



Mahendra's



SSC CGL/CPO/CHSL

REASONING

ANALOGY

PART-1

BASED ON NUMBER



LIVE

07:30 PM

TYPE OF ANALOGY

➤ Analogy can be categorized into following two types –

➤ एनालॉजी को निम्नलिखित दो प्रकारों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है

1). Number Analogy संख्या एनालॉजी (No)

2). Words Analogy शब्द एनालॉजी (word)

$$\overbrace{a:b :: c:d}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{a \times d = b \times c}$$

Resolving

==

$$a:b :: c:x?$$

$$a \times x = b \times c$$

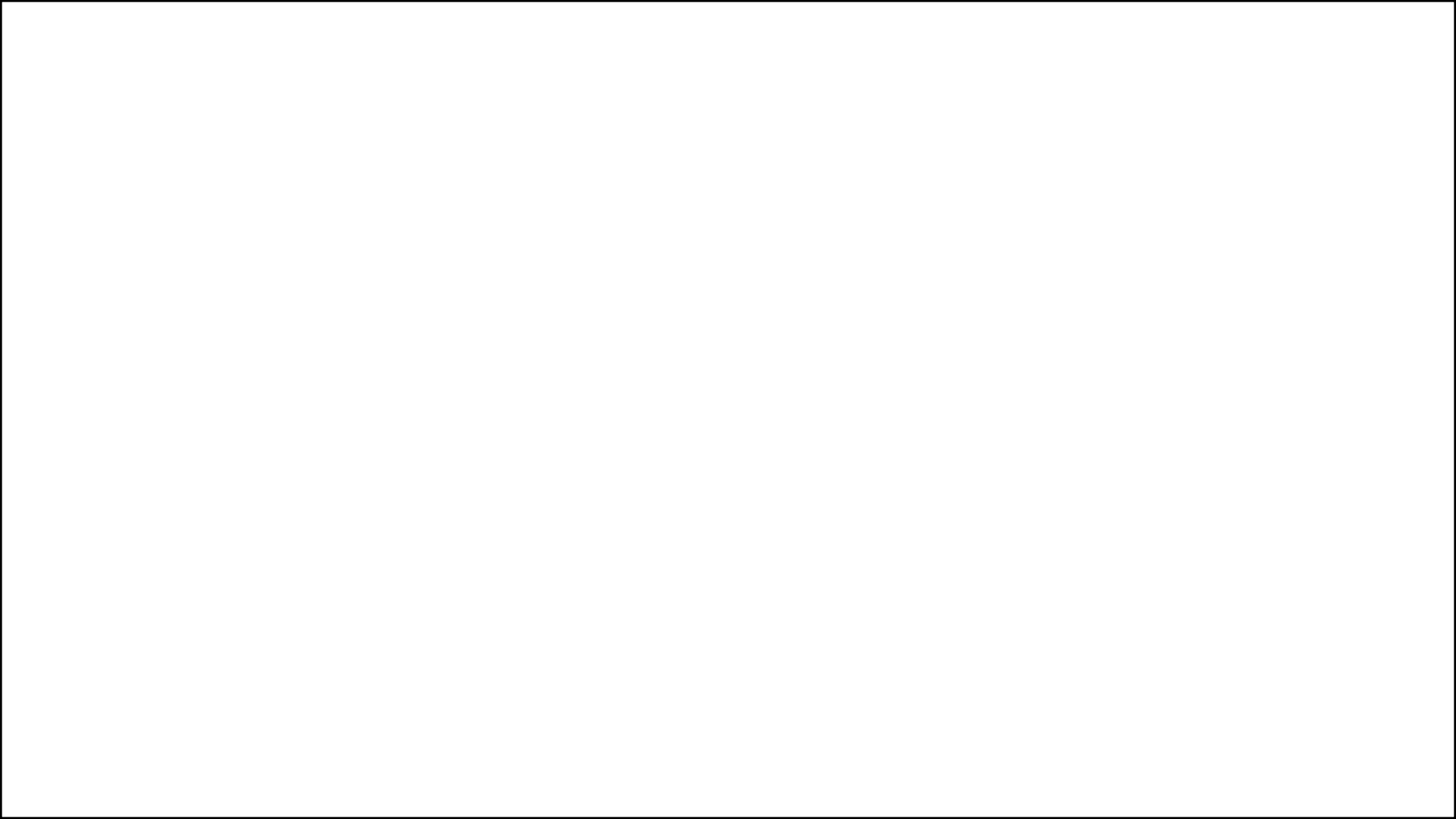
$$\boxed{x = \frac{b \times c}{a}}$$

CLASSIFICATION OF WORD ANALOGY

Word Analogy again can be reclassified into following two sections- शब्द एनालॉजी को फिर से दो खंडों में पुनः वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है-

I. Meaningful Words

II. Non- Meaningful Word



NUMBER ANALOGY

SOME IMPORTANT POINT ON PRIORITY BASES

1. PRIME NO BASED (प्रभाज्य)
2. PERFECT SQUARE & PERFECT CUBE BASED →
3. MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION BASED
4. ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION BASED
5. CONVERTING INTO SINGLE DIGIT/ ONES PLACE
6. BASED ON COMMON REASONING LOGIC

$$1^2 = 1$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$4^2 = 16$$

Q.1 . Select the option that is related to the third number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number. उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जैसे दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है।

$$\underline{4} : \underline{19} :: \underline{7} : ?$$

(A) 52

(B) 49

(C) 28

(D) 68

$$\begin{array}{r} 4^2 = 16 \\ + 3 \\ \hline (19) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7^2 = 49 \\ + 3 \\ \hline (52) \end{array}$$

x :

$x^2 + \text{Common No}$

4:

$4^2 +$

3 ✓
5 ✓
7
1
2
3

y :

$y^2 + \text{Common No.}$

7:

$7^2 + 3$

Biggest prime
No.

$$\begin{array}{l} (42) \\ 6 \times (7) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (42) \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \sqrt{6} \times (7) \\ \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \end{array}$$

even

factor

$$: (18) \quad :: 56 : ? \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{6} \times (3) \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

even

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{8} \times (7) \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{8} \times (3) \end{array}$$

Biggest
Prime No.

