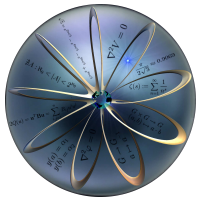

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descending order

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Related topic	AscendingOrder
Defines	strictly descending order

A sequence or arbitrary ordered set or one-dimensional array of numbers, a, is said to be in *descending order* if each $a_i \geq a_{i+1}$. For example, the aliquot sequence of 259 is in descending order: 45, 33, 15, 9, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0 ... The aliquot sequence starting at 60, however, is not in descending order: 108, 172, 136, 134, 70, 74, 40, 50, 43, 1, 0, 0, 0 ...

In a trivial sense, the sequence of values of the sign function multiplied by -1 is in descending order: ... 1, 1, 1, 0, –1, –1, –1... When each $a_i > a_{i+1}$ in the sequence, set or array, then it can be said to be in *strictly descending order*.