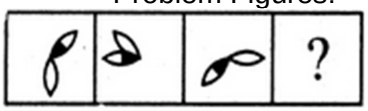
Pre- Class Notes Miscellaneous

Figure Analogy Test:-

Analogy is defined as a similarity between the like features of a two things. Analogy is defined in some other words like reasoning or explaining for two parallel things

In this type of problem, there are two set of figures, the problem figure & answer figure.

Problem Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Answer Figures:

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

There is some relation 3 pairs of problem figure, on the basis of these relation the fourth pair of figure is to be identified from answer figures. Answer to the above problem is option – c, as the half-shaded leaf rotates 135^{o}ACW and the un-shaded leaf rotates 135^{o}CW.

Eg- Select a suitable figure from the Answer Figures that would replace the question mark (?).

Problem Figures:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

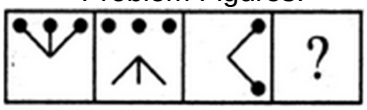
Answer Figures:

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Answer: Option **A**, as The upper element is converted to an element similar to the lower elements and each one of the lower elements is converted to an element similar to the upper element.

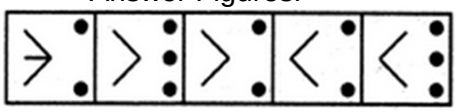
Eg- Select a suitable figure from the Answer Figures that would replace the question mark (?).

Problem Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Answer Figures:



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Answer: Option **C**, AS Except for the dots, the remaining part of the figure rotates through 180^{o} and shifts to the opposite side of the square boundary.

Problems on Code Inequalities:-

As the problem sounds, the problem involves essentially a combination of two elementary problems, (a) Inequalities, (b) Coding.

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Format of problem:-

a. P α Q means 'P is greater than Q';
b. P β Q' means 'P is greater than or equal to Q';
c. P γ Q' means 'P is equal to Q';
d. P δ Q' means 'P is smaller than Q';
e. P η Q' means 'P is either smaller than or equal to Q';

Now in each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true. Give answer
(a) if only conclusion I is true;
(b) if only conclusion II is true;
(c) if either I or II is true;
(d) if neither I nor II is true
(e) if both I and II are true.

Q- Statements: M α N, L γ M, O δ N, L η K

Conclusions: I) M δ K II.) L α N

Method to solve above problem:-

Step – 1 Decode the the symbols

Step – 2 Take one conclusion at a time & decide which statement are relevant for evaluating

Step -3 Use blow three rules to combine the relevant statements & derive a conclusion from it

a. Three must be a common term
b. The common term must be less than(or equal to) one term & greater than(or equal to) another.
c. The conclusion- inequality is obtained by letting the common term disappear & it has a '≥' or a '≤' sign if & only if the both the inequalities in second step had a '>' or a '<' sigh in the conclusion.

After performing these three steps, if a conclusion is established & verified, well & good, if not then perform the following four checks.

I. If the given conclusion directly follows from any one single statement
II. If the conclusion – inequality reached is essentially the same as the given conclusion but written differently
III. If derived conclusion(or a given statement), is of the type A ≥ B (or A ≤ B), then check if the two given conclusion are A > B & A =B (or, A < B & A = B). if yes, choice 'either follows' is true

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IV. If neither of the conclusion has been proved correct till now, check if the given conclusion from a complementary pair. they form complementary pair in following four cases. (i) A≥B & A<B; (ii) A>B & A≤ B; (iii) A≤ B & A>B; (iv) A<B & A ≥ B

Solving above question, ie: - Statements: M α N, L γ M, O δ N, L η K
Conclusions: I) M δ K II.) L α N

- 1st step- we quickly decode the symbols, thus we get
  Statement: M > N, L = M, O < N, L≤ K
  Conclusion: I) M < K, II) L > N

- 2nd step. Now we will find relevant statements to evaluating.
  For conclusion I, L = M, L≤ K, For conclusion II, M > N, L = M.

- 3rd Step ,combining relevant statement, we get,
  for conclusion I M ≤ K,which does not match with the conclusion I, that is M< K
  For conclusion II, we get, L > N, which match with conclusion II , hence only conclusion
  II follows, answer -2