

《编译原理》 期末总复习



考试题型及分数分布

- 填空题(10分)
- 单项选择题 (20分)
- 判断题 (10分)
- 解析题 (60分)

第二章 文法与形式语言简介

- (1) 给出句型或句子最左推导或最右推导（规范推导）；
- (2) 画出句型或句子的语法树；
- (3) 求句型的短语、简朴短语、句柄；
- (4) 判断一种文法是二义性的文法

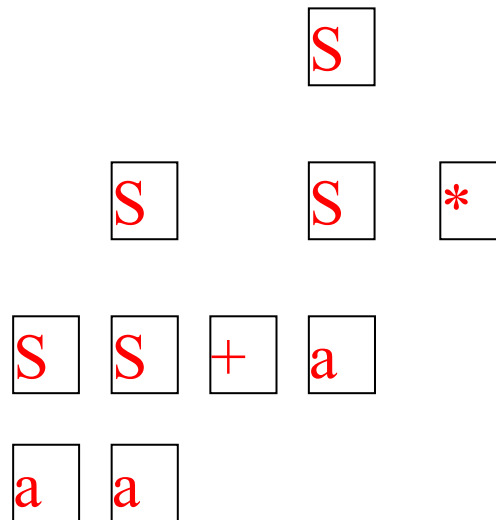
P28#3

$S ::= SS* \mid SS+ \mid a$

■ 规范推导: $aa+a^*$

$S \Rightarrow SS* \Rightarrow Sa* \Rightarrow SS+a* \Rightarrow Sa+a* \Rightarrow aa+a^*$

■ 语法树:



$Z ::= U0 \mid V1$

$U ::= Z1 \mid 1$

$V ::= Z0 \mid 0$

P28#4

只具有4个符号的句子:

$Z \Rightarrow U0 \Rightarrow Z10 \Rightarrow U010 \Rightarrow 1010$

$Z \Rightarrow V1 \Rightarrow Z00 \Rightarrow U000 \Rightarrow 1000$

$Z \Rightarrow U0 \Rightarrow Z10 \Rightarrow V110 \Rightarrow 0110$

$Z \Rightarrow V1 \Rightarrow Z00 \Rightarrow V100 \Rightarrow 0100$



P28#5

$S ::= AB$

$A ::= aA \mid \epsilon$

$B ::= bBc \mid bc$

$A ::= aA \mid \epsilon$ 描述的语言: $\{a^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

$B ::= bBc \mid bc$ 描述的语言: $\{b^n c^n \mid n \geq 1\}$

$L(G[S]) = \{a^n b^m c^m \mid n \geq 0, m \geq 1\}$

P28#7

$E ::= T \mid E+T \mid E-T$
 $T ::= F \mid T * F \mid T / F$
 $F ::= (E) \mid i,$

句型 $T+T * F+i$ 的语法树:

短语:

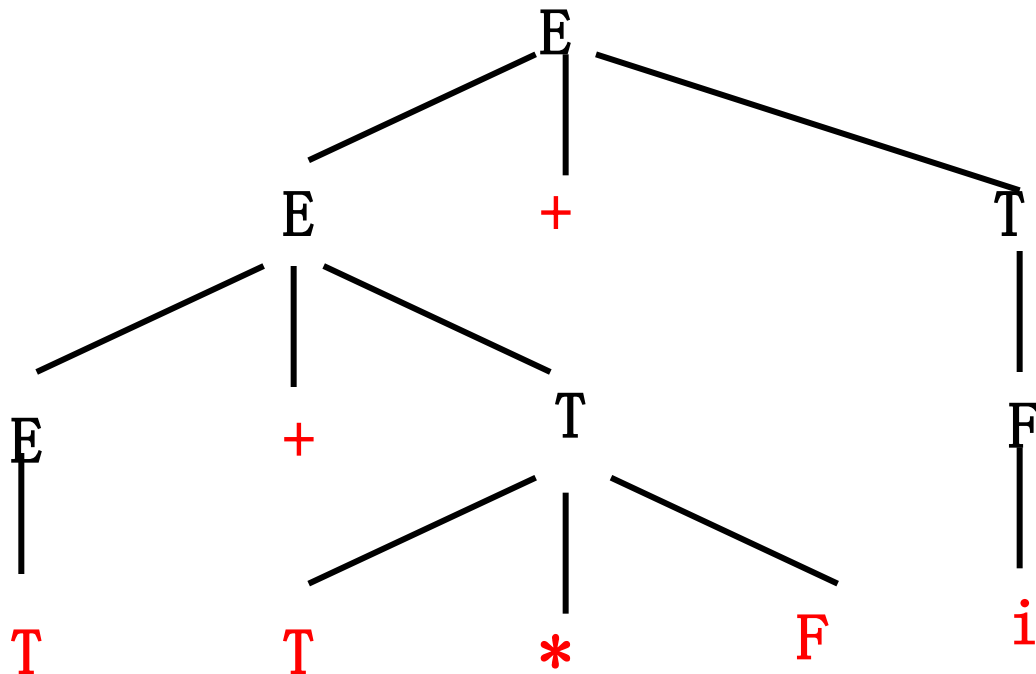
$T+T * F+i,$

$T+T * F$

简朴短语:

$T * F,$ $T,$ i

句柄: T





已知文法G[E]:

$E ::= E+T \mid T$

$T ::= T * F \mid F$

$F ::= (E) \mid i$

- 1、试给出句子 $i*(i+i)$ 的规范推导;
- 2、画出相应的语法树; (注意: 相同的叶子节点用不同的下标加以区别, 如: i_1 、 i_2 、 $i_3 \dots$)
- 3、指出该句子全部的短语、简朴短语、句柄。



存在的问题

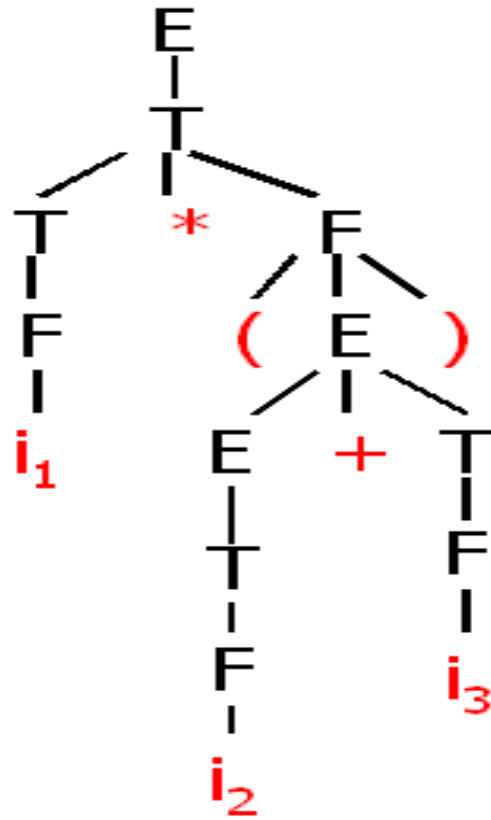
- 给出的推导不是规范推导；
- 一次使用多条规则；
- 没有标明句柄所在的位置；
- 不是从文法的开始符号进行推导；