Option

Q.3 . Select the option that is related to the third number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number. उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जैसे दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है।

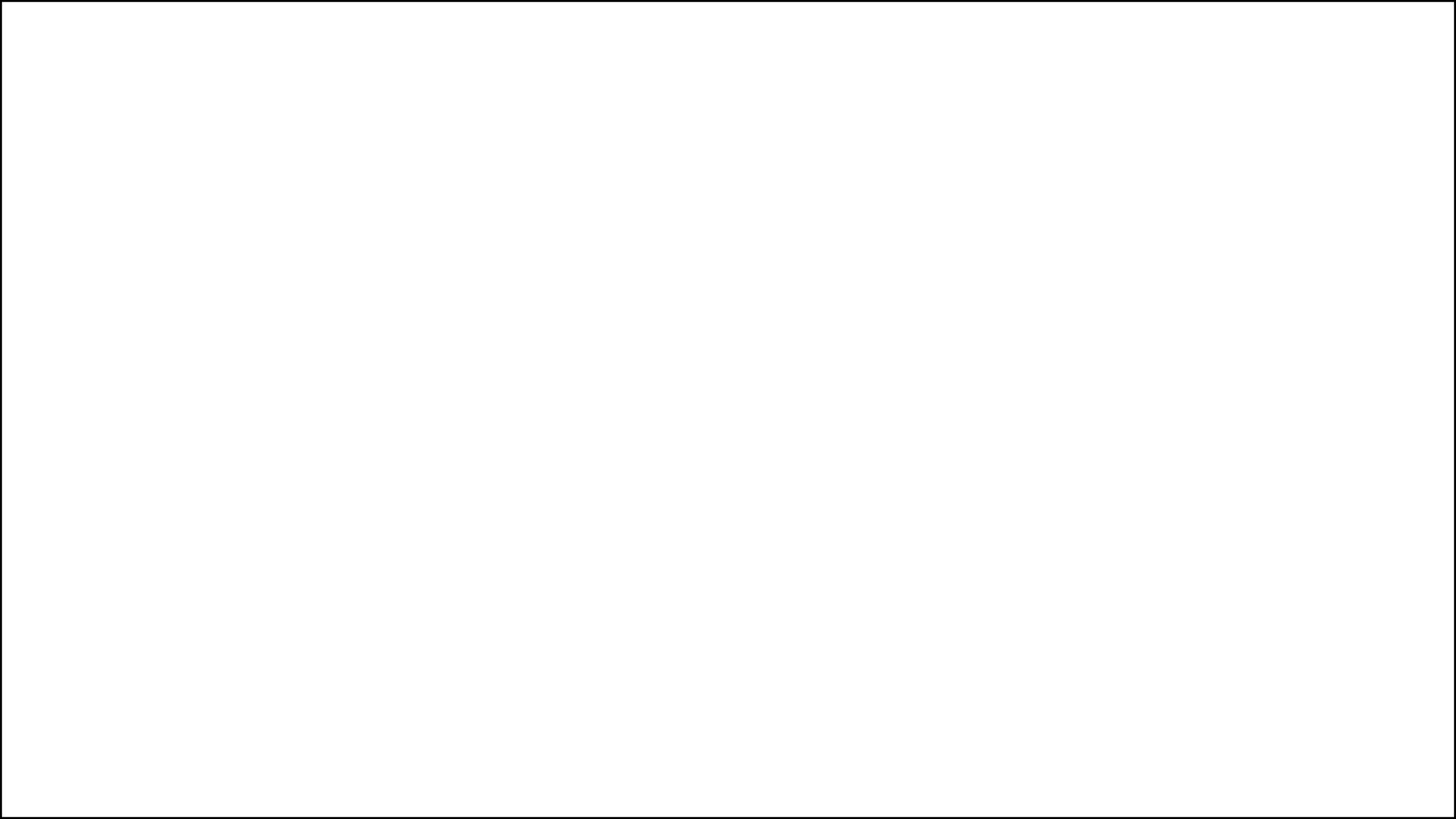
$$6 : 35 :: 9 : ?$$

(a) 65 (b) ~~80~~ (c) 85 (d) 99

$$6^2 = \frac{36 - 1}{35}$$

$$9^2 = \frac{81}{-1}$$

80



Q.4 . Select the option that is related to the third number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number. उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जैसे दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है।

$$\textcircled{9} : \textcircled{27} :: 21 : \underline{\quad}$$

$$9 \xrightarrow{\times 3} \underline{\underline{27}}$$

Byic \Leftarrow

$$21 \xrightarrow{\times 3} \textcircled{63}$$

- (a) 51 (b) 49 (c) ~~63~~ (d) 72

Q 9 : 729 :: 21 : ?

$9^3 = 729$

$21 \times 3 = 63$
↓
369

$9 \times 3 = 27$
↓
729

- ① 369
- ② 639
- ③ 936
- ④ 963

cube X

Q5).

6 : 81 :: 14 : ?

