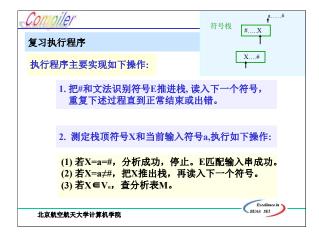




1	i		+		()		#	
U E	E ::-				E ::-				
Е	1		E '::-			E '::=	• E	*::=	
Т	1				T ::= F T				
Т			T '::-	T '::-		T '::=	• T	1::-	
F	F ::=	i			F ::=				
输入串	为: i+i*i#								
步骤	符号栈		读入符号	剩余	余符号串		使用规则		
1.	#E	E#	i	+	i*i#				
2.	# E'T	TE'#	i	+	i*i#		E::=TE'		
3.	# E'T'F	FT'E'#	i	+	i*i#		T::=FT'		
4.	# E'T' i	iT'E'#	i	+	i*i#		F::= i		
5.	#E'T'	T'E'#	+		i*i# (Ł	出栈,读下	一个符号)	
6.	#E'	E'#	+	i	*i#		T::= ε		
	#E'T+	+TE'#	+	i	*i#		E'::=+Tl	Ξ'	
7.							► BUAA SEI		















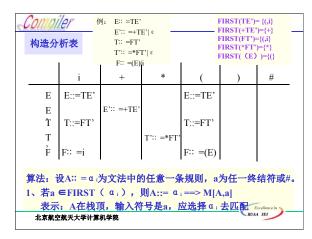




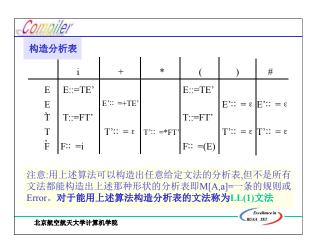








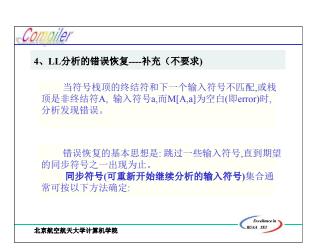


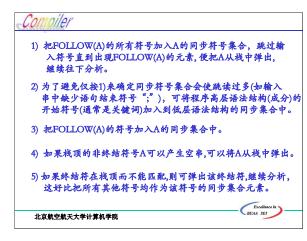






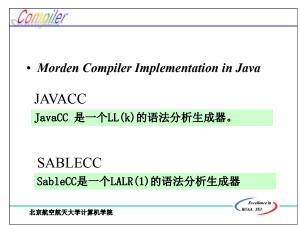




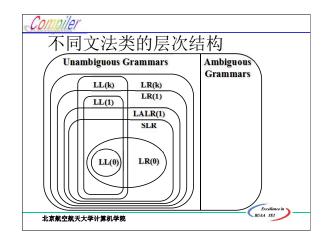




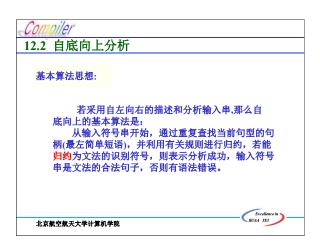




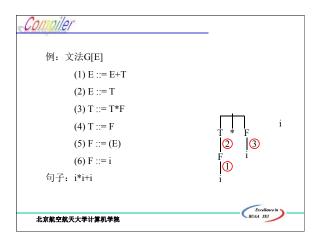


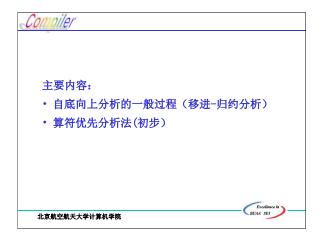




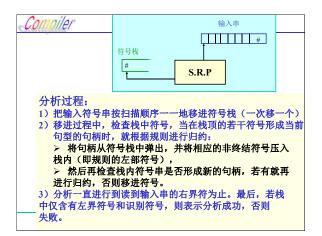


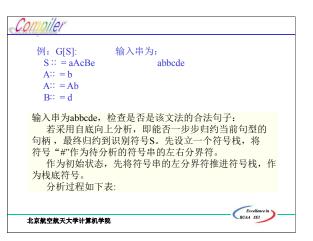




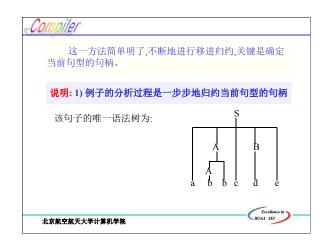


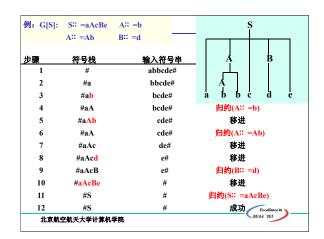


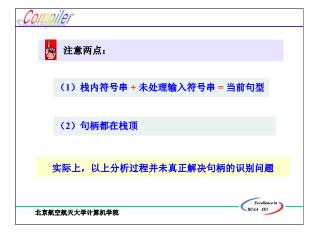