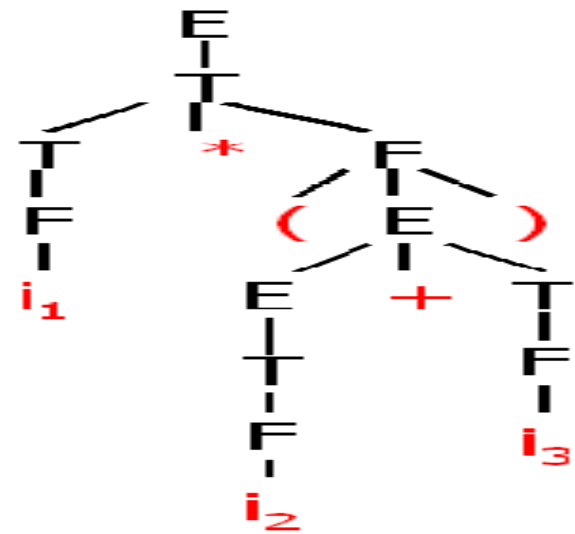
句子 $i*(i+i)$ 的规范推导

$$\begin{aligned} E &\Rightarrow T \Rightarrow T * F \Rightarrow T * (E) \Rightarrow T * (E + T) \Rightarrow T * (E + F) \\ &\Rightarrow T * (E + i) \Rightarrow T * (T + i) \Rightarrow T * (F + i) \\ &\Rightarrow T * (i + i) \Rightarrow F * (i + i) \Rightarrow i * (i + i) \end{aligned}$$

句子 $i*(i+i)$ 的语法树



短语、简朴短语、句柄



为了区别相同的短语，能够采用加下标的措施。

i_1 、 i_3 是相对于非终止符号F、T的短语、简朴短语；

i_2 是相对于非终止符号F、T、E的短语、简朴短语；

i_2+i_3 是相对于非终止符号E的短语；

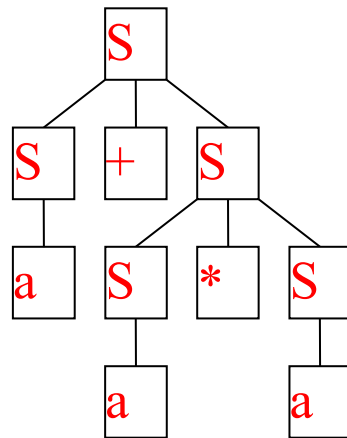
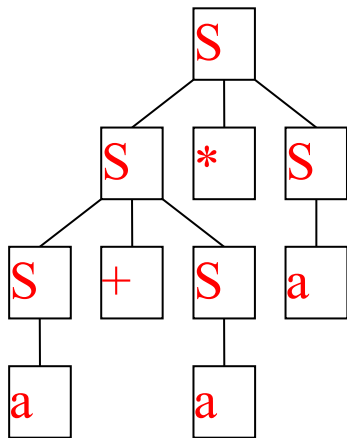
(i_2+i_3) 是相对于非终止符号F的短语；

$i_1 * (i_2+i_3)$ 是相对于非终止符号T、E的短语。

$S ::= S * S \mid S + S \mid (S) \mid a$

P28#8

给出句子 $a+a*a$ 两棵不同的语法树





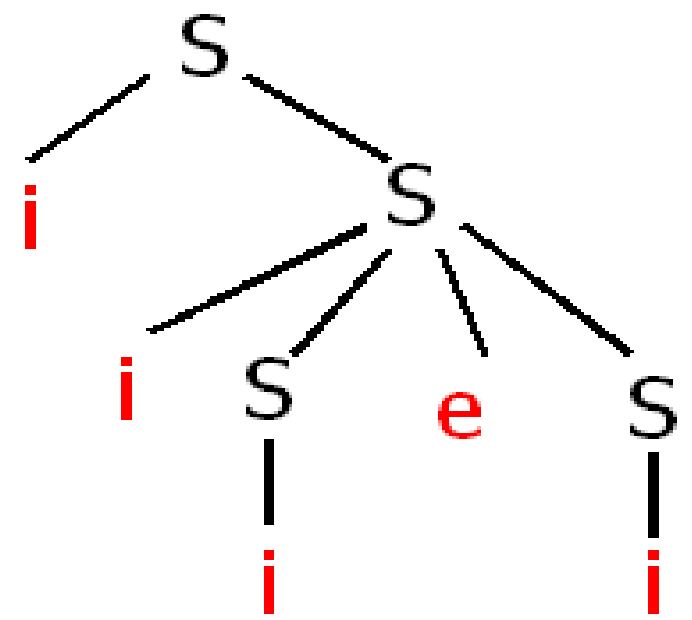
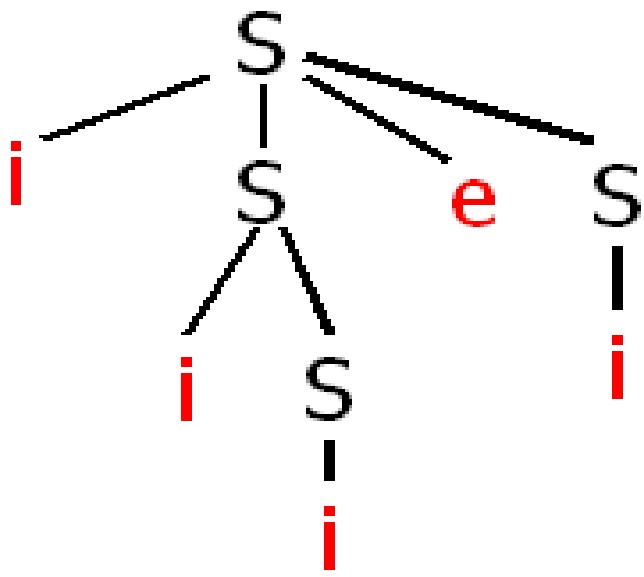
已知文法 $G[S]$:

$S ::= iSeS \mid iS \mid i$

试阐明该文法是二义性的文法。

$S ::= iSeS \mid iS \mid i$

句子 $iiieii$ 两棵不同的语法树



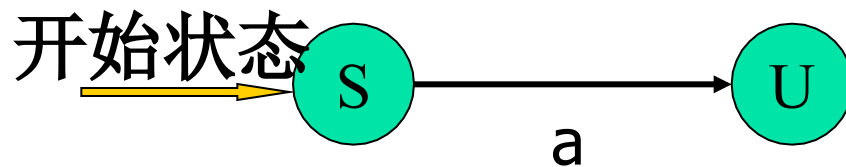


第三章 词法分析

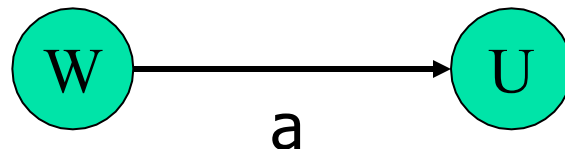
- 1、正规文法和有限自动机的等价性
- 2、正规式和有限自动机的等价性
- 3、NFA到DFA转换的子集法及最小化

正则文法的状态图画法如下：

- 1、文法中的每个非终止符号相应状态图中的一种结点，即图中的每个结点代表一种非终止符号。
- 2、增设一种结点代表开始状态S，而文法中的辨认符号相应的结点为终止状态
- 3、对于文法中的每一条形如 $U \rightarrow a$ 的规则，画一条从结点S指向结点U的弧线，并在弧上标识a。



- 4、对于文法中每一条形如 $U ::= Wa$ 的规则，画一条从结点W指向结点U的弧线，并在弧上标识a。



P60#1

$Z ::= Ua | Vb,$
 $U ::= Zb | b,$
 $V ::= Za | a$

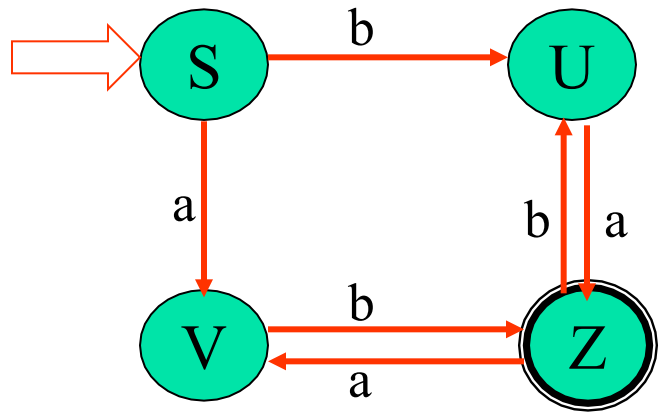
有正则文法G[Z]: $Z ::= Ua | Vb,$ $U ::= Zb | b,$ $V ::= Za | a$
，画出该文法的状态图，并检验句子abba是否正当。
。