- (a) 46
- (b) 89
- (c) 105
- (d) 73

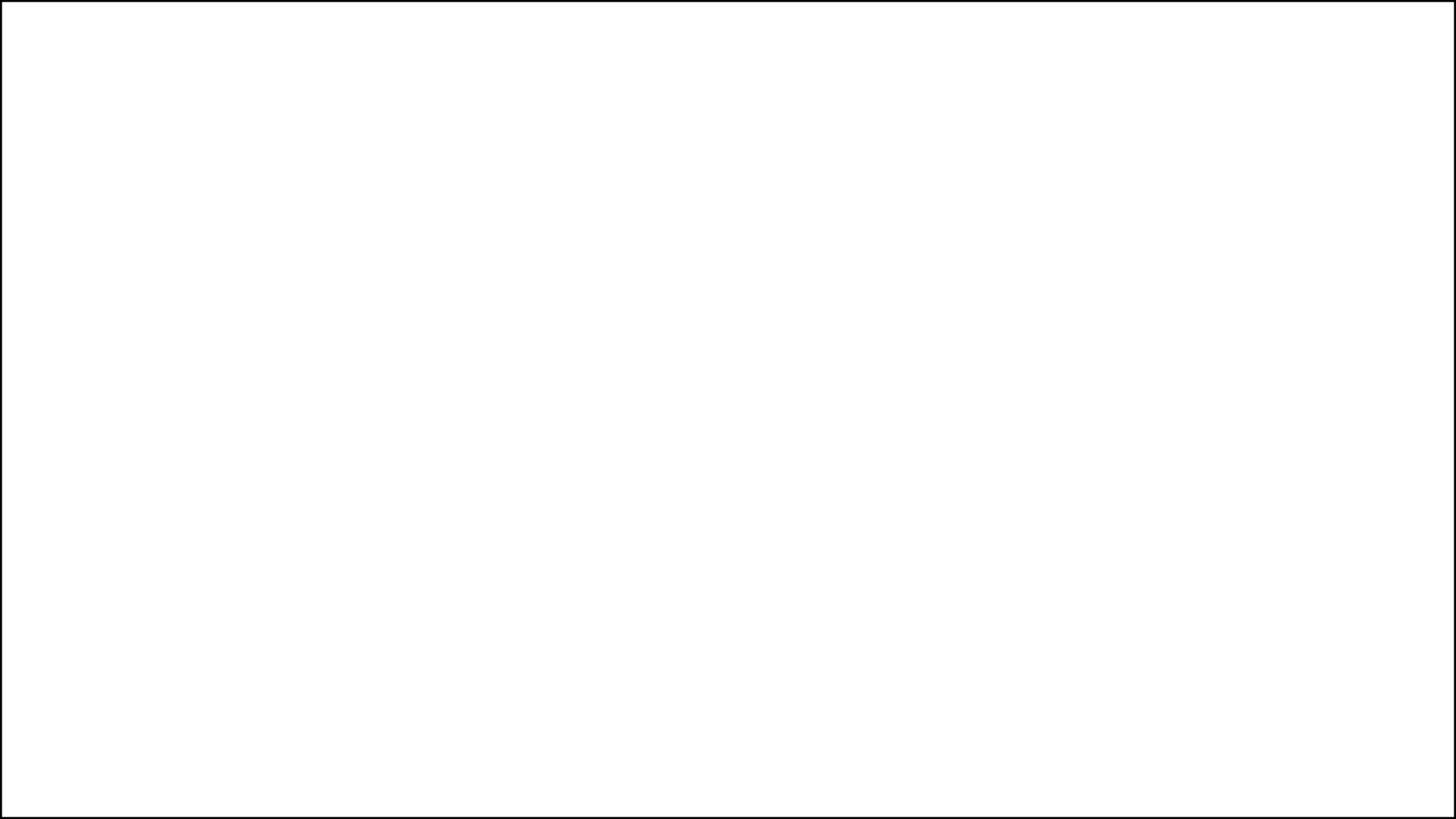
6 : 81 :: 14 : ?

$6 \times \textcircled{3} = \textcircled{18}$

$\frac{14 \times \textcircled{7}}{\textcircled{2}} = ?$

$6^2 = \frac{36}{\textcircled{2}} = 18 \Rightarrow 81$

$14^2 = \frac{196}{2} = 98 \Rightarrow 89$



Q6) 24 : 102 :: 16 : ?

- (a) 60
- (b) 64
- (c) 68 ✓
- (d) 346

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 : \underline{102} \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 96 \end{array} \quad :: 16 : ?$$

$$24 \times 4 = \underline{96} + 4$$

$$16 \times 4 + 4 = \underline{68}$$

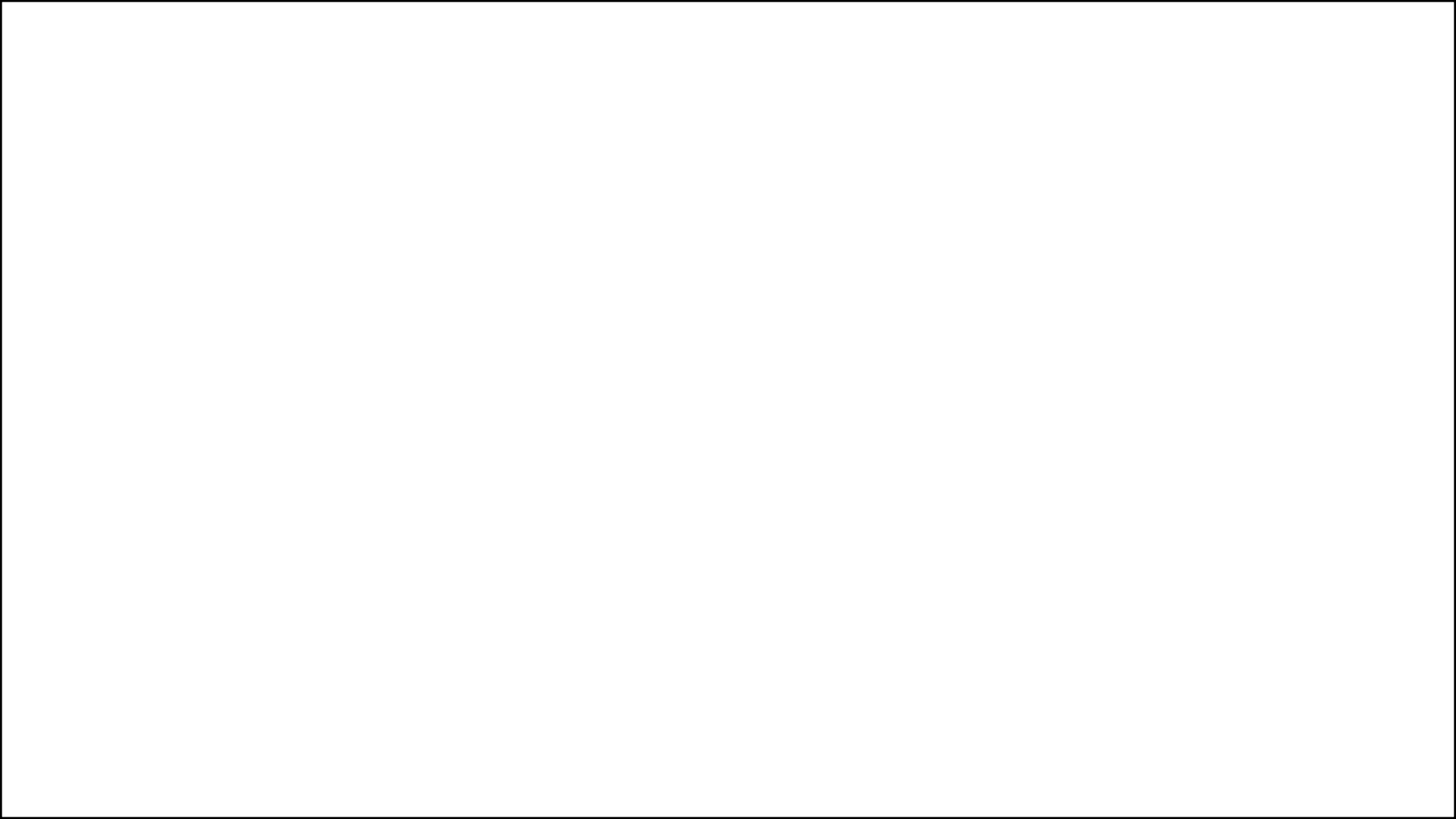
$$24 : 102 :: 16 : ?$$

70

$$\underline{=100}$$

$$24 \times 4 + 6 = 100$$

$$\underline{16 \times 4 + 6 = 70}$$



Q7) 13 : 833 :: ? : ?

