



IBPS/SBI/RBI/NABARD

REASONING

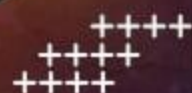
INEQUALITY

BASIC TO ADVANCE



 LIVE

10:30 AM





UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

February 2022

02 Feb 2022

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

09 Feb 2022

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

16 Feb 2022

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

23 Feb 2022

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

In an evening Ram and Ghanshyam are walking towards each other at that time shadow of Ram is towards his right then find out in which direction Ghanshyam is facing now?

एक शाम में राम और घनश्याम एक-दूसरे की ओर चल रहे होते हैं, उस समय राम की परछाई उनके दाहिनी ओर होती है, तब पता चलता है कि घनश्याम अब किस दिशा में सामना कर रहा है?

- (1) North
- (2) South
- (3) West
- (4) East
- (5) None of these

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$J^{\wedge}K$ means J is to the north of K

at a distance of either 4m or 9m

J^*K means J is to the west direction of K

at a distance of either 3m or 12m

$J^{\$}K$ means J is to the south direction of K

at a distance of either 4m or 9m

$J^{!}K$ means J is to the east direction of K at

a distance of either 3m or 12m

$J^{\wedge}!K$ means J is to the north-east of K

$J^{\$}!K$ means J is to the south-east direction of K.

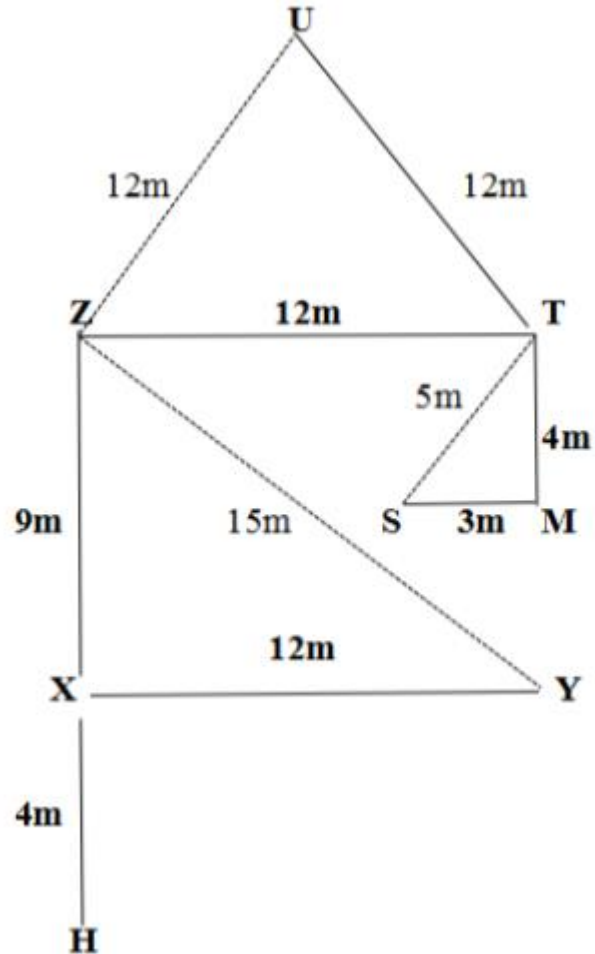
$X^{\$}Z, Y^{!}X, Z^*T, S^{\$}*T, S^*M^{\$}T, H^{\$}X,$

$(SM < XH), (TM = XH), (XY = TZ)$

Triangle formed by connecting point X, Y and Z should be

right angled triangle.

Triangle formed by connecting point Z, U and T should be equilateral triangle.