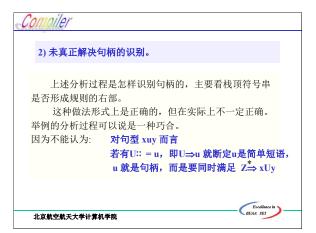


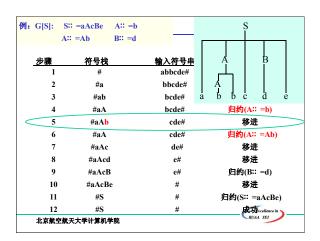
ompiler	例: G[S]:	S:: =aAcBe		
步骤	符号栈	输入符号串	动作	
1	#	abbcde#	准备,初始化	
2	#a	bbcde#	移进	
3	#ab	bcde#	移进	
4	#aA	bcde#	归约(A:: =b)	
5	#aAb	cde#	移进	
6	#aA	cde#	归约(A:: =Ab)	
7	#aAc	de#	移进	
8	#aAcd	e#	移进	
9	#aAcB	e#	归约(B:: =d)	
10	#aAcBe	#	移进	
11	#S	#	归约(S:: =aAcBe)	
12	#S	#	Dexcellence in	

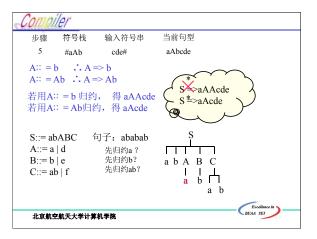






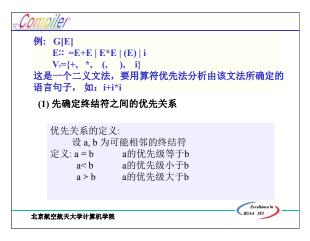








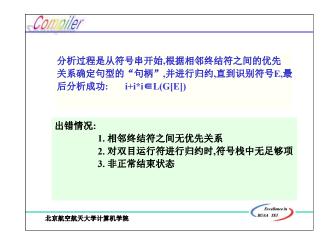




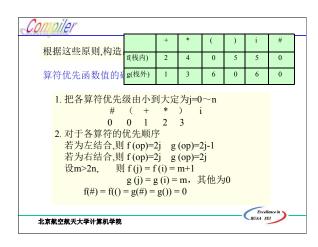




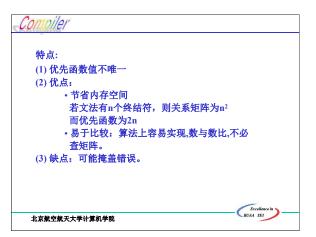
Compile	/ a b	+	*	i	- (` `	#
o o monono	_ a	>	<	<	<	>	>
E:: =E+E E*E		>	>	<	<.	>	>
E. E.E.E	i		>			>	⊳
	(<	<i><</i>	<	<.	÷	
)	>	>			>	>
	#	<	<	<	<		
步骤	符号栈		输入串		优先关系	动作	
1	#		i+i*i#		# <i< td=""><td>移进</td><td>:</td></i<>	移进	:
2	#i		+i*i#		j>+	归约	ı
3	#E		+i*i#		#<+	移进	:
4	#E+ #E+i		i*i#	+ <i< td=""><td>移进</td><td></td></i<>	移进		
5			*i#		i>*	归约	
-				1	' ' ' '		
6	#E+E		*i# i#			移进	
7	#E+E*	- 1			* <i< td=""><td>移进</td><td></td></i<>	移进	
8	#E+E*i		#		i>#	归约	
9	#E+E*]	E	#		*># 归约		
10	#E+E		#		+>#	归约	1
11	#E		#			接受	