Prime
Cube

(a) 9:927

Squ

(b) 15:522

mul Div.

(c) 8:821 ✓

add sub

(d) 5:25 ✗

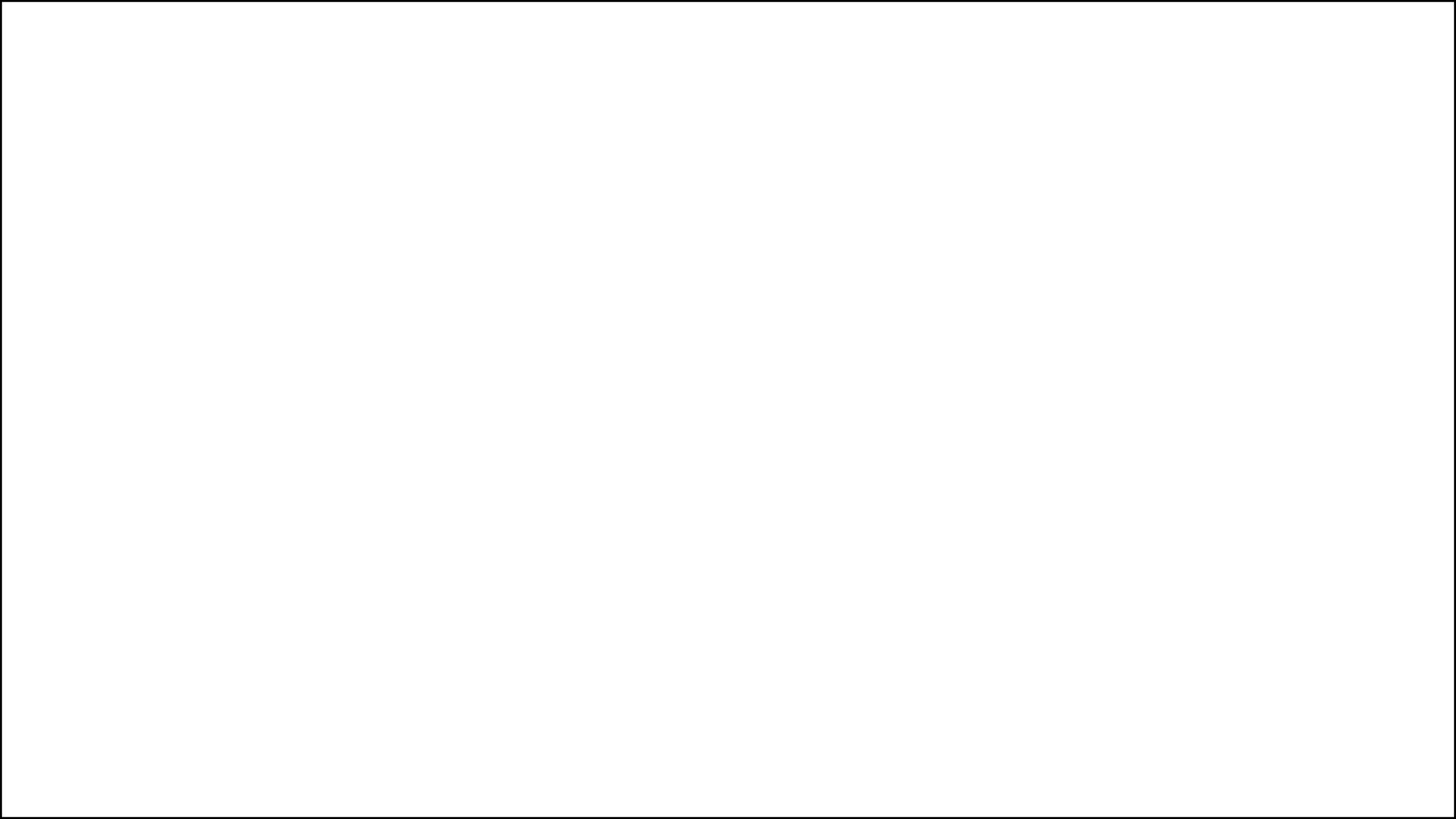
Converly

$$(13) : \underline{833}$$
$$(13)^2 = 169 \times 2 = \underline{338}$$

$$8^2 = 64 \times 2 = \underline{128}$$

833
821

Illig.



Q8) 11 : 242 :: ? : ?

