Inequalities Questions for SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre, SBI Clerk Mains and IBPS Clerk Mains Exams.

Inequalities Quiz 16

Directions: In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement. The statements are followed by two or three conclusions. Choose the correct Answer given below:

1. **Statements:** $Y < X < W$, $Y < I > L$, $C = F < L$, $S > D > C$
Conclusions: $W < I$, $S > F$, $I > C$

A. None of the conclusions follow
B. Either conclusion I or III follows
C. Only conclusion III followsOnly conclusions II and III follow
D. Only conclusions II and III follow
E. All the conclusions follow

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2. **Statements:** $X = V \leq Y$, $Y \geq Z < C$, $X \geq P = R$, $C = M > O$
Conclusions: $Y > R$, $M < Z$, $Y = R$

A. Both conclusions I and III follow
B. Either conclusion I or III follows
C. Only conclusion III follows
D. All conclusions follow
E. None of the conclusions follows

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3. **Statements:** $U > V = C$, $T < M > H$, $X < C < T$, $U > C > Q$
Conclusions: $H < V$, $M > Q$, $U > X$

A. None of the conclusions follow
B. Only conclusions I and III follow
C. Either conclusion I or II follows
D. Only conclusions II and III follow
E. All the conclusions follow

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4. **Statements:** $M > B = S$, $Q \geq B > F$, $H < S \leq Q$, $M > S \geq T$
Conclusions: $Q > T$, $Q = T$, $M > F$

A. None of the conclusions follow
B. Only conclusion I and either conclusion II or II follow
C. Either conclusion I or II follows
D. Only conclusion III and either conclusion I or III follow
E. All the conclusions follow

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5. **Statements:** $T = G > L$, $D > G > R$, $P = Z < T$, $F \geq V > R$
Conclusions: $R < T$, $F = G$, $P < L$

A. Only conclusion I follows
B. Either conclusion I or II follows
C. Only conclusions II and III follow
D. None of the conclusions follows
E. All the conclusions follow

6. **Statements:** B > O = C , W < M > H , X < C < W , B > C > N
Conclusions: H < O, M > N , B > X

A. None of the conclusions follow
B. Only conclusions I and III follow
C. Either conclusion I or II follows
D. Only conclusions II and III follow
E. All the conclusions follow

7. **Statements:** A < J < T , A < I > R , V = P < R , S > D > V
Conclusions: T < I , S > P , I > V

A. None of the conclusions follow
B. Either conclusion I or III follows
C. Only conclusion III follows
D. Only conclusions II and III follow
E. All the conclusions follow

8. **Statements:** F > K = D , E ≥ K > J , M < D ≤ E , F > D ≥ R
Conclusions: E > R, E = R , F > J

A. None of the conclusions follow
B. Only conclusion I and either conclusion II or II follow
C. Either conclusion I or II follows
D. Only conclusion III and either conclusion I or II follow
E. All the conclusions follow

9. **Statements:** H = V ≤ U , U ≥ F < C, H ≥ P = R, C = M > O
Conclusions: U > R , H < F, U = R

A. Both conclusions I and III follow
B. Either conclusion I or III follows
C. Only conclusion III follows
D. All conclusions follow
E. None of the conclusions follows

10. **Statements:** Z > B = S , Y ≥ B > F , H < S ≤ Y , Z > S ≥ T
Conclusions: Y > T, Y = T , Z > F

A. None of the conclusions follow
B. Only conclusion I and either conclusion II or II follow
C. Either conclusion I or II follows
D. Only conclusion III and either conclusion I or II follow
E. All the conclusions follow

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	B	D	D	A	D	D	D	B	D

Explanations:

1. **Statements:** Y < X < W , Y < I > L , C = F < L , S > D > C

Conclusions: W < I , S > F , I > C

For conclusion I: W < I

From statements I and II, we get:

I > Y < W

Here, we get the opposite signs between W and I. Thus no relation can be established between them.

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: S > F

From statements III and IV, we get:

S > C = F

Here, the common sign between S and F is '>'. Thus S > F.

Hence conclusion II follows.

For conclusion III: I > C

From statements II and III, we get:

I > L > C = F

Here, the common sign between I and C is '>'. Thus I > C.

Hence conclusion III follows.

