

$$\begin{array}{l}
 q_0 | \rightarrow q_0 \lambda R \\
 q_0 \lambda \rightarrow q^* \lambda \\
 \hline
 q_0 \# \rightarrow q_0 \lambda R
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} q_0 | \rightarrow q_0 \lambda R \\ q_0 \lambda \rightarrow q^* \lambda \\ q_0 \# \rightarrow q_0 \lambda R \end{array}} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \lambda \cancel{|||} \lambda \\
 q_0 \rightarrow q_0 \\
 \hline
 q_0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 f(x) = 0 \\
 f(\bar{x}) = 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 ||\#||\#$$

* \longrightarrow

$$f(x) = x + 1$$

$$f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$f(x) = \text{hsg}(x)$$

"x парне"

"x = 2"

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

$$\text{sg}(xy)$$

$$||\#||$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$q_0$$

$$\cancel{|||} \# \cancel{||}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 ||\# \\
 \#|| \\
 \#
 \end{array}$$

2/3

0. $x \dot{-} y$ — гономати
 $|x - y|$ — умови

1. $f(x) = x/2$

$$f(x) = [x/2]$$

2. $f(x, y) = x + 2y$

3. Слово x переводится в

$$x \# x^R$$



віддзеркалення

$$g_1^a \quad \forall a \in T \setminus \{\lambda\}$$

$$abc \mapsto abc \# cba$$