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Key Facts about Continuous Increasing Frantisms
          and beneralized Inverses - PROOFS
   ( ) P_{\Lambda} ( G(X) \leq G(\aleph) ) = P_{\Lambda} ( X \leq \aleph) + P_{\Lambda} ( X \neq \aleph L G(X) = G(\aleph) ) 
                                            + Pr(X>2 & G(X)<6(0))
        But 6 is increasing on the lattern goes away.
        P_{\Lambda}\left(G(X) \leq G(x)\right) = P_{\Lambda}\left(X \leq x\right) + P_{\Lambda}\left(X + x \otimes G(X) = G(x)\right)
                               = \int \Lambda(\chi \leq x)
(3) Given 6 increasing.
   (a) Suppose 6 is continuous
          Now suppose that uz>u, and 6 (uz) = 6 (u1)
             (5 (uz) = in/(x/6(x) z uz) = x
              ( (ui) = in/ {x | G(x) > ui} = X
           \Rightarrow \forall \times \langle \times \rangle \langle u_1 \rangle \langle u_1 \rangle
                  \chi \geq \overline{\chi} G(x) \geq u_2 no good
   (b) & strictly increasing
   if 6 is not Continuous \Rightarrow 1 im ((x) < ((x))
                    \lim_{\chi \uparrow \overline{\chi}} G(\chi) = u_1 \quad G(\overline{\chi}) = u_2 \quad U_1 < u_2
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Now $\inf \{x \mid G(x) \geq u_i\} = \overline{x}$ $ull \{x | G(x) \neq u_z\} \leq \overline{x}$ => (= not strictly increasing (4) Gright Continuous Suppose 6(x) 3y and x < 6 (y) x < in {x' | G(x') 7 y } But ((x) zy no good Nowy x 7, 6 (4)

> in[[x | 6(x) > y] = x

fine 6 is night Continuous, as X & X we always have 6(x) 7 y \(\lambda \times \)
 \(\times \times \times \)
 \(\times \times \times \times \times \times \times \)
 \(\times \ti ((X) 2 y.

6 stritly necessing Let u = G(x)(=(u)=in(x)G(x)zu)2 m {x [G(X) > G(X)] Ul cannot have X < X so X = X.

(is Continuous)

Let $x = G^+(u)$ $x = \inf \{ \overline{x} (G(\overline{x}) \ge u \}$ i G(x) < u then as $\overline{x} \downarrow x$ $G(x) = \lim_{\overline{x} \downarrow x} (G(\overline{x})) \ge u$ $f(x) \ge u$. $f(x) \ge u$.