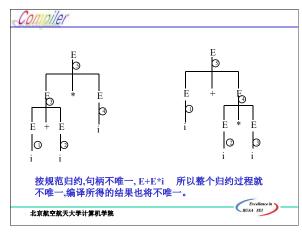


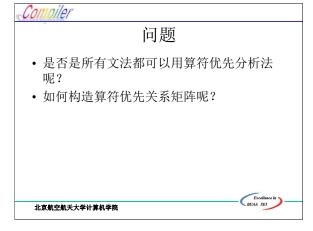


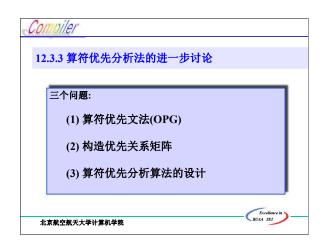




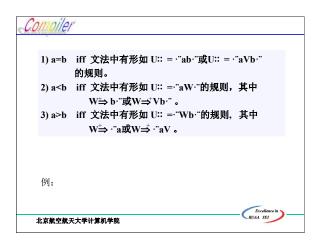












```
Compiler
例: 文法G[E]
                       1) a=b iff 文法中有形如 U:: =...ab...或U:: = ...aVb...的规则。
    E::= E + T | T 2) a < b iff 文法中有形如 U:: =...aW...的规则,其中
    T:=T*F|F
                               W \stackrel{+}{\Rightarrow} b... g W \stackrel{+}{\Rightarrow} V b... ∘
                        3) a>b iff 文法中有形如 U:: =...Wb...的规则, 其中
    F:=(E)|i
                                     W⇒...a或W⇒...aV。
       E::=E + T
                             E \Rightarrow E + T \therefore + > +
                             T \Rightarrow T * F \therefore + \lessdot *

T \Rightarrow F \Rightarrow (E) \therefore + \lessdot (E)
                             T \Rightarrow F \Rightarrow i \therefore + \leq i
        F:=(E)
                             E \Rightarrow E + T \quad \therefore + > )
                                                 ·· ( = )
                                                  · ( < +
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```
算符优先文法(OPG)的定义

设有一OG文法,如果在任意两个终结符之间,至多只有上述关系中的一种,则称该文法为算符优先文法(OPG)

对于OG文法的几点说明:

(1) 运算是以中缀形式出现的

(2) 可以证明,若文法为OG文法,则不会出现两个非终结符相邻的句型。

(3) 算法语言中的表达式以及大部分语言成分的文法均是OG文法

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```





```
内造FIRSTVT(U)的算法

1) 若有规则U:: = b...或U:: = Vb...(存在U⇒b...或U⇒Vb...)

1) 若有规则U:: = V...且b∈FIRSTVT(V), 则b∈FIRSTVT(U)

2) 若有规则U:: = V...且b∈FIRSTVT(V), 则b∈FIRSTVT(U)

说明:因为V⇒b...或V⇒Wb..., 所以有U⇒V...⇒b...或

U⇒V...⇒Wb...
```

```
Comoiler
具体方法如下:
   设一个栈S和一个二维布尔数组F
       F[U,b]=TRUE iff b \in FIRSTVT(U)
    PROCEDURE INSERT(U,b)
          IF NOT F[U,b] THEN
            BEGIN
             F[U,b]:=TRUE;
              把(U,b)推进S栈 /* b∈FIRSTVT(U) */
            END
    BEGIN {main}
       FOR 每个非终结符号U和终结符b DO
             F[U,b]:=FALSE;
       FOR 每个形如U::=b...或U::=Vb... 的规则 DO
             INSERT(U b):
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```

```
WHILE S栈非空 DO
BEGIN
把S栈的栈顶项弹出,记为(V,b) /* b∈FIRSTVT(V)*/
FOR 每条形如U::=V...的规则 DO
INSERT (U,b); /* b∈FIRSTVT(U)*/
END OF WHILE
END

上述算法的工作结果是得到一个二维的布尔数组F,从F可以得到任何非终结符号U的FIRSTVT
FIRSTVT(U) = {b | F[U,b] = TRUE }
```

