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

## Inequalities Quiz 18

Directions: In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement. The statements are followed by some conclusions. Choose the correct answer on the basis of information given below.

**1.** **Statements:** $P < D \leq U$ , $U = G > B$ , $Y < G \leq L$
**Conclusions:** $L > B$ , $P > Y$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow
B. Either conclusion I or II follows
C. Only conclusion I follows
D. Only conclusion II follows
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

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**2.** **Statements:** $X > Y \geq Z$ , $O \geq X < E$ , $R < O > K$
**Conclusions:** $Z < E$ , $O > Y$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow
B. Either conclusion I or II follows
C. Only conclusion I follows
D. Only conclusion II follows
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

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**3.** **Statements:** $F < H < E$ , $J < D > C$ , $F = C < G$
**Conclusions:** $H < C$ , $D = G$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow
B. Either conclusion I or II follows
C. Only conclusion I follows
D. Only conclusion II follows
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

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**4.** **Statements:** $C < D = A$ , $J \leq G < A$ , $T > J \geq V$
**Conclusions:** $G > V$ , $G = V$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow
B. Either conclusion I or II follows
C. Only conclusion I follows
D. Only conclusion II follows
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

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**5.** **Statements:** $N \geq K > J$ , $P = M \geq K$ , $Q \leq L < M$
**Conclusions:** $P > J$ , $N > P$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow
B. Either conclusion I or II follows
C. Only conclusion I follows
D. Only conclusion II follows
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

**6.** **Statements:** M > A > R , G = R < S , F ≤ R ≤ C , Q = C > J
**Conclusions:** M > F , Q = F , Q > F

A. Only conclusion I follows
B. Either conclusion II or III follows
C. Only conclusion III follows
D. Both option A and B.
E. Both option A and C

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**7.** **Statements:** J = O ≤ P , T > P > X , Y ≤ X = W, S > Y > R
**Conclusions:** T > S , J < Y , W > R

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

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**8.** **Statements:** B ≤ A < C , M = O > A , V ≥ O > I , I < K = V
**Conclusions:** B < V , A = K , I > C

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

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**9.** **Statements:** Y > U = X < E , L ≥ X > A = W , B < L = C < Z
**Conclusions:** B > E , U < Z , A < Y

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

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**10.** **Statements:** M < U ≤ D < E , L ≥ O > A = D , K < L = N < F
**Conclusions:** F > E , M < O , N ≥ U

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

**Correct Answers:**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | A | E | B | C | D | C | A | D | B |

## Explanations:

**1.** **Statements:** $P < D \leq U$ , $U = G > B$ , $Y < G \leq L$

**Conclusions:** $L > B$ , $P > Y$

**For conclusion I: L > B**

From statements II and III, we get:

$B < G \leq L$

Here, the common sign between B and L is '<'. Hence $B < L$ or $L > B$.

**Thus conclusion I follows.**

**For conclusion II: P > Y**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$Y < G = U \geq D > P$

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

**Hence conclusion II does not follow.**

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option C is correct.

**2.** **Statements:** $X > Y \geq Z$ , $O \geq X < E$ , $R < O > K$

**Conclusions:** $Z < E$ , $O > Y$

**For conclusion I: Z < E**

From statements I and II, we get:

$E > X > Y \geq Z$

Here, the common sign between E and Z is '>'. Hence $Z < E$ or $E > Z$.

**Thus conclusion I follows.**

**For conclusion II: O > Y**

From statements I and II, we get:

$O \geq X > Y$

Here, the common sign between O and Y is '>'. Hence $O > Y$ or $Y < O$.

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

Therefore both conclusion I and II follows.

Hence option A is correct.

**3.** **Statements:** F < H < E , J < D > C , F = C < G

**Conclusions:** H < C , D = G

**For conclusion I: H < C**

From statements I and III, we get:

C = F < H

Here, the common sign between C and H is '<'. Hence C < H or H > C.

**Thus conclusion I does not follow.**

**For conclusion II: D = G**

From statements II and III, we get:

D > C < G

Here, we get opposite signs between D and G. Thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Hence conclusion II does not follow.**

Therefore neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Hence option E is correct.

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**4.** **Statements:** C < D = A , J ≤ G < A , T > J ≥ V

**Conclusions:** G > V , G = V

**For conclusion I: G > V**
From statements I and III, we get:

G ≥ J ≥ V

Here, the common sign between G and V is '≥'. Hence G ≥ V.

Thus conclusion I does not follow individually.

