

## 第二章

### **P-36-6**

(1) L (G) 是 0~9 组成的数字串;

(2) 最左推导:

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow NDD \Rightarrow NDDD \Rightarrow DDDD \Rightarrow 0DDD \Rightarrow 01DD \Rightarrow 012D \Rightarrow 0127$$

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow DD \Rightarrow 3D \Rightarrow 34$$

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow NDD \Rightarrow DDD \Rightarrow 5DD \Rightarrow 56D \Rightarrow 568$$

最右推导:

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow N7 \Rightarrow ND7 \Rightarrow N27 \Rightarrow ND27 \Rightarrow N127 \Rightarrow D127 \Rightarrow 0127$$

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow N4 \Rightarrow D4 \Rightarrow 34$$

$$N \Rightarrow ND \Rightarrow N8 \Rightarrow ND8 \Rightarrow N68 \Rightarrow D68 \Rightarrow 568$$

### **P-36-7**

G (S): (没有考虑正负符号问题)

$$S \rightarrow P|AP$$

$$P \rightarrow 1|3|5|7|9$$

$$A \rightarrow AD|N$$

$$N \rightarrow 2|4|6|8|P$$

$$D \rightarrow 0|N$$

或者: (1)  $S \rightarrow A B C | C$

$$A \rightarrow 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9$$

$$B \rightarrow B A | B 0 | \epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9$$

### **P-36-8**

$$G (E): E \rightarrow T|E+T|E-T$$

$$T \rightarrow F|T*F|T/F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) | i$$

最左推导:

$$E \Rightarrow E+T \Rightarrow T+T \Rightarrow F+T \Rightarrow i+T \Rightarrow i+T*F \Rightarrow i+F*F \Rightarrow i+i*F \Rightarrow i+i*i$$

$$E \Rightarrow T \Rightarrow T*F \Rightarrow F*F \Rightarrow i*F \Rightarrow i*(E) \Rightarrow i*(E+T) \Rightarrow i*(T+T) \Rightarrow i*(F+T) \Rightarrow i*(i+T) \Rightarrow i*(i+F) \Rightarrow i*(i+i)$$

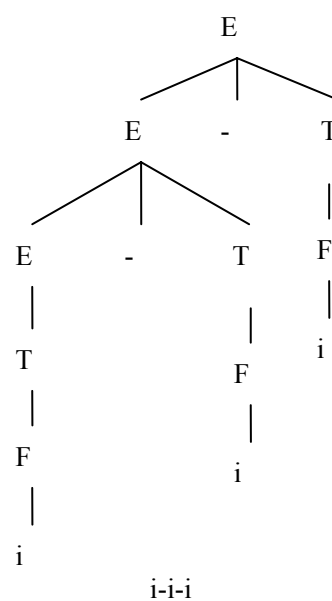
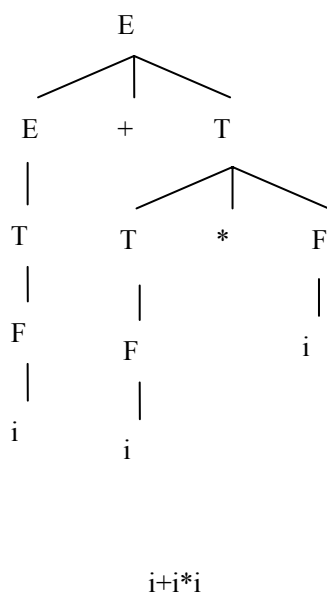
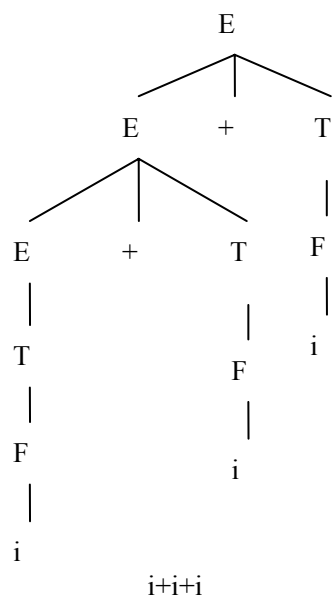
最右推导:

$$E \Rightarrow E+T \Rightarrow E+T*F \Rightarrow E+T*i \Rightarrow E+F*i \Rightarrow E+i*i \Rightarrow T+i*i \Rightarrow F+i*i \Rightarrow i+i*i$$

$$E \Rightarrow T \Rightarrow T*F \Rightarrow T*(E) \Rightarrow T*(E+T) \Rightarrow T*(E+F) \Rightarrow T*(E+i) \Rightarrow T*(T+i) \Rightarrow T*(F+i) \Rightarrow T*(i+i)$$

$$\Rightarrow F*(i+i) \Rightarrow i*(i+i)$$

语法树：



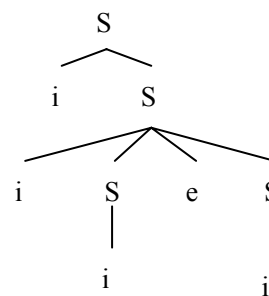
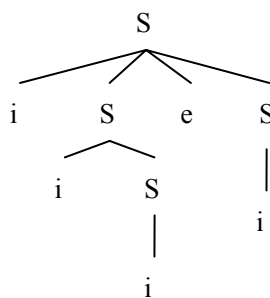
### P-36-9

句子:  $iiiei$  有两个语法树：

$S \Rightarrow iSeS \Rightarrow iSei \Rightarrow iiSei \Rightarrow iiiei$

$S \Rightarrow iS \Rightarrow iiSeS \Rightarrow iiSei \Rightarrow iiiei$

因此  $iiiei$  是二义性句子，因此该文法是二义性的。



### P-36-10

$S \rightarrow TS | T$

$T \rightarrow (S) | ()$

### P-36-11

L1:  $G(S)$ :  $S \rightarrow AC$

$A \rightarrow aAb | ab$

$C \rightarrow cC | \varepsilon$

L2:  $G(S)$ :  $S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow aA | \varepsilon$

$B \rightarrow bBc | bc$

L3:  $G(S)$ :  $S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow aAb | \varepsilon$

$B \rightarrow aAb | \varepsilon$

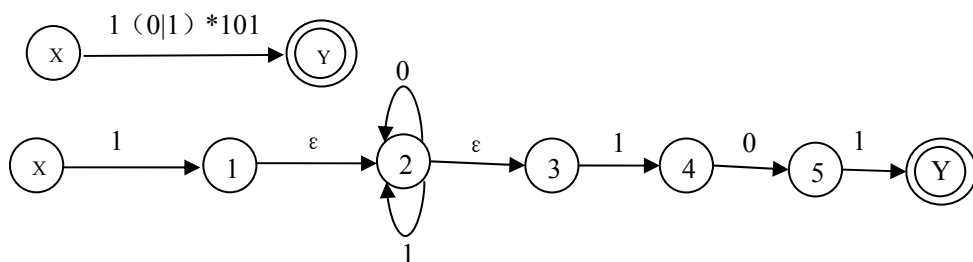
L4:  $G(S)$ :  $S \rightarrow 1S0 | A$

$A \rightarrow 0A1 | \varepsilon$

或者:  $S \rightarrow A | B \quad A \rightarrow 0A1 | \varepsilon \quad B \rightarrow 1B0 | A$

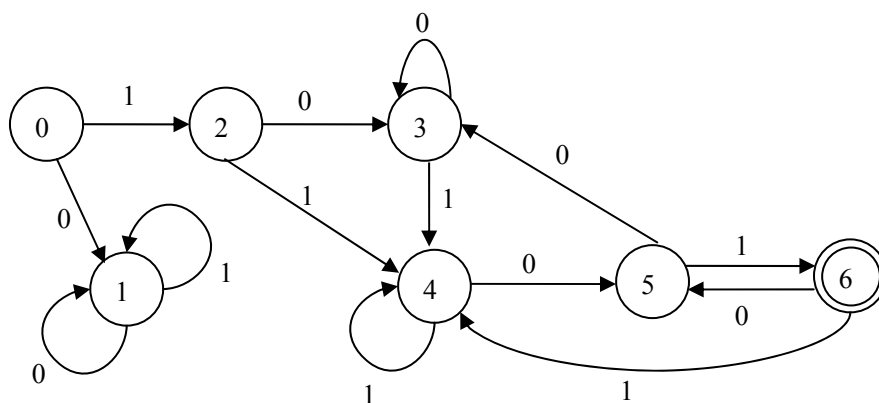
### 第三章

(1)



确定化:

	0	1
{X}	$\Phi$	{1, 2, 3}
$\Phi$	$\Phi$	$\Phi$
{1, 2, 3}	{2, 3}	{2, 3, 4}
{2, 3}	{2, 3}	{2, 3, 4}
{2, 3, 4}	{2, 3, 5}	{2, 3, 4}
{2, 3, 5}	{2, 3}	{2, 3, 4, Y}
{2, 3, 4, Y}	{2, 3, 5}	{2, 3, 4}



最小化: {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, {6}

{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}<sub>0</sub>={1, 3, 5}      {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}<sub>1</sub>={1, 2, 4, 6}

