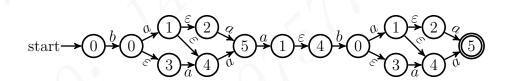
武汉大学计算机学院2009-2010学年第一学期 2007级《编译原理》参考答案

-, (1)

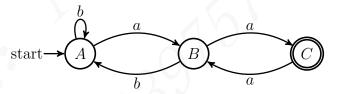


(2)

$$A = \{0,3\}$$

 $B = \{1,2,4\}$
 $C = \{5\}$

状态转换图为:



- (4) 以偶数(非零)个a结尾,且连续的b之间及第一个b之前一定是奇数个a,

二、(1)最右推导如下:

$$S \implies abA$$

$$\implies abSaa$$

$$\implies ababAaa$$

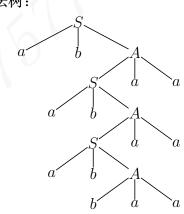
$$\implies ababSaaaa$$

$$\implies ababSaaaa$$

$$\implies abababAaaaa$$

$$\implies abababbaaaaaa$$

语法树:



- (2) $\{(ab)^n ba^{2n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}.$
- (3) First(S) = $\{a, b\}$; First(A) = $\{a, b\}$. Follow(S) = $\{a, \$\}$; Follow(A) = $\{a, \$\}$.

(4)

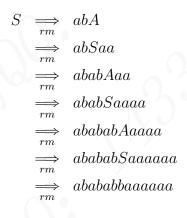
	a	b	\$
S	$S \to abA$		$S \to b$
A	$A \rightarrow Saa$	$A \rightarrow Saa A \rightarrow bba$	

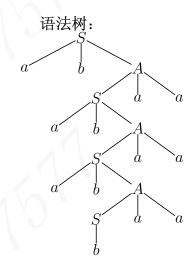
(5) 与G(S)等价的LL(1)文法:

$$S \rightarrow abSaa \mid b;$$

(6) 与(1)不同的语句abababaaaaaa的另一个最右推导和另一颗语法树为

最右推导如下:





由此文法G是二义文法,而二义文法一定不是LR(k)文法。 也可答LR(1)分析器在移进 $(ab)^nb$ 后进入状态 $\{\langle S \to b \bullet, a/\$ \rangle, \langle A \to b \bullet aa, a/\$ \rangle \}$,面对输入a可移进到状态 $\{\langle A \to ba \bullet a, a/\$ \rangle \}$,也可用产生式 $S \to b$ 归约,即有移进/归约冲突。

三、(1) 面对输入"id = id + id"有两个不同的最左推导。

推导1:

$$E \implies E + E$$

$$\implies E = E + E$$

$$\implies id = E + E$$

$$\implies id = id + E$$

$$\implies id = id + id$$

推导2:

$$E \implies E = E$$

$$\implies id = E$$

$$\implies id = E + E$$

$$\implies id = id + E$$

$$\implies id = id + id$$

(2)

$$E \rightarrow T = E \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T + F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow *F \mid id$$

四、(1) 识别活前缀的自动机在吃进 E + ** 之后到达状态 I_1 ,因此它是活前缀,其对应的有效项目集即是 I_2 所对应的项目集:

$$\overline{\{E \to * \bullet E\}} = \{E \to * \bullet E, E \to \bullet E = E, \\ E \to \bullet E + E, E \to \bullet * E, E \to \bullet id \}$$

识别活前缀的自动机在吃进 *E = E 之后到达状态 I_8 , 不能再接受任何非终结符,所对应的项目集:

$$\overline{\{E \to E = E \bullet, E \to E \bullet + E, E \to E \bullet = E\}}$$

$$= \{E \to E = E \bullet, E \to E \bullet + E, E \to E \bullet = E\}$$

- (2) 状态 I_3 , I_7 和 I_8 面对'='和'+'有移进/归约冲突。
- (3) $First(E) = \{id, *\}, Follow(E) = \{+, =, \$\}, SLR分析表如下所示:$

	action			goto		
状态	*	+	=	id	\$	E
0	s1			s3		2
1	s1			s3		4
2		s5	s6		acc	
3		r4	r4		r4	
4		r3	r3		r3	
5	s1			s3		7
6	s1)		s3		8
7		r1	r1		r1	
8		s5	s6		r2	

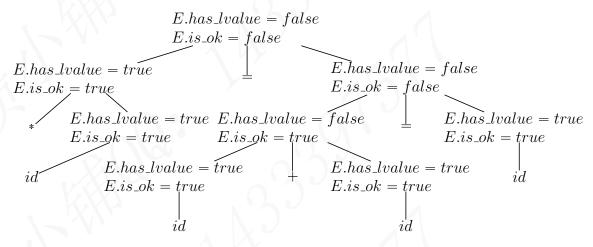
(4) "id = *id + id"的分析过程如下所示:

剩余串	分析栈	分析动作
id = *id + id\$	0	shift
=*id+id\$	0id3	reduce $E \to id$
=*id+id\$	0E2	shift
*id + id\$	0E2 = 6	shift
id + id\$	0E2 = 6 * 1	shift
+id\$	0E2 = 6 * 1id3	reduce $E \to id$
+id\$	0E2 = 6 * 1E4	reduce $E \to *E$
+id\$	0E2 = 6E8	shift
id\$	0E2 = 6E8 + 5	shift
\$	0E2 = 6E8 + 5id3	reduce $E \to id$
\$	0E2 = 6E8 + 5E7	reduce $E \to E + E$
\$	0E2 = 6E8	reduce $E \to E = E$
\$	0E2	分析成功

五、(1)

产生式	语义规则
$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2$	$E.has_lvalue = false$
	$E.is_ok = E_1.is_ok \land E_2.is_ok$
$E \to E_1 = E_2$	$E.has_lvalue = false$
	$E.is_ok = E_1.has_lvalue \land E_1.is_ok \land E_2.is_ok$
$E \to *E_1$	$E.has_lvalue = true$
	$E.is_ok = E_1.is_ok$
$E \rightarrow id$	$E.has_lvalue = true$
	$E.is_ok = true$

(2) *id = id + id = id的附注语法树:



六、

七、 程序在调用foo(a)后的内存格局如下(little endian):

address	memory	note
x	11	← a
x-4	22	← b
x-8	11	← 实参
x-12	ret add	
x-16	old fp	
x-20	x-8	← cp

这时指针cp指向实参的首地址,语句"*(cp - 2) -= 4;"将把地址x -16上的值减去4,即函数main()的frame pointer减少了4个字节的偏移量,这样foo()返回后恢复main()的运行环境时,其ebp寄存器就比调用foo()前少了4个字节,所以当main()在调用foo()之后通过ebp + offset访问a时,实际上是取得是比原a地址低4个字节上的值,即b,所以在main()中执行的语句"printf("a = $%d\n$ ", a);"输出a = 22.