

10 pts

You can work in a group and turn one in with all names.

1. Consider the context-free grammar  $G = (V, T, S, P)$ , where  $V = \{S, A, B\}$ ,  $T = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , and  $P$  consists of

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow ASdB \mid cB, \\ A &\rightarrow aA \mid \lambda, \\ B &\rightarrow bBb \mid \lambda. \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Calculate the FIRST and FOLLOW sets for all variables in the grammar.

	FIRST	FOLLOW
S		
A		
B		

- (b) Calculate the LL(1) Parse Table for this grammar.

	a	b	c	d	\$
S					
A					
B					

- (c) Explain why this grammar is not LL(1).

Two more problems on the back!

2. Consider the grammar  $G = (V, T, S, P)$ , where  $V = \{S, A, B\}$ ,  $T = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , and  $P$  consists of

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow aBaa \mid Acd, \\ A &\rightarrow aA \mid b, \\ B &\rightarrow aabB \mid b. \end{aligned}$$

This grammar is LL(k) for what value of k?

3. Consider the grammar  $G = (V, T, S, P)$ , where  $V = \{S, A, B\}$ ,  $T = \{a, b, c\}$ , and  $P$  consists of

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow AbB \mid aABa, \\ A &\rightarrow aA \mid aAa \mid \lambda, \\ B &\rightarrow caB \mid b. \end{aligned}$$

This grammar is LL(k) for what value of k?