Inequality

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $B < S \leq Q < Y = X > C \geq J$

Conclusions:

I) $S < Y$

II) $X > B$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $E \geq P > A < O = Z \leq G$

Conclusions:

I. $A < G$

II. $Z < E$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: K > J < F ≤ B < D = G > P < R

Conclusions:

I. F < G

II. F = G

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $P \leq O = N < W \leq G \geq I > D = J$

Conclusions:

I. $W > D$

II. $N < I$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

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

Conclusions:

I. $W > S$

II. $X \leq R$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

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

Conclusions:

I. $Q \leq B$

II. $B > P$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: T = V > W = M > R; X < G ≤ M

Conclusions:

I. W > G

II. R > X

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: T < Q; R = S; Q >P ≥ R

Conclusions:

I. T < R

II. P = S

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: Y = X; Z < U < V; X > Z

Conclusions:

I. V > X

II. Y > U

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: D ≤ R > E ≤ B; S ≤ M = E > D; G > B

Conclusions:

I. D > E

II. B < R

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: D ≤ R >E ≤ B; S ≤ M = E > D; G > B

Conclusions:

I) S < B

II) B = S

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $N = K \geq L \geq P < O < U \geq R;\ P > F$

Conclusions:

I) $F \geq R$

II) $N > F$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

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

Conclusions:

I) $Q > H$

II) $Z \leq C$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $H < Y < U \geq Q = N > R$; $S = T \geq G = V > H$

Conclusions:

I. $U < R$

II. $S \geq U$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

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

Conclusions:

I. $X > P$

II. $P \geq T$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: P < Q ≥ G; G ≥ I ≥ E; C ≤ P; C > U

Conclusions:

I. U > I

II. P ≤ E

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: I ≥ H; K < L; K > J ≥ I

Conclusions:

I. J = H

II. J > H

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $T < R \geq S = Q$, $R < F = K$

Conclusions:

I. $T > K$

II. $K > Q$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $T \leq R = F < P = D$; $Q < M \leq S > C \geq T$

Conclusions:

I. $M > R$

II. $M \leq R$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $W > Q > Z \leq L$; $N < C \leq Z$

Conclusions:

I. $W > N$

II. $N \leq L$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $K \leq I = W > O = M$; $S < R > Z > X \geq K$

Conclusions:

I. $O < R$

II. $O \leq R$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $Y < X \geq W$; $V > X < U$

Conclusions:

I. $Y > V$

II. $Y < U$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $H \leq X \leq R = O > T$; $Y = F \geq R > D$

Conclusions:

I. $H \geq Y$

II. $Y > H$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

≠ Concept

Statements / कथन :

B < O ≤ G ≤ K = F > L > P

Conclusions / निष्कर्ष :

I. O = F

II. P ≥ K

01. If only conclusion I is true.
02. If only conclusion II is true.
03. If either conclusion I or II is true.
04. If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
05. If both conclusions I and II are true.

Statements / कथन :

B/> Z ≥ /T > F = Y ≥ S = W

Conclusions / निष्कर्ष :

I. T < W

II. S = T

01. If only conclusion I is true.
02. If only conclusion II is true
03. If either conclusion I or II is true
04. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
05. If both conclusions I and II are true

Statements / कथन :

M ⪅ T / < G ⩽ J ≠ U > Y > R

Conclusions / निष्कर्ष :

I. U < M

II. R < G

01. If only conclusion I is true
02. If only conclusion II is true
03. If either conclusion I or II is true.
04. If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
05. If both conclusions I and II are true.

Statements / कथन :

M ⊀ T ⊀ G ⋦ J ≠ U > Y > R

Conclusions / निष्कर्ष :

I. J ⊁ R

II. R ⊀ U

01. If only conclusion I is true
02. If only conclusion II is true
03. If either conclusion I or II is true.
04. If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
05. If both conclusions I and II are true.

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $Z \neq A = K \geq B > J$

Conclusions:

I. $Z > J$

II. $Z \neq K$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $B < S \leq Q < Y \neq X = C \geq J$

Conclusions:

I) $S < X$

II) $Y \neq C$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: K > Z < L ≠ A ≠ T = V

Conclusions:

I. L ≠ T

II. K < T

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: K > Z < L = A ≠ T = V

Conclusions:

I. A > V

II. L < T

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $O \neq P > Q \geq R \geq S = T$

Conclusions:

I. $O = S$

II. $O \neq T$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $C = H \leq D \neq E \leq F \geq G = Z$

Conclusions:

I. $C < F$

II. $H \geq F$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $C = H \leq D \neq E \leq F \geq G = Z$

Conclusions:

I. $C < F$

II. $H \geq F$

a) Only Conclusion I follows
b) Only Conclusion II follows
c) Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both Conclusion I and II follow

Which of the following symbols should replace the sign respectively in order to complete the given expression in such a manner that “C > D” definitely holds false?

L < O > C ≤ K @ E * D > N

a) ≥, >
b) ≠, <
c) <, <
d) =, ≤
e) ≤, ≤

Which of the following symbols should replace the sign respectively in order to complete the given expression in such a manner that “Z > S” definitely holds True?

