编译原理 第三次作业

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4.4.1

无左公因子,消除左递归后得到:

- bexpr \rightarrow bterm bexpr'
- bexpr' o or bterm bexpr' | ϵ
- bterm \rightarrow bfactor bterm'
- bterm' \rightarrow and bfactor bterm' | ϵ
- bfactor \rightarrow not bfactor | (bexpr) | true | false

First(bexpr) = First(bterm) = First(bfactor) = $\{not, (true, false)\}$ First(bexpr') = $\{or, \epsilon\}$

First(bterm) = $\{$ and, $\epsilon \}$

Follow(bexpr) = Follow(bexpr') = {), \$ } Follow(bterm) = Follow(bterm') = { or, \$ }

Follow(bfactor) = { and, \$ }

预测分析表:

非终结 符号	输入符号							
	and	or	not	()	true	false	\$
bexpr			bexpr -> bterm bexpr'	bexpr -> bterm bexpr'		bexpr -> bterm bexpr'	bexpr -> bterm bexpr'	
bexpr'		bexpr' -> or bterm bexpr'			bexpr' -> ε			bexpr' -> ε
bterm			bterm -> bfactor bterm'	bterm -> bfactor bterm'		bterm -> bfactor bterm'	bterm -> bfactor bterm'	
bterm'		bterm' -> and bfactor bterm'			bterm' -> ε			bterm' -> ε
bfactor			bfactor -> not bfactor	bfactor -> (bexpr)		bfactor -> true	bfactor -> false	

4.4.4

- First(S) = { (, ϵ }
- FollowS(S) = {), \$ }

4.4.5

1. 对于这个带回溯的递归下降分析器,

它每一次发现错误后回溯所消去的a的数量为2,4,8.....

即 2^n , 那么只有在a的个数为 $\{a^{2^n}|n\geq 1\}$ 时,

假设为k,则他的预测a的个数为 $2^k-2^i,i=1,2,3...,$

当i等于k-1时匹配成功。

而对于六来说,只有3才能匹配,但是他不会经历这个情况。

2. 他识别 $\{a^{2^n}|n \geq 1\}$ 的情况

4.5.2

 $S \Rightarrow S S + \Rightarrow S S S + + \Rightarrow S S A + + \Rightarrow S S S * A + +$ $\Rightarrow S S A * A + + \Rightarrow S A A * A + + \Rightarrow A A A * A + +$