(a) 5 : 52

(b) 8 : 128

(c) 9 : 729

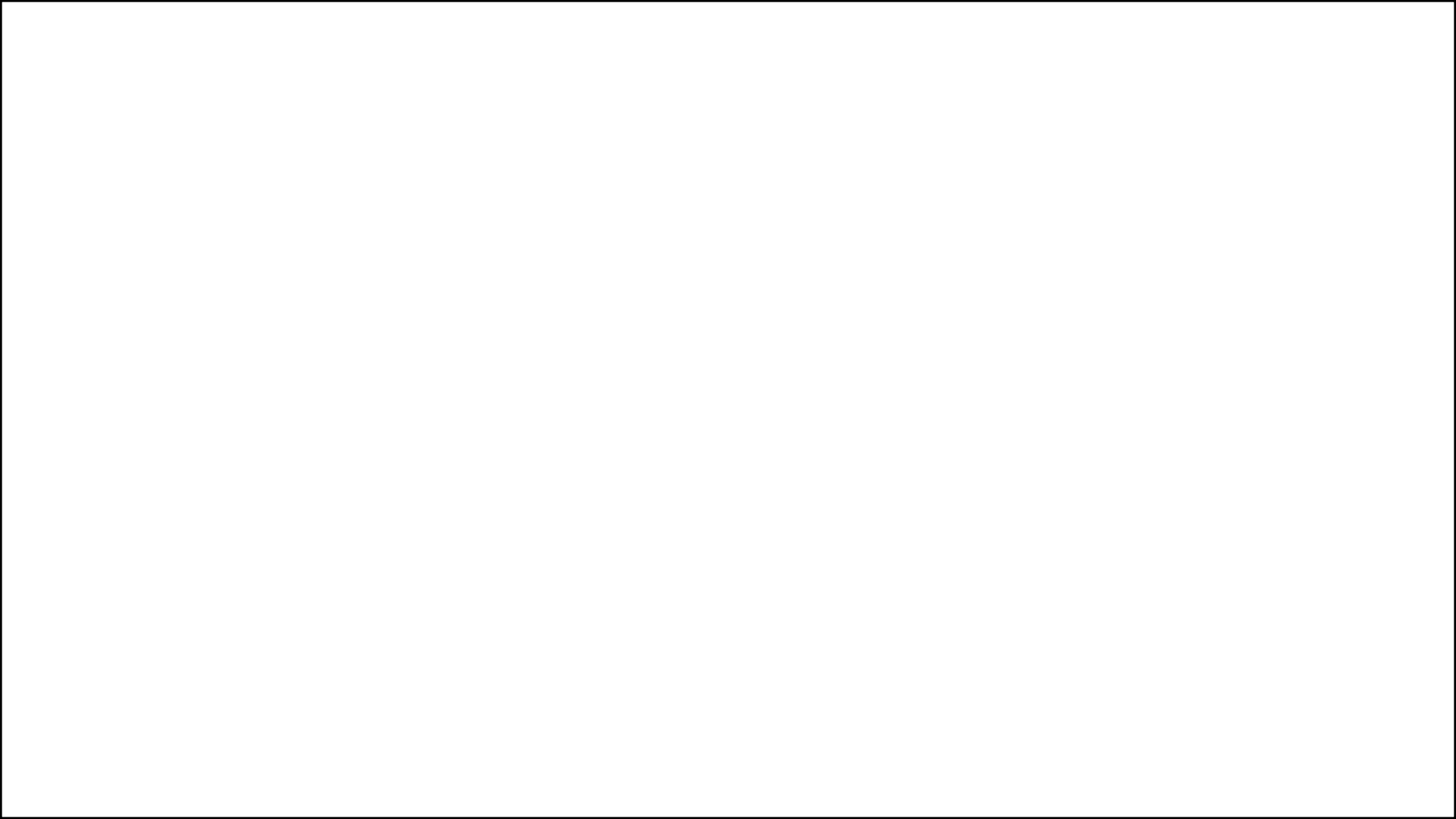
(d) 15 : 375

$$\textcircled{11} : 242 :: ? : ?$$

↓

$$(11)^2 = \textcircled{121} \times 2 = \textcircled{242}$$

$$8^2 = 64 \times 2 = \textcircled{128}$$



Q9) 68 : 30 :: ? : ?

- (a) 350 : 49**
- (b) 222 : 131**
- (c) 125 : 27**
- (d) 520 : 350**

$$68 : 30 :: ? : ?$$

$$\underline{4^3 + 4} \quad \underline{3^3 + 3}$$

$$1^3 = 1$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$3^3 = 27$$

h^3+h	h^3-h
$1^3-1=0$	$1^3+1=2$
$2^3-2=6$	$2^3+2=10$
$3^3-3=24$	$3^3+3=30$
$4^3-4=60$	$4^3+4=68$
	⋮
	⋮
	<u>and so on</u>

h^3+1	h^3-1
h^3+2	h^3-2
h^3+3	h^3-3

S.S.

most seen.

concept

Q10) 33 : 198 :: 19 : ?