{0, 1, 2, 3, 4}, {5}, {6}

{0, 1, 2, 3, 4}<sub>0</sub>={1, 3, 5}

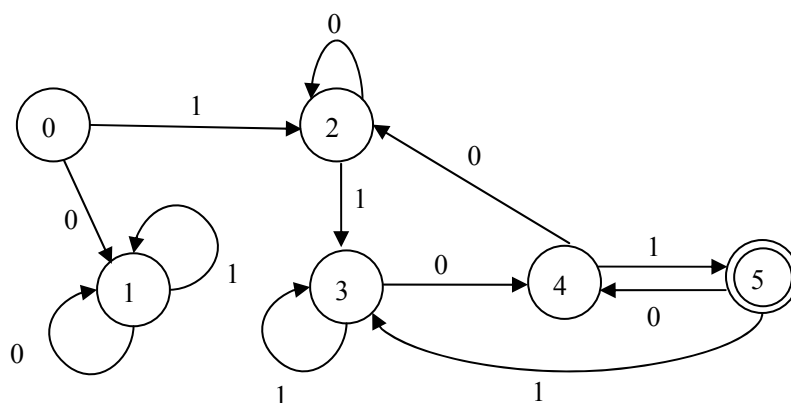
{0, 1, 2, 3}, {4}, {5}, {6}

{0, 1, 2, 3}<sub>0</sub>={1, 3}      {0, 1, 2, 3}<sub>1</sub>={1, 2, 4}

{0, 1}, {2, 3}, {4}, {5}, {6}

{0, 1}<sub>0</sub>={1}      {0, 1}<sub>1</sub>={1, 2}      {2, 3}<sub>0</sub>={3}      {2, 3}<sub>1</sub>={4}

{0}, {1}, {2, 3}, {4}, {5}, {6}



P64-8

(1)

$(0|1)^*01$

(2)

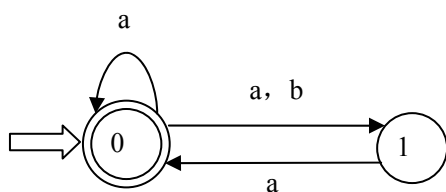
$(1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9)(0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9)^*(0|5) \mid (0|5)$

(3)

$0^*1(0|10^*1)^* \mid 1^*0(1|01^*0)^*$

P84-12

(a)

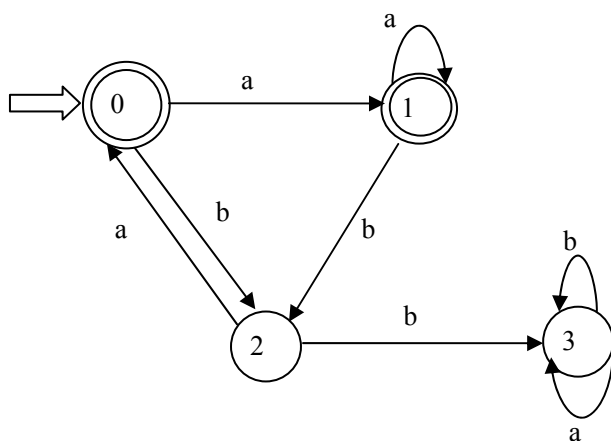


确定化:

	a	b
{0}	{0,1}	{1}
{0,1}	{0,1}	{1}
{1}	{0}	$\Phi$
$\Phi$	$\Phi$	$\Phi$

给状态编号:

	a	B
0	1	2
1	1	2
2	0	3
3	3	3



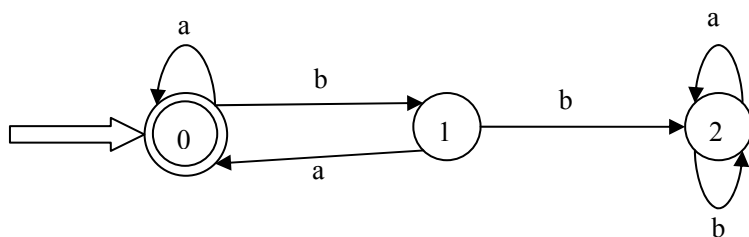
最小化:

$\{0, 1\} \quad \{2, 3\}$

$\{0, 1\}_a = \{1\}, \{0, 1\}_b = \{2\}$

$\{2, 3\}_a = \{0, 3\}, \{2, 3\}_b = \{3\}$

$\{0, 1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}$



(b)

已经确定化，只需最小化:

$\{0, 1\}, \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$\{0, 1\}_a = \{1\} \quad \{0, 1\}_b = \{2, 4\}$

$\{2, 3, 4, 5\}_a = \{1, 3, 0, 5\} \quad \{2, 3, 4, 5\}_b = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$

又:  $\{2, 4\}_a = \{1, 0\} \quad \{2, 4\}_b = \{3, 5\} \quad \{3, 5\}_a = \{3, 5\} \quad \{3, 5\}_b = \{2, 4\}$

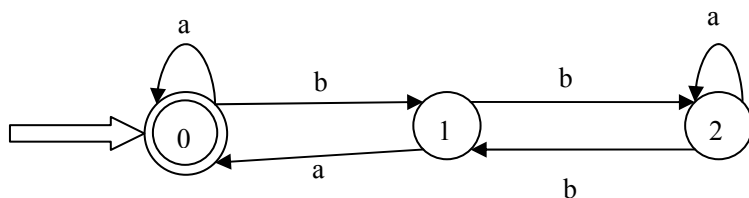
分划为:  $\{0, 1\}, \{2, 4\}, \{3, 5\}$

$\{0, 1\}_a = \{1\} \quad \{0, 1\}_b = \{2, 4\}$

$\{2, 4\}_a = \{1, 0\} \quad \{2, 4\}_b = \{3, 5\}$

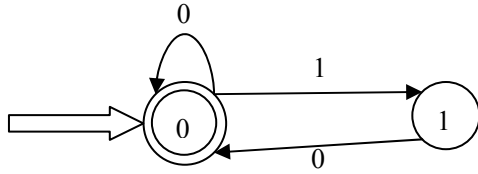
$\{3, 5\}_a = \{3, 5\} \quad \{3, 5\}_b = \{2, 4\}$

所以不能再分

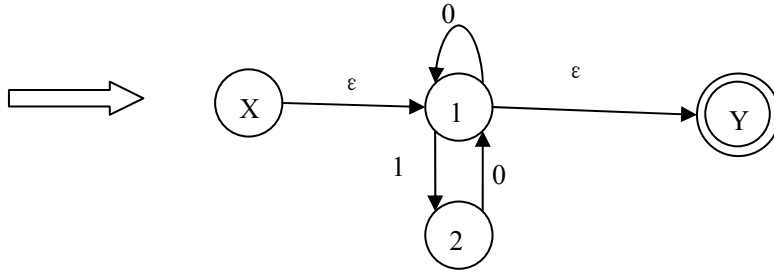


P64-14

正规式:  $(0|10)^*$



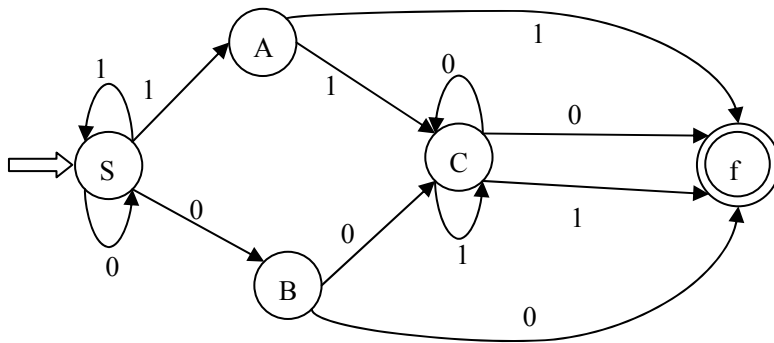
还可以:



然后再确定化, 最小化, 结果应该一样。

P65-15

首先构造 NFA:



则有:  $G(f) \quad f \rightarrow A1 | B0 | C1 | C0$

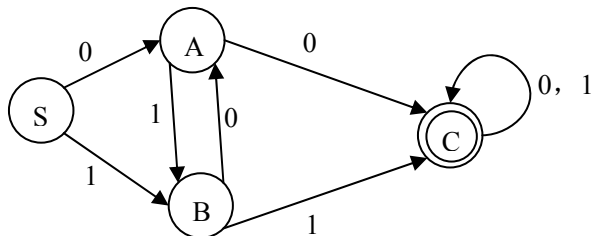
$C \rightarrow C0 | C1 | A1 | B0$

$A \rightarrow S1 | 1$

$B \rightarrow S0 | 0$

$S \rightarrow S0 | S1 | 0 | 1$

或者是确定化, 然后最小化:



$G(C) \quad C \rightarrow C0 | C1 | A0 | B1$

$A \rightarrow 0 | B0$

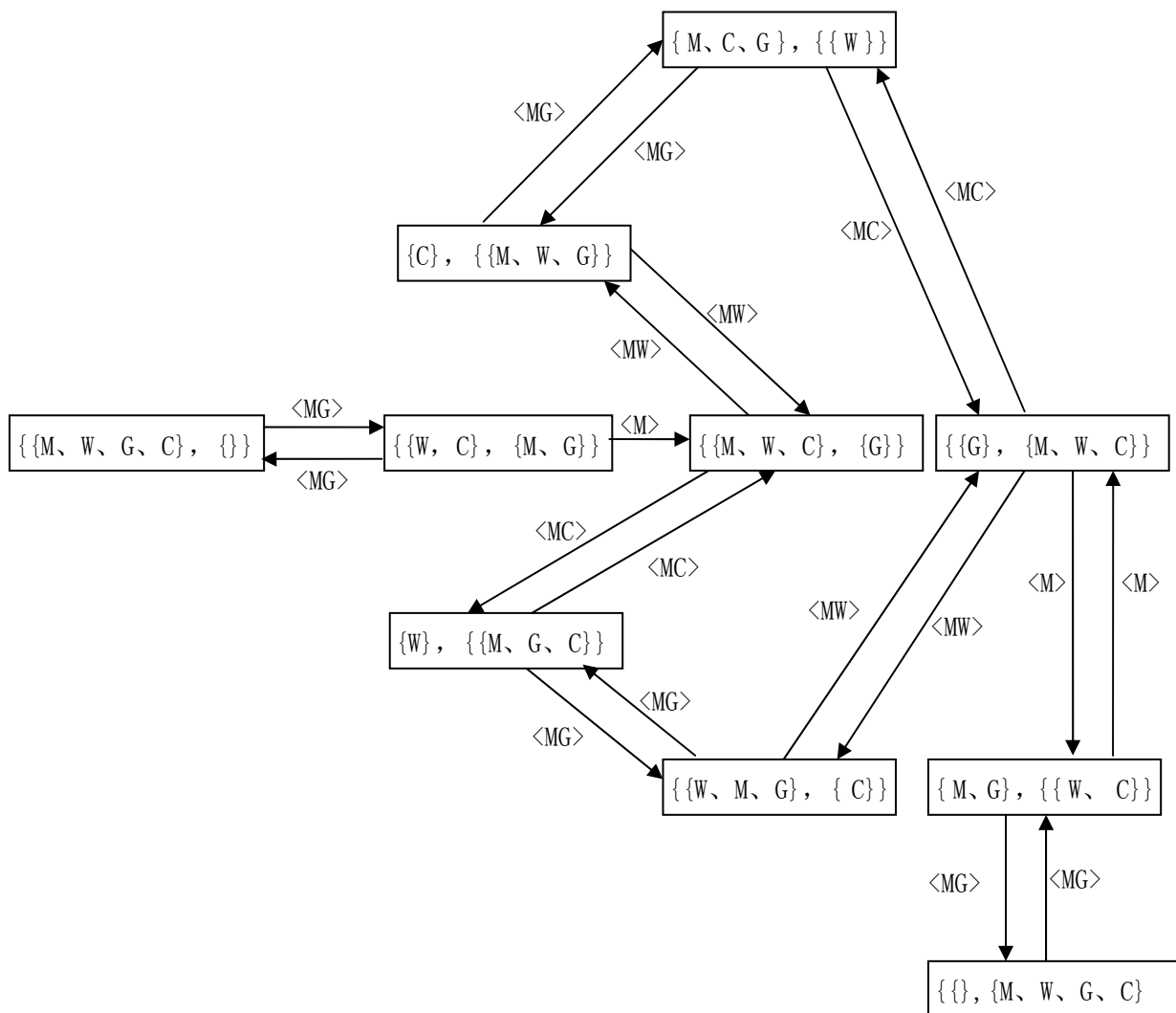
$B \rightarrow 1 | A1$

人、狼、羊、白菜：

$\{\{M, W, G, C\}, \{\}\}$  表示在左岸,  $\{\{\}, \{M, W, G, C\}\}$  在右岸, 将可能存在的状态中去掉不安全状态, 剩下:

$\{\{M, W, G, C\}, \{\}\}$ ,  $\{\{\}, \{M, W, G, C\}\}$ ,  $\{\{M, W, G\}, \{C\}\}$ ,  $\{\{M, W, C\}, \{G\}\}$ ,  
 $\{\{M, G, C\}, \{W\}\}$ ,  $\{\{C\}, \{M, W, G\}\}$ ,  $\{\{G\}, \{M, W, C\}\}$ ,  $\{\{W\}, \{M, G, C\}\}$ ,  
 $\{\{M, G\}, \{W, C\}\}$ ,  $\{\{W, C\}, \{M, G\}\}$

箭弧上的标记符:  $\langle M \rangle$ : 表示人单独过河、 $\langle MG \rangle$ : 表示人和羊过河、 $\langle MW \rangle$ : 表示人和狼过河、 $\langle MC \rangle$ : 表示人和白菜过河



## 第四章

P81-1

(1) 按照 T, S 的顺序消除左递归

$G' (S): S \rightarrow a | \Lambda | (T)$

$T \rightarrow ST'$

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

递归下降子程序:

procedure S:

begin

if sym = 'a' or sym = 'Λ'

then advance

else if sym = '('

then begin

advance; T;

if sym = ')' then advance;

else error;

end

else error

end

procedure T;

begin

S; T'

End

Procedure T' ;

Begin

If sym = ','

Then begin

Advance;

S; T'

End

End

其中: sym 为输入串指针所指的符号; advance 是把输入指针调至下一输入符号。

(2) 求 First 和 Follow 集合:

$\text{First}(S) = \{a, \Lambda, (\}$      $\text{First}(T) = \{a, \Lambda, (\}$      $\text{First}(T') = \{, , \epsilon\}$

$\text{Follow}(S) = \{, , ) , \#\}$      $\text{Follow}(T) = \{ ) \}$      $\text{Follow}(T') = \{ ) \}$

	a	Λ	(	)	,	#
S	$S \rightarrow a$	$S \rightarrow \Lambda$	$S \rightarrow (T)$			
T	$T \rightarrow ST'$	$T \rightarrow ST'$	$T \rightarrow ST'$			
T'				$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow , ST'$	



P81-2

文法:  $E \rightarrow TE' \quad E' \rightarrow +E \mid \varepsilon \quad T \rightarrow FT' \quad T' \rightarrow T \mid \varepsilon \quad F \rightarrow PF' \quad F' \rightarrow *F' \mid \varepsilon \quad P \rightarrow (E) \mid a \mid b \mid \wedge$   
(1)

$\text{First}(E) = \{ (, a, b, \wedge \}$        $\text{First}(E') = \{ +, \varepsilon \}$        $\text{First}(T) = \{ (, a, b, \wedge \}$   
 $\text{First}(T') = \{ (, a, b, \wedge, \varepsilon \}$        $\text{First}(F) = \{ (, a, b, \wedge \}$        $\text{First}(F') = \{ *, \varepsilon \}$   
 $\text{First}(P) = \{ (, a, b, \wedge \}$   
 $\text{Follow}(E) = \{ \#, ) \}$        $\text{Follow}(E') = \{ \#, ) \}$        $\text{Follow}(T) = \{ +, ), \# \}$   
 $\text{Follow}(T') = \{ +, ), \# \}$        $\text{Follow}(F) = \{ +, (, a, b, \wedge, ), \# \}$        $\text{Follow}(F') = \{ +, (, a, b, \wedge, ), \# \}$   
 $\text{Follow}(P) = \{ *, +, (, a, b, \wedge, ), \# \}$

(2) 文法无左递归, 考察  $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \varepsilon \quad T' \rightarrow T \mid \varepsilon \quad F' \rightarrow *F' \mid \varepsilon \quad P \rightarrow (E) \mid a \mid b \mid \wedge$

$E' \rightarrow +E \mid \varepsilon$ :  $\text{First}(E') = \{ +, \varepsilon \} \cap \text{Follow}(E') = \{ \#, ) \} = \Phi$

$T' \rightarrow T \mid \varepsilon$ :  $\text{First}(T') = \{ (, a, b, \wedge, \varepsilon \} \cap \text{Follow}(T') = \{ +, ), \# \} = \Phi$

$F' \rightarrow *F' \mid \varepsilon$ :  $\text{First}(F') = \{ *, \varepsilon \} \cap \text{Follow}(F') = \{ (, a, b, \wedge, ), \# \} = \Phi$

$P \rightarrow (E) \mid a \mid b \mid \wedge$ : 候选式终结首符集两两不相交

所以该文法为 LL(1) 文法。

(3) LL(1) 分析表

	+	*	(	)	a	b	$\wedge$	#
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'	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$		$T' \rightarrow T$	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T' \rightarrow T$	$T' \rightarrow T$	$T' \rightarrow T$	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
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			$P \rightarrow (E)$		$P \rightarrow a$	$P \rightarrow b$	$P \rightarrow \wedge$	

(4) 构造递归下降程序

Procedure E;

Begin

    If sym = '(' or sym = 'a' or sym = 'b' or sym = ' $\wedge$ '

        Then begin T; E' end

    Else error

End

Procedure E' ;

Begin

    If sym = '+'

        Then begin advance ; E end

    Else if sym <> ')' and sym <> '#' then error

End

Procedure T;

Begin

    If sym = '(' or sym = 'a' or sym = 'b' or sym = ' $\wedge$ '

        Then begin F; T' end

    Else error

End

```

Procedure T' ;
Begin if sym = ' ( ' or sym = 'a' or sym = 'b' or sym = '^'
      Then begin T;
      Else if sym = '*' then error
End

```

```

Procedure F;
Begin
  if sym = ' ( ' or sym = 'a' or sym = 'b' or sym = '^'
  Then begin P;F' end
  Else error
End

```

```

Procedure F'
Begin
  If sym = '*'
  Then begin advance ; F' end
End

```

```

Procedure P;
Begin
  If sym = 'a' or sym = 'b' or sym = '^'
  Then advance
  Else if sym = ' ( ' then
    Begin advance; E ;
    If sym = ')' then advance
    Else error
  End
  Else error

```

end

P81-3

解答：(1) 该文法不含左递归，计算 First 集合和 Follow 集合

$\text{Fisrt}(S) = \{a, b, c\}$        $\text{First}(A) = \{a, \epsilon\}$        $\text{First}(B) = \{b, \epsilon\}$

$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\#\}$        $\text{Follow}(A) = \{b, c\}$        $\text{Follow}(B) = \{c\}$

满足 LL(1) 文法的 3 个条件，所以是 LL(1) 文法；

(2) 该文法不含左递归，计算 First 集合和 Follow 集合

$\text{Fisrt}(S) = \{a, b\}$        $\text{First}(A) = \{a, b, \epsilon\}$        $\text{First}(B) = \{b, \epsilon\}$

$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\#\}$        $\text{Follow}(A) = \{b\}$        $\text{Follow}(B) = \{b\}$

