Given an array A of positive integers (not necessarily distinct), return the lexicographically largest permutation that is smaller than A, that can be **made with one swap** (A *swap* exchanges the positions of two numbers A[i] and A[j]).  If it cannot be done, then return the same array.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** [3,2,1]

**Output:** [3,1,2]

**Explanation:** Swapping 2 and 1.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** [1,1,5]

**Output:** [1,1,5]

**Explanation:** This is already the smallest permutation.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** [1,9,4,6,7]

**Output:** [1,7,4,6,9]

**Explanation:** Swapping 9 and 7.

**Example 4:**

**Input:** [3,1,1,3]

**Output:** [1,3,1,3]

**Explanation:** Swapping 1 and 3.

**Note:**

1. 1 <= A.length <= 10000
2. 1 <= A[i] <= 10000