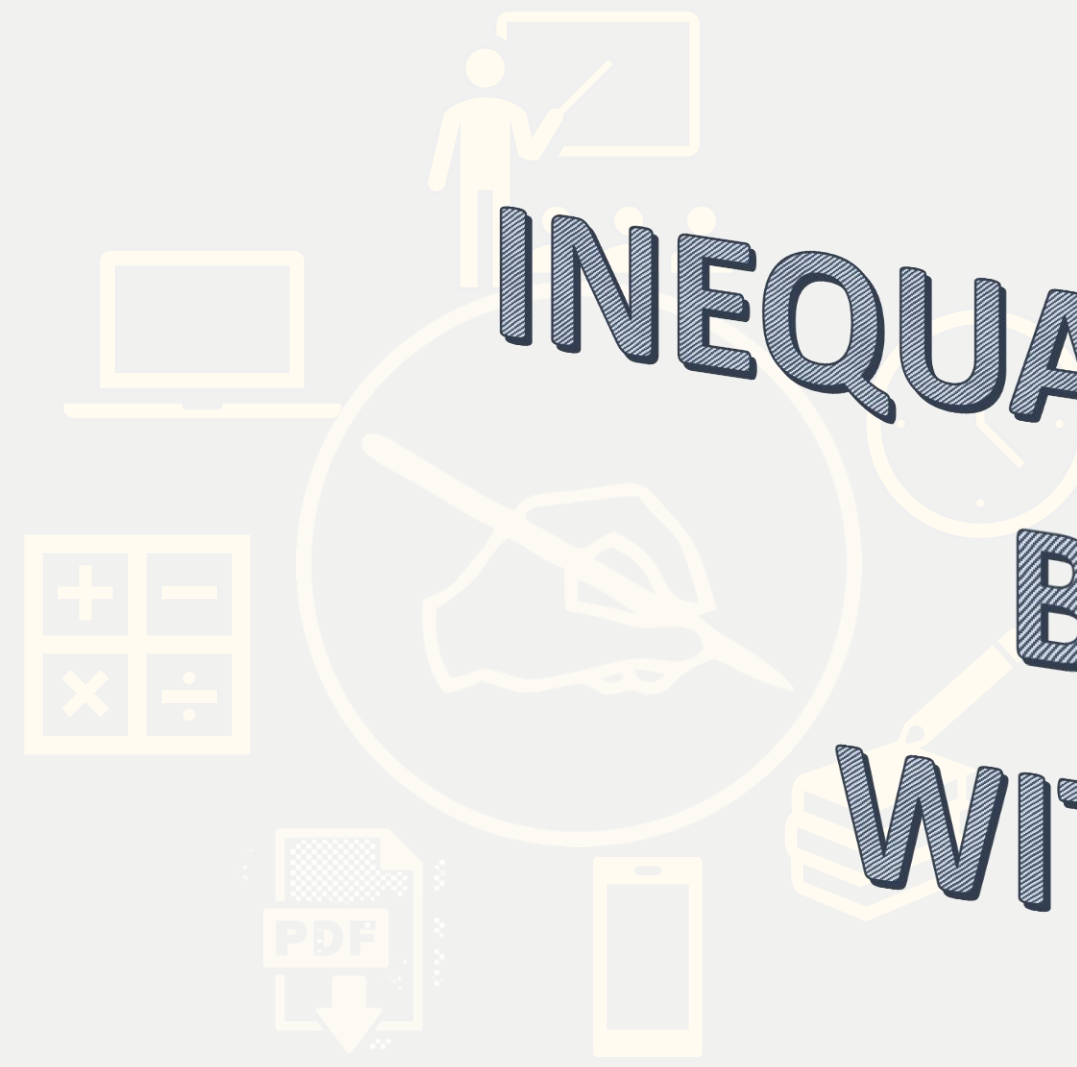


19). Z is in which direction with respect to Y; what is distance between point Z and point Y ?

- a) $\hat{!}15\text{m}$
- b) $\$*17\text{m}$
- c) $\hat{*}15\text{m}$
- d) $\$*19\text{m}$
- e) None of these

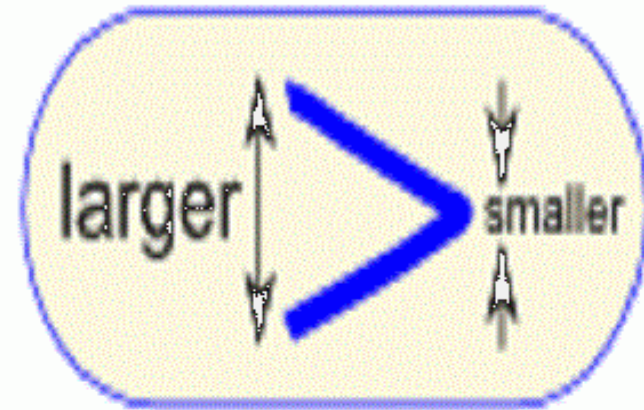
20). which of following pair has equal distance between them?

