$LR(1) \subset LR(2)$: الف) نادرست

مثال:

$$S \rightarrow A1 B x \mid A2 B y$$

$$A1 \rightarrow a$$

$$A2 \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

این گرامر LR(2) است اما LR(2) نیست.

ب) درست است، به ازای هر گرامری LR(k)، یک گرامر LR(1) وجود دارد که نشان دهنده زبان یکسان است، اما این بدین معنی نیست که برای این دو گرامر، پارسرها یکسان هستند.

ج) درست است، الگوریتم $O(n^3)$ میتواند هر گرامری را در زمان $O(n^3)$ تجزیه کند.

د) نادرست است، به طور مثال گرامر زیر نامبهم است اما SLR(1) نیست

$$S \rightarrow L = R$$

$$S \rightarrow R$$

$$L \rightarrow * R$$

$$L \rightarrow id$$

$$R \rightarrow L$$

2

قدرت:

$$SLR(1) \le LALR(1) \le LR(1) \le LR(k)$$

پیچیدگی پیاده سازی و حافظه:

$$LR(k) \gg LR(1) \gg LALR(1) = SLR(1)$$

3

$$n_2 = n_3 < n_1$$

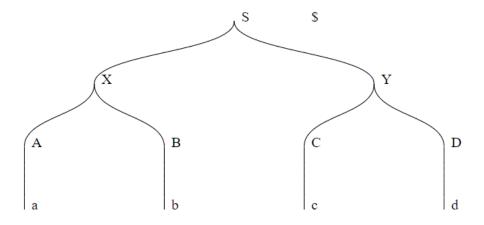
2n - 1

مثال: گرامر زیر را در نظر بگیرید

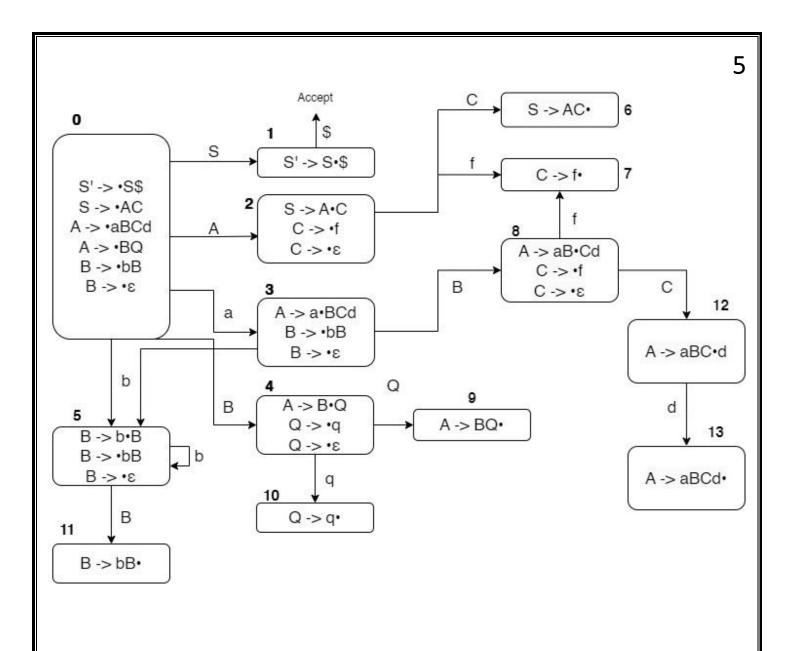
 $S \to XY$ $Y \to CD$ $X \to AB$ $D \to d$ $C \to c$ $B \to b$

