

第四章作业

1. 考虑下面文法 G_1 :

$$S \rightarrow a | \wedge | (T)$$

$$T \rightarrow T, S | S$$

(1) 消去 G_1 的左递归。然后, 对每个非终结符, 写出不带回溯的递归子程序。

(2) 经改写后的文法是否是 LL(1) 的? 给出它的预测分析表。

解: (1) 按 T (1)、 S (2) 排序, 应用算法:

$$i = 1, j \text{ 从 } 1 \text{ 至 } 0$$

$$T \rightarrow T, S | S$$

$$\text{消除直接左递归: } T \rightarrow ST'$$

$$T' \rightarrow , ST' | \varepsilon$$

$$i = 2, j \text{ 从 } 1 \text{ 至 } 1 \quad T \text{ 的产生式代入 } S \text{ 的产生式}$$

$$S \rightarrow a | \wedge | (ST') \quad \text{无直接左递归}$$

故得文法:

$$G_1(S):$$

$$S \rightarrow a | \wedge | (ST')$$

$$T' \rightarrow , ST' | \varepsilon$$

递归子程序:

procedure S:

begin

if $ch = 'a'$ or $ch = '\wedge'$ then read(ch);

else if $ch = '('$ then

begin read(ch); S; T';

if $ch = ')'$ then read(ch) else error

end

else error

end

procedure T':

begin

if $ch = ','$ then begin read(ch); $S; T'$; end
end

(2) 改写后的文法是 LL(1) 的, 预测分析表如下:

$G'(S)$:

$S \rightarrow a | \wedge | (ST')$

$T' \rightarrow , ST' | \varepsilon$

$FIRST(S) = \{a, \wedge, (\}$ $FIRST(T') = \{, , \varepsilon\}$

$FOLLOW(S) = FIRST(T') \setminus \{\varepsilon\} \cup FOLLOW(T') \cup \{\#\} = \{, , \wedge, \# \}$

$FOLLOW(T') = \{) \}$

预测分析表:

	a	\wedge	()	,	#
S	$S \rightarrow a$	$S \rightarrow \wedge$	$S \rightarrow (ST')$			
T'				$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T' \rightarrow , ST'$	

2. 对下面的文法 G:

$E \rightarrow TE'$

$E' \rightarrow + E | \varepsilon$

$T \rightarrow FT'$

$T' \rightarrow T | \varepsilon$

$F \rightarrow PF'$

$F' \rightarrow * F' | \varepsilon$

$P \rightarrow (E) | a | b | \wedge$

(1) 计算这个文法的每个非终结符的 FIRST 和 FOLLOW。

(2) 证明这个文法是 LL(1) 的。

(3) 构造它的预测分析表。

(4) 构造它的递归下降分析程序。

解: (1) $FIRST(E) = FIRST(T) \setminus \{\varepsilon\} = \{ (, a, b, \wedge \}$

$FIRST(E') = \{ +, \varepsilon \}$

$FIRST(T) = FIRST(F) \setminus \{\varepsilon\} = \{ (, a, b, \wedge \}$

$FIRST(T') = FIRST(T) \setminus \{\varepsilon\} \cup \{\varepsilon\} = \{ (, a, b, \wedge, \varepsilon \}$

$$\text{FIRST}(F) = \text{FIRST}(P) \setminus \{\varepsilon\} = \{ (, a, b, \wedge \}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(F') = \{\ast, \varepsilon\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(P) = \{ (, a, b, \wedge \}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(E) = \text{FOLLOW}(E') \cup \{), \# \} = \{), \# \}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(E') = \text{FOLLOW}(E) = \{), \# \}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(T) = \text{FIRST}(E') \setminus \{\varepsilon\} \cup \text{FOLLOW}(T') = \{ +,), \# \}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(T') = \text{FOLLOW}(T) = \{ +,), \# \}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(F) = \text{FIRST}(T') \setminus \{\varepsilon\} \cup \text{FOLLOW}(F') = \{ (, a, b, \wedge, +,), \# \}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(F') = \text{FOLLOW}(F) = \{ (, a, b, \wedge, +,), \# \}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(P) = \text{FIRST}(F') \setminus \{\varepsilon\} \cup \text{FOLLOW}(P) = \{ \ast, (, a, b, \wedge, +,), \# \}$$

