#### **P6**

- $(1)L(G_6) = \{s_1s_2...s_i... \mid s_i \in [0,9]\}$ , 即 0-9 构成数字串的集合。
- (2) 最左推导:  $N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow NDD \Rightarrow NDDD \Rightarrow DDDD \Rightarrow 01DD \Rightarrow 012D \Rightarrow 012D$

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow DD \Rightarrow 3D \Rightarrow 34$$

$$N\Rightarrow ND\Rightarrow NDD\Rightarrow DDD\Rightarrow 5DD\Rightarrow 56D\Rightarrow 568$$

最右推导: 
$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow N7 \Rightarrow ND7 \Rightarrow N27 \Rightarrow ND27 \Rightarrow N127 \Rightarrow D127 \Rightarrow 0127$$

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow N4 \Rightarrow D4 \Rightarrow 34$$

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow N8 \Rightarrow ND8 \Rightarrow N68 \Rightarrow D68 \Rightarrow 568$$

### **P7**

以 S 为开始符号的文法:

$$S \rightarrow A \mid -A$$

$$A \rightarrow BC \mid C$$

$$C \rightarrow 1 \mid 3 \mid 5 \mid 7 \mid 9$$

$$B \rightarrow BD \mid E$$

$$D \rightarrow 0 \mid E$$

$$E \rightarrow 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9$$

#### **P8**

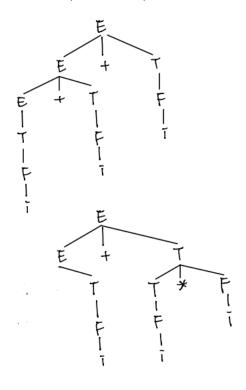
(1) 最左推导: 
$$E \Rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow T + T \Rightarrow F + T \Rightarrow i + T \Rightarrow i + T * F \Rightarrow i + F * F \Rightarrow i + i * F \Rightarrow i + i * i$$

$$E \Rightarrow T \Rightarrow T * F \Rightarrow F * F \Rightarrow i * F \Rightarrow i * (E) \Rightarrow i * (E+T) \Rightarrow i * (T * T) \Rightarrow i * (F+T) \Rightarrow i * (i+T) \Rightarrow i * (i+T$$

最右推导: 
$$E \Rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow E + T * F \Rightarrow E + T * i \Rightarrow E + F * i \Rightarrow E + i * i \Rightarrow T + i * i \Rightarrow F + i * i \Rightarrow i + i * i$$

 $E \Rightarrow T \Rightarrow T * F \Rightarrow T * (E) \Rightarrow T * (E+T) \Rightarrow T * (E+F) \Rightarrow T * (E+i) \Rightarrow T * (T+i) \Rightarrow T * (F+i) \Rightarrow T * (i+i) \Rightarrow F * (i+i) \Rightarrow i * (i+i)$ 

(2) i+i+i, i+i\*i, i-i-i 的语法树 (按最左推导):



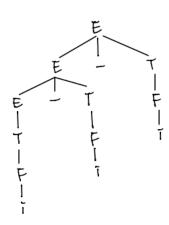


图 1: 语法树

## **P9**

对于 iiiei, 有两种不同的最左推导: 1)  $S \Rightarrow iS \Rightarrow iiSeS \Rightarrow iiieS \Rightarrow iiiei$  2) $S \Rightarrow iSeS \Rightarrow iiSeS \Rightarrow iiies \Rightarrow iiiei$  所以这个文法具有二义性。

# P10

可以发现原文法对于 ()()() 的最左推导有两种, 具有二义性:

$$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow ()S \Rightarrow ()SS \Rightarrow ()()S \Rightarrow ()()()$$

$$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow SSS \Rightarrow ()SS \Rightarrow ()()S \Rightarrow ()()()$$

发现对于括号序列的长度增长和 S 替换成 () 的先后顺序没有限制,可以进行如下改进:

$$S \rightarrow ST \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow () \mid (S)$$

## P11

L1:

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow ab \mid abA$$

$$B \rightarrow \epsilon \mid cB$$

L2:

$$S \ \to \ AB$$

$$A \rightarrow \epsilon \mid aA$$

$$B \rightarrow bc \mid bcB$$

L3:

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow \epsilon \mid abA$$

$$B \rightarrow \epsilon \mid abB$$

L4:

$$S \rightarrow 1S0 \mid A$$

$$A \rightarrow \epsilon \mid 0A1$$