 $A \rightarrow a$

برای تجزیه رشته abcd داریم

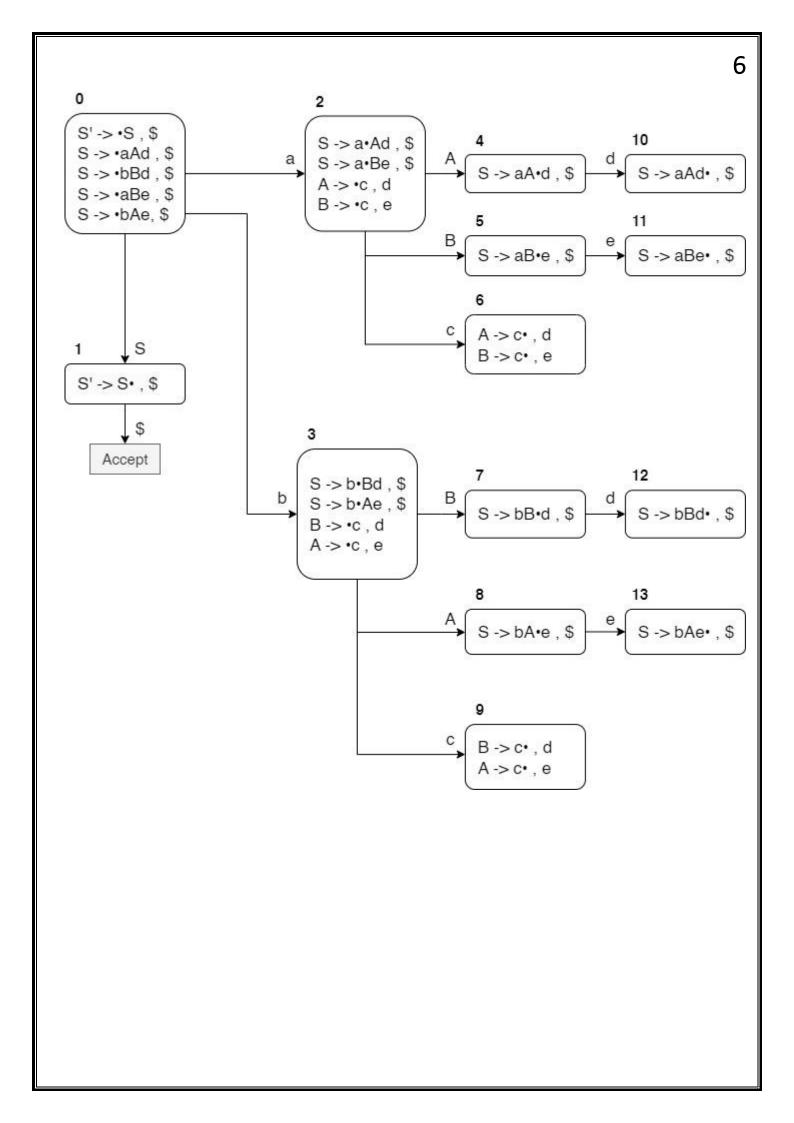


تعداد کاهش ها برابر ۷ است



State	ACTION								GC	OTO		Productions	
State	а	d	b	f	q	\$	s′	S	A	В	С	Q	FIOGUCCIONS
0	s3	r_5	s5	r_5	r_5	r_5		1	2	4			
1						acc							
2		r ₇		s7		r_7					6		
3		r_5	s5	r_5	r_5	r_5				8			0: S'->S
4				r ₉	s10	r ₉						9	1: S->A C 2: A->a B C d
5		r_5	s5	r_5	r_5	r_5				11			3: A->B Q
6						r_1							4: B->b B
7		r ₆				r ₆							5: B->ε
8		r_7		s7		r ₇					12		6: C->f
9				r ₃		r ₃							7: C->ε 8: Q->q
10				r ₈		r ₈							9: Q->ε
11		r ₄		r ₄	r ₄	r ₄							~ -
12		s13											
13				r_2		r_2							

Stack	Input	Action
0	abbdf\$	Shift 3
0 3	bbdf\$	Shift 5
0 3 5	bdf\$	Shift 5
0 3 5 5	df\$	Reduce 5 B->ε
0 3 5 5 11	df\$	Reduce 4 B->b B
0 3 5 11	df\$	Reduce 4 B->b B
0 3 8	df\$	Reduce 7 C->ε
0 3 8 12	df\$	Shift 13
0 3 8 12 13	f \$	Reduce 2 A->a B C d
0 2	f \$	Shift 7
0 2 7	\$	Reduce 6 C->f
0 2 6	\$	Reduce 1 S->A C
0 1	\$	ACCEPT

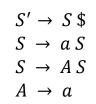


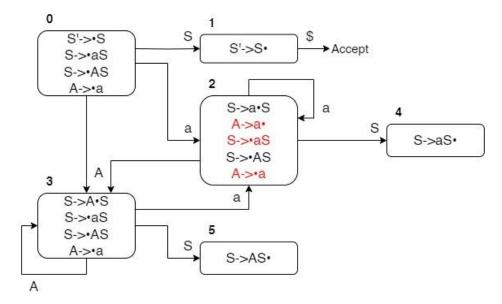
0+-+-			rion			GOTO				Productions	
State	a	d	b	е	С	\$	s'	s	A	В	Productions
0	s2		s3					1			_
1						acc					
2					s6				4	5	
3					s9				8	7	0. 01.50
4		s10									0: S'->S
5				s11							1: S->a A d 2: S->b B d
6		r_5		r ₆							3: S->a B e
7		s12									3. S->a B e 4: S->b A e
8				s13							5: A->c
9		r ₆		r_5							6: B->c
10						r_1					0. B /C
11						r ₃					
12						r ₂					
13						r ₄					

