i.e., $I^{\rightarrow}$ fulfils (CP) with respect to N_s. In this case we can define two generator triples:

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(x,y) &= C(x,1-y), \\ i_1(x,y) &= C^{\text{flip2}}(x,y), \\ j_1(x,y) &= C_{\text{flip1}}(1-x,1-y) \\ &= C^{\text{flip2}}(1-x,1-y), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} p_2(x,y) &= C^{\text{flip2}}(x,1-y), \\ i_2(x,y) &= C(x,y), \\ j_2(x,y) &= C(1-x,1-y). \end{aligned}$$

3. Conclusions

In this paper we have found a necessary and sufficient condition under which continuous generator triples can be constructed via quasi-copulas. In the case that C is a quasi-copula whose flips are commutative, we have shown that this condition is equivalent to the condition that the corresponding probabilistic implication $I^{\rightarrow}$ is continuous, bounded by I_{S_M} from below and by I_{S_L} from above, and moreover $I^{\rightarrow}$ fulfils (CP) with respect to N_s.

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