$Z ::= Ua | Vb$

$U ::= Zb | b$

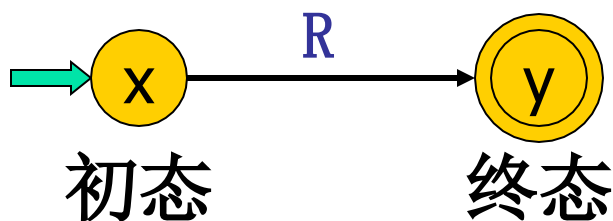
$V ::= Za | a$

句子abba正当。



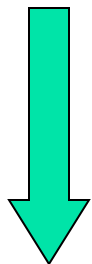
从正规式R构造NFA M的环节1

1、把正规式R表达为：



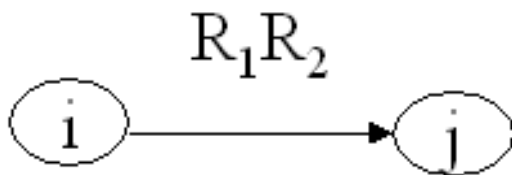
从 Σ 上的正规式R构造NFA M的环节2

2、把R分裂并加进新的结点

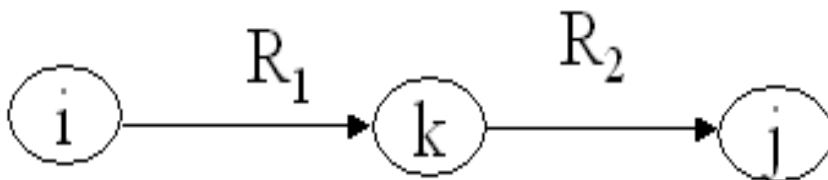


每条弧标识为 Σ 上的一种字符或 ε

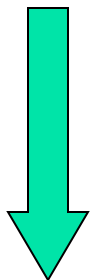
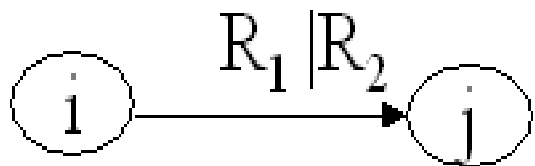
结点分裂规则①



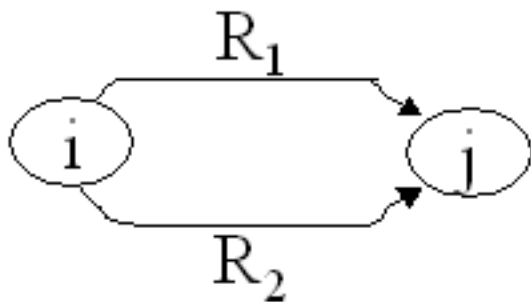
加入**k**结点 **1**弧变**2**弧



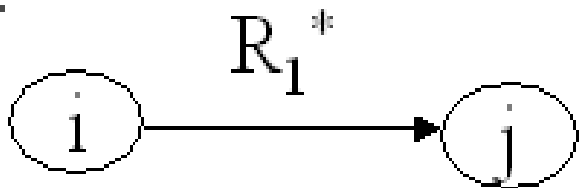
结点分裂规则②



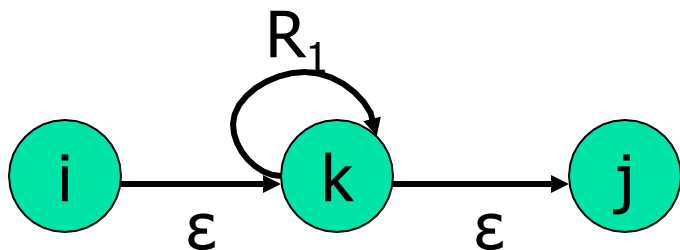
1弧变2弧



结点分裂规则③



加入 k 结点
闭包去掉变闭环
前后各 **1** 条空弧



子集法的基本思想

NFA

子集法

转换

等价的DFA

基本思想:

NFA的一组状态 $\xrightarrow{\text{相应}}$ DFA的一种状态



子集法

设已给具有 ε 动作的NFA $M = (K, \Sigma, f, S_0, Z)$

构造相应的拟定的有限自动机:

DFA $M' = (K', \Sigma, f', q_0, Z')$

构造 K' 及 f' 的环节可递归地描述如下:



递归描述环节 (1)

(1) 给出 M' 的初态 :

$$q_0 = \varepsilon\text{-closure}(S_0)$$

$$K' = \{q_0\}$$

递归描述环节 (2)

(2) 对于 K' 中还未标识的状态

$q_i = \{S_{i1}, S_{i2}, \dots, S_{im}\}$, $S_{ik} \in K$ 做 :

① 标识 q_i ;

② 对于每一种 $a \in \Sigma$, 置:

$J = \text{move}(\{S_{i1}, S_{i2}, \dots, S_{im}\}, a)$, $q_j = \varepsilon\text{-closure}(J) = I_a$

③ 若 q_j 不在 K' 中, 则将 $q_j \longrightarrow K'$

$f'(q_i, a) = q_j \longrightarrow M'$



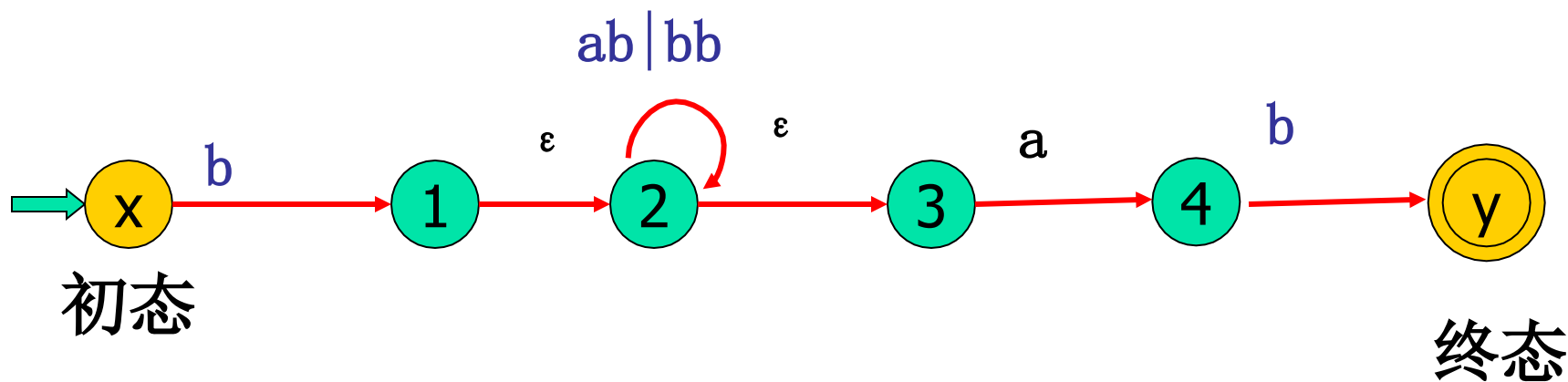
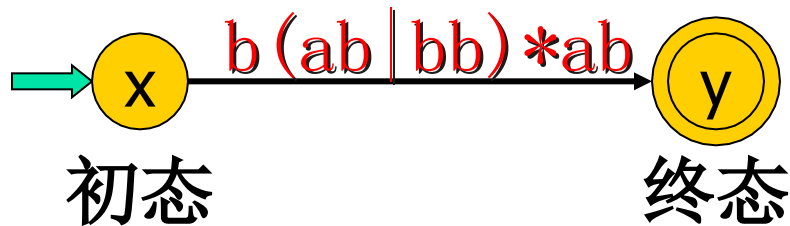
递归描述环节 (3)

