

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)} \text{ antiton}$$

$$\text{which } a:b:c: \frac{n^2 + an + b}{n + c} \text{ isoton}$$

$$a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \text{ isoton bes } / b_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \text{ antiton bes } / a_n \rightsquigarrow e \rightsquigarrow b_n \text{ Bernoulli}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \rightsquigarrow e^1 e^{-1} = 1$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \rightsquigarrow e \cdot 1 = e$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{3n-2} : \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n : \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^3}\right)^{2n^3}$$