# 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

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 |