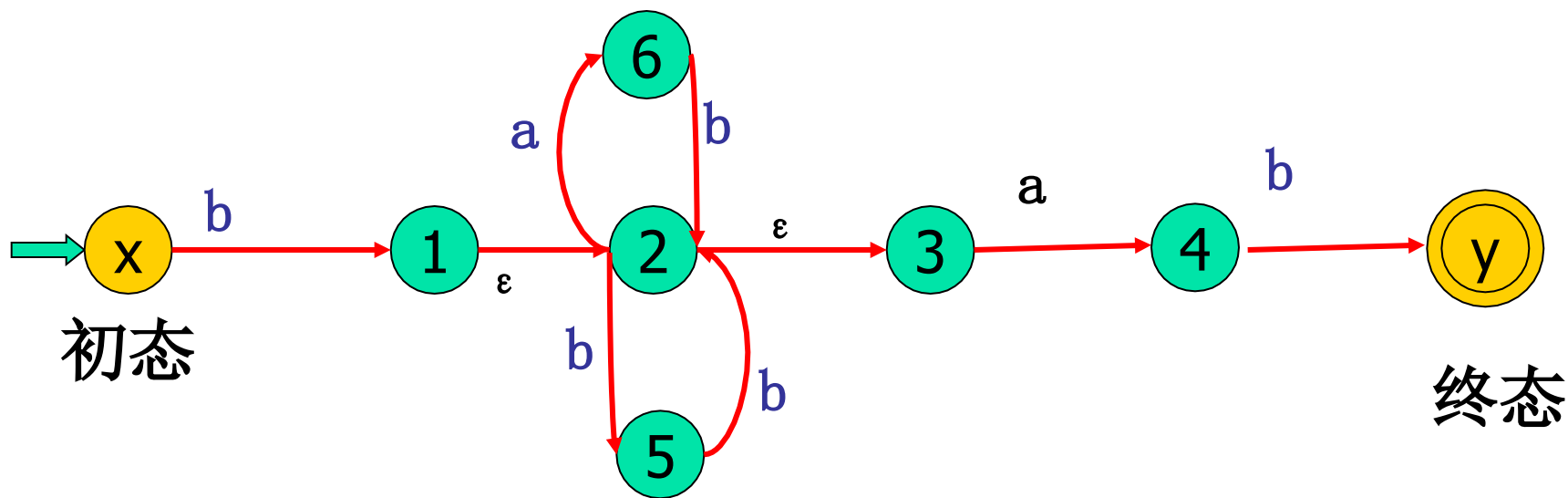
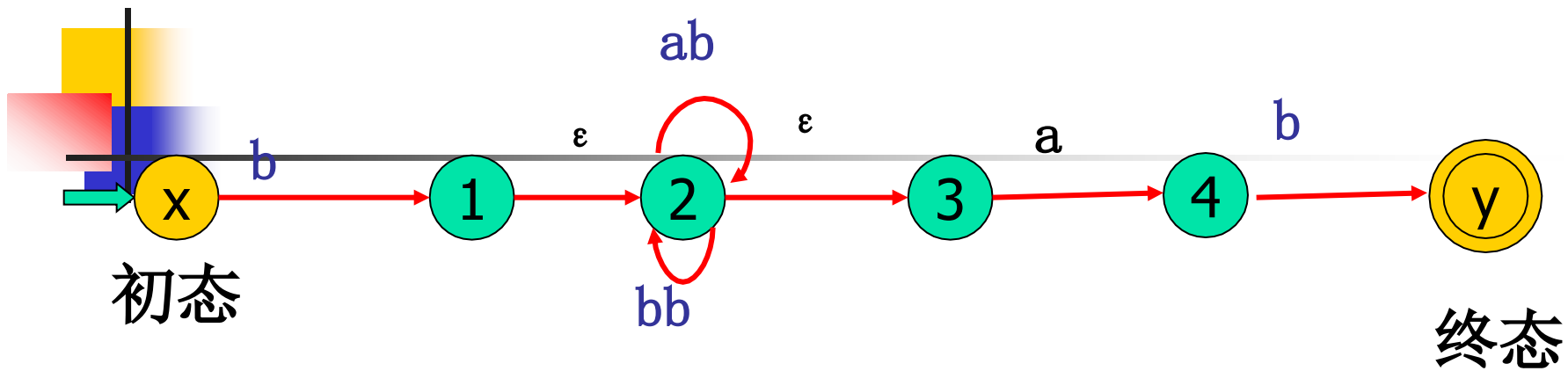
(3) 反复 (2) 直到 M' 中不再有未标识的状态为止。

至少具有一种 Z 中元素的 q_i 作为 M' 的终态

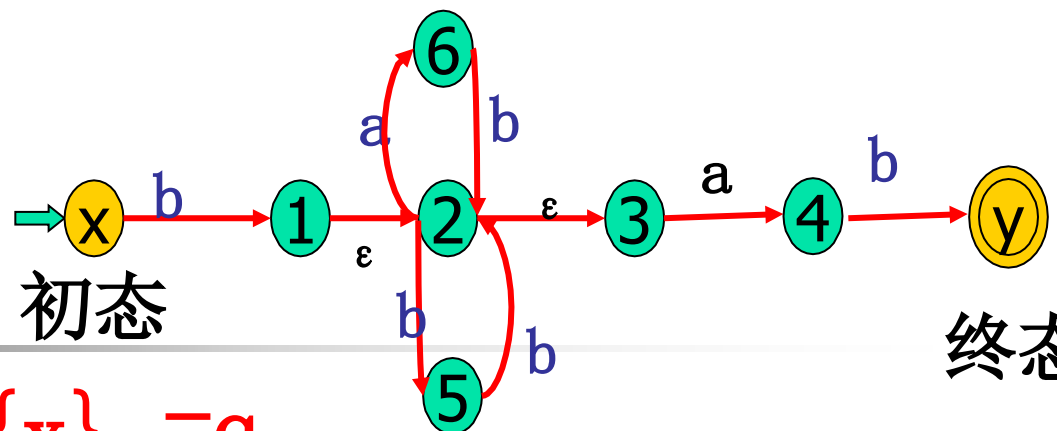
构造正规式 $b(ab | bb)^*ab$ 的 DFA

(1) NFA





(2) DFA



1、 ϵ -closure(x) = $\{x\} = q_0$

$$K' = \{ q_0 \}$$

2、对 K' 中未标识状态 q_0 做:

$$\text{move}(q_0, a) = \text{move}(\{x\}, a) = \Phi$$

$$\text{move}(q_0, b) = \text{move}(\{x\}, b) = \{1\}$$

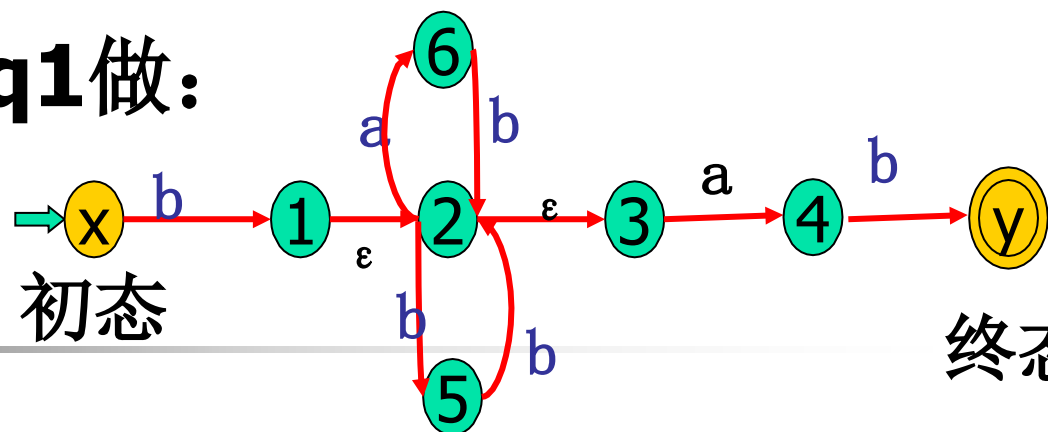
$$\epsilon\text{-closure}(\{1\}) = \{1, 2, 3\} = q_1 \quad f'(q_0, b) = q_1$$

$$K' = \{$$

$$q_0, q_1 \}$$

3、对K'中未标识状态q1做:

