武汉大学计算机学院 2016 - 2017 学年第一学期 2014 级《编译原理》(A) 期末考试参考答案

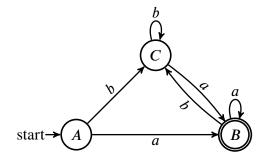
一、(1)

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

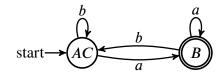
(2)

$$A = \{0,3,4\}, B = \{1,2\}, C = \{0,3,4,5\}.$$

状态转换图为:



(3) 最小 DFA 如下所示:



- (4) 由 a 和 b 且以 a 结尾的字符串.
- (5) (a | b)*a.
- 二、 (1) 语句 "()(())" 的最左推导如下:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} S & \Longrightarrow & SS & & \Longrightarrow & ()(S) \\ & \Longrightarrow & (S)S & & \Longrightarrow & ()((S)) \\ & \Longrightarrow & ()S & & \Longrightarrow & ()(()) \end{array}$$

(2) 消除左递归后的文法如下:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & S' \mid (S) \, S' \\ S' & \rightarrow & S \, S' \mid \varepsilon \end{array}$$

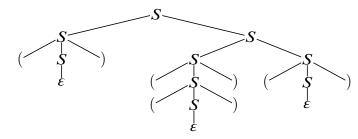
- (3) $\operatorname{First}(S) = \operatorname{First}(S') = \{ \varepsilon, (\}; \\ \operatorname{Follow}(S) = \operatorname{Follow}(S') = \{ \$, (,) \}.$
- (4) LL(1) 分析表如下所示:

	()	\$
S	$S \rightarrow (S)S' \mid S'$	$S \rightarrow S'$	$S \rightarrow S'$
S'	$S' o SS' \mid \varepsilon$	$S' \to SS' \mid \varepsilon$	$S' \to SS' \mid \varepsilon$

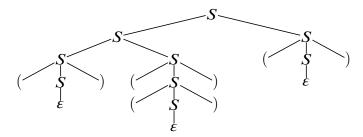
(5) 语句 "()()" 的分析过程如下所示:

剩余串	分析栈	分析动作
()()\$	<i>S</i> \$	$S \rightarrow (S)S'$
()()\$	(S)S'\$	match-advance
)()\$	S)S'\$	$S \to S'$
)()\$	S')S'\$	$S' \to \varepsilon$
)()\$) S '\$	match-advance
()\$	<i>S</i> '\$	$S' \to SS'$
()\$	<i>SS</i> '\$	$S \to (S)S'$
()\$	(S)S'S'\$	match-advance
)\$	S)S'S'\$	S o S'
)\$	S')S'S'\$	$S' o \varepsilon$
)\$) S'S' \$	match-advance
\$	<i>S'S'</i> \$	$S' o \varepsilon$
\$	<i>S</i> '\$	$S' o \varepsilon$
\$	\$	分析成功

三、 (1) 语句 "()(())()" 的两颗不同的语法树为: 语法树 1:



语法树 2:



(2) 无二义文法:

$$S \rightarrow S(S) \mid \varepsilon$$

四、 (1) 状态 I_3 的 LR(0) 项目集为

$$\overline{\{S \to S \bullet S, S \to (S \bullet)\}}
= \{S \to S \bullet S, S \to (S \bullet), S \to \bullet SS, S \to \bullet(S), S \to \bullet\}$$

- (2) 识别活前缀的 DFA 在识别正则式 $\underline{\underline{(*S_1^*)}}$ 所生成的串一定到达状态 I_2 , I_1 或 I_3 .
- (3) $Follow(S) = \{\$, (,)\}.$ 根据题三,左结合的活前缀只能是 $S(^*S?)$?, 故 SLR 分析表如下所示:

	action			goto
状态	()	\$	S
0	s1/r3	r3	r3	2
1	s1/r3	r3	r3	3
2	s1/r3	r3	acc/r3	4
3	s1/r3	s5/r3	r3	4
4	r1 /s1/r3	r1/r3	r1/r3	4
5	r2	r2	r2	

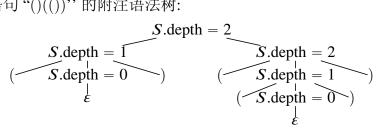
(4) 语句"()()"的分析过程如下所示:

剩余串	分析栈	分析动作
()()\$	0	shift
)()\$	0(1	reduce $S \to \varepsilon$
)()\$	0(1S3	shift
()\$	0(1 <i>S</i> 3)5	reduce $S \to (S)$
()\$	0.52	shfit
)\$	0S2(1	reduce $S \to \varepsilon$
)\$	0 <i>S</i> 2(1 <i>S</i> 3	shift
\$	0S2(1S3)5	reduce $S \to (S)$
\$	0 <i>S</i> 2 <i>S</i> 4	reduce $S \to SS$
\$	0.52	accept

五、(1)

$$rac{\dot{\mathcal{F}} \, \, \dot{\mathcal{E}} \, \, \dot{\mathcal{E}} \, \, \dot{\mathcal{M}} \, \, \dot{\mathcal{M}}}{S \to S_1 \, S_2} \quad \dot{\mathcal{S}}. \text{depth} = \max(S_1. \text{depth}, S_2. \text{depth})}{S \to (S_1)} \quad \dot{\mathcal{S}}. \text{depth} = S_1. \text{depth} + 1} \\ S \to \varepsilon \qquad \dot{\mathcal{S}}. \text{depth} = 0$$

(2) 试画出语句"()(())"的附注语法树:



六、

七、 调用 printf 时,实参反向逐一计值压栈. 因此首先调用 sum(),将返回值 15 先压栈,由于 sum()的副作用修改了全局变量 n为 0,再压 n进栈时,实际上是压 0进栈.