



INEQUALITY

Types of Symbol:

\rangle (Greater than)

\langle (Less Than)

\geq (Greater than equals to)

\leq (Less than equal to)

$=$ (Equals to)

\neq (Not equals to)

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Directions (1-3): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Find the conclusion which is definitely true.

1. Statements:

$$A > B = C < D < E > F$$

Conclusions:

- I. $F < C$**
- II. $A > D$**

- A. If only Conclusion I is true.**
- B. If only Conclusion II is true.**
- C. If either Conclusion I or II is true.**
- D. If neither Conclusion I nor II is true.**
- E. If both Conclusions I and II are true.**



Directions (1-3): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Find the conclusion which is definitely true.

2. Statements:

$A < B > C > D ; A > E, D > F$

Conclusions:

I. $F > B$

II. $B > E$

A. If only Conclusion I is true.

B. If only Conclusion II is true.

C. If either Conclusion I or II is true.

D. If neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

E. If both Conclusions I and II are true.



Directions (1-3): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Find the conclusion which is definitely true.

Statements:

$A = B < C > D; E > C < F$

Conclusions:

I. $E > A$

II. $F > D$

A. If only Conclusion I is true.

B. If only Conclusion II is true.

C. If either Conclusion I or II is true.

D. If neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

E. If both Conclusions I and II are true.



Directions (4– 8): In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following options holds true: Give answer—

- (a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true**
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

4. Statements:

$$V > R = Q, P > Q, R < S$$

Conclusions:

- I. $Q < S$**
- II. $Q = S$**



Directions (4– 8): In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following options holds true:
Give answer—

- (a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true**
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

5. Statements:

$$Z < Y < W = M = K < S$$

Conclusions:

- I. $S > Y$**
- II. $Z = S$**



Directions (4– 8): In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following options holds true: Give answer—

- (a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true**
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

6. Statements:

$$P > R < N, P = M < S$$

Conclusions:

- I. $S > R$**
- II. $N > M$**

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Directions (4– 8): In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following options holds true: Give answer—

- (a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true**
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

7. Statements:

$$K = M > L < S = T < R$$

Conclusions:

- I. $M = T$**
- II. $R > L$**



Directions (4– 8): In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following options holds true: Give answer—

- (a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true**
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

8. Statements:

$$J = M > P, N > R, J > S$$

Conclusions:

- I. $S = P$**
- II. $J > P$**



Directions (9– 13): In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following options holds true: Give answer—

- (a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true**
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

9. Statements : $A > B \geq C < D, C = E > G$

Conclusions :

- I. $D > E$**
- II. $B > E$**



Directions (9-13): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

10. Statements :

$$P \leq Q > M \leq N, Q = S$$

Conclusions :

- I. $S > P$**
- II. $N < S$**



Directions (9-13): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

11. Statements : $S > M = Z > T < Q > V$

Conclusions :

- I. $V = S$**
- II. $Q > M$**



Directions (9-13): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

12. Statements :

$$T < U = V > S > P < Q$$

Conclusions :

- I. $S > T$**
- II. $V > Q$**



Directions (9-13): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

13. Statements :

$M > N > R > W$, $E = J > L > W$

Conclusions :

I. $E > W$

II. $M > L$



Directions (14-18): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

Q14. Statements:

$$A \leq D < C \geq B < E$$

Conclusion:

I. $C > A$

II. $A \geq C$

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Directions (14-18): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

Q15. Statements:

$$P > L \cong M < N > Q$$

Conclusion:

I. $P > Q$

II. $Q > M$

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Directions (14-18): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

Q16. Statement:

$$S \geq T = U < V \geq X$$

Conclusions:

I. $V > S$

II. $V > T$

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Directions (14-18): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

Q17. Statement:

$$M \leq N > O \geq P = Q$$

Conclusions:

I. $M \geq Q$

II. $Q < M$

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Directions (14-18): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements(s). The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- (c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- (d) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

Q18. Statement:

$$U \leq V < W = X < Y$$

Conclusions:

I. $Y > V$

II. $W > U$

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CODED INEQUALITY

PLUS ACADEMY



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 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

a) if only conclusion I is true.

b) if only conclusion II is true.

c) if either conclusion I or II is true.

d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

Q1. Statements:

W & P, P % G, G @ I, I # N

Conclusions:

I. N % W

II. N # W



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 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

- a) if only conclusion I is true.
- b) if only conclusion II is true.
- c) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

Q2.Statements:

U @ D, D \$ E, E % Y, Y& W

Conclusions:

I. U @ Y II. W %D



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 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

- a) if only conclusion I is true.**
- b) if only conclusion II is true.**
- c) if either conclusion I or II is true.**
- d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.**
- e) if both conclusions I and II are true.**

Q3. Statements:

Z % N, N # K, K \$ M, M @ R

Conclusions:

- I. M \$ N**
- II. M % N**



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 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

- a) if only conclusion I is true.
- b) if only conclusion II is true.
- c) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

Q4. Statements:

V & D, D % T, K \$ T, K # F

Conclusions:

- I. **V % F**
- II. **V % K**



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 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

- a) if only conclusion I is true.
- b) if only conclusion II is true.
- c) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

Q5. Statements:

S \$ Q, Q @ B, B & K, K # W

Conclusions:

- I. W % K
- II. S @ B



Directions (6-10): In the following questions, the symbols $<$, $>$, $\%$, $=$ and \geq 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 ’

