Inequalities questions for IBPS Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Pre, IBPS PO Pre, IBPS RRB, IBPS SO Pre, IBPS Clerk, SBI Clerk Pre, SBI PO Pre and SBI Clerk exams.

INEQUALITIES QUIZ 8

Directions: The symbols @, ©, $, % and * are used with different meanings as follows:

'P © Q' means 'P is either greater than or equal to Q'
'P $ Q' means 'P is either smaller than or equal to Q'
'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater then nor smaller than Q'
'P * Q' means 'P is greater than Q'
'P @ Q' means 'P is smaller than Q'

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

(1). Statements: F * G, G © R, R © K
Conclusions:I. K * G II. R @ F

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 conclusion I and II are true

(2). Statements: E © K, K @ M, M * R
Conclusions:I. R @ K II.M @ E

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 conclusion I and II are true

(3). Statements: W $ N, N % B, B * F
Conclusions:I. B % W II. B * W

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 conclusion I and II are true

(4). Statements: M % T, T * J, J © D
Conclusions:I. D @ T II. J @ M

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 conclusion I and II are true

(5). Statements: B @ H, H $ N, N % F
Conclusions:I. F © H II.N * B

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 conclusion I and II are true

Correct answers:

1	2	3	4	5
B	D	C	E	E

Explanations:

1.

As per the information given,

1. F * G means F > G
2. G © R means G ≥ R
3. R © K means R ≥ K

So, the final equation will be,

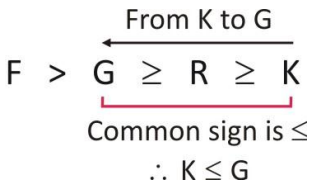
F > G ≥ R ≥ K

Now,the Conclusion I. K * G means K > G

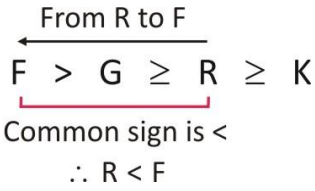
the Conclusion II. R @ F means R < F

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:



Conclusion II:



Hence, only Conclusion II is true.

2.

As per the information given,
1. E © K means E ≥ K
2. K @ M means K < M
3. M * R means M > R

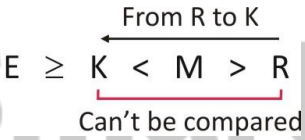
So, the final equation will be,

E ≥ K<M > R

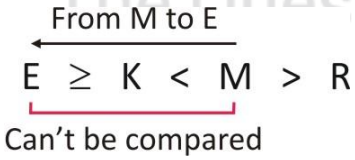
Now,the Conclusion I. R @ K means R < K
the Conclusion II. M @ E means M < E

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:



Conclusion II:



Hence, neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

3.

As per the information given,
1. W $ N means W ≤ N
2. N % B means N = B
3. B * F means B > F

So, the final equation will be,

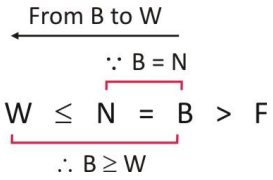
W ≤ N = B > F

Now,the Conclusion I. B % W means B = W

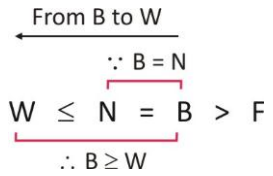
the Conclusion II. B * W means B > W

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:



Conclusion II:



Hence, either Conclusion I or II is true.

4.

As per the information given,

1. M % T means M = T
2. T * J means T > J
3. J © D means J ≥ D

So, the final equation will be,

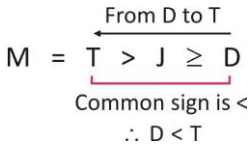
M = T > J ≥ D

Now,the Conclusion I. D @ T means D < T

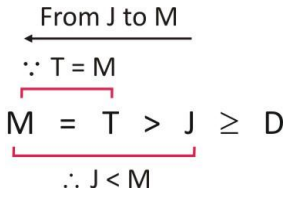
the Conclusion II. J @ M means J < M

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:



Conclusion II:



Hence, both Conclusions I and II are true.

5.

As per the information given,

1. B @ H means B < H
2. H $ N means H ≤ N
3. N % F means N = F

So, the final equation will be,

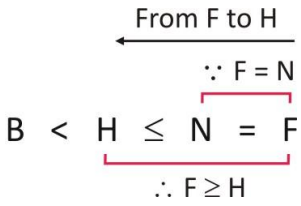
B<H ≤ N = F

Now,the Conclusion I. F © H means F ≥ H

the Conclusion II. N * B means N > B

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:



Conclusion II:

From N to B

$B < H \leq N = F$

Common sign is >

$\therefore N > B$

Hence, both Conclusions I and II are true.