



### Why

If the base set of a sequence has a partial order, then we can discuss its relation to the order of sequence.

### Definition

A sequence on a partially ordered set is *non-decreasing* if whenever a first index precedes a second index the element associated with the first index precedes the element associated with the second element. A sequence on a partially ordered set is *increasing* if it is non-decreasing and no two elements are the same.

A sequence on a partially ordered set is *non-increasing* if whenever a first index precedes a second index the element associated with the first index succeeds the element associated with the second element. A sequence on a partially ordered set is *decreasing* if it is non-increasing and no two elements are the same.

A sequence on a partially ordered set is *monotone* if it is non-decreasing, or non-increasing. An increasing sequence is non-decreasing. A decreasing sequences is non-increasing. A sequence on a partially ordered set is *strictly monotone* if it is decreasing, or increasing.

## Notation

Let  $A$  a non-empty set with partial order  $\preceq$ . Let  $(a_n)_n$  a sequence in  $A$ .

The sequence is non-decreasing if  $n \leq m \longrightarrow a_n \preceq a_m$ , and increasing if  $n < m \longrightarrow a_n \prec a_m$ . The sequence is non-increasing if  $n \leq m \longrightarrow a_n \succeq a_m$ , and decreasing if  $n < m \longrightarrow a_n \succ a_m$ .

## Examples

**Example 1.** *Let  $A$  a non-empty set and  $(A_n)_n$  a sequence of sets in  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ . Partially order elements of  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  by the relation contained in.*