考虑  $A \rightarrow a|B|\epsilon$ ,  $\text{Fisrt}(A)$  中含有  $\epsilon$ ，而  $\text{Fisrt}(A) \cap \text{Follow}(A) = \{b\}$ ，所以不是 LL(1) 文法；

(3) 该文法不含左递归，计算 First 集合和 Follow 集合

$\text{Fisrt}(S) = \{a, b, \epsilon\}$        $\text{First}(A) = \{a, \epsilon\}$        $\text{First}(B) = \{b, \epsilon\}$

$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\#\}$        $\text{Follow}(A) = \{a, b, \#\}$        $\text{Follow}(B) = \{a, b, \#\}$

考虑  $A \rightarrow a|\epsilon$ ,  $\text{Fisrt}(A)$  中含有  $\epsilon$ ，而  $\text{Fisrt}(A) \cap \text{Follow}(A) = \{a\}$ ，所以不是 LL(1) 文法；

(4) 是 LL(1) 文法

P82-4

文法:  $\text{Expr} \rightarrow -\text{Expr}$

$\text{Expr} \rightarrow (\text{Expr}) \mid \text{Var ExprTail}$

$\text{ExprTail} \rightarrow -\text{Expr} \mid \epsilon$

$\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{id VarTail}$

$\text{VarTail} \rightarrow (\text{Expr}) \mid \epsilon$

解答:  $\text{First}(\text{Expr}) = \{-, (, \text{id}\}$        $\text{First}(\text{Var}) = \{\text{id}\}$   
 $\text{First}(\text{ExprTail}) = \{-, \epsilon\}$        $\text{First}(\text{VarTail}) = \{(\epsilon)\}$   
 $\text{Follow}(\text{Expr}) = \{#, )\}$        $\text{Follow}(\text{Var}) = \{-, #, )\}$   
 $\text{Follow}(\text{ExprTail}) = \{#, )\}$        $\text{Follow}(\text{VarTail}) = \{-, #, )\}$

所以 LL(1) 分析表:

	-	id	(	)	#
Expr	$\text{Expr} \rightarrow -\text{Expr}$	$\text{Expr} \rightarrow \text{Var ExprTail}$	$\text{Expr} \rightarrow (\text{Expr})$		
ExprTail	$\text{ExprTail} \rightarrow -\text{Expr}$			$\text{ExprTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$	$\text{ExprTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$
Var		$\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{id VarTail}$			
VarTail	$\text{VarTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$		$\text{VarTail} \rightarrow (\text{Expr})$	$\text{VarTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$	$\text{VarTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$

分析 id—id((id))

分析栈	输入	所用产生式
#Expr	id—id((id)) #	
#ExprTail Var	id—id((id)) #	$\text{Expr} \rightarrow \text{Var ExprTail}$
#ExprTail VarTail id	id—id((id)) #	$\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{id VarTail}$
#ExprTail VarTail	--id((id)) #	
#ExprTail	--id((id)) #	$\text{VarTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$
#Expr-	--id((id)) #	$\text{ExprTail} \rightarrow -\text{Expr}$
#Expr	-id((id)) #	
#Expr-	-id((id)) #	$\text{Expr} \rightarrow -\text{Expr}$
#Expr	id((id)) #	
#ExprTail Var	id((id)) #	$\text{Expr} \rightarrow \text{Var ExprTail}$
#ExprTail VarTail id	id((id)) #	$\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{id VarTail}$
#ExprTail VarTail	((id)) #	
#ExprTail )Expr(	((id)) #	$\text{VarTail} \rightarrow (\text{Expr})$
#ExprTail )Expr	(id)) #	
#ExprTail ))Expr(	(id)) #	$\text{Expr} \rightarrow (\text{Expr})$
#ExprTail ))Expr	id)) #	
#ExprTail ))ExprTail Var	id)) #	$\text{Expr} \rightarrow \text{Var ExprTail}$
#ExprTail ))ExprTail VarTail id	id)) #	$\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{id VarTail}$
#ExprTail )) ExprTail VarTail	)) #	
#ExprTail )) ExprTail	)) #	$\text{VarTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$
#ExprTail ))	)) #	$\text{ExprTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$
#ExprTail )	) #	
#ExprTail	#	
#	#	$\text{ExprTail} \rightarrow \epsilon$

## 第五章

P133-1

$E \Rightarrow E+T \Rightarrow E+T * F$

短语:  $E+T * F$ ,  $T * F$

直接短语:  $T * F$

句柄:  $T * F$

P133-2

文法:  $S \rightarrow a | \wedge | (T)$

$T \rightarrow T, S | S$

(1) 最左推导:

$S \Rightarrow (T) \Rightarrow (T, S) \Rightarrow (S, S) \Rightarrow (a, S) \Rightarrow (a, (T)) \Rightarrow (a, (T, S)) \Rightarrow (a, (S, S)) \Rightarrow (a, (a, S)) \Rightarrow (a, (a, a))$

$S \Rightarrow (T, S) \Rightarrow (S, S) \Rightarrow ((T), S) \Rightarrow ((T, S), S) \Rightarrow ((T, S, S), S) \Rightarrow ((S, S, S), S) \Rightarrow (((T), S, S), S)$

$\Rightarrow (((T, S), S, S), S) \Rightarrow (((S, S), S, S), S) \Rightarrow (((a, S), S, S), S) \Rightarrow (((a, a), S, S), S) \Rightarrow (((a, a), \wedge, S), S)$

$\Rightarrow (((a, a), \wedge, (T)), S) \Rightarrow (((a, a), \wedge, (S)), S) \Rightarrow (((a, a), \wedge, (a)), S) \Rightarrow (((a, a), \wedge, (T)), a)$

最右推导:  $S \Rightarrow (T) \Rightarrow (T, S) \Rightarrow (T, (T)) \Rightarrow (T, (T, S)) \Rightarrow (T, (T, a)) \Rightarrow (T, (S, a))$

$\Rightarrow (T, (a, a)) \Rightarrow (S, (a, a)) \Rightarrow (a, (a, a))$

$S \Rightarrow (T, S) \Rightarrow (T, a) \Rightarrow (S, a) \Rightarrow ((T), a) \Rightarrow ((T, S), a) \Rightarrow ((T, (T)), a) \Rightarrow ((T, (S)), a)$

$\Rightarrow ((T, (a)), a) \Rightarrow ((T, S, (a)), a) \Rightarrow ((T, \wedge, (a)), a) \Rightarrow ((S, \wedge, (a)), a) \Rightarrow ((T), \wedge, (a)), a)$

$\Rightarrow (((T, S), \wedge, (a)), a) \Rightarrow (((T, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \Rightarrow (((S, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \Rightarrow (((a, a), \wedge, (a)), a)$

(2)

$((\underline{(a)}, \wedge, (a)), a)$

$((\underline{(S)}, \wedge, (a)), a)$

$((\underline{(T)}, \wedge, (a)), a)$

$((\underline{(T, S)}, \wedge, (a)), a)$

$((\underline{(T)}, \wedge, (a)), a)$

$((\underline{(S)}, \wedge, (a)), a)$

$((T, \wedge, (a)), a)$

$((\underline{T}, S, (a)), a)$

$((T, (\underline{a})), a)$

$((T, (\underline{S})), a)$

$((T, (\underline{(T)})), a)$

$((\underline{T}, S), a)$

$((\underline{(T)}), a)$

$(\underline{S}, a)$   
 $(T, \underline{a})$   
 $(T, \underline{S})$   
 $\underline{(T)}$   
 $S$

移进归约过程:

步骤	栈	输入串	动作
0	#	$((a, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	初始
1	# (	$((a, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	移进
2	# ((	$(a, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	移进
3	# (((	$A, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	移进
4	# ((a	$, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	移进
5	# (((S	$, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	归约
6	# (((T	$, a), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	归约
7	# (((T,	$A), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	移进
8	# (((T, a	$), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	移进
9	# (((T, S	$), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	归约
10	# (((T	$), \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	归约
11	# (((T)	$, \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	移进
12	# ((S	$, \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	归约
13	# ((T	$, \wedge, (a)), a) \#$	归约
14	# ((T,	$\wedge, (a)), a) \#$	移进
15	# ((T, $\wedge$	$, (a)), a) \#$	移进
16	# ((T, S	$, (a)), a) \#$	归约
17	# ((T	$, (a)), a) \#$	归约
18	# ((T,	$(a)), a) \#$	移进
19	# ((T, (	$a)), a) \#$	移进
20	# ((T, (a	$)), a) \#$	移进
21	# ((T, (S	$)), a) \#$	归约
22	# ((T, (T	$)), a) \#$	归约
23	# ((T, (T)	$), a) \#$	移进
24	# ((T, S	$), a) \#$	归约
25	# ((T	$), a) \#$	归约
26	# ((T)	$, a) \#$	移进
27	# (S	$, a) \#$	归约
28	# (T	$, a) \#$	归约
29	# (T,	$a) \#$	移进
30	# (T, a	$) \#$	移进
31	# (T, S	$) \#$	归约
32	# (T	$) \#$	归约
33	# (T)	$\#$	移进
34	#S	$\#$	归约

P133-3: 文法:  $G(S): S \rightarrow a \mid \wedge \mid (T) \quad T \rightarrow T, S \mid S$