- a) $XH-SM$
- b) $TM-ZT$
- c) $ZX-XH$
- d) $TM-HX$
- e) None of these



INEQUALITY FROM BASIC WITH PYQ

Equality and Inequality



$=$ equal

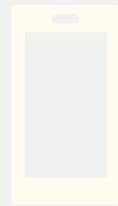
\neq not equal

$>$ greater than

\geq greater than or equal

$<$ less than

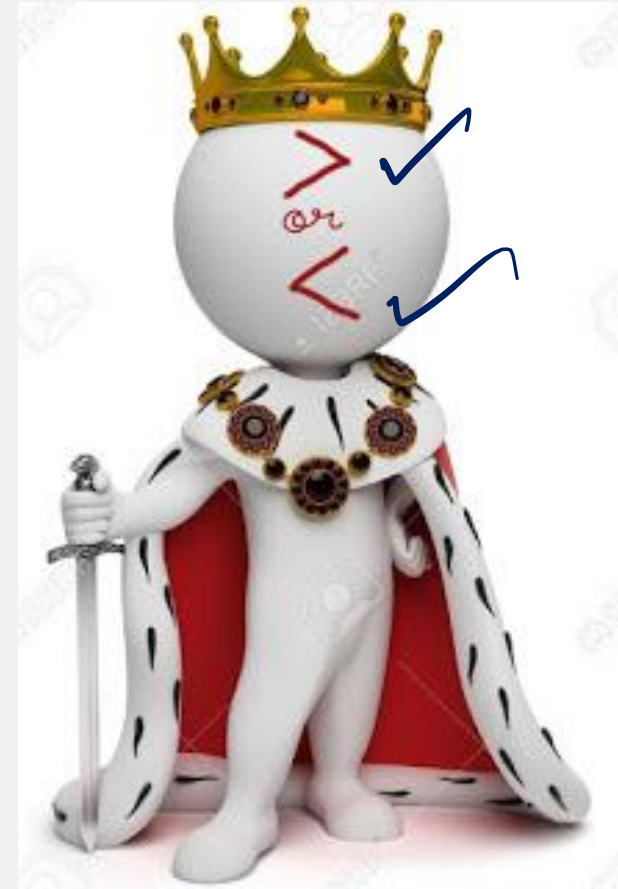
\leq less than or equal



CONCEPT



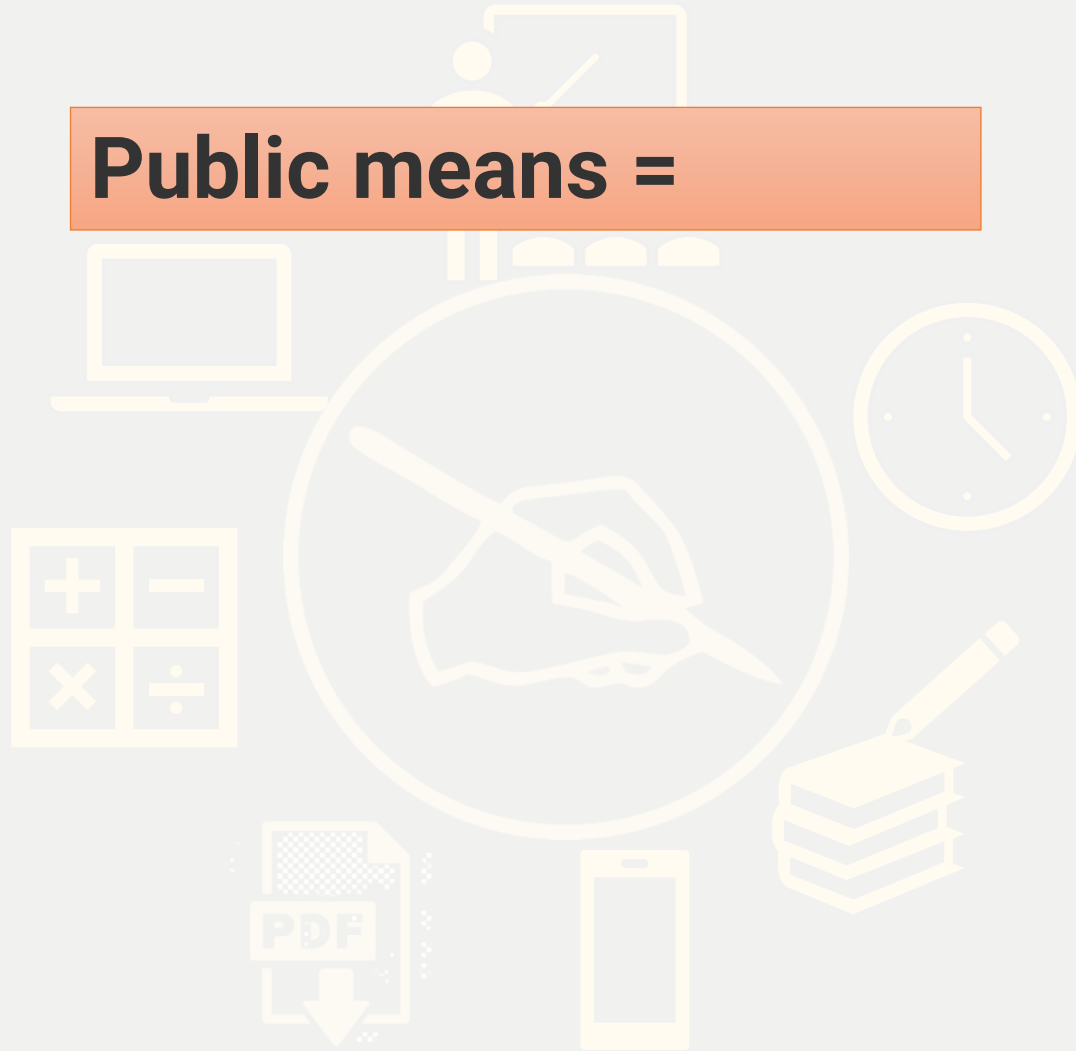
Let King means $< \text{ or } >$



Soldier means \geq or \leq



Public means =







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$$H \leq Q \leq R = E; P \geq B > H$$

Conclusions:

I. $Q \leq B$

II. $B > P$

- a. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- b. Both conclusions I and II are true.
- c. Only conclusion I is true.
- d. Only conclusion II is true.
- e. Either conclusion I or II is true.



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$$T = V > W = M > R; X < G \leq M$$

Conclusions:

I. $W > G$

II. $R > X$

- a. Only conclusion I is true.
- b. Only conclusion II is true.
- c. Either conclusion I or II is true.
- d. Both conclusions I and II are true.
- e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.



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4) Statements: $Y = X$; $Z < U < V$; $X > Z$

Conclusions:

I. $V > X$

II. $Y > U$

- a. None is True
- b. Both I and II are True
- c. Only II is True
- d. Only I is True
- e. Either I and II is True



5) Statements: $P \geq Q \geq R = S = T \geq U \leq V \leq W = X$

Conclusions:

I. $W > S$

II. $X \leq R$

- a. None is true
- b. Both I and II are true
- c. Only II is true.
- d. Only I is true
- e. Either I or II is true


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$D \leq R > E \leq B; S \leq M = E > D; G > B$

Conclusion:

I. $D > E$

II. $B < R$

- a. Only I is True
- b. Only II is True
- c. Either I or II is True
- d. Neither I nor II is True
- e. Both I and II are True