$move(q1, a) =$
 $move(\{1, 2, 3\}, a) = \{4, 6\}$



$\epsilon\text{-closure}(\{4, 6\}) = \{4, 6\} = q2$ $f'(q1, a) = q2$

$move(q1, b) = move(\{1, 2, 3\}, b) = \{5\}$

$\epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5\}) = \{5\} = q3$ $f'(q1, b) = q3$

$K' = \{$
 $q0, q1, q2, q3 \}$

4、对K'中未标识状态q2做:

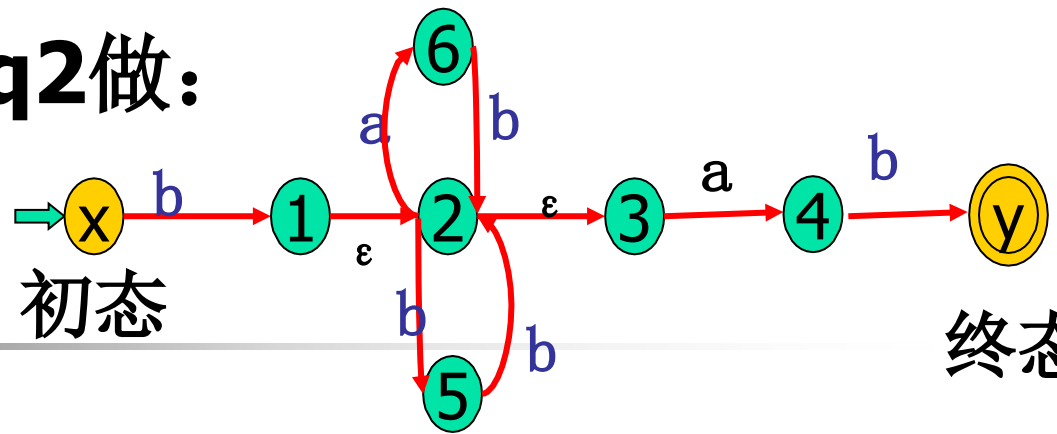
$\text{move}(q_2, a) =$

$\text{move}(\{4, 6\}, a) = \Phi$

$\text{move}(q_2, b) = \text{move}(\{4, 6\}, b) = \{2, y\}$

$\varepsilon\text{-closure}(\{2, y\}) = \{2, 3, y\} = q_4 \quad f'(q_2, b) = q_4$

$K' = \{ q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4 \}$



5、对K'中未标识状态q3做:

$move(q3,a)=$

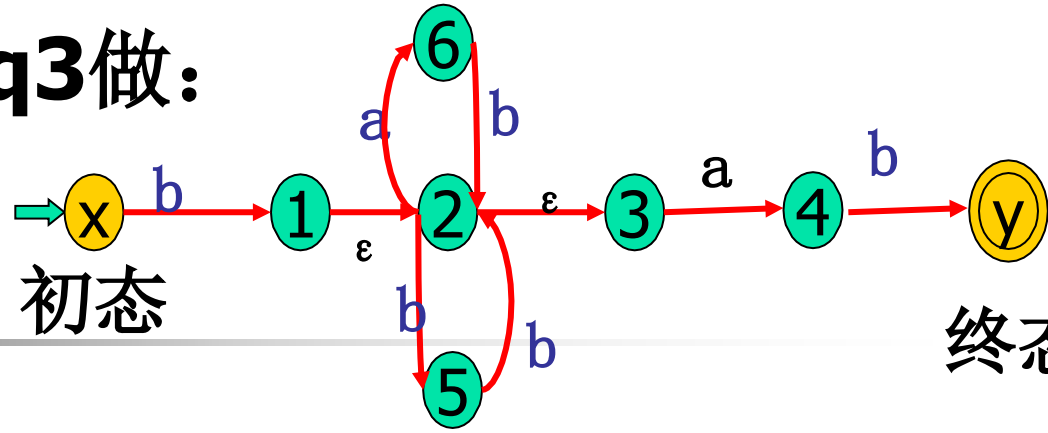
$move(\{5\},a)=\Phi$

$move(q3,b)= move(\{5\},b)=\{2\}$

$\epsilon\text{-closure}(\{2\})= \{2,3\} =q5$

$f'(q3,b) =q5$

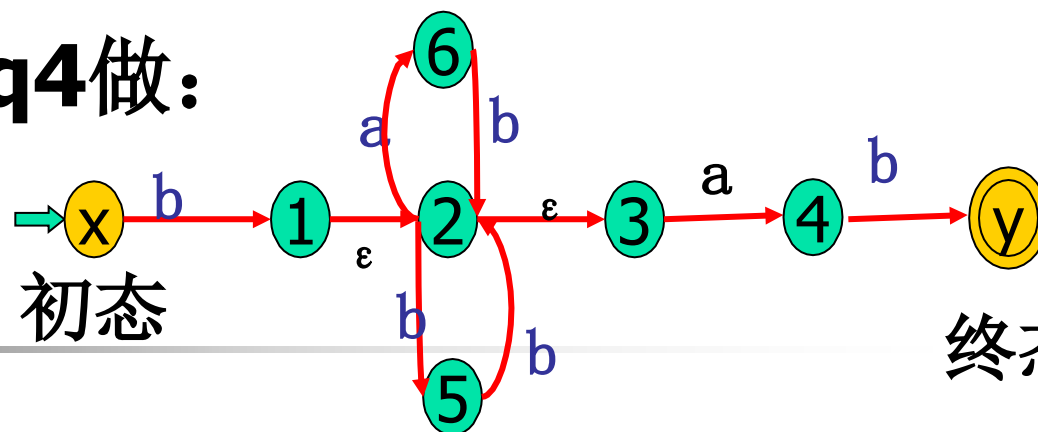
$K' = \{ q0, q1, q2, q3, q4, q5 \}$



6、对K'中未标识状态q4做:

$move(q4,a)=$

$move(\{2,3,y\},a)=\{4,6\}$



$\epsilon\text{-closure}(\{4,6\}) = \{4,6\} = q2$

$f'(q4,a) = q2$

$move(q4,b) = move(\{2,3,y\},b) = \{5\}$

$\epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5\}) = \{5\} = q3$

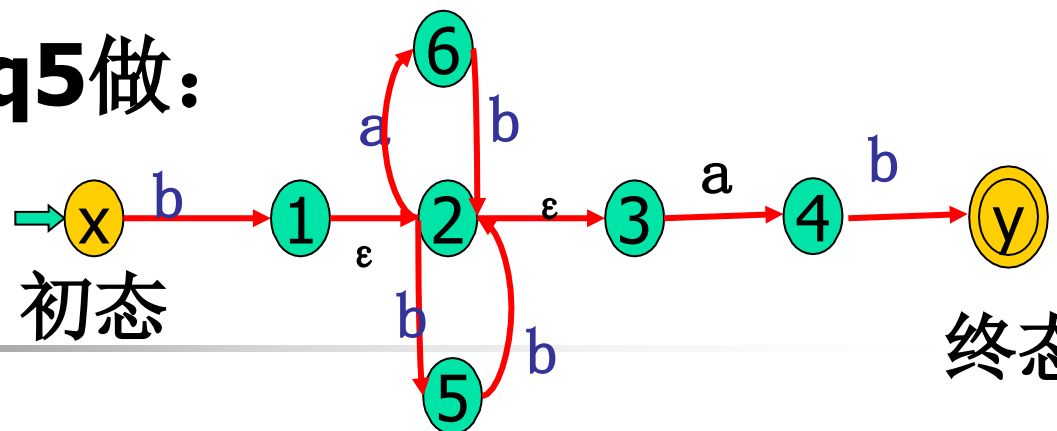
$f'(q4,b) = q3$

$K' = \{ q0, q1, q2, q3, q4, q5 \}$

7、对K'中未标识状态q5做:

