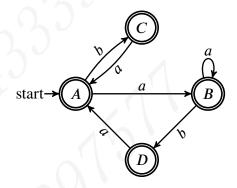
武汉大学计算机学院 2020 - 2021 学年第一学期 2018 级《编译原理》(期末考试参考答案 A)

-, (1)

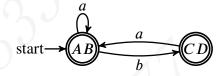
start
$$\longrightarrow 0$$
 $\longrightarrow 3$ $\longleftarrow 4$ $\longrightarrow 2$ $\longrightarrow 2$ $\longrightarrow 5$ $\longrightarrow 4$ $\longrightarrow 4$ $\longrightarrow 2$ $\longrightarrow 1$

(2)

$$A = \{0, 1, 2, 5\}, B = \{1, 2, 5\}, C = \{3, 4\}, D = \{4\}.$$
状态转换图为:



(3) 最小 DFA 如下所示:



- (4) 无连续的 b.
- (5) $(b \mid \varepsilon)(a \mid ab)^*$.
- 二、 (1) 语句"¬(a→a)"的最左推导如下:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
F & \Longrightarrow & \neg F \\
& \Longrightarrow & \neg (F) \\
& \Longrightarrow & \neg (F \rightarrow F)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& \Longrightarrow & \neg (a \rightarrow F) \\
& \Longrightarrow & \neg (a \rightarrow a)
\end{array}$$

(2) 消除左递归和左公因子后的文法如下:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \rightarrow & \neg FF' \mid \operatorname{a} F' \mid (F) \, F' \\ F' & \rightarrow & \rightarrow F \, F' \mid \varepsilon \end{array}$$

(3)

非终结符	First	Follow	
F	a, (, ¬	→ ,), \$	
F'	→, ε	→ ,), \$	

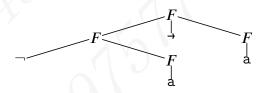
(4) LL(1) 分析表如下所示

	a		→	()	\$
\boldsymbol{F}	$F o \mathtt{a} F'$	F o eg F F'		$F \rightarrow (F)F'$		
F'		40	$F' \rightarrow \rightarrow FF' \mid \varepsilon$		$F' o \varepsilon$	$F' \to \varepsilon$

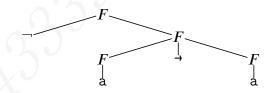
(5) 语句"¬(a→a)"的分析过程如下所示:

剩余串	分析栈	分析动作
¬(a→a)\$	F\$	$F \rightarrow \neg FF'$
¬(a→a)\$	$\neg FF'$ \$	match-advance
(a→a)\$	FF'\$	$F \rightarrow (F)F'$
(a→a)\$	(F)F'F'\$	match-advance
a→a)\$	F)F'F'\$	$F o \mathtt{a} F'$
a→a)\$	$\mathtt{a}F')F'F'\$$	match-advance
→a)\$	F')F'F'\$	$F' \rightarrow \rightarrow FF'$
→a)\$	$\rightarrow FF')F'F'$ \$	match-advance
a)\$	FF')F'F'\$	$F o \mathtt{a} F'$
a)\$	a $F'F')F'F'$ \$	match-advance
)\$	F'F')F'F'\$	$F' \to \varepsilon$
)\$	F')F'F'\$	$F' o \varepsilon$
)\$)F'F'\$	match-advance
\$	F'F'\$	$F' \to \varepsilon$
\$	F'\$	$F' o \varepsilon$
\$	\$	分析成功

三、 (1) 语句"¬a→a"的两棵不同的语法树为: 语法树 1:



语法树 2:



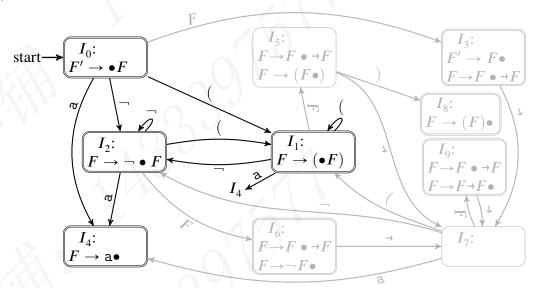
(2) 无二义文法:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \rightarrow & N \rightarrow F \mid N \\ N & \rightarrow & \neg N \mid A \\ A & \rightarrow & (F) \mid \mathbf{a} \end{array}$$

四、(1) 状态 I_7 的 LR(0) 项目集为

$$\begin{split} & \overline{\{\,F \to F \to \bullet \,F\,\}} \\ = & \{\,F \to F \to \bullet \,F, \,\, F \to \bullet F \to F, \,\, F \to \bullet \neg F, \,\, F \to \bullet (F), \,\, F \to \bullet \,\mathsf{a}\,\}. \end{split}$$

(2) 仅由终结符号组成的活前缀对应的前缀 DFA 为:



其对应的正则表达式为: (-|()*a?.

(3) $Follow(F) = \{ \rightarrow, \}, \$ \}$. 状态 I_6 和状态 I_9 面对 '→' 有移进/归约冲突. 分析 表如下所示:

X	action			goto			
状态	a	_	→	(\$	F
0	s4	s2	A \	s1	\		3
1	s4	s2		s1			5
2	s4	s2		s1			6
3			s7			acc	
4	1		r4		r4	r4	
5	40		s7		s8		
6			r2		r2	r2	
7	s4	s2		s1			9
8			r3		r3	r3	
9			s7		r1	r1	

(4) 语句"¬a→a"的分析过程如下所示:

剩余串	分析栈	分析动作
¬а→а\$	0	shift
a→a\$	0-2	shift
→a\$	0¬2a4	reduce $F \rightarrow a$

→a\$	$0 \neg 2F6$	reduce $F \to \neg F$
→a\$	0F3	shift
a\$	0 <i>F</i> 3→7	shift
\$	0F3→7a4	reduce $F \rightarrow a$
\$	0 <i>F</i> 3→7 <i>F</i> 9	reduce $F \to F \to F$
\$	0 <i>F</i> 3	reduce 分析成功

五、(1)

$$rac{
 f + 式}{F o F_1 o F_2}$$
 if $(F.\text{is_neg} == \text{True})$ then
$$F.\text{nnf} = "(" + F_1.\text{nnf} + ") \wedge (" + F_2.\text{nnf} + ")"$$
else
$$F.\text{nnf} = F_1.\text{nnf} + " \vee " + F_2.\text{nnf}$$

$$F o \neg F_1 \qquad F.\text{nnf} = F_1.\text{nnf}$$

$$F o (F_1) \qquad F.\text{nnf} = F_1.\text{nnf}$$

$$F o a \qquad \text{if } (F.\text{is_neg} == \text{True}) \text{ then}$$

$$F.\text{nnf} = " \neg " + \text{a.lexeme}$$
else
$$F.\text{nnf} = \text{a.lexeme}$$

(2)
$$((A) \wedge (B) \vee C) \wedge (\neg D \vee E)$$

六、

七、char a[][8] = "Stay", "Safe", "From", "Covid" 把字符串保存在局部数组中,init(s) 初始化 s[i] 为指向局部数组的指针,造成dangling reference.而char *a[]= "Stay", "Safe", "From", "Covid" 初始化 a 为指向字符串常量的指针,不会产生 dangling reference.