

# Problem 1053: Previous Permutation With One Swap

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 49.34%

**Paid Only:** No

**Tags:** Array, Greedy

## Problem Description

Given an array of positive integers `arr` (not necessarily distinct), return \_the\_ \_lexicographically\_ \_largest permutation that is smaller than\_ `arr`, that can be \*\*made with exactly one swap\*\*. If it cannot be done, then return the same array.

\*\*Note\*\* that a \_swap\_ exchanges the positions of two numbers `arr[i]` and `arr[j]`

\*\*Example 1:\*\*

\*\*Input:\*\* arr = [3,2,1] \*\*Output:\*\* [3,1,2] \*\*Explanation:\*\* Swapping 2 and 1.

\*\*Example 2:\*\*

\*\*Input:\*\* arr = [1,1,5] \*\*Output:\*\* [1,1,5] \*\*Explanation:\*\* This is already the smallest permutation.

\*\*Example 3:\*\*

\*\*Input:\*\* arr = [1,9,4,6,7] \*\*Output:\*\* [1,7,4,6,9] \*\*Explanation:\*\* Swapping 9 and 7.

\*\*Constraints:\*\*

\* `1 <= arr.length <= 104` \* `1 <= arr[i] <= 104`

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    vector<int> prevPermOpt1(vector<int>& arr) {  
  
    }  
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int[] prevPermOpt1(int[] arr) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def prevPermOpt1(self, arr: List[int]) -> List[int]:
```