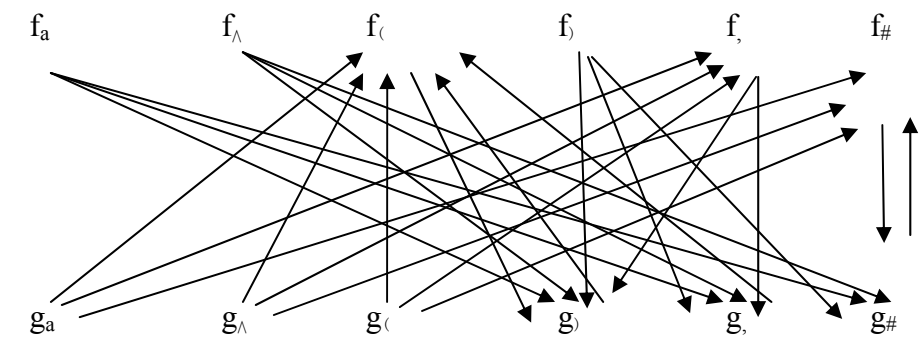
(1)  $FIRSTVT(S) = \{ a, \wedge, ( \}$       $FIRSTVT(T) = \{ ,, a, \wedge, ( \}$   
 $LASTVT(S) = \{ a, \wedge, ) \}$       $LASTVT(T) = \{ ,, a, \wedge, ) \}$

(2) 算符优先分析表

	a	$\wedge$	(	)	,	#
a				$\triangleright$	$\triangleright$	$\triangleright$
$\wedge$				$\triangleright$	$\triangleright$	$\triangleright$
(	$\triangleleft$	$\triangleleft$	$\triangleleft$	=	$\triangleleft$	
)				$\triangleright$	$\triangleright$	$\triangleright$
,	$\triangleleft$	$\triangleleft$	$\triangleleft$	$\triangleright$	$\triangleright$	
#	$\triangleleft$	$\triangleleft$	$\triangleleft$			=

(3) 优先函数:

	a	$\wedge$	(	)	,	#
f	6	6	2	6	4	2
g	7	7	7	2	3	2



如果不考虑#, 则: 优先函数:

	a	$\wedge$	(	)	,
f	4	4	2	4	4
g	5	5	5	2	3

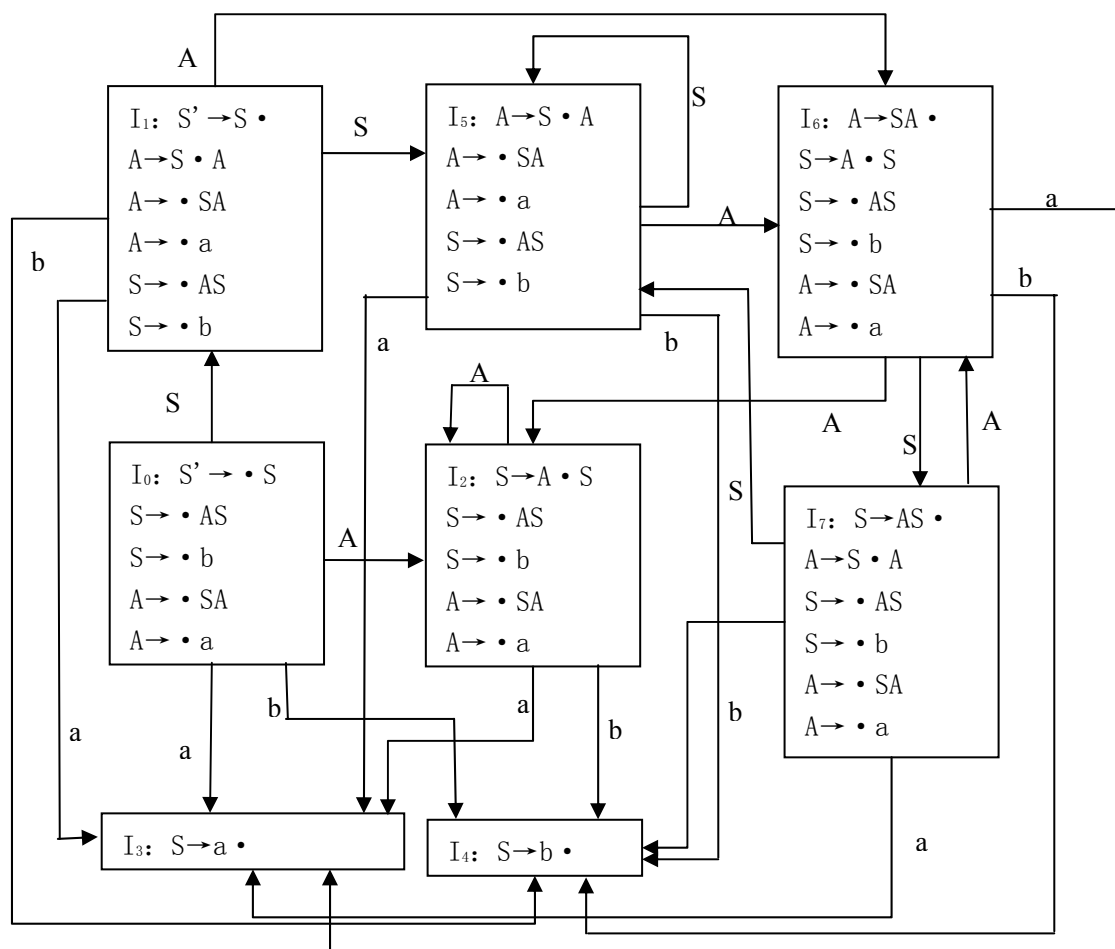
分析过程:

栈	输入	
#	(a, (a, a)) #	初始
#(	a, (a, a)) #	移进
#(a	, (a, a)) #	移进
#(S	, (a, a)) #	归约
#(S,	(a, a)) #	移进
#(S, (	a, a)) #	移进
#(S, (a	, a)) #	移进
#(S, (S	, a)) #	归约
#(S, (S,	a)) #	移进

#(S, (S, a	) ) #	移进
#(S, (S, S	) ) #	归约
#(S, (T	) ) #	归约
#(S, (T)	) #	移进
#(S, S	) #	归约
#(T	) #	归约
#(T)	#	移进
#S	#	归约

P134-5

(1)



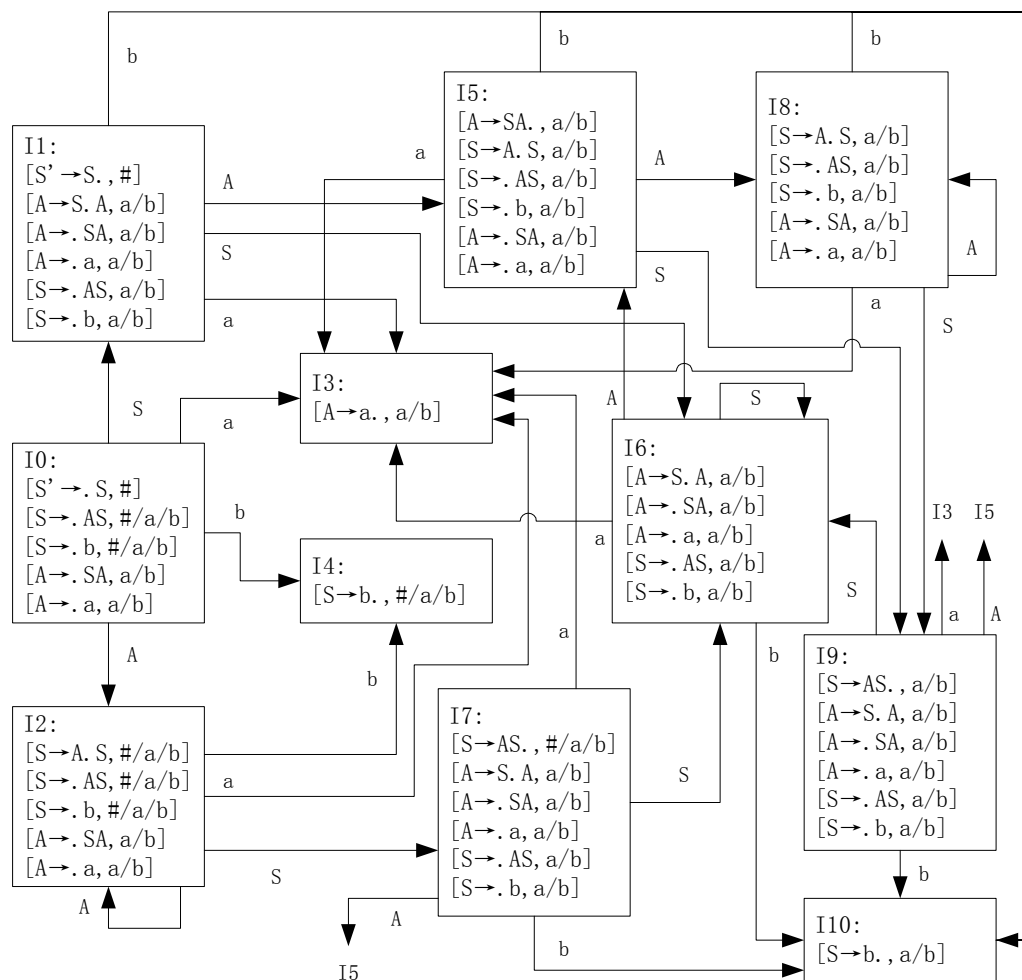
考察  $I_1$ 、 $I_6$ 、 $I_7$ :

$I_1$ : 存在移进-归约冲突, 因为  $\text{Follow}(S') = \{\#\}$ , 不包含  $a$  或  $b$ , 因此冲突可以使用 SLR 解决方法解决。

$I_6$ : 存在移进-归约冲突, 因为  $\text{Follow}(A) = \{a, b\}$ , 因此无法使用 SLR 方法解决移进-归约冲突

$I_7$ : 存在移进-归约冲突, 因为  $\text{Follow}(S) = \{\#, a, b\}$ , 因此无法解决移进-归约冲突所以不是 SLR(1) 文法。

构造 LR(1) 项目集规范族:



检查 I5,  $[A \rightarrow SA, a/b]$ , 要求输入为 a 或者 b 使用  $A \rightarrow SA$  归约, 而  $[S \rightarrow b, a/b]$  及  $[A \rightarrow a, a/b]$  要求移进, 因此存在移进-归约冲突, 所以不是 LR(1) 文法。

P135-8

解答:

不存在左递归;

因为  $\text{First}(AaAb) = \{a\}$ ,  $\text{First}(BbBa) = \{b\}$  所以交集为空

所以该文法是 LL(1) 文法。

$I0 = \{S \rightarrow \cdot AaAb, S \rightarrow \cdot BbBa, A \rightarrow \cdot, B \rightarrow \cdot\}$

$I1 = G0(I0, A) = \{S \rightarrow A \cdot aAb\}$

$I2 = G0(I0, B) = \{S \rightarrow B \cdot bBa\}$

$I3 = G0(I1, a) = \{S \rightarrow Aa \cdot Ab, A \rightarrow \cdot\}$

$I4 = G0(I2, b) = \{S \rightarrow Bb \cdot Ba, B \rightarrow \cdot\}$

$I5 = G0(I3, A) = \{S \rightarrow AaA \cdot b\}$

$I6 = G0(I4, B) = \{S \rightarrow BbB \cdot a\}$

$I7 = G0(I5, b) = \{S \rightarrow AaAb \cdot\}$

$I8 = G0(I6, a) = \{S \rightarrow BbBa \cdot\}$

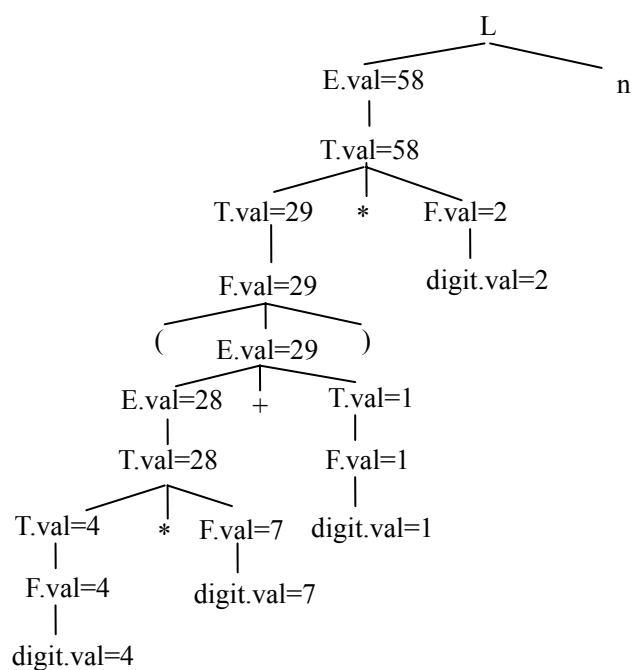
考虑:  $I0$ : 存在两个归约项目,  $A \rightarrow \cdot, B \rightarrow \cdot$ ,  $\text{Follow}(A) = \{a, b\}$ ,  $\text{Follow}(B) = \{a, b\}$ , 所以冲突不能解决, 不是 SLR(1) 文法。



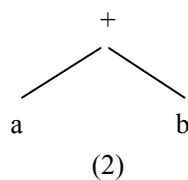
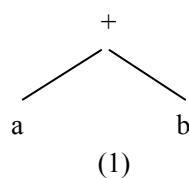
## 第六章

P164-1

解答：表达式  $(4*7+1)*2$  的附注语法树：



P164-2



p165-5

(1)

$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$       { if  $(E_1.type = int)$  and  $(T.type = int)$  then  $E.type = int$   
                                  Else  $E.type = real$  }

$E \rightarrow T$               {  $E.type = T.type$  }

$T \rightarrow num. num$       {  $T.type = real$  }

$T \rightarrow num$             {  $T.type = int$  }

(2)

$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$       { if  $(E_1.type = int)$  and  $(T.type = int)$  then  
                                   $E.type = int$   
                                   $E.code = E_1.code \parallel T.code \parallel +$   
                          Else if  $(E_1.type = real)$  and  $(T.type = real)$   
                           $E.type = real$   
                           $E.code = E_1.code \parallel T.code \parallel +$   
                          Else if  $E_1.type = int$  then  
                           $E.type = real$   
                           $E.code = E_1.code \parallel intto real \parallel T.code \parallel +$

```

                Else
                    E.type = real
                    E.code = E1.code || T.code || inttoreal || +
                End if
E → T           { E.type = T.type
                  E.code = T.code }
T → num. num    { T.type = real
                  E.code = num.num }
T → num         { T.type = int
                  E.code = num }

```

P164-7

```

S → L1.L2      { S.val = L1.val + L2.val / 2L2.length }
S → L           { S.val = L.val }
L → L1B         { L.val = 2*L1.val + B.c
                  L.length = L1.length + 1 }
L → B           { L.val = B.c
                  L.length = 1 }
B → 0           { B.c = 0 }
B → 1           { B.c = 1 }

```

P165-11

对 D, L, T 设置综合属性 type。过程 addtype (id.entry, type) 用来将标识符 id 的类型 type 填入到符号表中。

(1) 翻译模式:

```

D → id L        { addtype (id.entry, L.type) }
L → , id L1     { L.type = L1.type ; addtype (id.entry, L1.type) }
L → :T          { L.type = T.type }
T → integer     { T.type = integer }
T → real        { T.type = real }

```

(2) 假设 Ttype 为已定义的表示“类型”的数据结构，预测翻译器如下:

procedure D;

```

    var l_type: Ttype
    begin
        if sym = "id" then
            begin
                advance ;
                l_type = L ;
                addtype(id.entry , l_type)
            end
        else error

```

end;

```

procedure L;
  var l_type :Ttype;
  begin
    if sym = “ , ” then
      begin
        advance;
        if sym = “id” then
          begin
            advance ;
            l_type = L ;
            adddtype(id.entry, l_type)
          end
        else error ;
      end
    else if sym = “:.” then
      begin
        advance ;
        l_type = T ;
      end
    else error ;
  return (l_type) ;
end;

```

```

procedure T ;
  var t_type: Ttype ;
  begin
    if sym = “integer” then
      begin
        advance ;
        t_type = integer ;
      end
    else if sym = “real” then
      begin
        advance ;
        t_type = real ;
      end
    else error
  return(t_type);
end;

```

## 第七章

P217-1

$a * (-b + c)$  后缀式:  $ab - c + *$

$a + b * (c + d / e)$  后缀式:  $abcde / + * +$

$-a + b * (-c + d)$  后缀式:  $a - bc - d + * +$

$\text{not } A \text{ or not } (C \text{ or not } D)$  后缀式:  $A \text{ not } C D \text{ not or not or}$

$(A \text{ and } B) \text{ or } (\text{not } C \text{ or } D)$  后缀式:  $A B \text{ and } C \text{ not } D \text{ or or}$

$(A \text{ or } B) \text{ and } (C \text{ or not } D \text{ and } E)$  后缀式:  $A B \text{ or } C D \text{ not } E \text{ and or and}$

$\text{if } (x + y) * z = 0 \text{ then } (a + b) \uparrow c \text{ else } a \uparrow b \uparrow c$  后缀式:  $xy + z * 0 = ab + c \uparrow abc \uparrow \uparrow \text{ if-then-else}$

P217-3

$-(a + b) * (c + d) - (a + b + c)$

三元式:

(1)  $+$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$

(2)  $-$ , (1),  $-$

(3)  $+$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$

(4)  $*$ , (2), (3)

(5)  $+$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$

(6)  $+$ , (5),  $c$

(7)  $-$ , (4), (6)

间接三元式:

三元式表:

(1)  $+$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$

(2)  $-$ , (1),  $-$

(3)  $+$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$

(4)  $*$ , (2), (3)

(5)  $+$ , (1),  $c$

(6)  $-$ , (4), (5)

间接码表: (1), (2), (3), (4), (1), (5), (6)

四元式序列:

(1)  $+$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$ , T1

(2)  $-$ , T1,  $-$ , T2

(3)  $+$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$ , T3

(4)  $*$ , T2, T3, T4

(5)  $+$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$ , T5

(6)  $+$ , T5,  $c$ , T6

(7)  $-$ , T4, T6, T7

## P218-8

自下而上分析过程中把赋值语句  $A := B * (-C + D)$  翻译成四元式的步骤：

步骤	输入串	栈	PLACE	四元式
(1)	$A := B * (-C + D)$			
(2)	$:= B * (-C + D)$	i	A	
(3)	$B * (-C + D)$	i :=	A-	
(4)	$* (-C + D)$	i := i	A-B	
(5)	$* (-C + D)$	i := E	A-B	
(6)	$(-C + D)$	i := E*	A-B-	
(7)	$-C + D)$	i := E* (	A-B--	
(8)	$C + D)$	i := E* (-	A-B---	
(9)	$+ D)$	i := E* (-i	A-B---C	
(10)	$+ D)$	i := E* (-E	A-B---C	(-, C, -, T1)
(11)	$+ D)$	i := E* (E	A-B--T1	
(12)	$D)$	i := E* (E+	A-B--T1-	
(13)	$)$	i := E* (E+i	A-B--T1-D	
(14)	$)$	i := E* (E+E	A-B--T1-D	(+, T1, D, T2)
(15)	$)$	i := E* (E	A-B--T2	
(16)		i := E* (E)	A-B--T2-	
(17)		i := E*E	A-B-T2	(*, B, T2, T3)
(18)		i := E	A-T3	(:=, T3, -, A)
(19)		A		