Since only conclusions II and III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

2. **Statements:** $X = V \leq Y$, $Y \geq Z < C$, $X \geq P = R$, $C = M > O$

Conclusions: $Y > R$, $M < Z$, $Y = R$

For Conclusion I: Y > R

From statements I and III, we get:

$Y \geq V = X \geq P = R$

Here, the common sign between Y and R is '>' . Thus $Y \geq R$.

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For Conclusion II: M < Z

From statements II and IV, we get:

$Z < C = M$

Here, we the common sign between Z and M is '<'. Thus $Z < M$ or $M > Z$.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For Conclusion III: Y = R

From statements I and III, we get:

$Y \geq V = X \geq P = R$

Here, the common sign between Y and R is '>' . Thus $Y \geq R$.

Hence conclusion III does not follow individually.

Combining conclusion I and III

Since conclusion I is that "Y > R" and conclusion III is that "Y = R" and we have the true relationship as "$Y \geq R$", so if we combine both the conclusions, we will arrive at the conclusion that Y is either equal to or greater than R i.e. $Y \geq R$.

Thus either conclusion I or III follows.

Hence option B is correct.

3. **Statements:** U > V = C , T < M > H , X < C < T , U > C > Q

Conclusions: H < V, M > Q , U > X

For conclusion I: H < V

From statements I and III, we get:

V = C < T < M > H

Here, there are opposite sign between V and H. Thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: M > Q

From statements II, III and IV, we get:

M > T > C > Q

Here, the common sign between M and Q is '>'. Thus M > Q.

Hence conclusion II follows.

For conclusion III: U > X

From statements I and III, we get:

U > C > X

Here, the common sign between U and X is '>'. Thus U > X.

Hence conclusion III follows.

Therefore conclusions II and III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

4. **Statements:** M > B = S , Q ≥ B > F , H < S ≤ Q , M > S ≥ T

Conclusions: Q > T, Q = T , M > F

For conclusion I: Q > T

From statements III and IV, we get:

T ≤ S ≤ Q

Here, common sign between T and Q is '≤'. Thus T ≤ Q or Q ≥ T.

Also, From statements I, III and IV, we get:

Q ≥ B = S ≥ T

Here, common sign between Q and T is '≥'. Thus T ≤ Q or Q ≥ T.

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: Q = T

From statements III and IV, we get:

T ≤ S ≤ Q

Here, common sign between T and Q is '≤'. Thus T ≤ Q or Q ≥ T.

Also, From statements I, III and IV, we get:

Q ≥ B = S ≥ T

Here, common sign between Q and T is '≥'. Thus T ≤ Q or Q ≥ T.

Hence conclusion II does not follow individually.

For conclusion III: M > F

From statements I and II, we get:

M > B > F

Here, the common sign between M and F is '>'. Thus M > F.

Hence conclusion III follows.

Combining conclusions I and II:

As the final conclusion is Q ≥ T, so if we combine both the conclusions I and II i.Q. Q > T and Q = T, we get Q ≥ T.

Thus either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Therefore either conclusion I or II and conclusion III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

5. **Statements:** T = G > L , D > G > R , P = Z < T , F ≥ V > R

Conclusions: R < T, F = G, P < L

For conclusion I: R < T

From statements I and II, we get:

T = G > R

Here, the common sign between T and R is '>'. Thus T > R or R < T.

Hence conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: F = G

From statements II and IV, we get:

G > R < V ≤ F

Here, we can see the opposite signs between G and F. Thus no relation can be established between them.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For conclusion III: P < L

From statements I, II and III, we get:

Z = P < T = G > L

Here, we can see the opposite signs between P and D. Thus no relation can be established between them.

Hence conclusion III does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option A is correct.

6. **Statements:** B > O = C , W < M > H , X < C < W , B > C > N

Conclusions: H < O, M > N , B > X

For conclusion I: H < O

From statements I and III, we get:

O = C < W < M > H

Here, there are opposite sign between O and H. Thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: M > N

From statements II, III and IV, we get:

M > W > C > N

Here, the common sign between M and N is '>'. Thus M > N.

Hence conclusion II follows.

For conclusion III: B > X

From statements I and III, we get:

B > C > X

Here, the common sign between B and X is '>'. Thus B > X.

Hence conclusion III follows.

