

Questions on Inequality in Reasoning

Given below are a few questions on Inequality in reasoning to candidates to prepare themselves well.

Directions (Q1 - Q5): In the following questions, the symbols \$, @, %, & and # are used with the following meanings as illustrated below:

'A \$ B' means A is neither greater nor smaller than B
'A @ B' means A is neither greater than nor equal to B'
'A % B' means A is neither smaller than nor equal to B
'A & B' means A is not smaller than B
'A # B' means A is not greater than B

In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true.

Q 1. X&J, J %F, F @ K, K # O Conclusion I: O%X Conclusion II: O # X

- 1. If only conclusion I is true
- 2. If only conclusion II is true
- 3. If either conclusion I or II is true
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
- 5. If both conclusions I and II are true

Answer: (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true; There is no relation between X and O

Solution:

Symbol	\$	@	%	&	#
Sign	=	<	>	2	≤

Q 2. Statements: A&B, B %C, D \$ C, D # E Conclusion I: A% E Conclusion II: A% D

- 1. If only conclusion I is true
- 2. If only conclusion II is true
- 3. If either conclusion I or II is true
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
- 5. If both conclusions I and II are true

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Answer: (1) If only conclusion I is true; A is greater than C is only true

Q 3. Statements: X @ A, A \$ V, V % M, M & L Conclusions I: X @ M Conclusion II: L % A

- 1. If only conclusion I is true
- 2. If only conclusion II is true
- 3. If either conclusion I or II is true
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
- 5. If both conclusions I and II are true

Answer: (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Q 4. Statements: A \$ Z, Z @ Y, Y & O, O # P

Conclusion I: P % O

Conclusion II: A @ Y

- 1. If only conclusion I is true
- 2. If only conclusion II is true
- 3. If either conclusion I or II is true
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
- 5. If both conclusions I and II are true

Answer: (2) If only conclusion II is true; P is either greater than or equal to O, and any doubtful conclusion is considered false

Q 5. Statements: A % B, B # C, C \$ D, D @ E

Conclusion I: D \$ B

Conclusion II: D% B

- 1. If only conclusion I is true
- 2. If only conclusion II is true
- 3. If either conclusion I or II is true
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
- 5. If both conclusions I and II are true

Answer: (3) If either conclusion I or II is true; D is either greater than or equal to B, which is why either of the two conclusions can be true

Directions (Q6 - Q7): Answer the following questions based on the statement given below: **Statement: P < S < R < T > Q**

Q 6. Which of the given conclusions is incorrect based on the given statement?

- 1. R < P
- 2. S < T
- 3. No relation between P & Q





- 4. No relation between P & T
- 5. P < T

Answer: (3) No relation between P & Q

Q 7. Which sign should be filled in the blank for the conclusion given below?

Conclusion: P ____ T 1. > 2. < 3. = 4. ≤

5. ≥

Answer: (2) <; P<T

Directions (Q8-Q10): Based on the statements, answer the following questions.

'P * Z' means P is neither greater nor smaller than Z

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

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

'P + Z' means P is not smaller than Z

'P % Z' means P is not greater than Z

Q 8. For the statement given below, which of the following options is correct? Statement: A # C * F & R % T

- 1. A & C
- 2. F#T
- 3. C*R
- 4. A % T
- 5. C#F

Answer: (5) C # F

Solution:

Symbol	*	#	&	+	%
Sign	=	<	>	≥	4

Statement: A # C * F & R % TConclusion: $A < C = F > R \le T$ $A \& C \leftrightarrow A > C$ $F \# T \leftrightarrow F < T$ $C * R \leftrightarrow C = R$ $A \% T \leftrightarrow A \le T$



 $C \# F \leftrightarrow C > R$

And only C > R is correct based on the given equation

Q 9. To prove that A > B in the given statement, which code should be filled in the blank? Statement: C & B _____ F * E # A

- 1. #
- 2. *
- 3. &
- 4. +
- 5. %

Answer: (5) %

Solution:

Symbol	*	#	&	+	%
Sign	=	<	>	2	2

C&B____F*E#A

When % is placed in the blank, the statement becomes,

C & B % F * E # A

 \Rightarrow C > B \leq F = E < A, which proves that A > B

Q 10. To prove that X > Y, which symbol should be filled in the blank given below? Statement: P % Y * C ____ X % Q

- 1. *
- 2. #
- 3. %
- 4. &
- 5. +

Answer: (2) #

Solution:

When # is placed in the blank, the statement becomes P % Y * C # X % QWhich when decoded, it becomes $P \le Y = C < X \le Q$, which proves that X is greater than Y

To prepare other important reasoning ability topics, refer to the below-mentioned links:

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Machine Input & Output	Coding-Decoding	Alphanumeric Series
Data Sufficiency	Order and Ranking	<u>Syllogism</u>