## P218-5

设 A、B 为  $10 \times 20$  的数组，C、D 大小为 10 的数组，数组每维下届为 1，每个数据项宽度为 4，则：

$A[i, j] := B[i, j] + C[A[k, 1]] + D[i+j]$

$T1 := i * 20$

$T1 := T1 + j$

$T2 := A - 84$

$T3 := 4 * T1$

$T4 := i * 20$

$T4 := T4 + j$

$T5 := B - 84$

$T6 := 4 * T4$

$T7 := T5[T6]$

$T8 := k * 20$

$T8 = T8 + 1$

$T9 := A - 84$

$T10 := 4 * T8$

$T11 := T9[T10]$

$T12 := C - 4$

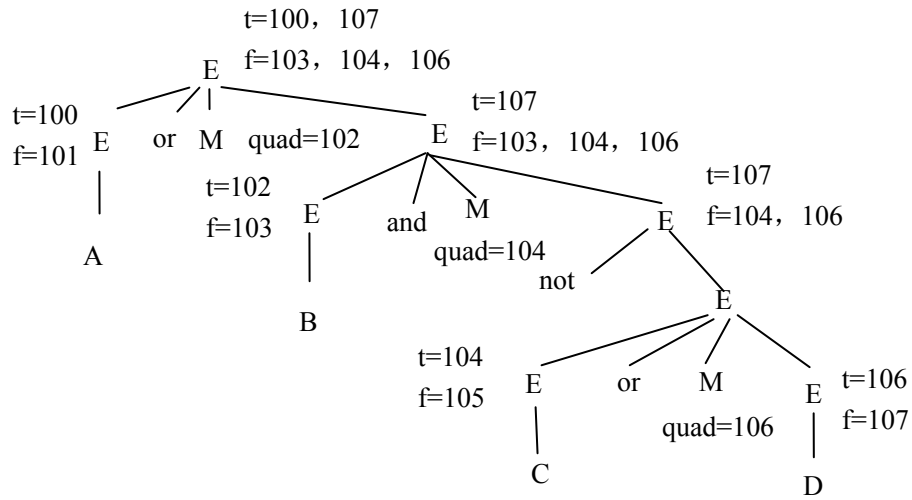
$T13 := 4 * T11$

$T14 := T12[T13]$

T15 := T7 + T14  
 T16 := i + j  
 T17 := D - 4  
 T18 := 4 \* T16  
 T19 := T17[T18]  
 T20 := T15 + T19  
 T2[T3] := T20

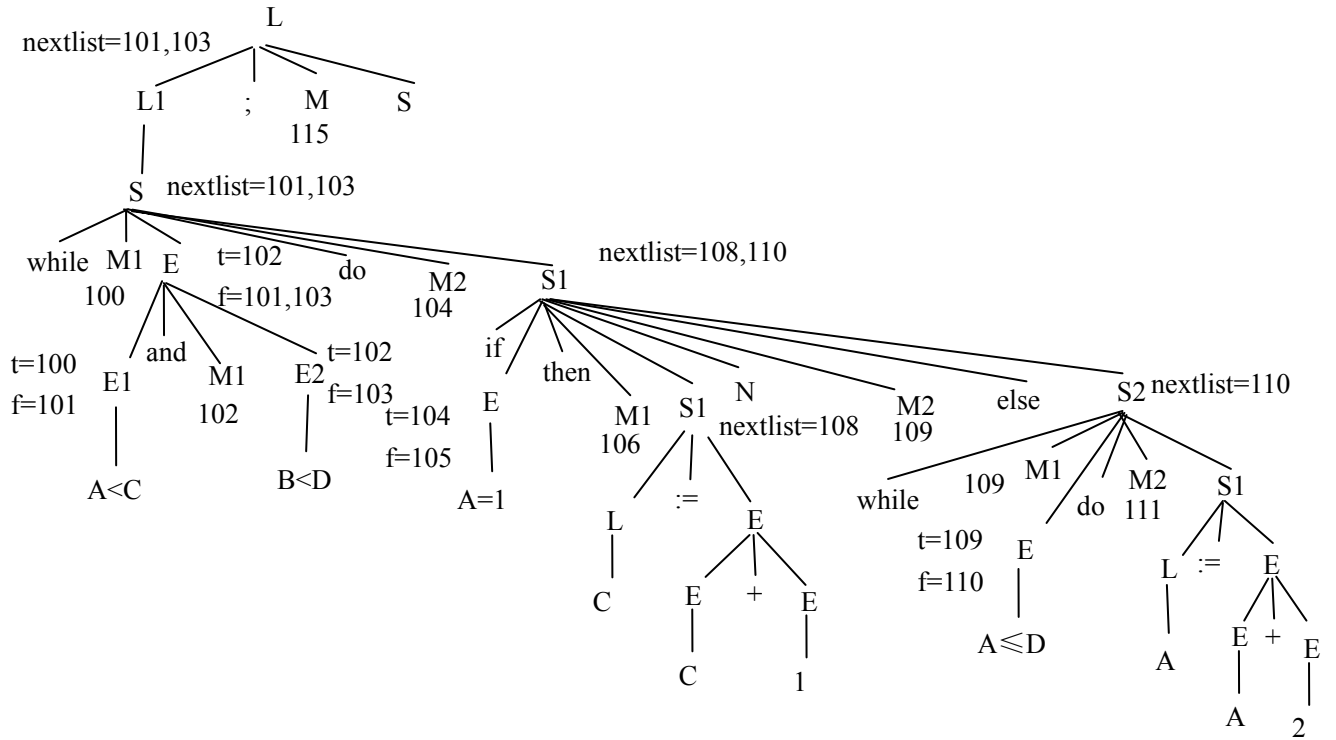
P218-6

A or (B and not (C or D)):



100: (jnz, A, -, 0)  
 101: (j, -, -, 102)  
 102: (jnz, B, -, 104)  
 103: (j, -, -, 0)  
 104: (jnz, C, -, 0)  
 105: (j, -, -, 106)  
 106: (jnz, D, -, 0)  
 107: (j, -, -, 0)

P218-7



- 100: (j<, A, C, 102)
- 101: (j, -, -, 115)
- 102: (j<, B, D, 104)
- 103: (j, -, -, 115)
- 104: (j=, A, '1', 106)
- 105: (j, -, -, 109)
- 106: (+, C, '1', T1)
- 107: (: =, T1, -, C)
- 108: (j, -, -, 100)
- 109: (j≤, A, D, 111)
- 110: (j, -, -, 100)
- 111: (+, A, '2', T2)
- 112: (: =, T2, -, A)
- 113: (j, -, -, 109)
- 114: (j, -, -, 100)
- 115:

P219-12

(1) 如果该程序执行, 则先会打印出:

MAXINT-5

MAXINT-4

MAXINT-3

MAXINT-2

MAXINT-1

MAXINT

然后对于有些可能出现的整型数溢出而出现运行时的异常。

(2) 根据其语义, 先确定 PASCAL 语言 for 语句的中间代码结构如下:

t1 := initial

t2 := final

if t1 > t2 goto L2

v := t1

L1: S 的代码

if v = t2 goto L2

v := v + 1

goto L1

L2:

为了便于语法制导的翻译, 将 PASCAL 语言的 for 语句:

$S \rightarrow \text{for } V := E1 \text{ to } E2 \text{ do } S1$

改写成如下产生式:

$S \rightarrow F \text{ do } S1$

$F \rightarrow \text{for } v := E1 \text{ to } E2$

翻译模式如下:

$F \rightarrow \text{for } v := E1 \text{ to } E2$

```
{ F.nextlist := makelist(nextquad);  
  emit (j>, E1.place, E2.place, 0);  
  emit (:=, E1.place, -, v.place);  
  F.quad := nextquad;  
  F.place1 := E2.place;  
  F.place2 := entry (v); }
```

$S \rightarrow F \text{ do } S1$

```
{ backpatch (S1.nextlist, F.quad);  
  S.nextlist := merge (F.nextlist, makelist (nextquad));  
  emit (j=, F.place1, F.place2, 0);  
  emit (+, F.place2, 1, F.place2);  
  emit (j, -, -, F.quad) }
```



## 第十章

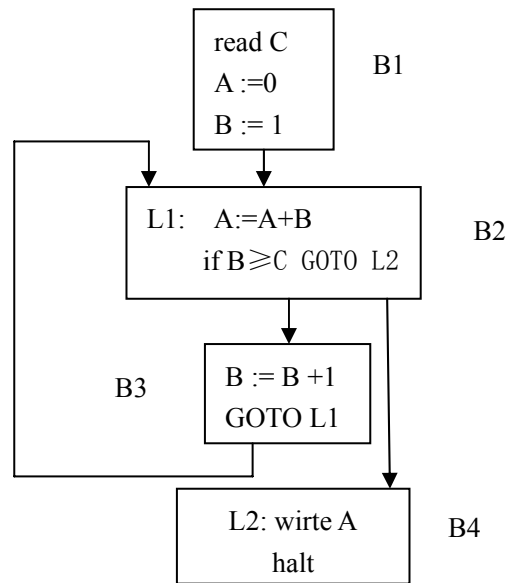
P306-1:

```

    read C
    A := 0
    B := 1
L1:  A := A + B
    if B ≥ C GOTO L2

    B := B + 1
    GOTO L1
L2:  write A
    halt