$$\text{move}(q5, a) =$$

$$\text{move}(\{2, 3\}, a) = \{4, 6\}$$



$$\varepsilon\text{-closure}(\{4, 6\}) = \{4, 6\} = q2$$

$$f'(q5, a) = q2$$

$$\text{move}(q5, b) = \text{move}(\{2, 3\}, b) = \{5\}$$

$$\varepsilon\text{-closure}(\{5\}) = \{5\} = q3$$

$$f'(q5, b) = q3$$

$$K' = \{ q0, q1, q2, q3, q4, q5 \}$$

等价的DFA M' 如下

$$K' = \{ q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5 \}$$

$$f'(q_0, a) = \Phi, \quad f'(q_0, b) = q_1$$

$$f'(q_1, a) = q_2, \quad f'(q_1, b) = q_3$$

$$f'(q_2, a) = \Phi, \quad f'(q_2, b) = q_4$$

$$f'(q_3, a) = \Phi, \quad f'(q_3, b) = q_5$$

$$f'(q_4, a) = q_2, \quad f'(q_4, b) = q_3$$

$$f'(q_5, a) = q_2, \quad f'(q_5, b) = q_3$$

$$Z' = \{ q_4 \}$$

$$f'(q_0, b) = q_1 \quad f'(q_1, a) = q_2, \quad f'(q_1, b) = q_3 \quad f'(q_2, b) = q_4 \quad f'(q_3, b) = q_5$$

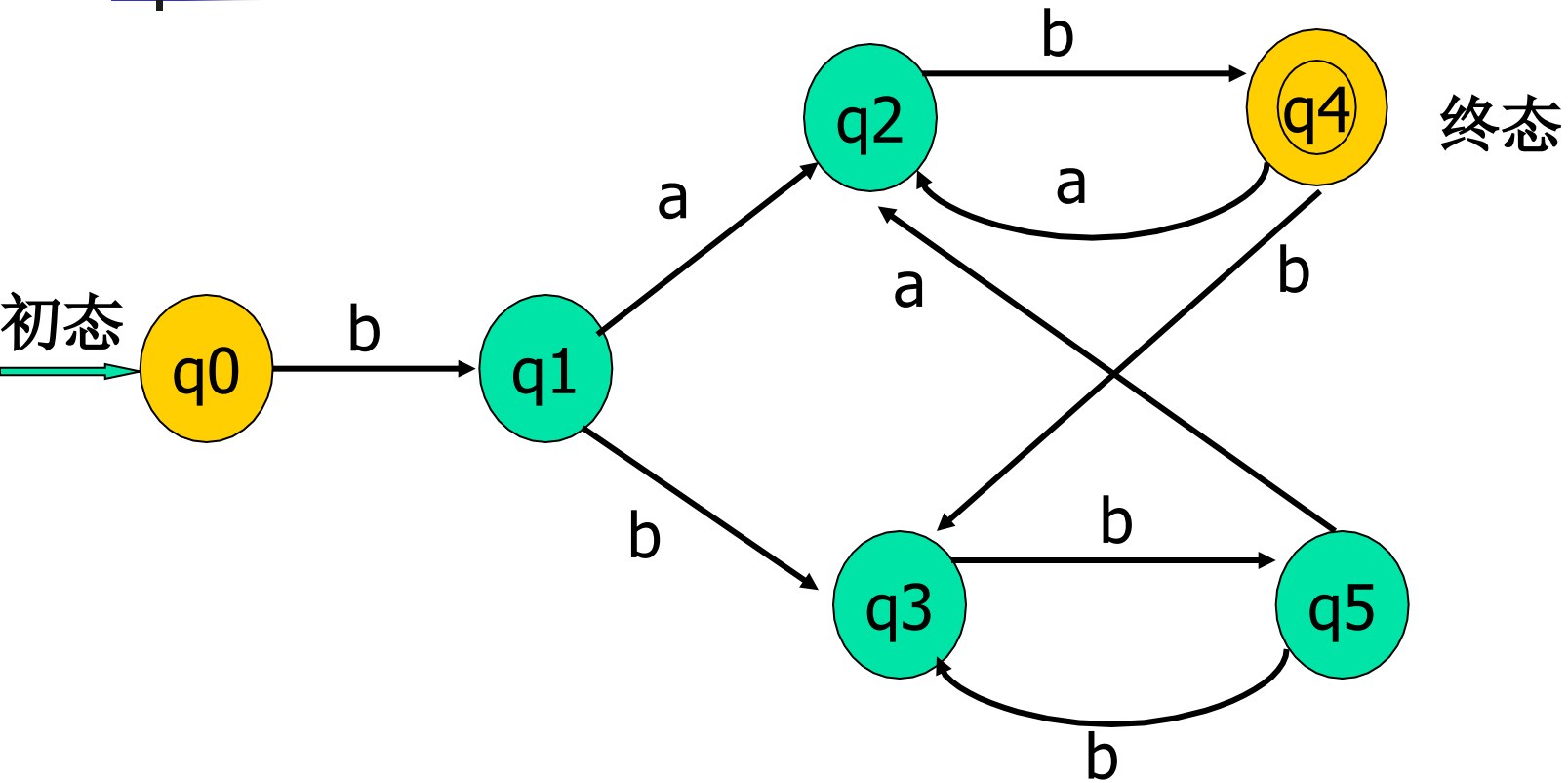
$$f'(q_4, a) = q_2, \quad f'(q_4, b) = q_3 \quad f'(q_5, a) = q_2, \quad f'(q_5, b) = q_3$$

NFA M 转换为 DFA M' 的过程

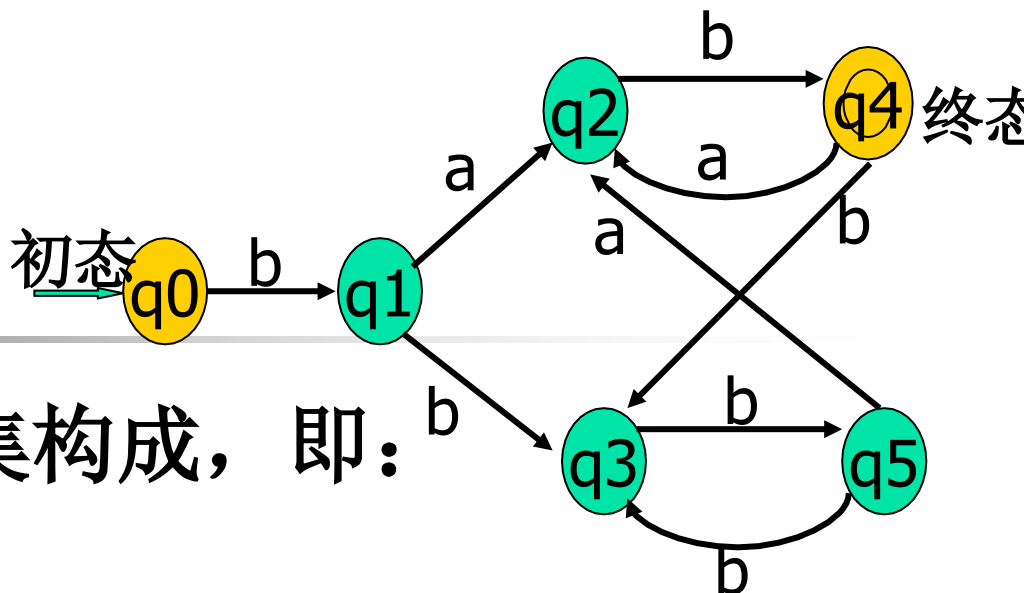
I	I _a	I _b
$q_0 = \{x\}$		$q_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$
$q_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$	$q_2 = \{4, 6\}$	$q_3 = \{5\}$
$q_2 = \{4, 6\}$		$q_2 = \{2, 3, y\}$
$q_3 = \{5\}$		$q_5 = \{2, 3\}$
$q_4 = \{2, 3, y\}$	$q_2 = \{4, 6\}$	$q_3 = \{5\}$
$q_5 = \{2, 3\}$	$q_2 = \{4, 6\}$	$q_3 = \{5\}$

