

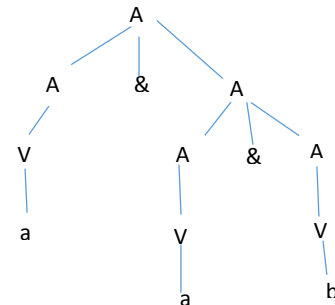
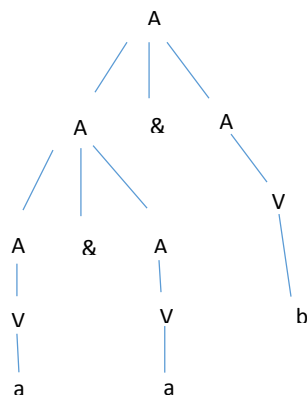
Lab 2 Write Up

2.

a.
$$\frac{}{a \in VObjects} \quad \frac{}{b \in VObjects}$$

$$\frac{\frac{A_1 \in AObjects \quad A_2 \in AObjects}{A_1 \& A_2 \in AObjects} \quad \frac{V \in VObjects}{V \in AObjects}}$$

b. "a & a & b"



c. S cab either be a string of one or more a's, a null terminated string of zero or more b's, or a string of one or more c's. $\rightarrow a^* | b^* \epsilon | c^*$

d.

i. "baab" \rightarrow Yes

$$\frac{\frac{b \in AObjects}{b \in SObjects} \quad \frac{a \in BObjects}{a \in SObjects} \quad \frac{b \in SObjects}{b \in SObjects}}{baab \in SObjects}$$

ii. No

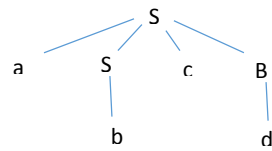
iii. No

iv. "bbaab" \rightarrow Yes

$$\frac{\frac{b \in AObjects \quad b \in AObjects}{bb \in AObjects} \quad \frac{a \in BObjects}{a \in SObjects} \quad \frac{b \in SObjects}{b \in SObjects}}{bbaab \in SObjects}$$

e.

i. "abcd" → Yes

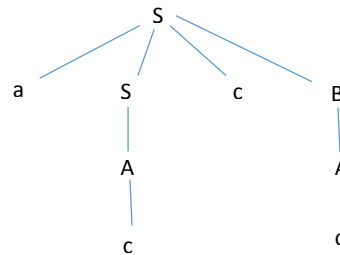


ii. No

iii. No

iv. No

v. "accc" → Yes



3.

a.

i. The first grammar is a left most expansion of an unambiguous grammar where operator precedence doesn't matter and terminates on an operand.

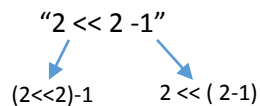
Operand*(operator operand)*

The second grammar is a right most expansion of an unambiguous grammar where operator precedence doesn't matter and terminates on a NULL.

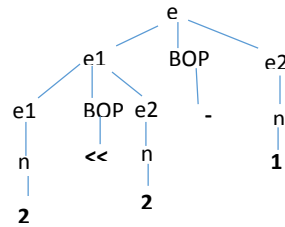
Operand*(operator operand)*

ii. They generate the same expressions since both require at least one operand, followed by one or more pairings of operator operand expressions, terminating on an operand.

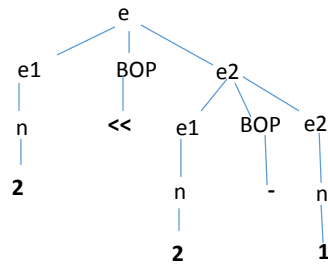
b.



"(2 << 2) - 1" :



"2 << (2 - 1)":



The expression evaluated to 4, therefore the correct expression would be "2 << (2 - 1)", or the second syntax tree. Since 2 << 1 = 4, this implies that "2 - 1" is evaluated first, or "-" has higher precedence to "<<".

- c. $E ::= 0.Z \mid -0.CG \mid -A.CG \mid -B.ZG \mid A.CG \mid B.ZG \mid B.ZG \mid 0.CG \mid .Z$
 $A ::= An \mid n \mid \epsilon \mid nZA$
 $Z ::= Z0 \mid 0$
 $C ::= ZC \mid n \mid nC \mid CZ \mid nZ$
 $B ::= BZ \mid n \mid nC \mid CZ \mid nZ$
 $G ::= EB \mid \epsilon$
 $n ::= 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9$