- (a) 510**
- (b) 190**
- (c) 380**
- (d) 77**

$$\textcircled{33} \times \textcircled{6} = \underline{198}$$

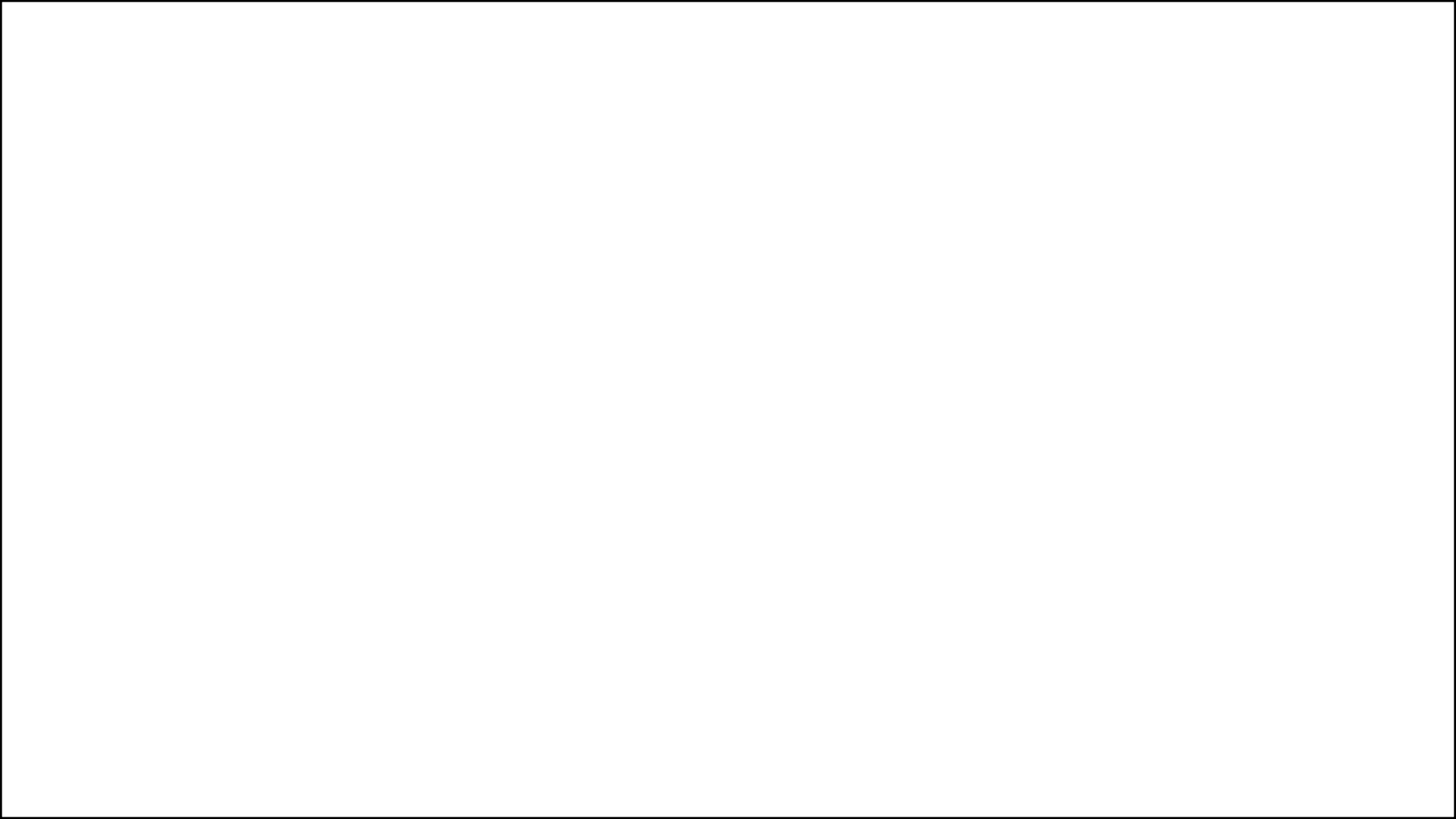
$$\textcircled{3+3}$$

$$\underline{19} \times \textcircled{10} = 190$$

(9+1) ↗

$$\cancel{19 \times \textcircled{20} = 380}$$

$$\textcircled{190}$$



Q11) 2 : 0 :: 3 : ?

- (a) 18
- (b) 19 ✓
- (c) 20
- (d) 21

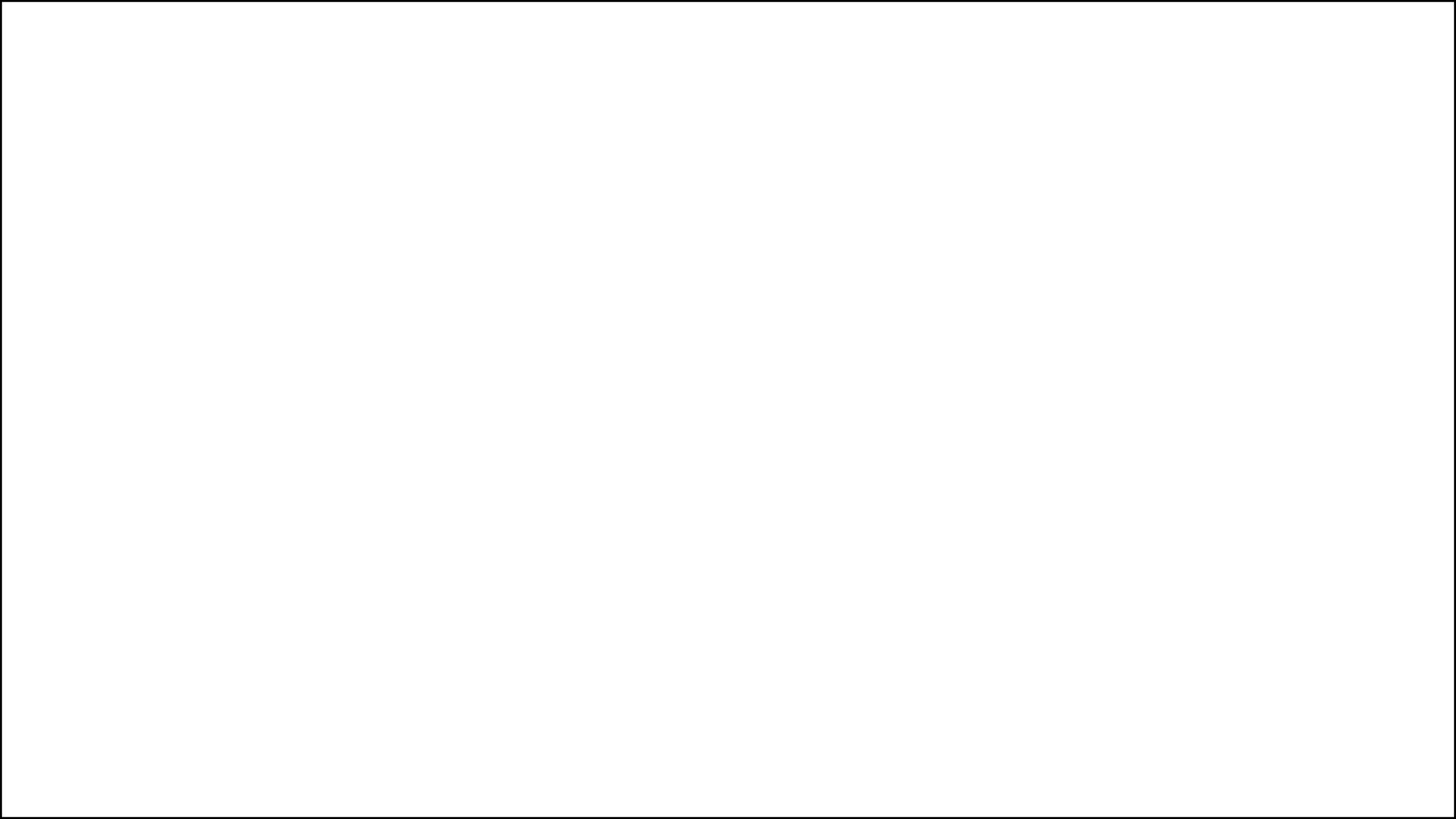
$$2 : 0$$

$$2^2 = 8 - 8 = 0$$

$$3^2 = 27 - 8 = \textcircled{19}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ \downarrow \\ 2^2 = 4 - 4 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ \downarrow \\ 3^2 = 9 - 4 \\ = \textcircled{5} \end{array}$$



Q12) 16 : 68 :: 28 : ?