$f'(q_0, a) = \Phi$, $f'(q_0, b) = q_1$, $f'(q_1, a) = q_2$, $f'(q_1, b) = q_3$,
 $f'(q_2, a) = \Phi$, $f'(q_2, b) = q_4$, $f'(q_3, a) = \Phi$, $f'(q_3, b) = q_5$,
 $f'(q_4, a) = q_2$, $f'(q_4, b) = q_3$, $f'(q_5, a) = q_2$, $f'(q_5, b) = q_3$

DFA M' 的状态图



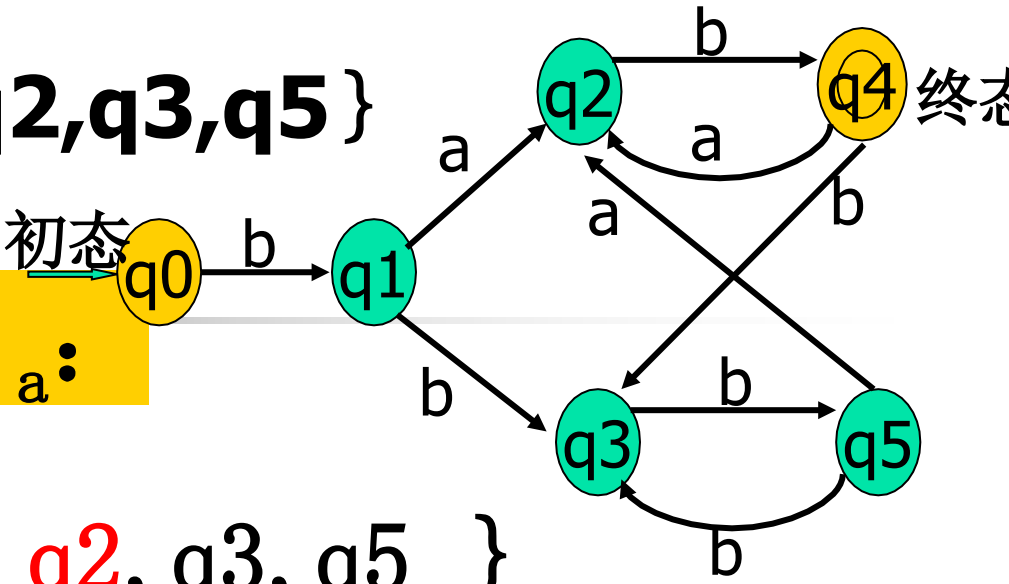
最小化



1、初始划分由两个子集构成，即：

$$\Pi: \begin{cases} \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_5\} \text{ (非终态)} \\ \{q_4\} \text{ (终态)} \end{cases}$$

2、考察子集 $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_5\}$



$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_5\}$ a:

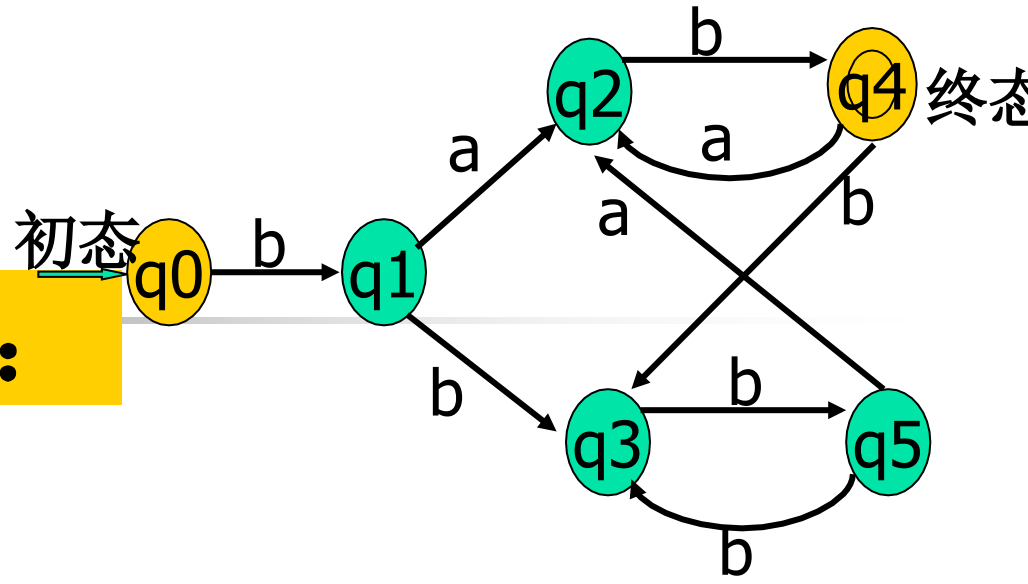
$$= \{q_2\} \subset \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_5\}$$

$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_5\}$ b:

$$= \{q_1, q_3, q_4, q_5\} \not\subseteq \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_5\}$$

$$\not\subseteq \{q_4\}$$

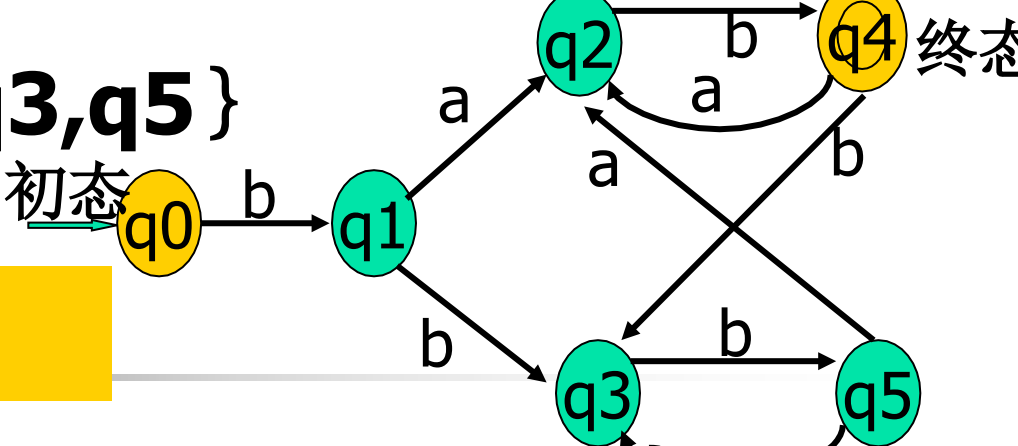
$\{ q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_5 \} :$



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ q_0, q_1, q_3, q_5 \} \\ \{ q_2 \} \end{array} \right.$

