Coded Inequalities

Model 1: Symbol Based Inequalities

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, $, * and ^ are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'A@B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'

'A#B' means 'A is not greater than B'

'A$B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'

'A*B' means 'A is neither greater than nor smaller than B'

'A^B' means 'A is not smaller than B'

1. Statements: L#V, V$E, E^U, U@B

   Conclusions: I. B$E   II. L$E   III. B*L

   1) Only I and II are true   2) Only III is true

   3) Only either I or II is true   4) All are true

   5) None of these

2. Statements: M$T, T*R, R@H, H#G

   Conclusions: I. M$H   II. R@G   III. M#R

   1) Only I is true   2) Only II is true   3) Only III is true

   4) All are true   5) None is true

3. Statements: T#W, W$Q, Q^D, D@J

   Conclusions: I. J$T   II. T#J   III. T$Q

   1) Only I and III are true   2) Only either II or II is true

   3) Only II and III are true   4) Only III and either I or II are true

   5) None of these

4. Statements: F@J, J#R, R*L, L^M

   Conclusions: I. F$R   II. M#R   III. M^J

   1) None is true   2) Only I is true   3) Only II is true

   4) Only either II or III is true   5) All are true

5. Statements: H^R, R@W, W*F, J$F

   Conclusions: I. H@F   II. J$W   III. R@J

   1) Only I and II are true   2) Only II and III are true   3) Only III is true

   4) Only either I or III is true   5) All are true

Directions (6-9): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, %, $ and & are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'P#Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'

'P&Q' means 'P is neither equal to nor smaller than Q'

'P%Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'

'P$Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'

'P@Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'

6. Statements: K#T, T$B, B@F

   Conclusions: 1. F$T   II. K#B   III.T$F

   1) None is true   2) Only I is true

   3) Only I and II are true   4) Only II and III are true

   5) All are true

7. Statements: R@D, D&W, B$W

   Conclusions: I. W#R   II. B&D   III. W$R

   1) None is true   2) Only I is true   3) Only III is true

   4) Only either I or III is true   5) All are true

8. Statements: M&R, R%D, D@N

   Conclusions: I. M&N   II. N$R   III. M&D

   1) Only I and II are true   2) Only II and III are true

   3) Only I and III are true   4) All are true

   5) None of these

9. Statements: H$V, V%M, K&M

   Conclusions: I. K&V   II. M@H   III. H&K

   1) Only I and III are true   2) Only II and III are true

   3) Only I and II are true   4) All are true

   5) None of these

Directions (10-14): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, %, $ and& are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'P@Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'

'P#Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'

'P$Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'

'P&Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'

'P%Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'

Give answer 1) if only conclusion I is true.

Give answer 2) if only conclusion II is true.

Give answer 3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.

Give answer 4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.

Give answer 5) if both conclusions I and II are true.

10. Statements: F$W, W#T, T&K

   Conclusions: I. F&K   II. W$K

11. Statements: R@M, M%D, D$H

   Conclusions: I. R@H   II. D&R

12. Statements: J$L, L#B, B@E

   Conclusions: I. E$L   II. E%L

13. Statements: A$V, V#R, R@U

   Conclusions: I. U&R   II. U#R

14. Statements: F%G, G@H, H&J

   Conclusions: I. F@H   II. G@J

Directions (15-20): In the following questions, the symbols @,#,%,$ and © are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'A$B' means 'A is not smaller than B'

'A#B' means 'A is not greater than B'

'A@B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'

'A©B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'

'A%B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'.

15. Statements: H%J, J©N, N@R

   Conclusions: I. R%J   II. H@J   III. N@H

   1) Only II is true   2) Only I and III are true   3) Only I is true

   4) Only III is true   5) None is true

16. Statements: M@J, J$T, T©N

    Conclusions: I. N#J   II. T%M   III. M@N

    1) Only I and II are true   2) Only II and III are true

    3) Only I and III are true   4) None is true

    5) All are true

17. Statements: D©K, K#F, F@P

    Conclusions: I. P@D   II. K#P   III. F$D

    1) Only II is true   2) Only I and II are true   3) Only III is true

    4) Only II and III are true   5) None of these

18. Statements: R#D, D$M, M©N   **[May 17, 2014 @ 12m 50s]**

    Conclusions: I. R#M   II. N#D   III. N$R

    1) Only I is true   2) Only II is true   3) Only III is true

    4) None is true   5) All are true

19. Statements: K#N, N$T, T%J

    Conclusions: I. J©N   II. K@T   III. T@K

    1) None is true   2) Only I and II are true

    3) Only II and III are true   4) Only I and III are true

    5) None of these.

20. Statements: K©P, P@Q, Q$R

    Conclusions: I. K@R   II. R%P   III. Q%K

    1) Only I and II are true   2) Only II is true   3) Only III is true

    4) All are true   5) None of these

Model 2: Direct Inequalities

Directions (21-25): In these questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Mark answer 1) if only conclusion I follow.

Mark answer 2) if only conclusion II follow.

Mark answer 3) if either conclusion I or II follow.

Mark answer 4) if neither conclusion I nor II follow.

Mark answer 5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

21. Statements: $T < R \leq U$; $L > U \leq K$; $P \geq R$

   Conclusions: I. $K \geq R$ II. $L > R$

22. Statements: $D > H \geq N$; $S > I \leq H$

   Conclusions: I. $N \leq S$ II. $I < D$

23. Statements: $H = I \leq R$; $M \geq R < S$

   Conclusions: I. $M = I$ II. $M > I$

24. Statements: $P \leq O < I$; $P > Y > M$

   Conclusions: I. $Y \leq I$ II. $O > M$

25. Statements: $A \geq B > C \geq F$; $Z < C \leq D < E$

   Conclusions: I. $A > Z$ II. $F < E$

Directions (26-30): In these questions, the relationship between different element sis shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.

Mark answer 1) if only conclusion I follow.

Mark answer 2) if only conclusion II follow.

Mark answer 3) if either conclusion I or II follow.

Mark answer 4) if neither conclusion I nor II follow.

Mark answer 5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

26. Statements: $A \geq B = C$; $B < D \leq E$

    Conclusions: I. $D > A$ II. $E > C$

27. Statements: $L > U \geq K$: $Z < U < R$

    Conclusions: I. $L > Z$ II. $K < R$

28. Statements: $Y < J = P \geq R > I$

    Conclusions: I. $J > I$ II. $Y < R$

29. Statements: $V \geq K > M = N$; $M > S$; $T < K$

    Conclusions: I. $T < N$ II. $V = S$

30. Statements: $F \leq X < A$, $R < X \leq E$

    Conclusions: I. $F \leq E$ II. $R < F$

Answers

1 - 1	2 - 5	3 - 4	4 - 3	5 - 5	6 - 1	7 - 4	8 - 2	9 - 3	10 - 1
11 - 2	12 - 1	13 - 3	14 - 4	15 - 2	16 - 5	17 - 3	18 - 2	19 - 1	20 - 4
21 - 5	22 -2	23 - 3	24 - 2	25 -5	26 - 2	27 - 5	28 - 1	29 - 4	30 - 1

Note: The date and time mentioned against some questions refer to the doubts clarification session on Reasoning Ability in which the question was solved.