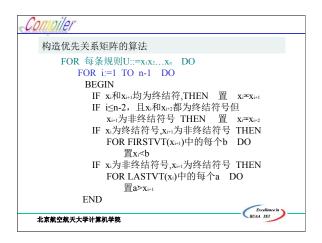
```
内造LASTVT(U)的算法

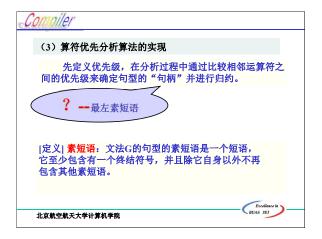
1. 若有规则U::=...a或U::=...aV,则a∈LASTVT(U)

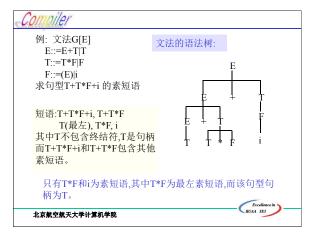
2. 若有規则U::=...V,且a∈LASTVT(V), 则a∈LASTVT(U)

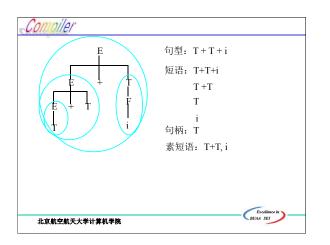
设一个栈ST,和一个布尔数组B
PROCEDURE INSERT(U,a)
IF NOT B[U,a] THEN
BEGIN
B[U,a]::=TRUE; 把(U,a)推进ST栈;
END;
```

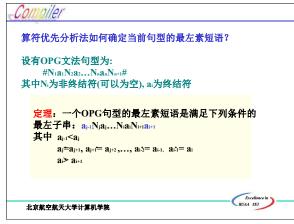
```
BEGIN
FOR 每个非终结符号U和终结符号a DO
B[U,a]:=FALSE;
FOR 每个形如U::=...a或U::=...aV的规则 DO
INSERT (U,a);
WHILE ST栈非空 DO
BEGIN
#ST栈的栈顶弹出,记为(V,a);
FOR 每条形如U::=...V的规则 DO
INSERT(U,a);
END OF WHILE;
END;
```