```

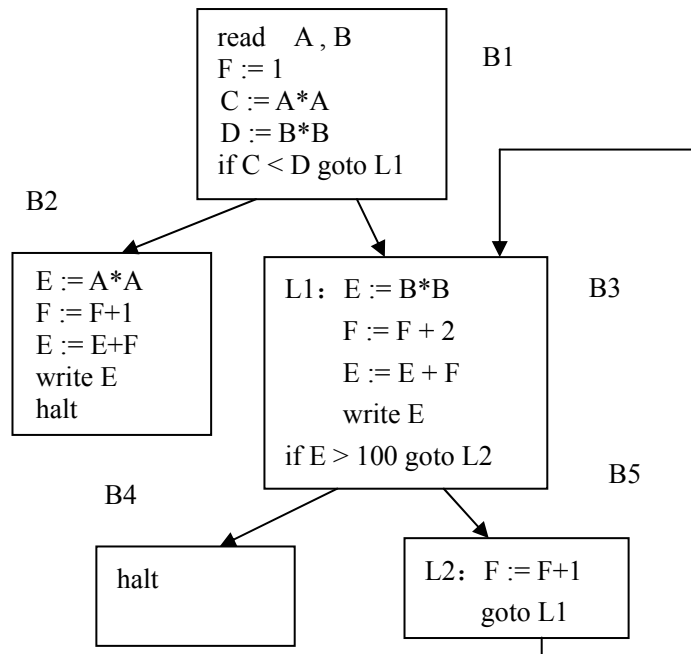


P306-2

```

    read A, B
    F := 1
    C := A * A
    D := B * B
    if C < D goto L1
    E := A * A
    F := F + 1
    E := E + F
    write E
    halt
L1:  E := B * B
    F := F + 2
    E := E + F
    write E
    if E > 100 goto L2
    halt
L2:  F := F + 1
    goto L1

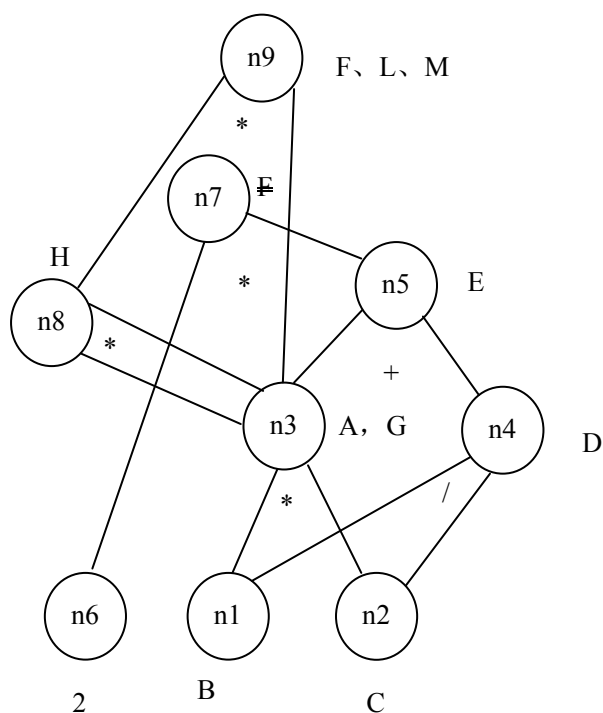
```



# P306-3 基本块:

B1: A := B\*C  
D := B/C  
E := A+D  
F := 2\*E  
G := B\*C  
H := G\*G  
F := H\*G  
L := F  
M := L

B2: B := 3  
D := A+C  
E := A\*C  
G := B\*F  
H := A+C  
I := A\*C  
J := H+I  
K := B\*5  
L := K+J  
M := L

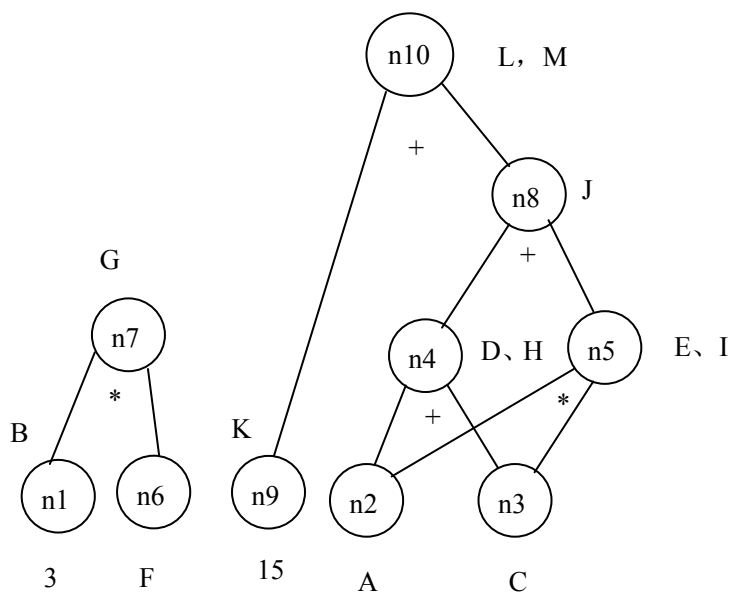


如果只有 G、L、M 在基本块后还要被引用，则优化为：

G := B\*C  
S1 := G\*G  
L := S1\*G  
M := L  
(S1 为临时变量)

如果只有 L 在基本块后还要被引用，则优化为：

S1 := B\*C  
S2 := S1\*S1  
L := S2\*S1  
(S1、S2 为临时变量)



如果只有 G、L、M 在基本块后还要被引用，则优化为：

G := 3\*F  
S1 := A+C  
S2 := A\*C  
S3 := S1+S2  
L := 15 + S3  
(S1、S2、S3 为临时变量)

如果只有 L 在基本块后还要被引用，则优化为：

S1 := A+C  
S2 := A\*C  
S3 := S1+S2  
L := 15 + S3  
(S1、S2、S3 为临时变量)

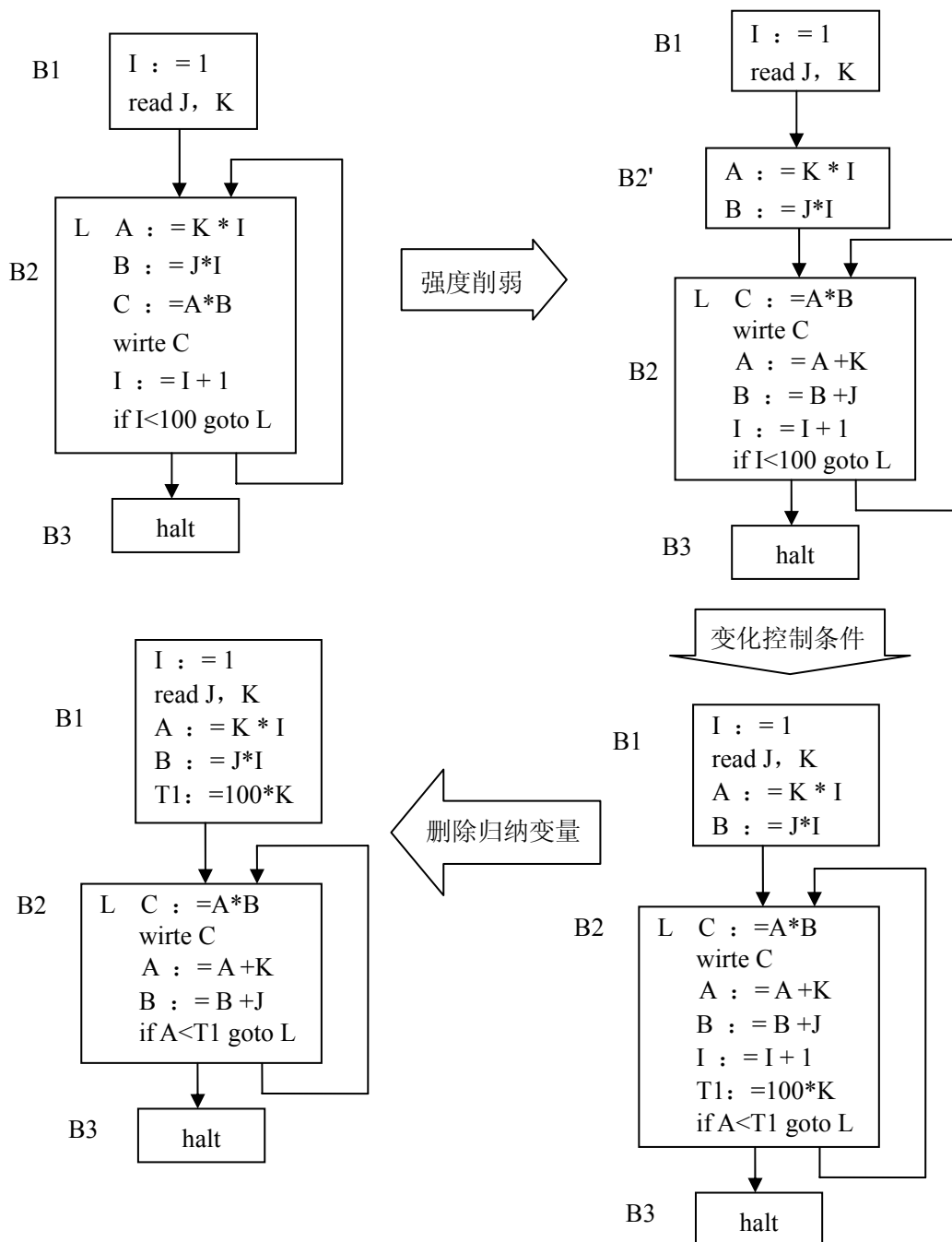
P307-4 对一下四元式程序，对其中循环进行循环优化：

```

I := 1
read J, K
L:  A := K * I
    B := J * I
    C := A * B
    write C
    I := I + 1
    if I < 100 goto L
halt

```

解答：首先进行基本块划分，画出程序流图：从图中可以看出需要优化的循环块为 B2



P307-5 以下是某程序的最内循环模式对其进行循环优化。

```

A : = 0
I : = 1
L1:  B: = J + 1
      C: = B + I
      A: = C + A
      if I = 100 goto L2
      I : = I + 1
      goto L1
L2:

```

L2:

解答：首先做出程序流程图，然后进行优化：

