$A \rightarrow bAA$	
B	$B \rightarrow aBB$	$B \rightarrow b$	

3 Exercise 3.16

(a) 用习题 3.1 的文法构造 (a, (a, a))) 的最右推导,说出每个右句型的句柄。

$$S \to (L) \mid a$$

 $L \to L, S \mid S$

解 由此前构造分析树,可以得到句子 (a, (a, a)) 的最右推导

$$S \Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (L) \Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (L, S) \Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (L, (L)) \Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (L, (L, S)) \Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (L, (L, a))$$
$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (L, (S, a)) \Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (L, (a, a)) \Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (S, (a, a))$$
$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (a, (a, a))$$

给其中的 a 以下标,并给每个右句型的句柄添加下划线

$$S \Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (\underline{L})$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (\underline{L}, \underline{S})$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (\underline{L}, (\underline{L}))$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (\underline{L}, (\underline{L}, \underline{S}))$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (\underline{L}, (\underline{L}, \underline{a_3}))$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (\underline{L}, (\underline{a_2}, a_3))$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (\underline{L}, (\underline{a_2}, a_3))$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (\underline{S}, (a_2, a_3))$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\operatorname{lm}} (a_1, (a_2, a_3))$$

4 Non-textbook Exercise

(1) 删除以下文法 G 中的左递归,并由此得到文法 G1。

	文法 G: A 是开始符号
1	$A \rightarrow Ba$
2	B o dab
3	$B \to Cb$
4	$C \to cB$
5	$C \to Ac$

(2) G1 是否为 LL (1) 的文法? 如不是,适当修改该文法 G1,使之成为 LL(1) 的。

解

(1) 用 A 的产生式 $A \to Ba$ 代换 $C \to Ac$ 中的 A,再用产生式 $B \to Cb$ 代换其中的 B,用 B 的产生式 $B \to Cb$ 代换 $A \to Ba$ 中的 B,再 用产生式 $C \to Ac$ 代换其中的 C 得到如下文法

	文法 G: A 是开始符号
1	$A \rightarrow Ba$
2	B o dab
3	$B \to Cb$
4	$C \to Cbac \mid dabac \mid cB$

删除其中的直接左递归,得到如下的文法

表 2: 消除左递归的文法 G1

	文法 G: A 是开始符号
1	$A \rightarrow Ba$
2	B o dab
3	$B \to Cb$
4	$C \rightarrow dabacC'$
5	$C \to cBC'$
6	C' o bacC'
7	$C' o \varepsilon$

(2) 列出文法中各非终结符的开始符号和后继符号集合

$$\begin{split} FIRST(A) &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c, \, d \end{array} \right\} \\ FIRST(B) &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c, \, d \end{array} \right\} \\ FIRST(C) &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c, \, d \end{array} \right\} \\ FIRST(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FIRST(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \\ FOLLOW(C') &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, \, \varepsilon \end{array} \right\}$$

对于产生式 $B \rightarrow dab \mid Cb$

$$FIRST(dab) \cap FIRST(Cb)$$

$$= \{ d \} \cap FIRST(C)$$

$$= \{ d \} \cap \{ c, d \}$$

$$= \{ d \}$$

因此 G1 不是 LL(1) 文法。将 C 的产生式 $C \to dabacC' \mid C \to cBC'$ 代入 B 的产生式 $B \to dab \mid Cb$,提左因子得到文法 G2

表 3: 消除左递归并提左因子的 LL(1) 文法 G2

	文法 G: A 是开始符号
1	$A \rightarrow Ba$
2	$B \to cBC'b$
3	B o dab B'
4	$B' \to acC'b$
5	$B' \to \varepsilon$
6	$C \rightarrow dabacC'$
7	$C \to cBC'$
8	C' o bacC'
9	$C' o \varepsilon$