(2) 易知文法消除了左递归,

考虑以下产生式:

$$E' \rightarrow +E \mid \varepsilon$$

$$T' \rightarrow T \mid \varepsilon$$

$$F' \rightarrow \ast F' \mid \varepsilon$$

$$P \rightarrow (E) \mid a \mid b \mid \wedge$$

$$\text{FIRST}(+E) \cap \text{FIRST}(\varepsilon) = \{+\} \cap \{\varepsilon\} = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}(E') \cap \text{FOLLOW}(E') = \{+, \varepsilon\} \cap \{), \# \} = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}(T) \cap \text{FIRST}(\varepsilon) = \{+,), \# \} \cap \{\varepsilon\} = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}(T') \cap \text{FOLLOW}(T') = \{ (, a, b, \wedge, \varepsilon \} \cap \{ +,), \# \} = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}(\ast F') \cap \text{FIRST}(\varepsilon) = \{\ast\} \cap \{\varepsilon\} = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}(F') \cap \text{FOLLOW}(F') = \{\ast, \varepsilon\} \cap \{ (, a, b, \wedge, +,), \# \} = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}((E)) \cap \text{FIRST}(a) \cap \text{FIRST}(b) \cap \text{FIRST}(\wedge)$$

$$= \{ (\} \cap \{ a \} \cap \{ b \} \cap \{ \wedge \} = \emptyset$$

即该文法每个终结符的产生式的候选首符集两两不相交
并且对于文法中每个非终结符A,若它存在某个候选首符集中
包含 ε , 则 $\text{FIRST}(A) \cap \text{FOLLOW}(A) = \emptyset$

故该文法为 LL(1) 文法.

(3) 预测分析表:

	+	*	^	()	a	b	#
E			$E \rightarrow TE'$	$E \rightarrow TE'$		$E \rightarrow TE'$	$E \rightarrow TE'$	
E'	$E' \rightarrow +E$				$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$			$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
T			$T \rightarrow FT'$	$T \rightarrow FT'$		$T \rightarrow FT'$	$T \rightarrow FT'$	
T'	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$		$T' \rightarrow T$	$T' \rightarrow T$	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T' \rightarrow T$	$T' \rightarrow T$	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
F			$F \rightarrow PF'$	$F \rightarrow PF'$		$F \rightarrow PF'$	$F \rightarrow PF'$	
F'	$F' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$F' \rightarrow *F'$	$F' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$F' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$F' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$F' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$F' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$F' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
P			$P \rightarrow \wedge$	$P \rightarrow (E)$		$P \rightarrow a$	$P \rightarrow b$	

(4) procedure E:

begin:

if $ch = '('$ or $ch = 'a'$ or $ch = 'b'$ or $ch = '\wedge'$
then begin T; E'; end

else error

end

procedure E':

begin:

if $ch = '+'$ then

begin read(ch); T; end

else if $ch \neq ')'$ and $ch \neq '#'$
then error

end

(, a , b , ^ .

procedure T:

begin:

if $ch = '('$ or $ch = 'a'$ or $ch = 'b'$ or $ch = '\wedge'$
then begin F; T'; end

else error

end

procedure T':

begin

if ch = '(' or ch = 'a' or ch = 'b' or ch = '^':
then T

else if ch != 't' and ch != ')' and ch != '#':
then error

end

procedure F:

begin

if ch = '(' or ch = 'a' or ch = 'b' or ch = '^':
then begin P; F'; end
else error

end

procedure F':

begin:

if ch = '*' then
begin read(ch); F' end

end

procedure P:

begin:

if ch = 'a' or ch = 'b' or ch = '^':
then read(ch);

else if ch = '(' then:

begin read(ch); E;

if ch = ')' then read(ch)

else error

end

else error

end

3. 下面文法中, 哪些是 LL(1) 的, 说明理由。

(1) $S \rightarrow ABc$

$A \rightarrow a| \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow b| \epsilon$

(2) $S \rightarrow Ab$

$A \rightarrow a| B| \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow b| \epsilon$

解: (1) 文法不包含左递归

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FIRST}(S) &= \text{FIRST}(A) \setminus \{\epsilon\} \cup \text{FIRST}(B) \setminus \{\epsilon\} \cup \{c\} \\ &= \{a, b, c\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(A) = \{a, \epsilon\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(B) = \{b, \epsilon\}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(S) = \{\#\}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(B) = \{c\}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(A) = \text{FIRST}(B) \setminus \{\epsilon\} = \{b, c\}$$

$$\text{又 } \text{FIRST}(a) \cap \text{FIRST}(\epsilon) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}(b) \cap \text{FIRST}(\epsilon) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}(A) \cap \text{FOLLOW}(A) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{FIRST}(B) \cap \text{FOLLOW}(B) = \emptyset$$

故文法满足全部三个条件, 故文法是 LL(1) 的.

(2) 文法不包含左递归

$$\text{FIRST}(S) = \text{FIRST}(A) \setminus \{\epsilon\} \cup \{b\} = \{a, b\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(A) = \{a, \epsilon\} \cup \text{FIRST}(B) \setminus \{\epsilon\} = \{a, b, \epsilon\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(B) = \{b, \epsilon\}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(S) = \{\#\}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(B) = \text{FOLLOW}(A) = \{b\}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(A) = \{b\}$$

对于 A, $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(A)$ 而 $\text{FIRST}(A) \cap \text{FOLLOW}(A) = \{b\} \neq \emptyset$, 不满足第三个条件, 故文法不是 LL(1) 的