maths byed

- (a) 346
- (b) 49
- (c) 119
- (d) 77

~~$16 \times 4 + 4 = 68$~~ X Not

$$16 : 68 :: 28 : x$$

$$\frac{16}{68} : \frac{28}{x}$$

$$17$$

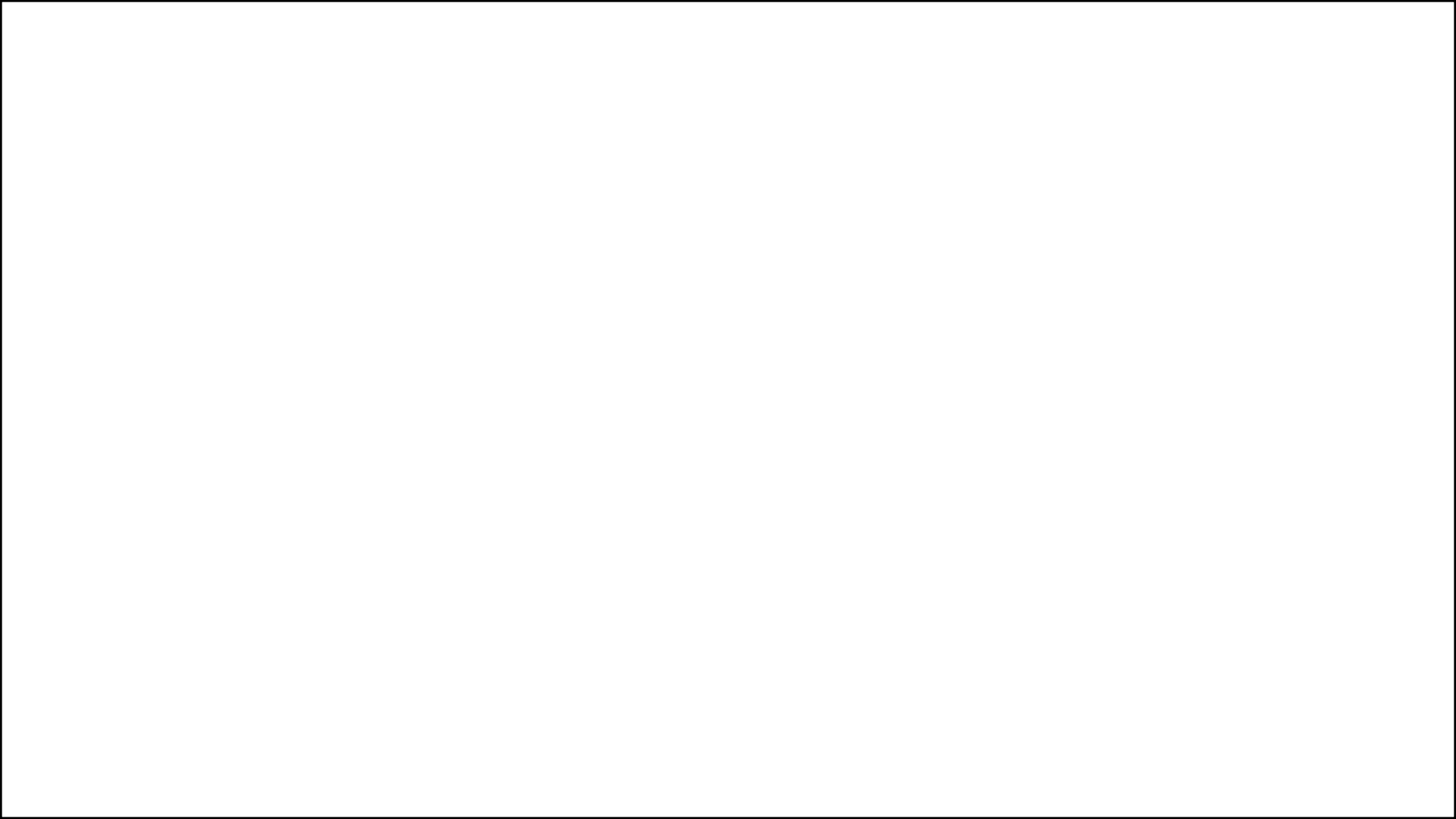
$$x = 17 \times 7 = 119$$

CGL

=

Year

==



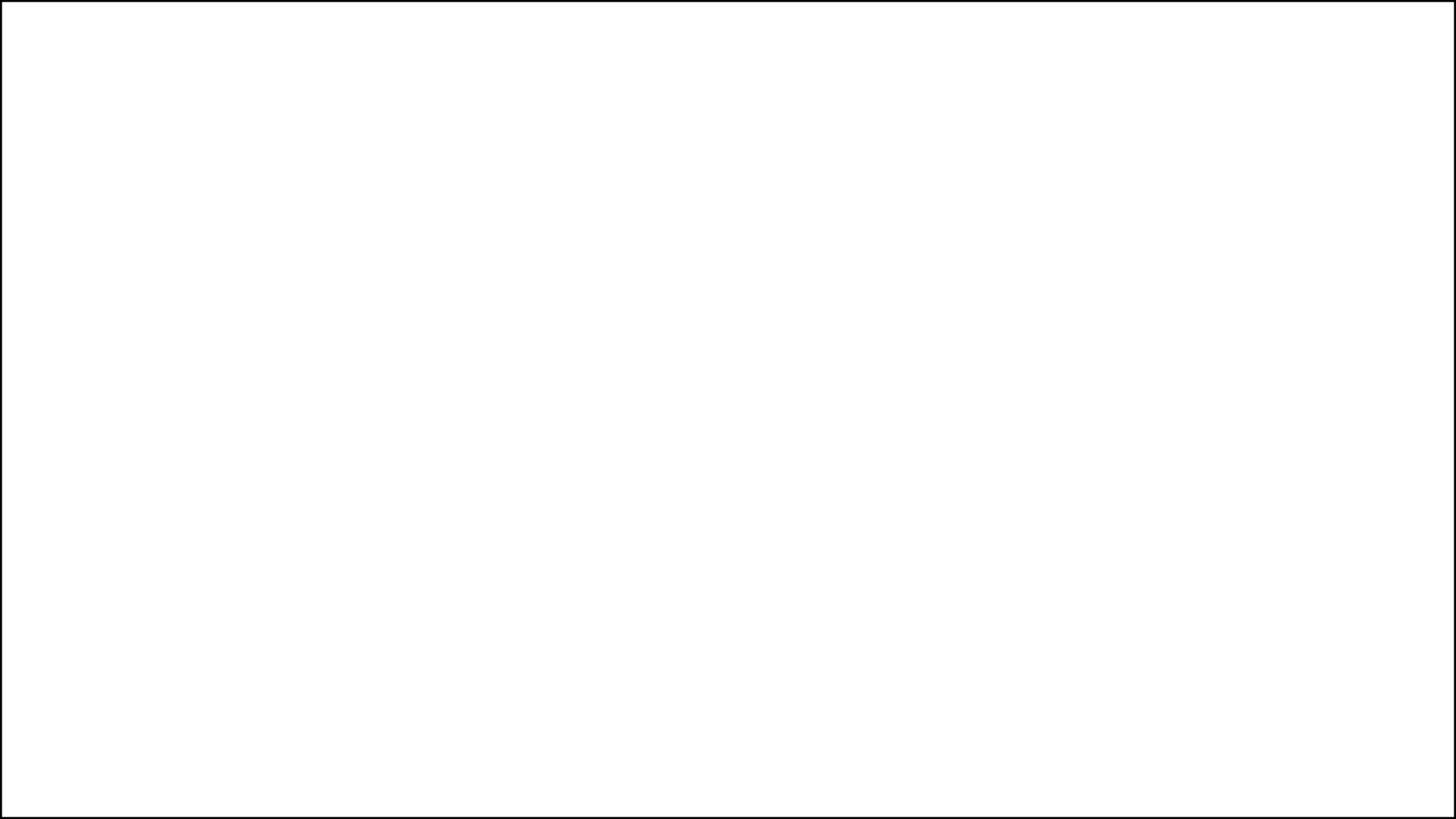
Q13) 36: 84 :: ? : ?

