SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

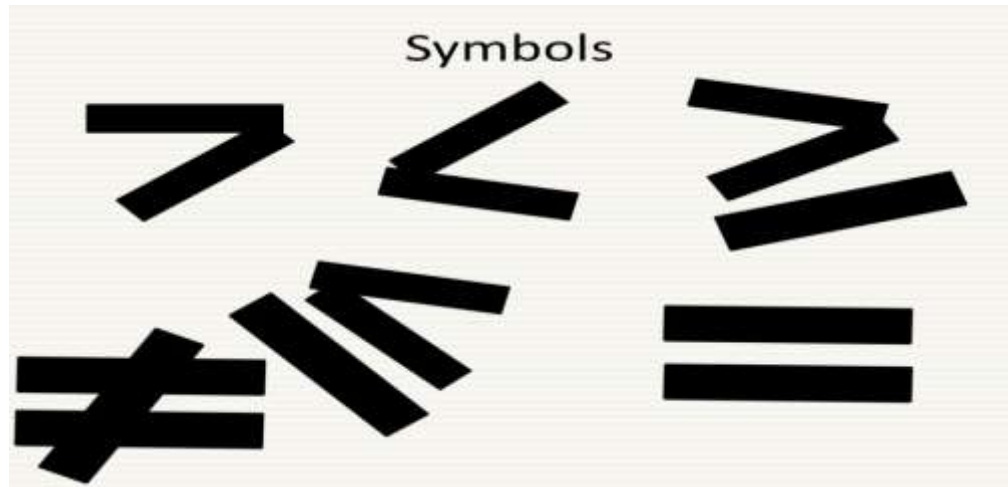## B.E-ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

19GET276- VQAR-II
TOPIC:CODED INEQUALITY AND MIRROR IMAGE

CODED INEQUALITY

Symbols

- A coded inequality is a type of inequality in which certain letters or symbols are used to represent numbers or operations.

- The aim is to find the relationship between the given coded expression and the values of the variables it represents

CODED INEQUALITY

- Coded inequality rules are a set of rules that help in solving questions based on coded inequalities.

- The rules for solving such problems are as follows

- **Equality sign:** If the coded inequality includes the equality sign (=), it means that the two variables are equal in value.

- **Direction of inequality symbols:** The direction of the inequality symbol (< or >) should be read from left to right, unless otherwise specified

CODED INEQUALITY

- **Alphabetical order:** If the coded inequality involves letters, they should be arranged in alphabetical order.

- **Numerical order:** If the coded inequality involves numbers, they should be arranged in numerical order.

- **Transitive property:** If A>B and B>C, then A>C. This is the transitive property of inequality

CODED INEQUALITY

- **Reverse inequality:** If the inequality sign is reversed, the order of the variables is also reversed.

- **Combining inequalities:** If two or more inequalities are given, they can be combined to get a new inequality.

- **Substitution:** If a variable is given in terms of another variable, the value of one variable can be substituted in terms of the other variable to solve inequality

CODED INEQUALITY

- <u>For example</u>, consider the coded inequality:

- $A > B = C < D$

- Here, A, B, C, and D are variables that represent unknown numbers.

- The symbols ">" and "<" represent the operations of greater than and less than, respectively, while the symbol "=" represents equality.

CODED INEQUALITY

- To solve this inequality, we need to decode the coded expressions and determine the actual relationships between the variables. We can do this by using the following rules:

- If two variables are connected by the symbol ">", the value of the variable on the left is greater than the value of the variable on the right.

- If two variables are connected by the symbol "<", the value of the variable on the left is less than the value of the variable on the right.

CODED INEQUALITY

- Using these rules, we can decode the coded inequality as follows:

- A > B (Rule 1) B = C (Rule 3) C < D (Rule 2)

- Combining these relationships, we can conclude that A > B = C < D, which means that A is greater than B and D is greater than C, while B and C are equal.

MIRROR IMAGE

- Mirror image could refer to a visual question that asks the test taker to identify the correct mirror image of a given object.

- For example, a question might show a picture of a letter "A" and ask which of the answer choices is the correct mirror image of the letter "A".

MIRROR IMAGE

Letters	Mirror Image	Letters	Mirror Image	Letters	Mirror Image	Letters	Mirror Image
A	A	H	H	O	O	V	V
B	B	I	I	P	P	W	W
C	C	J	J	Q	Q	X	X
D	D	K	K	R	R	Y	Y
E	E	L	L	S	S	Z	Z
F	F	M	M	T	T		
G	G	N	N	U	U		

Capital Letters Mirror Image

MIRROR IMAGE

Letters	Mirror Image	Letters	Mirror Image	Letters	Mirror Image	Letters	Mirror Image
a	ɒ	h	ʜ	o	o	v	v
b	d	i	i	p	q	w	w
c	ɔ	j	ᒑ	q	p	x	x
d	b	k	ʞ	r	ɿ	y	ʏ
e	ɘ	l	l	s	ƨ	z	ƹ
f	ʇ	m	m	t	ƚ		
g	ǫ	n	n	u	∪		

Mirror Image of Small Letters

MIRROR IMAGE

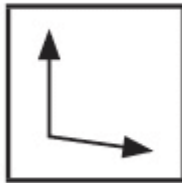| Numbers	Mirror Image	Numbers	Mirror Image	Numbers	Mirror Image
1	�ר	4	ꙕ	7	⁷
2	⁵	5	⁵	8	8
3	ε	6	ϭ	9	ϱ

Mirror Image of Numbers

- 8 is the only numeral that have the same mirror image as that of its original
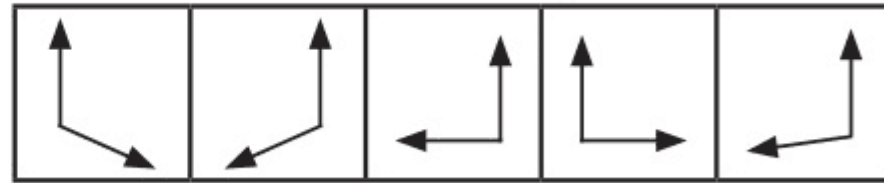
MIRROR IMAGE

- ***Example 1:*** Choose the alternatives which is closely resembles the mirror image of the given combination.

Solution: (e) Here, the mirror is placed vertically on the RHS on the question figure.