**For conclusion II: G = V**
From statements I and III, we get:

G ≥ J ≥ V

Here, the common sign between G and V is '≥'. Hence G ≥ V. Thus conclusion II also does not follow individually.

**On combining conclusions I and II, we get: G ≥ V, which is the true relationship.**

Thus either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option B is correct.

**5.** **Statements:** $N \geq K > J$ , $P = M \geq K$ , $Q \leq L < M$

**Conclusions:** $P > J$ , $N > P$

**For conclusion I: P > J**
From statements I and II, we get:
$P = M \geq K > J$
Here, the common sign between P and J is '>'. Thus P > J.

**Hence conclusion I follows.**

**For conclusion II: N > P**
From statements I and II, we get:
$N \geq K \leq M = P$

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

**Hence conclusion II does not follow.**
Thus only conclusion I follows.
Hence option C is correct.

**6.** **Statements:** $M > A > R$ , $G = R < S$ , $F \leq R \leq C$ , $Q = C > J$

**Conclusions:** $M > F$ , $Q = F$ , $Q > F$

**For conclusion I: M > F**
From statements I and II, we get:

$M > A > R \geq F$

Here, the common sign between M and F is '>'. Thus M > F.
Hence conclusion I follows.

**For conclusion II: Q = F**
From statements III and IV, we get:

$F \leq R \leq C = Q$

Here we can see that the common sign between F and Q is '≤'. Hence $F \leq Q$.
Thus conclusion II does not follow individually.

**For conclusion III: Q > F**
From statements III and IV, we get:

$F \leq R \leq C = Q$

Here we can see that the common sign between F and Q is '≤'. Hence $F \leq Q$.
Thus conclusion III does not follow individually.

**Combining conclusions II and III, we get: $F \leq Q$**
Thus either conclusion II or III follows.
Therefore conclusion I and either conclusion II or III follows.
Hence option D is correct.

**7.** **Statements:** J = O ≤ P , T > P > X , Y ≤ X = W, S > Y > R

**Conclusions:** T > S , J < Y , W > R

**For conclusion I: T > S**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

T > P > X ≥ Y < S

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

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

**For conclusion II: J < Y**
From statements I, II and III, we get:

J = O ≤ P > X ≥ Y

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

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

**For conclusion III: W > R**
From statements III and IV, we get:

W = X ≥ Y > R

Here we can see that the common sign between W and R is '>'. Hence W > R.

Thus conclusion III follows.

Therefore only conclusion III follows.

Hence option C is correct.

**8.** **Statements:** B ≤ A < C , M = O > A , V ≥ O > I , I < K = V

**Conclusions:** B < V , A = K , I > C

**For conclusion I: B < V**
From statements I, II and III, we get:
B ≤ A < O ≤ V

Here, common sign between B and V is '<'. Thus B < V.

Hence conclusion I follows.

**For conclusion II: A = K**
From statements I, II, III and IV, we get:
K = V ≥ O > A

Here, the common sign between K and A is '>'. Thus K > A.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

**For conclusion III: I > C**
From statements I, II and III, we get:

C > A < O > I

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

Thus conclusion III does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option A is correct.

**9.** **Statements:** Y > U = X < E , L ≥ X > A = W , B < L = C < Z

**Conclusions:** B > E , U < Z , A < Y

**For conclusion I: B > E**
From statements I, II and III, we get:

B < L ≥ X < E

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

**Hence conclusion I does not follow.**

**For conclusion II: U < Z**
From statements I, II and III, we get:

Z > C = L ≥ X = U

Here, common sign between Z and U is ' >'. Thus Z > U or U < Z.

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

**For conclusion III: A < Y**
From statements I and II, we get:

Y > U = X > A

Here, common sign between Y and A is '>'. Thus Y > A or A < Y.

**Hence conclusion III follows.**

**Therefore only conclusions II and III follow.**

Hence option D is correct.

**10.** **Statements:** $M < U \leq D < E$ , $L \geq O > A = D$ , $K < L = N < F$

**Conclusions:** $F > E$ , $M < O$ , $N \geq U$

**For conclusion I: F > E**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$E > D = A < O \leq L < F$

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

**Hence conclusion I does not follow.**

**For conclusion II: M < O**

From statements I and II, we get:

$M < U \leq D = A < O$

Here, common sign between M and O is ' <'. Thus M < O.

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

**For conclusion III: N ≥ U**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$N = L \geq O > A = D \geq U$

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

**Hence conclusion III does not follow.**

**Therefore only conclusion II follows.**

Hence option B is correct.

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