Therefore conclusions II and III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

7. **Statements:** A < J < T , A < I > R , V = P < R , S > D > V

Conclusions: T < I , S > P , I > V

For conclusion I: T < I

From statements I and II, we get:

I > A < T

Here, we get the opposite signs between T and I. Thus no relation can be established between them.

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: S > P

From statements III and IV, we get:

S > V = P

Here, the common sign between S and P is '>'. Thus S > P.

Hence conclusion II follows.

For conclusion III: I > V

From statements II and III, we get:

I > R > V = P

Here, the common sign between I and V is '>'. Thus I > V.

Hence conclusion III follows.

Since only conclusions II and III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

8. **Statements:** $F > K = D$, $E \geq K > J$, $M < D \leq E$, $F > D \geq R$

Conclusions: $E > R$, $E = R$, $F > J$

For conclusion I: E > R

From statements III and IV, we get:

$R \leq D \leq E$

Here, common sign between R and E is '≤'. Thus $R \leq E$ or $E \geq R$.

Also, From statements I, III and IV, we get:

$E \geq K = D \geq R$

Here, common sign between E and R is '≥'. Thus $R \leq E$ or $E \geq R$.

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: E = R

From statements III and IV, we get:

$R \leq D \leq E$

Here, common sign between R and E is '≤'. Thus $R \leq E$ or $E \geq R$.

Also, From statements I, III and IV, we get:

$E \geq K = D \geq R$

Here, common sign between E and R is '≥'. Thus $R \leq E$ or $E \geq R$.

Hence conclusion II does not follow individually.

For conclusion III: F > J

From statements I and II, we get:

$F > K > J$

Here, the common sign between F and J is '>'. Thus $F > J$.

Hence conclusion III follows.

Combining conclusions I and II:

As the final conclusion is $E \geq R$, so if we combine both the conclusions I and II i.e. $E > R$ and $E = R$, we get $E \geq R$.

Thus either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Therefore, either conclusion I or II and conclusion III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

9. **Statements:** $H = V \leq U$, $U \geq F < C$, $H \geq P = R$, $C = M > O$

Conclusions: $U > R$, $H < F$, $U = R$

For Conclusion I: U > R

From statements I and III, we get:

$U \geq V = H \geq P = R$

Here, the common sign between U and R is '≥' . Thus $U \geq R$.

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For Conclusion II: H < F

From statements I and II, we get:

$H = V \leq U \geq F$

Here, we can see the opposite sign between F and H, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For Conclusion III: U = R

From statements I and III, we get:

$U \geq V = H \geq P = R$

Here, the common sign between U and R is '≥' . Thus $U \geq R$.

Hence conclusion III does not follow individually.

Combining conclusions I and III

Since conclusion I is that "U > R" and conclusion III is that "U = R" and we have the true relationship as "U ≥ R", so if we combine both the conclusions, we will arrive at the conclusion that U is either equal to or greater than R i.e. $U \geq R$.

Thus either conclusion I or III follows.

Hence option B is correct.

10. **Statements:** $Z > B = S$, $Y \geq B > F$, $H < S \leq Y$, $Z > S \geq T$

Conclusions: $Y > T$, $Y = T$, $Z > F$

For conclusion I: Y > T

From statements III and IV, we get:

$T \leq S \leq Y$

Here, common sign between T and Y is '≤'. Thus $T \leq Y$ or $Y \geq T$.

Also, From statements I, III and IV, we get:

$Y \geq B = S \geq T$

Here, common sign between Y and T is '≥'. Thus $T \leq Y$ or $Y \geq T$.

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: Y = T

From statements III and IV, we get:

$T \leq S \leq Y$

Here, common sign between T and Y is '≤'. Thus $T \leq Y$ or $Y \geq T$.

Also, From statements I, III and IV, we get:

$Y \geq B = S \geq T$

Here, common sign between Y and T is '≥'. Thus $T \leq Y$ or $Y \geq T$.

Hence conclusion II does not follow individually.

For conclusion III: Z > F

From statements I and II, we get:

$Z > B > F$

Here, the common sign between Z and F is '>'. Thus $Z > F$.

Hence conclusion III follows.

Combining conclusions I and II:

As the final conclusion is $Y \geq T$, so if we combine both the conclusions I and II i.e. $Y > T$ and $Y = T$, we get $Y \geq T$.

Thus either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Therefore either conclusion I or II and conclusion III follow.

Hence option D is correct.