INNATE TALENT - COGNIZANT

CODING INEQUALITIES

A*B means A is greater than B.	Statements:	a) Only Lie two	
A/B means A is less than or equal to B.	X @ Y, Y # Z and Z / A	a) Only I is true	
A # B means A is greater than or equal to B.	TCTAL CAL	b) Only II is true	
A @ B means A is equal to B.	Conclusions:	c) Both are correct	
	I. X / A II. X @ A	d) None of these is true	
A+B means A is equal to B	Statements:		
A-B means A is not equal to B	M + N, N * O, O - P	a) Only I is true	
A=B means A is greater than B		b) Only II is true	
A*B means A is greater than or equal to B	Conclusions:	c) Both are correct	
A/B means A is less than B	I. M / N II. M + O	d) None of these is true	
A+B means A is greater than B	Statements:	a) Only I is true	
A-B means A is equal to B	C - D, A \$ B, D + A	b) Only II is true	
A=B means A is not equal to B		c) Both are correct	
A\$B means A is greater than equal to B	Conclusions:	d) None of these is true	
A/B means A is not less than equal to B	I. B / D II. C + B	*	
A + B means A is equal to B	Statements:	a) Only Lie true	
A - B means A is less than B	K - M, K / L, L + N	a) Only I is true	
A = B means A is not equal to B	2000, 448, 448	b) Only II is true	
A*B means A is greater than B	Conclusions:	c) Both are correct	
A/B means A is less than equal to B	I. M – L II. M / N	d) None of these is true	
A + B means A is not equal to B	Statements:		
A-B means A is greater than B	P * Q, Q - R, R € T	a) Only I is true	
A-B means A is less than B	r - Q, Q - N, N & I	b) Only II is true	
	Conclusions:	c) Both are correct	
A*B means A is equa <mark>l to</mark> B A/B means A is greater than equal to B	I. P – R	d) None of these is true	
P+Q means P is greater than Q.	Statements:	a) Only I is true	
P*Q means P is greater than or equal to Q.	X / R, R + Y, Y - X, Z + Y, Z * R	b) Only II is true	
P= Q means P is equal to Q.		c) Both are correct	
P/Q means P is less than Q.	Conclusions:	d) None of these is true	
P-Q means P is less than or equal to Q.	(I) (Y - X) +R (II) Z (X / R)	A contract cases as seen as a second contract cases and cases ar	
A+B means A is greater than B	Statements:	a) Only I is true	
A-B means A is equal to B	C – D, A * B, D + A	b) Only II is true	
A=B means A is not equal to B		c) Both are correct	
A*B means A is greater than equal to B	Conclusions:	d) None of these is true	
A/B means A is not less than equal to B	I. B / D II. C + B	2,	
A+B means A is greater than equal to B	Statements:	a) Only I is true	
A-B means A is equal to B	D * G, G - H, H / J	b) Only II is true	
A=B means A is less than B		c) Both are correct	
A*B means A is equal to B	Conclusions:	d) None of these is true	
A/B means A is greater than B	I.D * H II. G / J	a,one or mesons true	
" % " denotes "greater than"	FRANSEDRMING FUTL	a) A > C # B	
" > " denotes "equal to"		b) B – A % C	
" - " denotes "not less than"		c) A – B * C	
" @ " denotes "not equal to"	if A % B # C, it follows that	d) C * B – A	
" # " denotes "less than"	II A 70 D # C, It lollows that	G, C B A	
" * " denotes "not greater than"			
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<u>INNATE TALENT - COGNIZANT</u>

CODING INEQUALITIES

P+Q-R means P and Q are greater than R. P* Q means P and Q are equal. P-Q means P is greater than Q. P/Q+R means R is greater than P and Q. P% Q means Q is greater than P.	Statements: (B % (A * F)) + (B - (C / D + E)), C - D Conclusions: (I) (B-C) % A (II) B-((E % D) -A)	a) Only I is true b) Only II is true c) Both are correct d) None of these is true	
A - B means A plus B. A # B means A multiplied with B. A / B means A is greater than or equal to B. A ? B means A is less than B.	Statements:	a) Only I is true b) Only II is true c) Both are correct d) None of these is true	
A+B means A is greater than B A-B means A is equal to B A=B means A is not equal to B A*B means A is greater than equal to B A/B means A is not less than equal to B	Statements: A/B*C=D Conclusions: I. B-D II. B=D	a) Only conclusion I is trueb) Either conclusion is truec) Only conclusion II is trued) Neither conclusion is true	
A@B means A is not greater than B. A!B means A is greater than B. A*B means A is not less than B. A%B means A is less than B. A#B means A is neither greater nor less than B.	Statements: M!H, K% M, G#H Conclusions: (I) H#K (II) M*G	a) Only conclusion I follows b) Both I and II follow c) Only conclusion II follows d) Neither I nor II follows e) Either I or II follows	
	Statements: E @ F, D % E, T * F Conclusions: (I) D % F (II) T * E	a) Only conclusion I follows b) Both I and II follow c) Only conclusion II follows d) Neither I nor II follows e) Either I or II follows	
	Statements: T # Y , Y % L, G * L Conclusions: (I) L!T (II) G * T	a) Only conclusion I follows b) Both I and II follow c) Only conclusion II follows d) Neither I nor II follows e) Either I or II follow	







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