ج) حالات 6 و 9

د) خیر، کانفلیکت بین r5 و r6 برای سمبلهای d و e







کانفلیکت در استیت 2

ب)

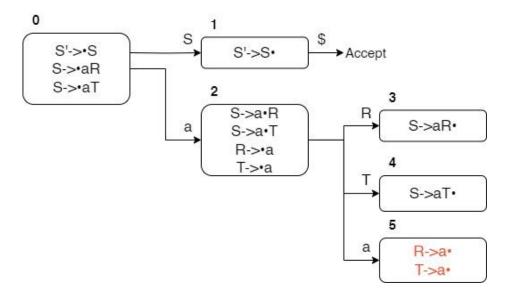
$$S' \rightarrow S \$$$

$$S \rightarrow a R$$

$$S \rightarrow a T$$

$$T \rightarrow a$$

$$R \rightarrow a$$

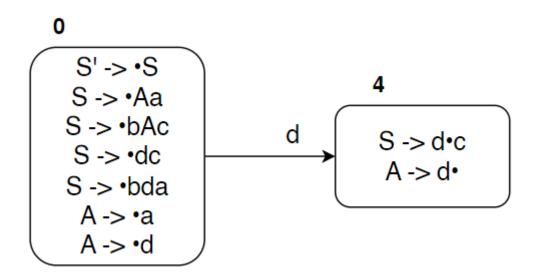


کانفلیکت در استیت 5

Skipping state diagram, we'll have the following table for LALR(1), which has no conflicts

State	Ī		ACTIO	NC		GOTO			Productions
State	a	b	С	d	\$	s'	S' S A		
0	S5	S3		S4			1	2	
1					acc				
2	S6								0. 01.50
3	S5			S8				7	0: S'->S
4	r ₆		S9						1: S->A a 2: S->b A c
5	r_5		r_5						
6					r_1				3: S->d c 4: S->b d a
7			S10						5: A->a
8	S11		r ₆						6: A->d
9					r ₃				0. A 7u
10					r ₂				
11					r ₄				

But with a portion of the SLR(1) state diagram and the FOLLOW of A & S equal to $\{b,d,a\}$, we can see that there's a shift-reduce conflict in $state\ 4$, which indicates that this grammar is not SLR(1)



الف)

terminals: (,) a b \$ non terminals: S' S A start symbol: S'

Starting with an empty set of production rules

Based on GOTO(0,S) = 1 and accept in state 1, we can fill the first production rule

Based on GOTO(0,A)=3, we know that one of the productions start with A and since there is only r2 with length 1 in state 3, the whole production is found

$$S' \to S$$

$$S \to$$

$$S \to A$$

$$A \to$$

$$A \to$$

Now, let's find three productions starting from state 0, then we'll assign the productions to non-terminals based on the length

Based on states $\{0,6,8,9,10\}$ and their GOTO, ACTION, shifts and reductions, we have (A,S)

Based on states $\{0, 4, 7\}$, we have

a S

based on states $\{0, 5\}$, we have

b

which will give the final grammar

$$S' \to S$$

$$S \to (A,S)$$

$$S \to A$$

$$A \to a S$$

$$A \to b$$

ب)

Stack	Input	Action
0	(aab,b)\$	Shift 2
0 2	aab,b)\$	Shift 4
0 2 4	ab, b) \$	Shift 4
0 2 4 4	b , b) \$	Shift 5
0 2 4 4 5	, b) \$	Reduce 4 A->b
0 2 4 4 3	, b) \$	Reduce 2 S->A
0 2 4 4 7	, b) \$	Reduce 3 A->aS
0 2 4 3	, b) \$	Reduce 2 S->A
0 2 4 7	, b) \$	Reduce 3 A->aS
0 2 6	, b) \$	Shift 8
0 2 6 8	b) \$	Shift 5
0 2 6 8 5) \$	Reduce 4 A->b
0 2 5 8 3) \$	Reduce 2 S->A
0 2 5 8 9) \$	Shift 10
0 2 5 8 9 10	\$	Reduce 1 S->(A,S)
0 1	\$	Accept