- (a) 27 : 63 ✓**
- (b) 21 : 51**
- (c) 57 : 135**
- (d) 45 : 95**

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{36} : 84 \\ 12 \times 3 \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad 12 \times 7 \end{array}$$

9×3

9×7



Q14) 4 : 23 :: 6 : ?

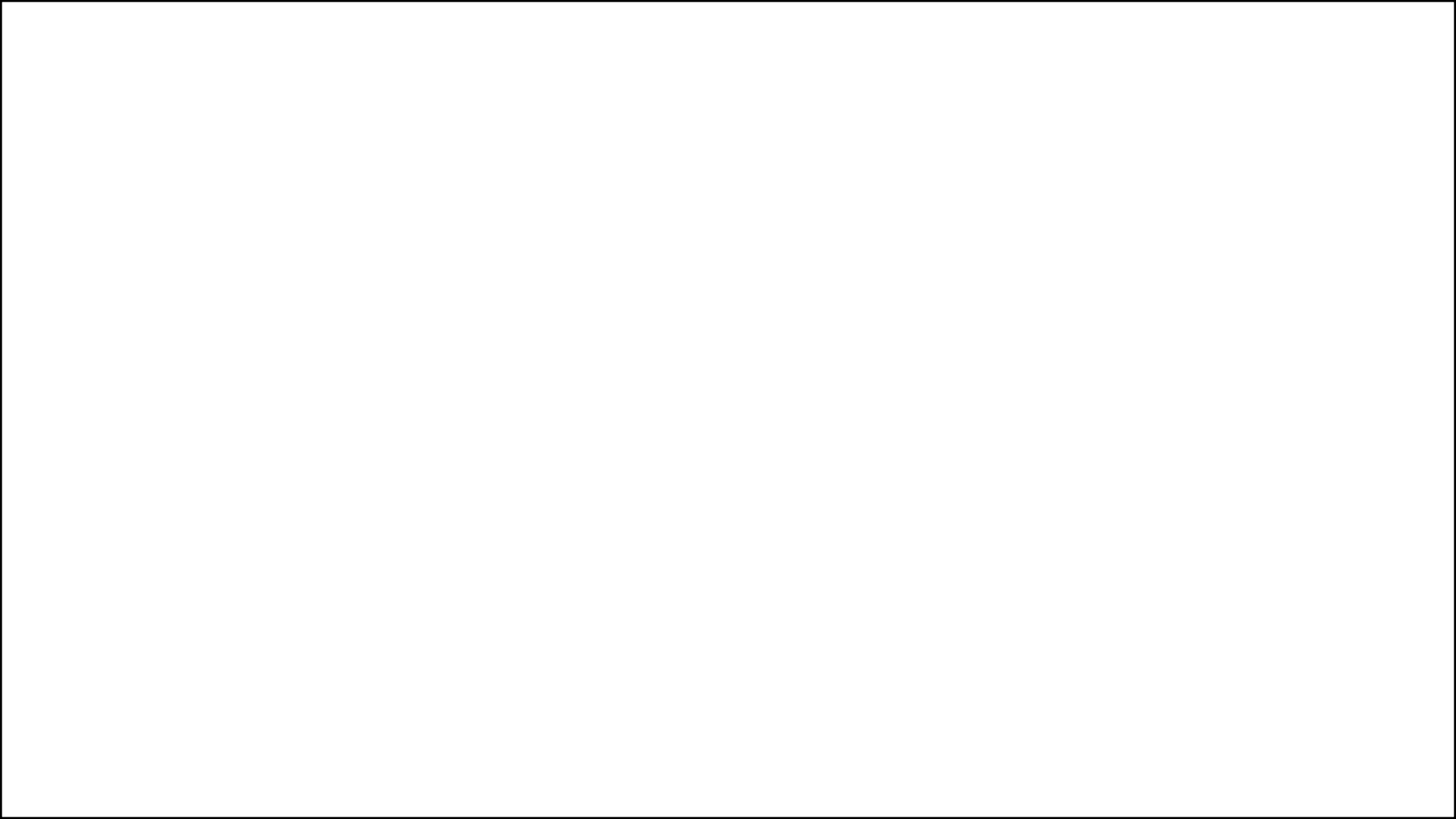
- (a) 807
- (b) 801
- (c) 308
- (d) 612

$$\frac{4}{23}$$

$$4^3 = \frac{64}{2} = 32 = 23$$

32
23

$$6^3 = \frac{216}{2} = 108 = 801$$



Q15) 29 : 13 :: 37 : ?

- (a) 15**
- (b) 21**
- (c) 17**
- (d) 14**

$$29 - 3 = \frac{26}{2} = 13$$

$$37 - 3 = \frac{34}{2} = 17$$