C ≤ Z ≥ R ≥ K # Y ≥ S

a) ≥
b) <
c) >
d) =
e) ≤

Which of the following would replace @ and & in the following expression so that ‘O > N’ is definitely true?

L = O > W @ M ≤ K; M > F & C ≥ N

a) <, =
b) >, ≤
c) =, ≤
d) ≥, <
e) ≥, >

In which of the following expressions will the expression ‘Y < R’ be definitely true?

a) Y ≥ P = U = R
b) Y < U > R > P
c) Y ≤ U = P < R
d) U > Y ≥ R < P
e) R > U = P < Y

In the following question, how to place the symbols so that both the conditions, R > G and N < F, definitely hold true when all the expressions are considered together?

R __ E > W < X ≤ F; W __ S > G; X ≥ U __ N

a) >, =, ≥
b) =, <, <
c) >, ≥, <
d) =, ≥, >
e) ≤, =, >

What will come in the place of question mark (?) in the given statement if $4 > 8$ and $9 \geq 6$ is definitely true?

$4 \geq 5 > 9$ (?) $8 \geq 7 = 6$

a) =
b) ≥
c) >
d) ≤
e) Either = or ≥

What will come in the place of question mark (?) in the given statement if $4 > 8$ is definitely true?

$2 \geq 3 = 4 \geq 5$ (?) $6 = 7 \geq 8$

a) =
b) ≥
c) >
d) ≤
e) <

‘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’.
‘P ! Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q’.
‘P * Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’.

Statements: M $ K, K @ N, N * R, R # W
Conclusions:
I) W @ K
II) M $ R
III) K @ W
IV) M @ N

a) Only I and II follows
b) Only I, II and III follows
c) Only IV follows
d) Only II, III and IV follow
e) None of these

‘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’.
‘P ! Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q’.
‘P * Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’.

Statements: H @ T, T # F, F ! E, E * V
Conclusions:
I) V $ F
II) E @ T
III) H @ V
IV) T # V

a) Only I, II and III follows
b) Only I, II and IV follows
c) Only II, III and IV follow
d) Only I, III and IV follows
e) All I, II, III and IV follows

‘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’.
‘P ! Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q’.
‘P * Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’.

Statements: N ! B, B $ W, W # H, H * M
Conclusions:
I) M @ W
II) H @ N
III) W ! N
IV) W # N
a) Only I follow
b) Only III follows
c) Only IV follows
d) Only either III or IV and I follow
e) Only either III or IV follows

‘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’.
‘P ! Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q’.
‘P * Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’.

Statements: R * D, D $ J, J # M, M @ K
Conclusions:
I) K # J
II) D @ M
III) R # M
IV) D @ K
a) None follows
b) Only I follow
c) Only II follows
d) Only III follows
e) Only IV follows

‘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’.
‘P ! Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q’.
‘P * Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’.

Statements: D # R, R * K, K @ F, F $ J
Conclusions:
I) J # R
II) J # K
III) R # F
IV) K @ D
a) Only I, II and III follows
b) Only II, III and IV follow
c) Only I, III and IV follows
d) All I, II, III and IV follows
e) None of these

‘A $ B’ means ‘A is neither less than nor equal to B’.
‘A % B’ means ‘A is less than B’.
‘A & B’ means ‘A is either greater than or equal to B’.
‘A @ B’ means ‘A is either smaller than or equal to B’.
‘A # B’ means ‘A is equal to B’.

Statements: M @ N # O % P, P $ Q # S
Conclusions:
I) R & T
II) P @ W
III) W % Q

a) Only Conclusion III is true.
b) Both Conclusions I and II are true.
c) Either Conclusion II or III is true.
d) Neither Conclusion I nor II nor III is true.
e) Both Conclusions II and III are true.

‘A $ B’ means ‘A is neither less than nor equal to B’.
‘A % B’ means ‘A is less than B’.
‘A & B’ means ‘A is either greater than or equal to B’.
‘A @ B’ means ‘A is either smaller than or equal to B’.
‘A # B’ means ‘A is equal to B’.

Statements: P # Q % R, P $ T & W
Conclusions:
I) M % P
II) N $ Q
III) S # M

a) Only Conclusion I is true.
b) Both Conclusions I and III are true.
c) Either Conclusion II or III is true.
d) Neither Conclusion I nor III is true.
e) Both Conclusions II and III are true.

‘A $ B’ means ‘A is neither less than nor equal to B’.
‘A % B’ means ‘A is less than B’.
‘A & B’ means ‘A is either greater than or equal to B’.
‘A @ B’ means ‘A is either smaller than or equal to B’.
‘A # B’ means ‘A is equal to B’.

Statements: A & B, C @ D, B # C
Conclusions:
I) A & C
II) B @ D
III) A $ C

a) Only Conclusion I is true.
b) Both Conclusions I and III are true.
c) Either Conclusion II or III is true.
d) Neither Conclusion I nor III is true.
e) Both Conclusions II and III are true.


SBI
Thank you