“ $P \geq Q$ ” means ‘ P is not greater than Q ’.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the conclusions given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

Q.6. Statements: $P > X = B < I \geq O$

Conclusions:

I. $P > B$ II. $B = O$

(a) None is true

(b) Only I is true

(c) Only II is true

(d) Either I or II is true

(e) Both are true



Q7. Statements: $A = B$, $B \% M$, $K < M$

Conclusions:

I. $A < M$ II. $B \% A$

- (a) Only I true**
- (b) Only II true**
- (c) Only I and II are true**
- (d) Either I or II is true**
- (e) None of these**

Q8. Statements: $R = M$, $M \geq Z$, $Z \% A$, $Y > Z$

Conclusions:

I. $Y > A$ II. $M \geq A$

- (a) None is true**
- (b) Only I is true**
- (c) Both I and II are true**
- (d) Only II is true**
- (e) None of these**

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Q9. Statements: $A = B$, $B \% M$, $K < M$

Conclusions:

I. $K < B$ II. $A \% M$

- (a) None follows**
- (b) Only I is true**
- (c) Only II is true**
- (d) Either I or II is true**
- (e) None of these**

Q10. Statements $P > X = B < I \geq O > K$

Conclusions:

I. $I > K$ II. $X = I$

- (a) None follows**
- (b) Only I is true**
- (c) Only I and II are true**
- (d) Only II is true**
- (e) None of these**

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Q(11-12) Based on the given data answer the following questions

'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 smaller than nor greater than Q'

'P * Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'

Which of the given symbols can be placed in blank spaces respectively (in the same order from left to right) such that all the three expressions V\$F, T#V and E@T definitely holds true?

H _ T _ F _ E _ V

- 1. \$, #, &, ***
- 2. #, #, *, ***
- 3. \$, #, *, &**
- 4. Either 1 or 2 or 3**
- 5. None of the above**



Q12. Which of given symbols can be placed in blank spaces respectively (in the same order from left to right) such that all the expression $M@W$ is definitely true and Either $W\&N$ or $W\#N$ is true?

N _ B _ W _ H _ M

1. &, \$, @, #

2. &, &, #, *

3. \$, \$, *, *

4. \$, &, *, &

5. &, \$, #, *

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Directions (13-17): 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'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

Q.13 Statements: M © S @ Z % R \$ N

Conclusions:

I. M © Z II. R \$ M III. S © N

(a) None is true

(b) Only I is true

(c) Only III is true

(d) Either I or II is true

(e) All are true



Question 14 Statements: A \$ B, B % M, K © M

Conclusions:

I. K © B II. M @ A III. A © K

- (a) Only I and III are true**
- (b) Only II and III are true**
- (c) Only I and II are true**
- (d) All are true**
- (e) None of these**

Question 15 Statements: R \$ M, M © Z, Z @ A, Y © Z

Conclusions:

I. R © Y II. Z # R III. Y © R

- (a) None is true**
- (b) Only II is true**
- (c) Only I and II are true**
- (d) Only II and III are true**
- (e) All are true**

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Question 16 Statements: $M \text{ © } S \text{ @ } Z \text{ \% } R \text{ \$ } N$

Conclusions:

I. $N \# Z$ II. $R \# M$ III. $S \% N$

- (a) None follows**
- (b) Only I is true**
- (c) Only III is true**
- (d) Either I or II is true**
- (e) All are true**

Question 17. Statements: $R \text{ \$ } M, M \text{ © } Z, Z \text{ @ } A, Y \text{ © } Z$

Conclusions:

I. $R \text{ © } Z$ II. $Z \# A$ III. $R \% A$

- (a) Only I is true**
- (b) Only II is true**
- (c) Only I and II are true**
- (d) Only II and III are true**
- (e) All are true**



REVERSE INEQUALITY

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Q 18 In which of the following expressions 'W>Z' and 'Y>Z' definitely holds true?

A. $W > X > U = Z < H \leq Y$

B. $W \geq X = U > Z \leq H < Y$

C. $W = X > U \geq Z < H < Y$

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

PLUTUS ACADEMY



Q 19 In which of the following expressions is definitely true if the expression 'U>N' is definitely false and the expression 'W<P' is definitely true?

A. $T \geq U > W > M = N < P$

B. $U < T \leq W = N < M \leq P$

C. $U > P = M < N > W = T$

D. $W = U \geq T \geq P < N = M$

E. NONE OF THESE

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Q 20 In which of the following expressions does the expression 'B≤H' and 'A>G' definitely hold true?

A. A=B<F≥H=K>G>D

B. D>A=G≥B=F≤G<H

C. A<O>G<H≥S≥B

D. G=U≤B=E≤H=O<A

E. NONE OF THESE

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FILLER INEQUALITY

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Q 21 . Which of the following symbols must replace the question mark in the following equation so that $A < S$ is definitely true and $B > L$ is not definitely true?

$$D < A \leq L = C ? T \leq B < S$$

A. =

B. <

C. \leq

D. Either A or C

E. Either A or B

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Q 22. Which of the following symbols must replace the question mark in the following equation so that $R < L$ is definitely true and $F > P$ is not definitely false?

$$M \geq F > R = Q ? K \leq L = P$$

A. $>$

B. $=$

C. \leq

D. $<$

E. Either A or B

