Why

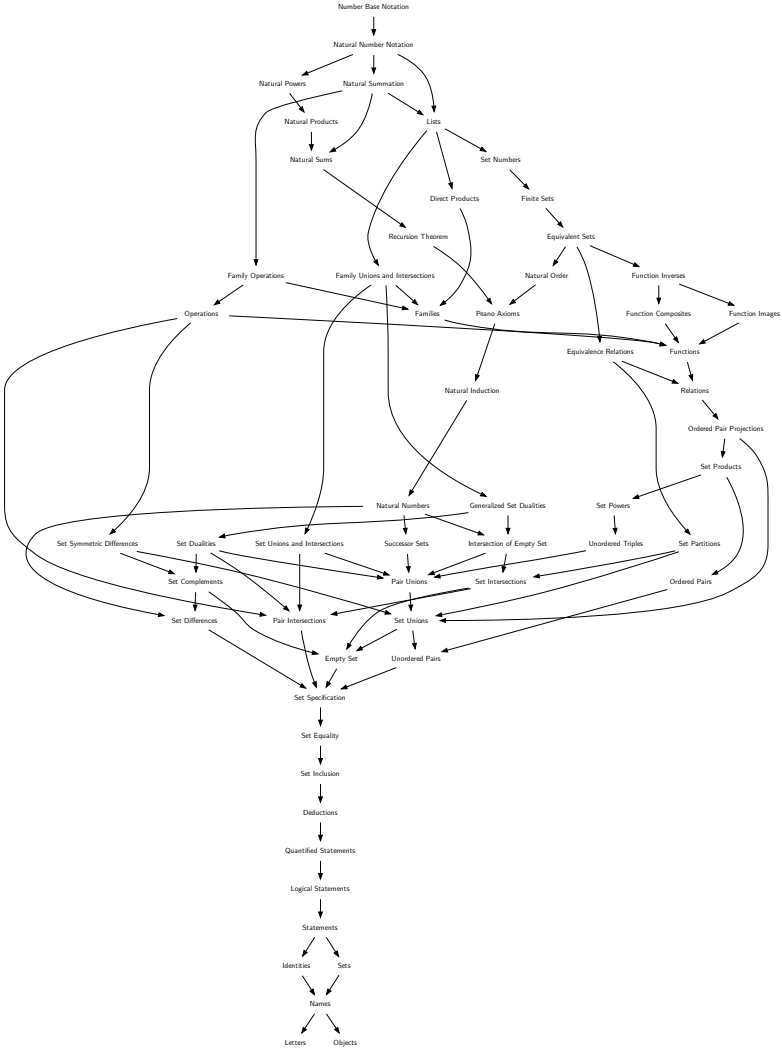
In our definition of natural number notation, the notation (η_1, η_2, η_3), which we agreed to denote $\eta_3\eta_2\eta_1$ has the corresponding number

$$\eta_1 + \eta_2 \cdot 10 + \eta_3 \cdot (10^2)$$

In general for the notation $\eta_k \cdots \eta_1$, we had the number

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \eta_k \cdot (10)^{k-1}$$

What if we replace ten in the above expression?


Number Base Notation
Natural Number Notation
Natural Powers
Natural Summation
Natural Products
Lists
Natural Sums
Set Numbers
Direct Products
Finite Sets
Recursion Theorem
Equivalent Sets
Family Operations
Family Unions and Intersections
Natural Order
Function Inverses
Operations
Families
Peano Axioms
Function Composites
Function Images
Equivalence Relations
Functions
Natural Induction
Relations
Ordered Pair Projections
Set Products
Natural Numbers
Generalized Set Dualities
Set Powers
Set Symmetric Differences
Set Dualities
Set Unions and Intersections
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Unordered Triples
Set Partitions
Set Complements
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Ordered Pairs
Set Differences
Pair Intersections
Set Unions
Empty Set
Unordered Pairs
Set Specification
Set Equality
Set Inclusion
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Identities
Sets
Names
Letters
Objects