$\Pi = \{ \{ q_0, q_1, q_3, q_5 \}, \{ q_2 \}, \{ q_4 \} \}$

3、考察子集 {q0, q1, q3, q5}



{ q0, q1, q3, q5 }_b:

$$= \{q1, q3, q5\} \subset \{q0, q1, q3, q5\}_b$$

$$f'(q0, a) = \Phi$$

$$f'(q3, a) =$$

Φ
{ q1, q5 }_a:

$$= \{q2\}$$

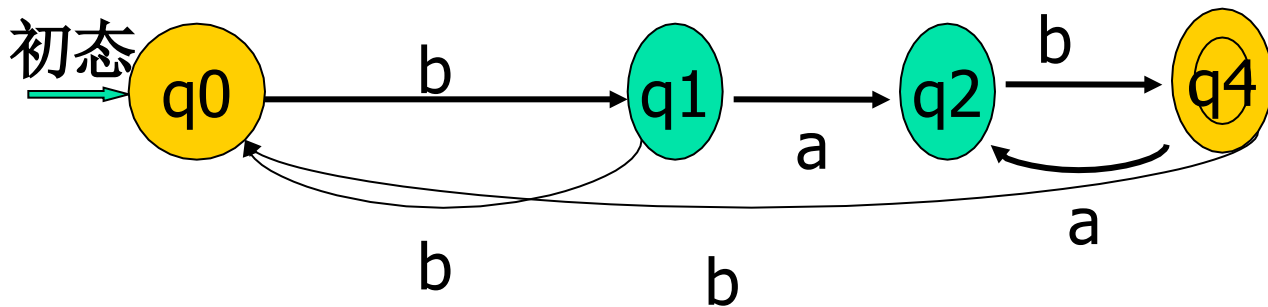
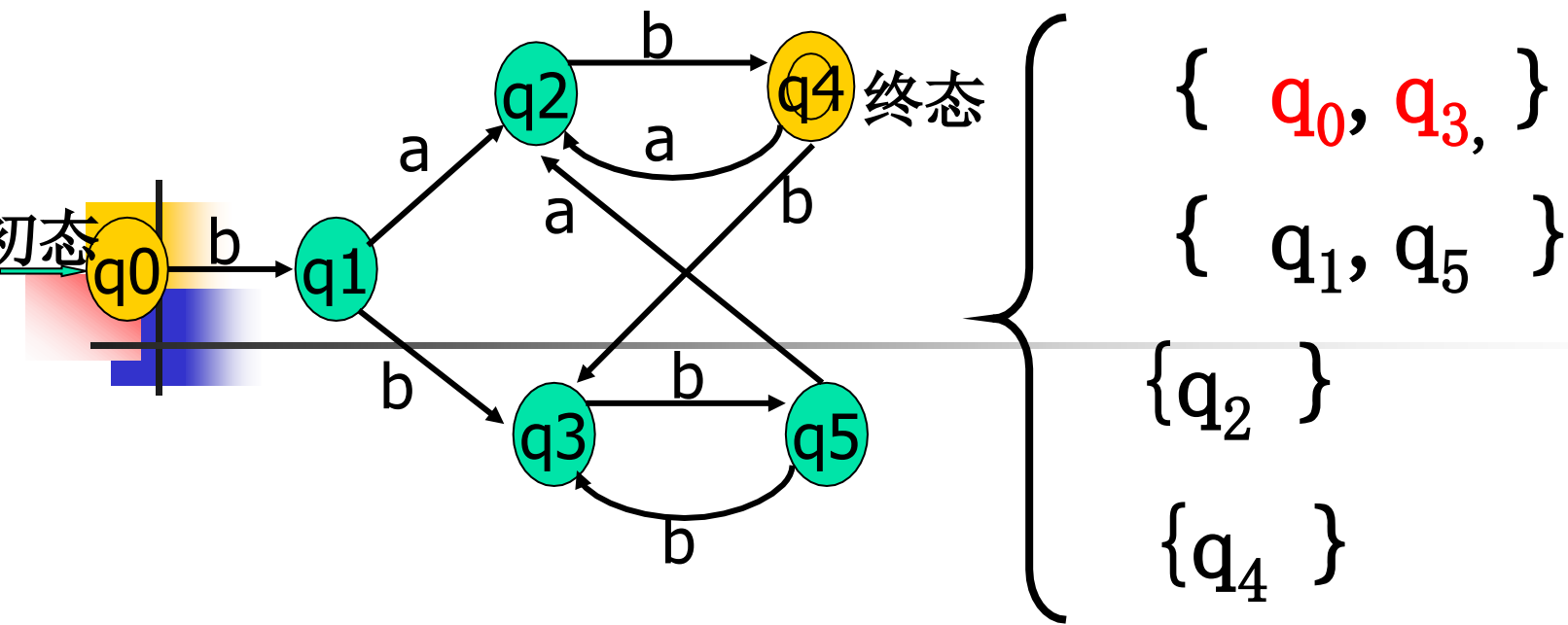
{ q0, q3 }_a:

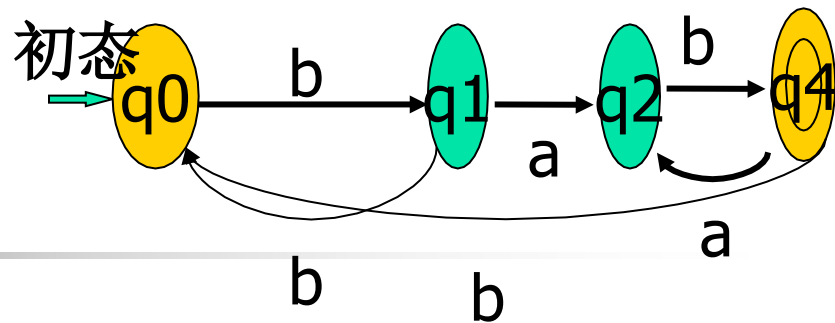
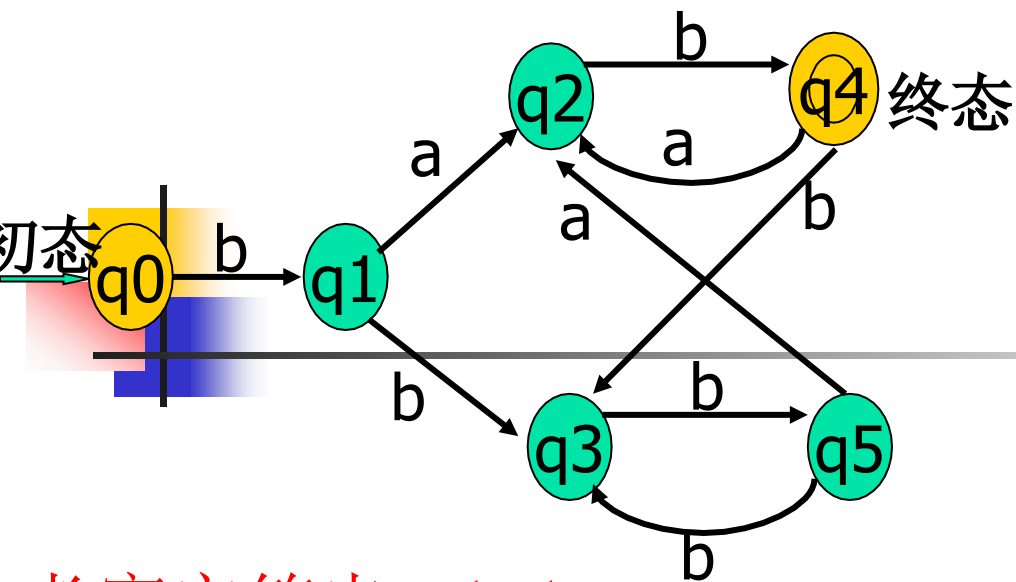
$$= \Phi$$

子集 { q0, q1, q3, q5 } 再分割:

{ q0, q3 }

{ q1, q5 }





考察字符串: bab

左图辨认过程: $q_0 \text{---} q_1 \text{---} q_2 \text{---} q_4$

右图辨认过程: $q_0 \text{---} q_1 \text{---} q_2 \text{---}$

考察字符串: bbbab

左图辨认过程: $q_0 \text{---} q_1 \text{---} q_3 \text{---} q_5 \text{---}$

右图辨认过程: $q_0 \text{---} q_1 \text{---} q_0 \text{---} q_1 \text{---} q_2 \text{---} q_4$

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/5550401303011330>