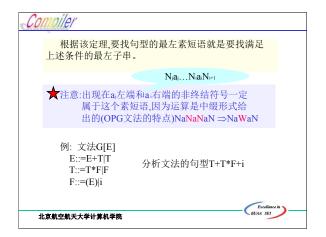




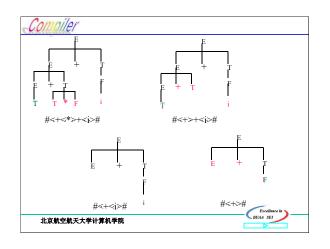




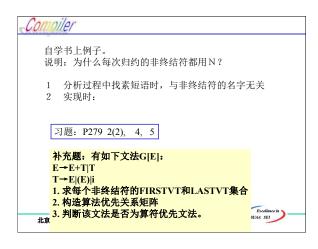




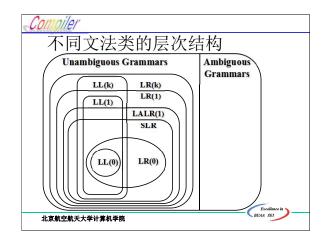


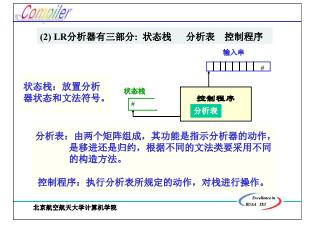


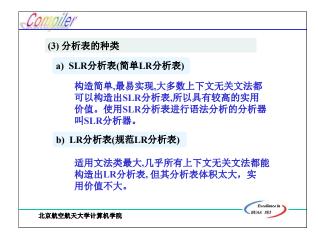






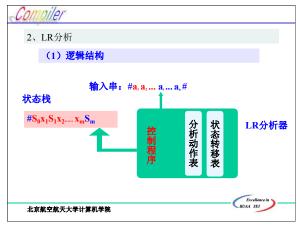




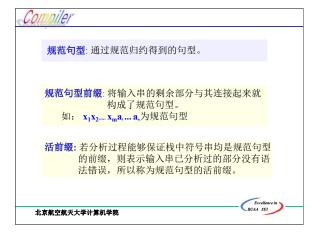


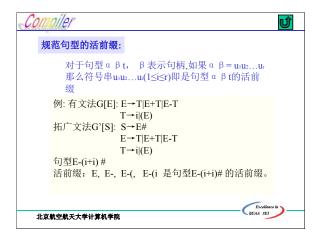






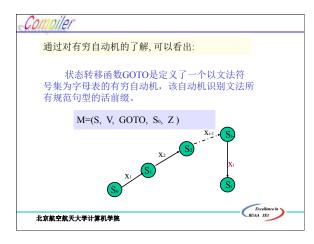




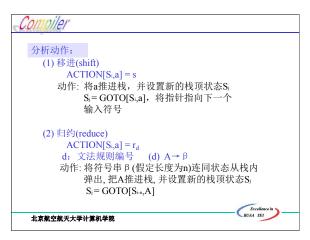
















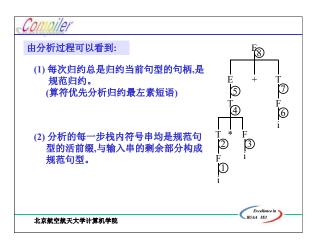


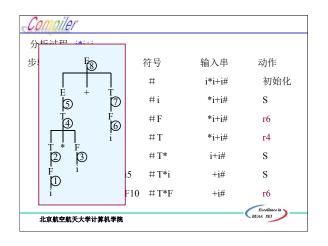


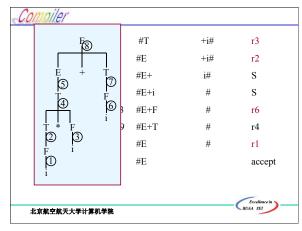


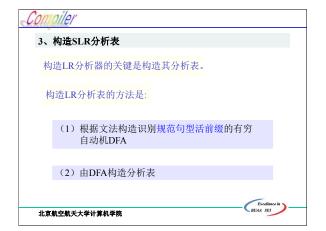
























```
B. 状态转移函数GOTO的定义:
GOTO(I,X) = closure(J)

I: 项目集合

X: 文法符号, X∈V

J: 项目集合

J = {任何形如A→αX.β的项目|A→α.Xβ∈I}
closure(J):项目集J的闭包, 仍是项目集合

所以,GOTO(I,X) = closure(J) 的直观意义是:
它规定了识别文法规范句型活前缀的DFA, 从状态
I(项目集)出发,经过X弧所应该到达的状态(项目集合)
```

```
LR(0)和GOTO的构造算法:

G'→LR(0), GOTO
Procedure ITEMSETS(G')
begin

LR(0) := {closure({E'→.E})};
repeat
for LR(0)中的每个项目集I和G'的每个符号X do
if GOTO(I, X)非空,且不属于LR(0)
then 把GOTO(I, X)放入LR(0)中
until LR(0)不再增大
end

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```
(0) E'→E
(1) E→E+T
(2) E→T
                                                          (4) T→F
(5) F→(E)
(6) F→i
Comviler
                                          (3) T-T*F
     例:求G'[E']的LR(0)
                                       V=\{E, T, F, i, +, *, (, )\}
        G'[E']共有20个项目
        LR(0) = \{I_0, I_1, I_2, ... I_{11}\}
                                      由12个项目集组成:
               (E'→.E
                                   closure(\{E' \rightarrow .E\}) = I_0
                E \rightarrow .E + T
                E \rightarrow T
                T→.T*F
                T\rightarrow .F
                F→.(E)
               (F→.i
              E'→E.
                                 GOTO(I_0,E) = closure(\{E' \rightarrow E.
               E→E.+T
                                                           E \rightarrow E + T
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```

