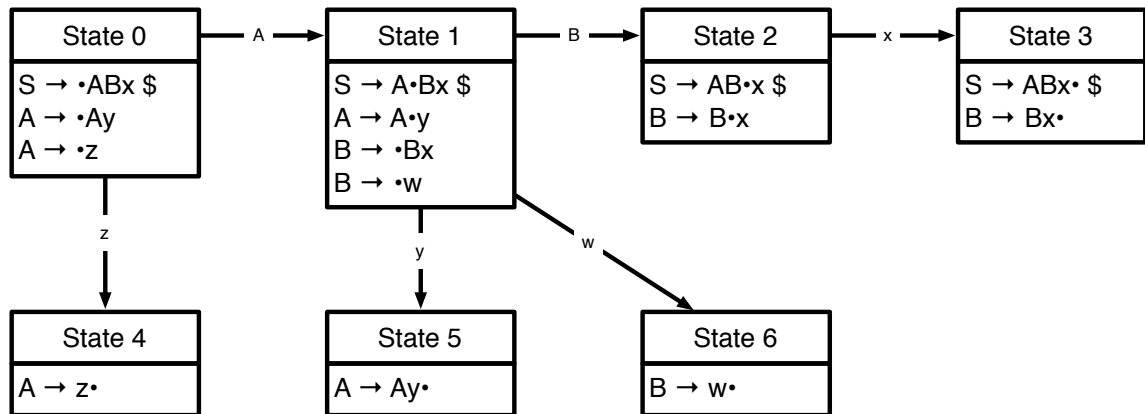
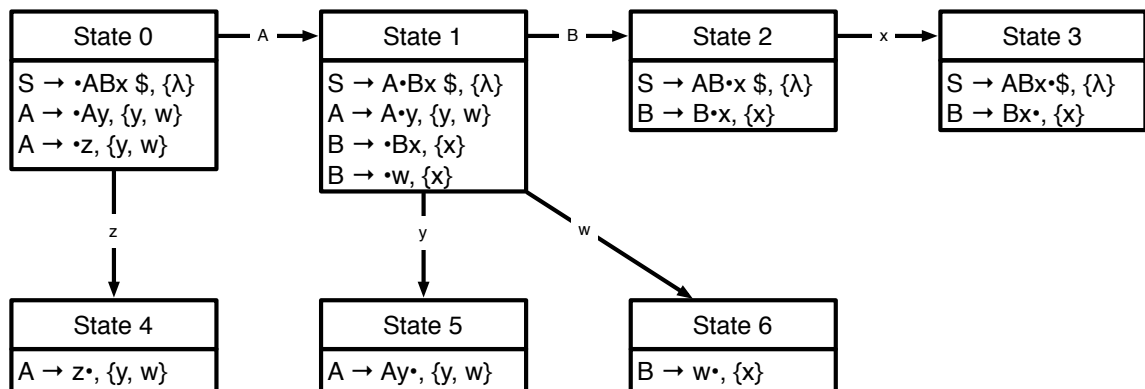


1. The CSFM for this grammar is given below. This is not an LR(0) grammar, because in State 3 we do not know whether to shift (accept) or reduce.



2. The LR(1) machine for this grammar is given below. This is an LR(1) grammar because the shift/reduce conflict can be resolved with a single token of lookahead (*i.e.*, in State 3, we reduce if we see an x , shift if we see a $\$$).



3. An LR(1) parser would take the following steps:

Step	Parse stack	Remaining input	Action
1	0	<i>zywx</i> \$	S/4
2	0 4	<i>ywx</i> \$	R3, goto 1
3	0 1	<i>ywx</i> \$	S/5
4	0 1 5	<i>wx</i> \$	R2, goto 1
5	0 1	<i>wx</i> \$	S/6
6	0 1 6	<i>x</i> \$	R5, goto 2
7	0 1 2	<i>x</i> \$	S/3
8	0 1 2 3	<i>x</i> \$	R4, goto 2
9	0 1 2	<i>x</i> \$	S/3
10	0 1 2 3	\$	Accept

Note that we needed the lookahead to decide to reduce in step 8 (because the next token was an *x*) but to accept in step 10 (because the next token was a \$).