武汉大学计算机学院2010-2011学年第一学期 2008级《编译原理》参考答案

-, (1)

 $\operatorname{start} \longrightarrow 0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\longrightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\longrightarrow} 3 \stackrel{b}{\longrightarrow} 0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\longrightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\longrightarrow} 3 \stackrel{b}{\longrightarrow} 0 \stackrel{a}{\longrightarrow} 1 \stackrel{b}{\longrightarrow} 4 \stackrel{a}{\longrightarrow} 5$

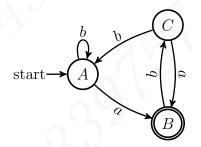
(2)

$$A = \{0,3,4\}$$

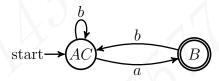
$$B = \{1,2,5\}$$

$$C = \{1,3,4\}$$

状态转换图为:



(3) 最小状态自动机如下:



- (4) 以a结尾,且没有连续的a.
- 二、(1)最左推导如下:

$$S \implies aAaBb$$

$$\implies aaAaBb$$

$$\implies aaaBb$$

$$\implies aaabBb$$

$$\implies aaabBb$$

$$\implies aaabb$$

(2) First(S) = { a, b }; First(A) = { ε, a }; First(B) = { ε, b }. Follow(S) = { \$ }; Follow(A) = { a }; Follow(B) = { b }.

(3)

	a	b	\$
S	$S \rightarrow aAaBb$	$S \to bBbAa$	
A	$A \to aA; A \to \varepsilon$		
B		$b \to bB; B \to \varepsilon$	

- (4) $r = aaa^*bb^*|bbb^*aa^* \ \vec{x}r = aa^*ab^*b|bb^*ba^*a$.
- (5) 与G(S)等价的LL(1)文法:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & A \mid D \\ A & \rightarrow & aaB \\ B & \rightarrow & aB \mid bC \\ C & \rightarrow & bC \mid \varepsilon \\ D & \rightarrow & bbE \\ E & \rightarrow & bE \mid aF \\ F & \rightarrow & aF \mid \varepsilon \end{array}$$

或与G(S)等价的LL(1)文法:

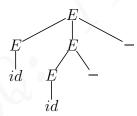
$$S \rightarrow aaAbB \mid bbBaA$$

$$A \rightarrow aA \mid \varepsilon$$

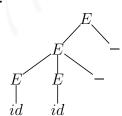
$$B \rightarrow bB \mid \varepsilon$$

- (6) SLR(1)分析器在移进a后进入状态 { $S \to a \bullet AaBb, A \to \bullet aA, A \to \bullet$ },面对输入a可移进到状态 { $A \to a \bullet A, A \to \bullet aA, A \to \bullet$ };而 $a \in Follow(A)$,所以也可以用产生式 $A \to \varepsilon$ 归约,即有移进/归约冲突。
- 三、(1) "id id -"的两颗不同的语法树:

语法树1:



语法树2:



(2)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \to & E - \mid M \\ M & \to & MM - \mid id \end{array}$$

四、(1) 识别活前缀的自动机在吃进 EEE+ 之后到达状态 I_4 ,不能再接受任何符号,因此 EEE+E 不是活前缀;而识别活前缀的自动机在吃进 EEEE 之后到达状态 I_2 ,所对应的LR(0)项目集即是其有效项目集:

- (2) $First(E) = \{ id \}, Follow(E) = \{ +, *, id, \$ \}.$
- (3) SLR分析表如下所示:

	A	action			goto	
Ì	状态	*	+	id	\$	E
Ì	0			s5		1
ĺ	1			s5	acc	2
Ì	2	s3	s4	s5		2
Ì	3	r2	r2	r2	r2	
Ì	4	r1	r1	r1	r1	
	5	r3	r3	r3	r3	

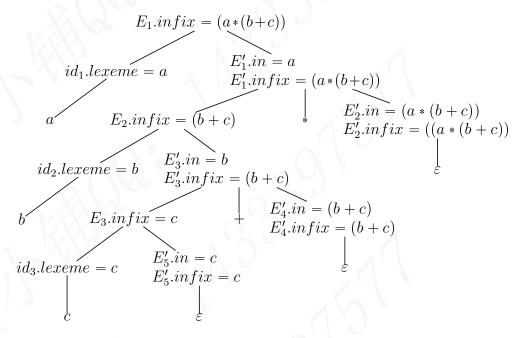
(4) "id id + id*"的分析过程如下所示:

剩余串	分析栈	分析动作
$id\ id\ id + id * \$$	0	shift
id + id * \$	0id5	reduce $E \to id$
id + id * \$	0E1	shift
+id*\$	0E1id5	reduce $E \to id$
+id*\$	0E1E2	shift
id * \$	0E1E2 + 4	reduce $E \to EE +$
id * \$	0E1	shift
*\$	0E1id5	reduce $E \to id$
*\$	0E1E2	shift
\$	0E1E2 * 3	reduce $E \to EE*$
\$	0E1	分析成功

五、(1)

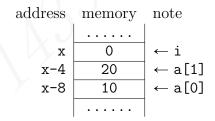
产生式	语义规则
$E \rightarrow id E'$	E.infix = E'.infix
	E'.in = id.lexeme
$E' \to E + E'_1$	$E'.infix = E'_1.infix$
	$E'_1.in = "(" + E'.in + " + " + E.infix + ")"$
$E' \to E * E'_1$	$E'.infix = E'_1.infix$
	$E'_1.in = "(" + E'.in + " * " + E.infix + ")"$
$E' \to \varepsilon$	E'.infix = E'.in

(2) "abc + *"的附注语法树:



六、

七、程序在调用foo()后的内存格局如下:



当for语句执行到i=2时,循环条件满足,这时数组已经越界,a[2]实际上是i的地址。语句"a[i] -= 3;"把i修改为-1,当程序执行到i++时,i又被修改为0.循环条件再次成立,如此反复,循环不能退出。