```
Comoiler
            E \rightarrow T.
                            GOTO(I_0,T) = closure({E\rightarrowT. T\rightarrowT.*F}) = I_2
  I_2:
            T→T.*F
            T→F.
                            GOTO(I_0,F) = closure(\{T \rightarrow F_{\bullet}\}) = I_3
  Is:
  I4:
           (F→(.E)
                            GOTO(I_0,() = closure(\{F \rightarrow (E)\}) = I_4
            E\rightarrow .E+T
            E \rightarrow .T
            T→.T*F
            T \rightarrow .F
            F→.(E)
           F→.i
          F→i.
                             GOTO(I_0,i) = closure(\{F \rightarrow i_*\}) = I_s
    Ist
                             GOTO(I_0,*) = \Phi
                             GOTO(I_0,+) = \varphi
                             GOTO(I_0,)) = \Phi
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```

```
0/110//e/ I1: E'→E.
                            I<sub>2</sub>: E→T.
                                            I₃:T→F.
                E→E.+T
                            T→T.*F
                          GOTO(I_1,+) = closure(\{E \rightarrow E+.T\}) = I_6
       cE→E+.T
        T\rightarrow .T*F
                          GOTO(L,其他符号)为空
        T→.F
        F→.(E)
        F→.i
       \Gamma T \rightarrow T^*.F
                        GOTO(I_2,*) = closure(\{T \rightarrow T^*.F\}) = I_7
                        GOTO(L,其他符号)为空
       { F→.(E)
                        GOTO(Is,所有符号)为空
       \downarrow_{F \rightarrow .i}
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```

```
F→(.E) E→.E+T
Comoiler
                                                            Is: F⇒i.
       ∫F→(E.)
                         GOTO(I_4,E) = closure(\{F \rightarrow (E_*),E \rightarrow E_* + T\}) = I_8
       lE→E.+T
                         GOTO(I_4,T) = I_2 \in LR(0)
                         GOTO(I_4,F) = I_3 \in LR(0)
                         GOTO(I_4,() = I_4 \in LR(0)
                         GOTO(I_4,i) = I_5 \in LR(0)
                         GOTO(I_4,+) = \Phi
                         GOTO(I_4,*) = \Phi
                        GOTO(I_4,)) = \Phi
                                                       GOTO(Is, 所有符号) = Φ
I9:
        E \rightarrow E + T.
                        GOTO(I_6,T) = closure(\{E \rightarrow E + T_*, T \rightarrow T_* * F\}) = I_6
        T→T.*F
                        GOTO(I_6,F) = I_3
                        GOTO(I_6,() = I_4
                        GOTO(I_6,i) = I_5
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```

```
Li: T→T*F, GOTO(I<sub>7</sub>,F) = closure({T→T*F .}) = I<sub>10</sub>
GOTO(I<sub>7</sub>,() = I<sub>8</sub>
GOTO(I<sub>7</sub>,() = I<sub>8</sub>
GOTO(I<sub>8</sub>,1) = closure({T→T*F .}) = I<sub>10</sub>
GOTO(I<sub>8</sub>,1) = I<sub>8</sub>

Li: F→(E), E→E+T
GOTO(I<sub>8</sub>,+) = I<sub>8</sub>

Lj: E→E+T, T→T.*F
GOTO(I<sub>9</sub>,*)= I<sub>7</sub>
GOTO(I<sub>10</sub>,所有符号) = Φ, GOTO(I<sub>11</sub>,所有符号) = Φ
```

```
(3) 构造DFA

M = (S, V, GOTO, So, Z)
S = {Ia, I1, I2, ..., Iu} = LR(0)
V = {+,*, i, (, ), E, T, F}
GOTO(Im, X) = In
So = Io
Z = S-{Io} = {I1, I2, ..., Iu}
```

