

$$P(k+1):$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 10^{k+2} + 10^{k+1} + 1 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{3 \cdot m}} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} P(k): \\ 10^{k+1} + 10^k + 1 \\ = 3 \cdot l \end{array} \right] \\
 &= 10^{k+1} \cdot 10 + 10^k \cdot 10 + 10 - 9 \\
 &= 10 (10^{k+1} + 10^k + 1) - 9 \\
 &= 10 \cdot 3l - 9 = 3 (10l - 3) = \underline{\underline{3 \cdot m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$S = \{ \underline{5}, 7, 9, 10 \}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \text{set of all integers}$$
$$= \{ \dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$$

→ does not exist
(not well-ordered set)

$$a = (1, \overset{i=2}{\underline{\underline{2}}}, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots)$$

$$\vec{s}^2. a = (3, 4, 5, 6, \dots)$$

$s: a = (3, 4, 5, 6, \dots)$
 $i=2$
 $(\underline{1}, \underline{5}, 7, 8, 9) \Rightarrow a = (1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$
 $(7, 8, 9, 1, 5) \leftarrow \text{cir } 28$
 $(7, 8, 9, 0, 0) \leftarrow \text{n.l.s.}$