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converse

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Let a statement be of the form of an implication

If  $p$  then  $q$

<http://planetmath.org/Iei>.e. it has a certain premise  $p$  and a conclusion  $q$ . The statement in which one has interchanged the conclusion and the premise,

If  $q$  then  $p$

is the *converse* of the first. In other words, from the former one concludes that  $q$  is necessary for  $p$ , and from the latter that  $p$  is necessary for  $q$ .

Note that the converse of an implication and the inverse of the same implication are contrapositives of each other and thus are logically equivalent.

If there is originally a statement which is a (true) theorem and if its converse also is true, then the latter can be called the *converse theorem* of the original one. Note that, if the converse of a true theorem “If  $p$  then  $q$ ” is also true, then “ $p$  iff  $q$ ” is a true theorem.

For example, we know the theorem on isosceles triangles:

*If a triangle contains two <http://planetmath.org/Congruent2> congruent sides, then it has two congruent angles.*

There is also its converse theorem:

*If a triangle contains two congruent angles, then it has two congruent sides.*

Both of these propositions are true, thus being theorems (see the entries angles of an isosceles triangle and determining from angles that a triangle is isosceles). But there are many (true) theorems whose converses are not true, <http://planetmath.org/Ege>.g.:

*If a function is differentiable on an interval  $I$ , then it is <http://planetmath.org/ContinuousF> on  $I$ .*