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$$D \leq R > E \leq B; S \leq M = E > D; G > B$$

Conclusion:

I) $S < B$

II) $B = S$

- a. Only I is True
- b. Only II is True
- c. Either I or II is True
- d. Neither I nor II is True
- e. Both I and II are True



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$$Q > A \geq Z \leq X \leq C; Z = H$$

Conclusion:

1) $Q > H$

2) $Z \leq C$

a. Only I is True

b. Only II is True

c. Either I or II is True

d. Neither I nor II is True

e. Both I and II are True



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11) Statements: $T \geq M = K < B = G < P \geq V > L; X > Z$

$> T$

Conclusions

I. $X > P$

II. $P \geq T$

a. Only II is True

b. Only I is True

c. Both I and II are True

d. Either I or II is True

e. None is true

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12) Statements: $P < Q \geq G$; $G \geq I \geq E$; $C \leq P$; $C > U$

Conclusions:

I. $U > I$

II. $P \leq E$

a. Both I and II are True

b. Only II is True

c. Either I or II is True

d. Only I is True

e. Neither I nor II is true



Statements: $D = E > F < Y \geq G \geq S \geq T = B \geq I \leq Z$

Conclusions:

I. $Y = D$

II. $I = Y$

III. $Y > I$

- a. Only conclusion I follow
- b. Only conclusion II follow
- c. Conclusion I and III follow
- d. Either conclusion I or II follow
- e. Either conclusion II or III follow



38) Statements: $C > D > E$; $A > D$; $F < E < B$

Conclusions:

I. $B > F$

II. $A > C$

III. $D < B$

- a. Conclusions I and III are correct.
- b. Only conclusion II is incorrect.
- c. Conclusion II is correct.
- d. All conclusions are correct.
- e. Only conclusion I is correct.



40) Statements: $50 < 60 \leq 70$; $60 > 40 > 30$; $70 = 80 \leq 20$

Conclusions:

I. $70 > 30$

II. $20 \geq 60$

a. Only II is true

b. Only I is true

c. Both I and II are true

d. None is true

e. Either I or II is true

